Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Board of Directors Agenda

Quarterly Meeting

Thursday, June 18, 2026, 10:00 a.m.
District Board Meeting Room, 8000 NE 52nd Court, Vancouver, WA 98665

The Board of Directors will be accepting public comment on published agenda items via in-person or virtual attendance during this meeting. *Written comments may be submitted to* lmattos@crwwd.com *by 5:00 PM the day before the meeting. Comments will be compiled and sent to the Board of Directors.*

Please join the meeting from your computer, tablet or smartphone:
https://meet.goto.com/DiscoveryCleanWaterAlliance/allianceboardofdirectorsmeeting

You can also dial in using your phone: **(224) 501-3412**; Access Code: **397-650-909**

Special Meeting

No	Item	Action/Info	Presenter	Time (minutes)
1.	**Call To Order**			
2.	**Flag Salute**			
3.	**Late Additions to the Agenda**			
4.	**Public Comment** *This item is to provide an opportunity for citizen comment.*	**INFORMATION**		**5**
5.	**Consent Agenda** a. Board of Directors Meeting Minutes of March 20, 2026 b. Audit of Accounts	**ACTION**		**5**
6.	**Reports**	**INFORMATION**		
	a. Capital Program Report (2025-2026 Budget)		**Owen**	**10**
	b. Treasurer Report		**Logan**	**5**
	c. 2026 Draft Capital Plan Update (2027-2028 Budget)		**Owen/Peterson**	**25**
	d. Administrative Lead Report		**Peterson**	**10**
	e. General Sewer Plan Update		**Peterson**	**60**
7.	**Adjourn Meeting**			

Next Meeting: **Friday, September 18, 2026, 10:00 a.m., Regular Business Meeting**
District Board Meeting Room, 8000 NE 52nd Court, Vancouver, WA 98665

The Board provides reasonable accommodations to persons with disabilities. Please contact a staff member (by noon Wednesday) if we can be of assistance. If you should experience difficulty hearing the proceedings, please bring this to the attention of the Board by raising your hand.

Board of Directors Meeting
First Quarter 2026
MINUTES

Friday, March 20, 2026, 10:00 a.m.
In-Person / Remote Meeting via GoToMeeting
District Board Meeting Room, 8000 NE 52nd Court, Vancouver, WA 98665

Present:

City of Battle Ground:	Shane Bowman (remote attendance)
Clark County:	Glen Yung
City of Ridgefield:	Lee Wells
Clark Regional Wastewater District:	Norm Harker

Staff: Clark Regional Wastewater District: John Peterson; City of Battle Ground: None; Clark County: None; City of Ridgefield: None.

Attendees: Clark Regional Wastewater District: Dan Clark, Denny Kiggins, David Logan, Matt Jenkins, Bill Owen, Leanne Mattos, Britny Carrier, Michaela Loveridge, Maria Swinger-Inskeep, Marc Yarlott; City of Vancouver: Frank Dick; Clark County: None; City of Battle Ground: Mark Herceg, Kris Swanson; City of La Center: Tracy Coleman; Interested Citizens: Neil Kimsey, Tim Keal, Zach Girod, Michael; Foster Garvey Legal Counsel: None; Guest Speakers: None

Regular Business Meeting

Call to order:
Chair Bowman called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m.

Chair Bowman then requested Vice Chair Wells to preside over today's meeting.

1. **Late Additions/Deletions to the Agenda**
   None.

2. **Public Comment**
   None.

3. **Consent Agenda**
   Action:
   Norm Harker moved, seconded by Shane Bowman, to approve the Consent Agenda, approving the December 19, 2025 meeting minutes; ratifying claim warrants #10754-10756 & ACH transactions in the amount of $1,057,569.63 for December 2025, claim warrants #10757-10759 & ACH transactions in the amount of $1,283,313.14 for January 2026, and claim warrants #10760-10761 & ACH transactions in the amount of $1,217,464.10 for February 2026; and approving Authorization to Reschedule the June Board Meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

4. Board of Directors Officer Elections

John Peterson reviewed the Staff Report and Alliance election process.

Glen Yung moved, seconded by Norm Harker, to elect Shane Bowman as the Discovery Clean Water Alliance Board of Directors Chair. Motion carried unanimously.

Glen Yung moved, seconded by Norm Harker, to elect Lee Wells as Vice Chair. Motion carried unanimously.

Glen Yung moved, seconded by Norm Harker, to elect Glen Yung as Secretary. Motion carried unanimously.

5. Capital Program Report

1) Capital Program Update (2025-2026 Budget) – Bill Owen presented a Capital Program summary status report for the District-led capital projects included in the 2025-2026 budget period.

2) Capital Plan Update (supporting 2027-28 Budget) – Bill Owen presented an overview of the Repair & Replacement Program for existing regional assets. He explained the project prioritization scores and the differences between 2024 and 2026 scoring, noting the shift to lower scores shows the progress made by the asset management program.

   John Peterson presented an overview of the Capital Improvement Program for new regional assets. He explained the normal Alliance Capital Plan update process which will create the initial 2027-2028 Capital Plan. This portion of the Capital Plan can later be updated after parallel comprehensive planning processes are completed.

6. Treasurer Report – Fourth Quarter 2025

David Logan presented the Fourth Quarter 2025 Financial Report reflecting the results from operations for all funds, as well as cash and investment balances as of December 31, 2025.

7. Administrative Lead Report

John Peterson presented the Administrative Lead report, which included a brief update on the Operations and Regulatory Compliance Programs, Federal & State Advocacy, and ended his presentation with the 2026 Board GSP Workplan.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Prepared and edited by Alliance Administrative Lead staff. Approved by the Discovery Clean Water Alliance Board of Directors on:

June 18, 2026

_____

Secretary

Accounts Payable

Blanket Voucher Approval Document

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

We, the undersigned Board of Directors of Discovery Clean Water Alliance, Clark County, Washington, do hereby certify that the merchandise and / or services hereinafter specified have been received and approved for payment in the amount of $868,617.88 this 20th day of March 2026.

APPROVED
By dlogan at 3:27 pm, Mar 24, 2026

Tr

Director

Director

Director

Director

Line	Claimant	Check No.	Amount
1	CFM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC	10762	5,000.00
2	CLARK COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE	10763	9,043.45
3	CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT	ACH	853,955.87
4	GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO ADVISORS	ACH	618.56
		Page Total:	$868,617.88

Accounts Payable

Blanket Voucher Approval Document

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

We, the undersigned Board of Directors of Discovery Clean Water Alliance, Clark County, Washington, do hereby certify that the merchandise and / or services hereinafter specified have been received and approved for payment in the amount of $1,652,362.01 this 24th day of April 2026.

APPROVED
By David Logan at 7:31 am, Apr 27, 2026

Treasurer

Director

Director

Director

Director

Line	Claimant	Check No.	Amount
1	CFM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC	10764	10,000.00
2	CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT	ACH	1,636,781.15
3	DIGITAL ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION	10765	2,998.05
4	FOSTER GARVEY	10766	1,964.00
5	GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO ADVISORS	ACH	618.81
		Page Total:	$1,652,362.01

Accounts Payable

Blanket Voucher Approval Document

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

We, the undersigned Board of Directors of Discovery Clean Water Alliance, Clark County, Washington, do hereby certify that the merchandise and / or services hereinafter specified have been received and approved for payment in the amount of $2,480,284.12 this 29th day of May 2026.

APPROVED
By David Logan at 12:38 pm, May 27, 2026

Treasurer

Director

Director

Director

Director

Line	Claimant	Check No.	Amount
1	CFM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS, INC	10767	5,000.00
2	CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT	ACH	1,153,888.18
3	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	10768	1,320,775.21
4	GOVERNMENT PORTFOLIO ADVISORS	ACH	620.73
		Page Total:	$2,480,284.12

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Staff Report

Board Meeting of June 18, 2026

6a. Capital Program Report (2025-2026 Budget)

STAFF CONTACTS	PHONE	EMAIL
John M. Peterson, P.E., Alliance Executive Director	360-993-8819	jpeterson@crwwd.com
Bill Owen, P.E., P.M.P., Principal Engineer	360-839-2059	bowen@crwwd.com

PURPOSE: This staff report provides an update on the ongoing capital program and capital project activities for the Regional Assets (RAs).

Please see the attached presentation covering the following:

- Capital Program Report
    - Capital Program Update (2025-2026 Budget)

ACTION REQUESTED: No specific action required. Please provide policy-level guidance for the various activities described in this report.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Capital Program Update (2025-2026 Budget)

Alliance
Board of Directors
June 18, 2026

2025-26 Capital Program Update

Project Dashboard – R&R Projects

	Project Name	2025-26 Adopted Budget	2025-26 Projected Expenses	Budget Status	Schedule Status	Comments
	R&R Projects					
CO	SCTP Primary Clarifier Mechanism Replacements	127	145			Project complete
CO	SCTP Primary Sludge Pump Replacement	1,200	569			Project complete
CO	SCTP Network Separation	-	29			Project complete
CO	SCTP Fire Alarm System Replacement	-	47			Project complete
	SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement	6,196	2,049			Total project cost higher than projected
	117th Street Pump Station Controls Replacement	858	850			Project complete
	SCTP UV System Replacement	3,557	2,524			Bid came in 10% lower than estimate
	SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements	537	258			Project re-scoped to clarify next steps
	SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement (Blowers 1-4)	320	545			Just reached 60% design milestone
	SCTP Well House Rehabilitation	-	-			Developing initial project concept for 2027-28 start
	SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement (Phase 6)	264	-			Will begin with Phase 6 Improvements
	SCTP Waste Gas Burner Replacement (Phase 6)	208	-			Will begin with Phase 6 Improvements
	SCTP Influent Screen Replacement (Phase 6)	54	-			Will begin with Phase 6 Improvements
	SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	537	-			Deferred to a future biennium
Program	Building Systems R&R Program	2,629	2,610			Bldg 85 HVAC bid matched estimate
Program	Annual R&R Allowance	318	627			Odor Control and GW Well projects on schedule
	Total Annual R&R Projects Expenditures	**16,805**	**10,253**			

Project is significantly under budget and/or ahead of schedule	*Project within 20% of budget or minor delays*
Project within budget or on schedule	*Project more than 20% over budget or significant delay*

2025-26 Capital Program Update

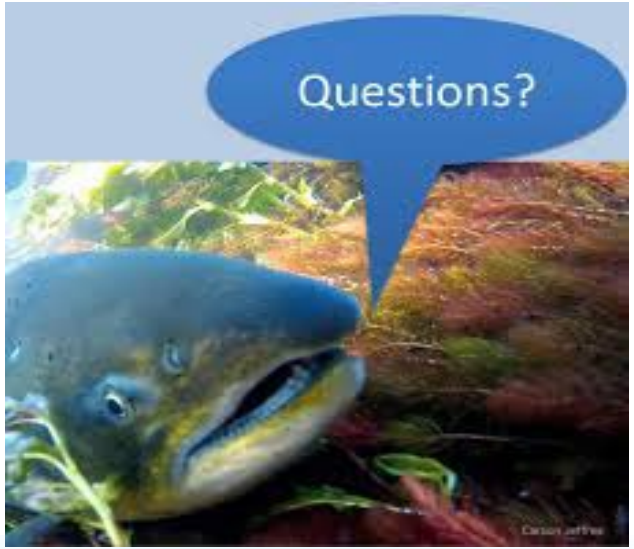
Project Dashboard – CIP Projects (New Assets)

	Project Name	2025-26 Adopted Budget	2025-26 Projected Expenses	Budget Status	Schedule Status	Comments
	CIP Projects					
	SCTP Phase 5A (Outfall/Effluent Pipeline) Expansion	100	300			Project complete
	SCTP Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion	1,500	2,900			Close-out stage; digester gas treatment needed
	SCTP Phase 6 Expansion (Without UV)	3,699	1,155			Will begin after GSP completed
	SCTP Class A Biosolids Upgrade	892	-			Will begin after GSP completed
	RTP Secondary Treatment Process Improvements	300	196			Project complete
	Alliance General Sewer Plan (GSP)	1,897	2,200			Tied to timing of County's Comprehensive Plan
New	RTP Effluent Cooling (Alternatives Evaluation)	-	100			Conducting pilot this summer to meet permit limits
	Total Annual CIP Projects Expenditures	8,388	6,851			

All values expressed in $1,000s

	Project is significantly under budget and/or ahead of schedule
	Project within budget or on schedule
	Project within 20% of budget or minor delays
	Project more than 20% over budget or significant delay

2026 Capital Plan Update



Bill Owen, PE, PMP

Principal Engineer | Transmission & Treatment
Clark Regional Wastewater District

(360) 839-2059
bowen@crwwd.com

John M. Peterson, PE

Executive Director
Discovery Clean Water Alliance

General Manager
Clark Regional Wastewater District

(360) 993-8819
jpeterson@crwwd.com

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Staff Report

Board Meeting of June 18, 2026

6b. Treasurer Report – First Quarter 2026

STAFF CONTACTS	PHONE	EMAIL
David Logan, Alliance Treasurer	360-993-8802	dlogan@crwwd.com

PURPOSE: The goal of the Treasurer Report is to provide a quarterly update of ongoing activities in the financial and treasury areas of responsibility for the Alliance.

Please see the attached presentation covering the following:

- Financial Management / Reporting Update
  - First Quarter 2026 Financial Report
- Budget / ACFR / SAO Audit
  - 2025 ACFR & SAO Audit
  - 2027/2028 Operating & Capital Budget Calendar
- Treasury
  - 2026 PWB Loan Application
- Federal Grant Compliance (no update this quarter)

ACTION REQUESTED: No specific action required. Please provide policy-level guidance for the various activities described in this report.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Treasurer Report

Alliance
Board of Directors
June 18, 2026

Treasurer Report

- Financial Management / Reporting Update
  - First Quarter 2026 Financial Report
- Budget / ACFR / SAO Audit
  - 2025 ACFR & SAO Audit
  - 2027/2028 Operating & Capital Budget Calendar
- Treasury
  - 2026 PWB Application – likely between $5M - $10M
- Federal Grant Compliance (no update)

Financial Management/ Reporting Update

First Quarter 2026 Financial Report

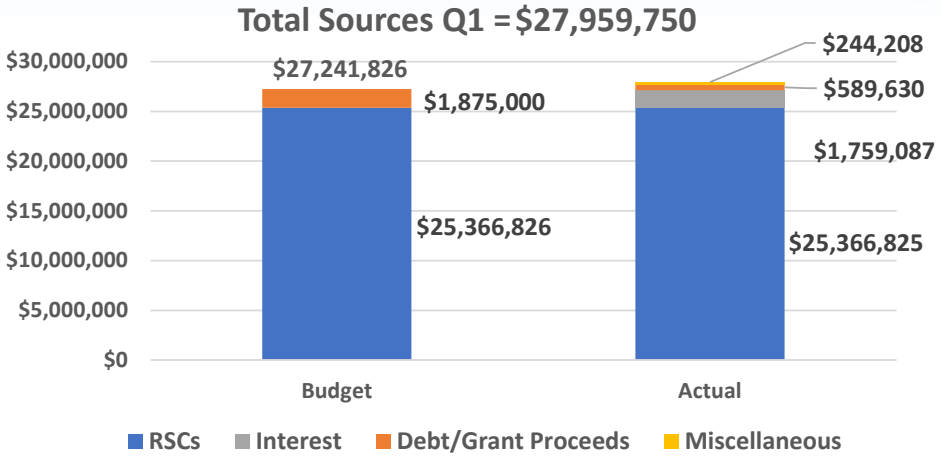
- **All Funds - Cash and Investments**

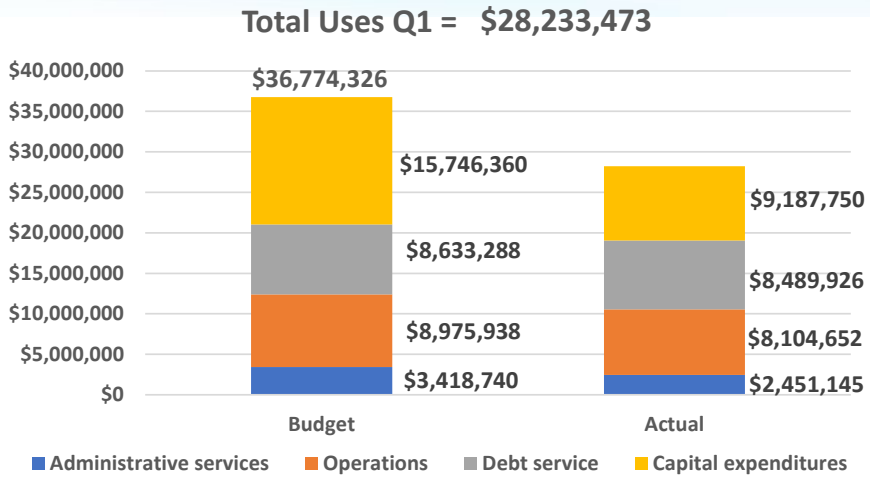
	As of 3/31/2026	As of 12/31/2025	As of 12/31/2024
Cash	$ 5,154,804	$ 3,196,169	$ 1,075,411
Investments	25,949,007	25,641,910	30,960,042
Total	**$ 31,103,811**	**$ 28,838,079**	**$ 32,035,453**

* 12/31/2026 Anticipated Cash Balance = $10,482,000

First Quarter 2026 Financial Report

• All Funds – Sources and Uses





Total Sources - $717k (2.6%) over budget

- RSCs – $0 (0%) over budget
- Interest income – $1.8M (100%) over budget*
- Debt/grant proceeds – Budgeted $3M EPA grant. Actual $589k from previous PWB loan
- Miscellaneous income - $0.2M*; Insurance proceeds related to Building 10 Ceiling Repair

Total Uses - $8.5M (23.2%) under budget

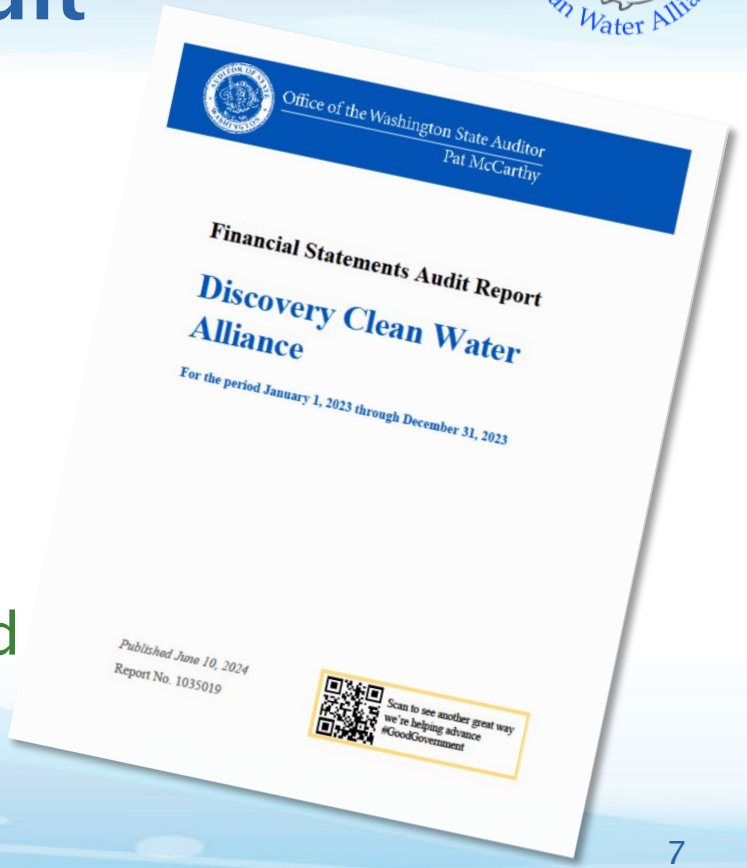
- Administrative services – $1.0M (28.3%) under budget
- Operations – $0.9M (9.7%) under budget
- Debt service – $0.1M (1.7%) under budget due to timing of debt service payments
- Capital – $6.6M (41.7%) under budget – several projects bid in Q1/Q2 2026

* Not formally budgeted

Budget / Annual Report / Audit Update

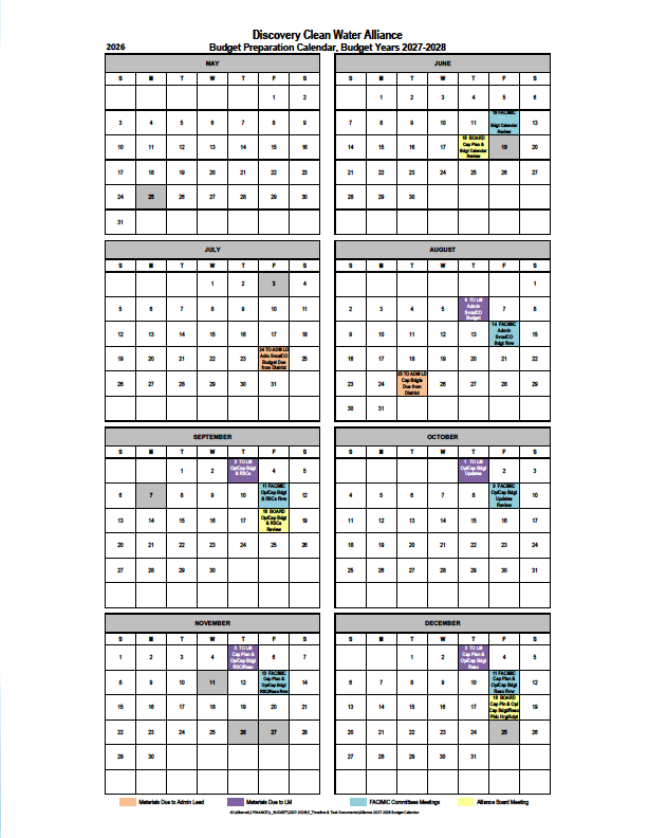
2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and SAO Audit

- **January/February/March** – Annual Report preparation
- **May** – SAO audit began
- **June** – SAO audit field work ending; Annual Report uploaded to SAO, Annual Report submitted to GFOA for Certificate of Achievement award

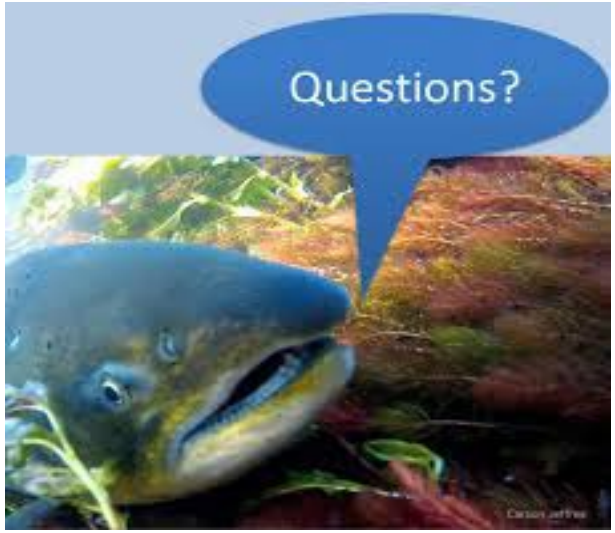


2027/2028 Operating & Capital Budget Calendar

- Work is beginning soon on 2027-2028 Budget
- Administrative Lead Budget Due July 20
- Contract Operator Budgets Due July 20
- Review Draft Budget with Alliance Board on September 18



Treasurer Report



David Logan
Treasurer,
Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Finance Director,
Clark Regional Wastewater District

(360) 993-8802
dlogan@crwwd.com

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Staff Report

Board Meeting of June 18, 2026

6c. 2026 Draft Capital Plan Update (2027-2028 Budget)

STAFF CONTACTS	PHONE	EMAIL
John M. Peterson, P.E., Alliance Executive Director	360-993-8819	jpeterson@crwwd.com
Bill Owen, P.E., P.M.P., Principal Engineer	360-839-2059	bowen@crwwd.com
Leanne Mattos, District Administrative Supervisor	360-993-8823	lmattos@crwwd.com

PURPOSE: As a regional wastewater transmission and treatment utility, the Alliance is fundamentally an owner, manager, and operator of capital assets. The Capital Plan document represents a critical roadmap outlining investments that need to be made over time to keep existing assets in good working order and to construct new assets in response to system growth, level-of-service, and regulatory requirements.

The Alliance Capital Plan is updated every two years to support the Alliance Operating and Capital Budget process. A draft of the 2026 Capital Plan is attached for reference (Attachment A). Highlights and principal findings from the draft include:

Section 1.2 – Alliance Core Values/Capital Planning Guiding Principles. The Alliance conducted a statistically valid customer survey to better understand community priorities related to wastewater services. Those results confirmed the Alliance's original core values which continue to guide capital planning decisions. The top priorities identified by customers were affordability, reliable service, and protecting the environment.

Section 2.2 – Capital Plan Summary – Project Funding for Existing Regional Assets. This section has been updated to reflect the advancements in the Alliance asset management program, including a more complete condition assessment of mechanical and electrical components for approximately 650 individual items. The updated Repair and Replacement (R&R) Program (pages 21-25) incorporates these assessments, the R&R Prioritization Tool developed in 2024, and annual programmatic investments for common assets across the treatment and transmission system.

Program recommendations are summarized in Tables 2.3 and 2.4, which present Member cost responsibilities and the 20-year cash flow forecast. The forecast reflects the Alliance Board's September 2024 decision to phase-in long-term funding levels necessary for a sustainable R&R Program.

Section 3.3 – Capital Plan Summary – Project Funding for New Regional Assets. Table 3.4 (page 39) presents cash flow summaries for the capital investments necessary to construct new Regional Assets (CIP projects). These investments support future capacity demand, anticipated regulatory requirements, and community-appropriate levels of service.

These recommendations are based on an updated set of flow and waste load projections that were taken from the Alliance's first General Sewer Plan, which is currently under development. These projections informed updates to Regional Asset allocation capacity (Section 3.2) and the resulting Member funding responsibilities shown in Table 3.2.

Staff will present a final draft of the Capital Plan at the September 18 Board meeting, incorporating policy-level comments and addressing questions received over the next quarter. The final Capital Plan will be presented for approval at the December 18 Board meeting alongside the Operating and Capital Budgets.

ACTION REQUESTED: Provide policy-level input regarding the draft 2026 Capital Plan update document.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

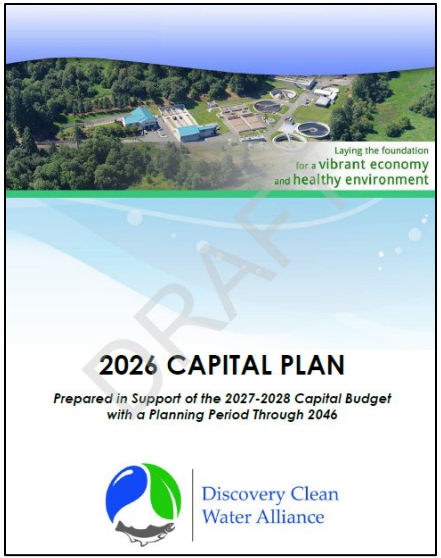
2026 Capital Plan Update

Alliance
Board of Directors
June 18, 2026

2026 Capital Plan Update

Overview

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Existing Assets / R&R Program
- Section 3 – New Capacity / CIP
- Appendices – Project Profiles and Supplemental Information



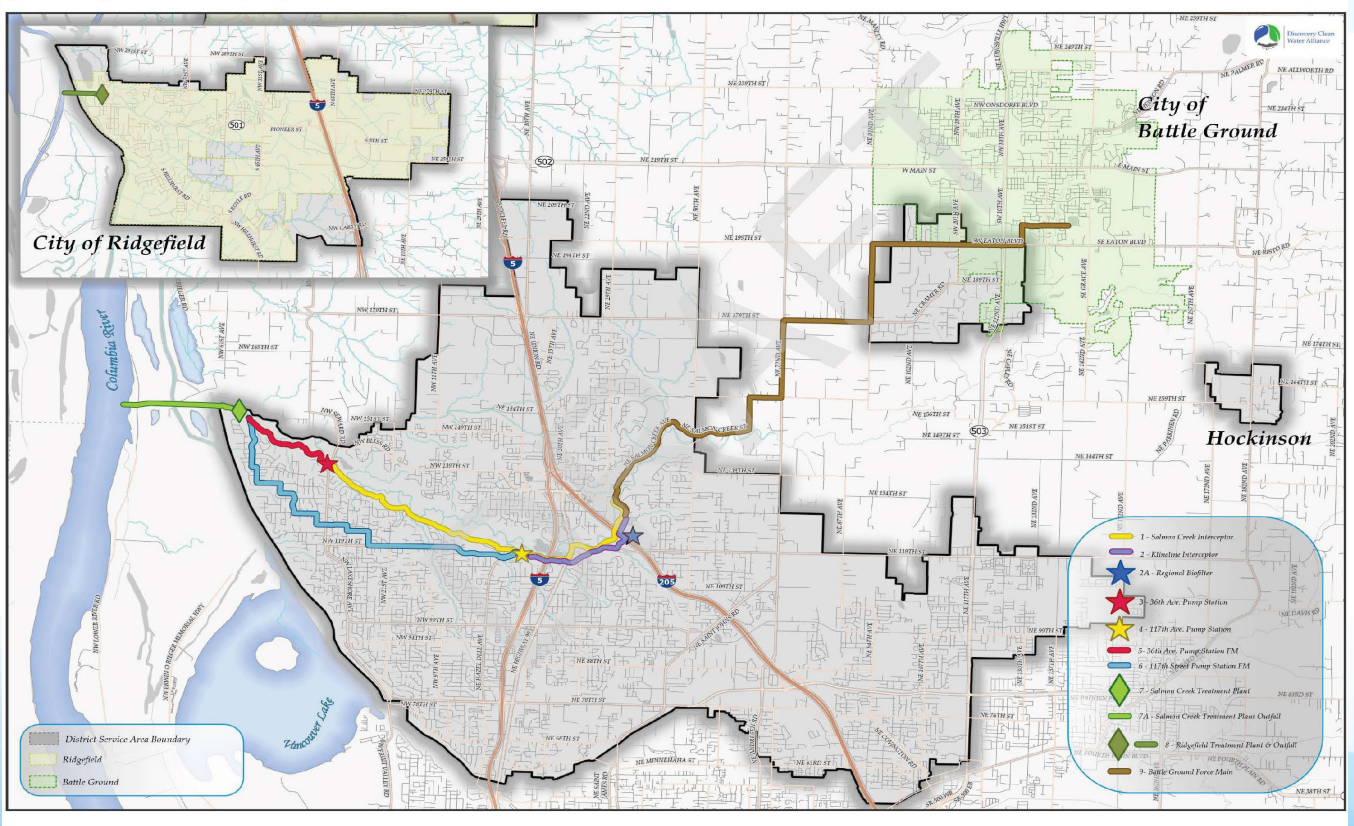
Section 1 – Introduction

Capital Plan Introduction

- **What's the Same?**
  - Purpose and Scope
  - Alliance Core Values and Planning Guiding Principles
  - Cost Estimate Classifications (Class 1 to Class 5)
- **What's New?**
  - Priorities from 2025 Customer Survey
  - Cost Escalation Methodology
  - Alliance History, Formation, Structure moved to Appendix A

2026 Capital Plan Update

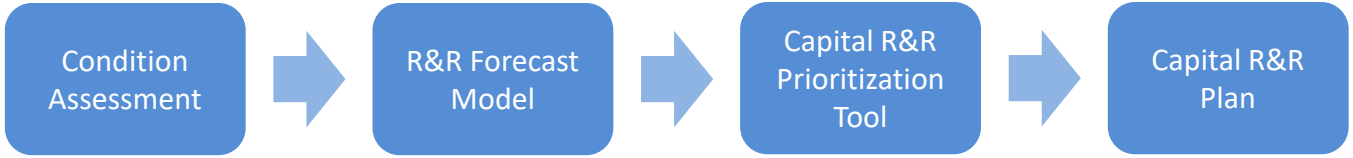
Regional Assets



Section 2 – Existing Regional Assets: Repair & Replacement Program Overview

2026 Capital Plan Update

Repair & Replacement (R&R) Program Overview

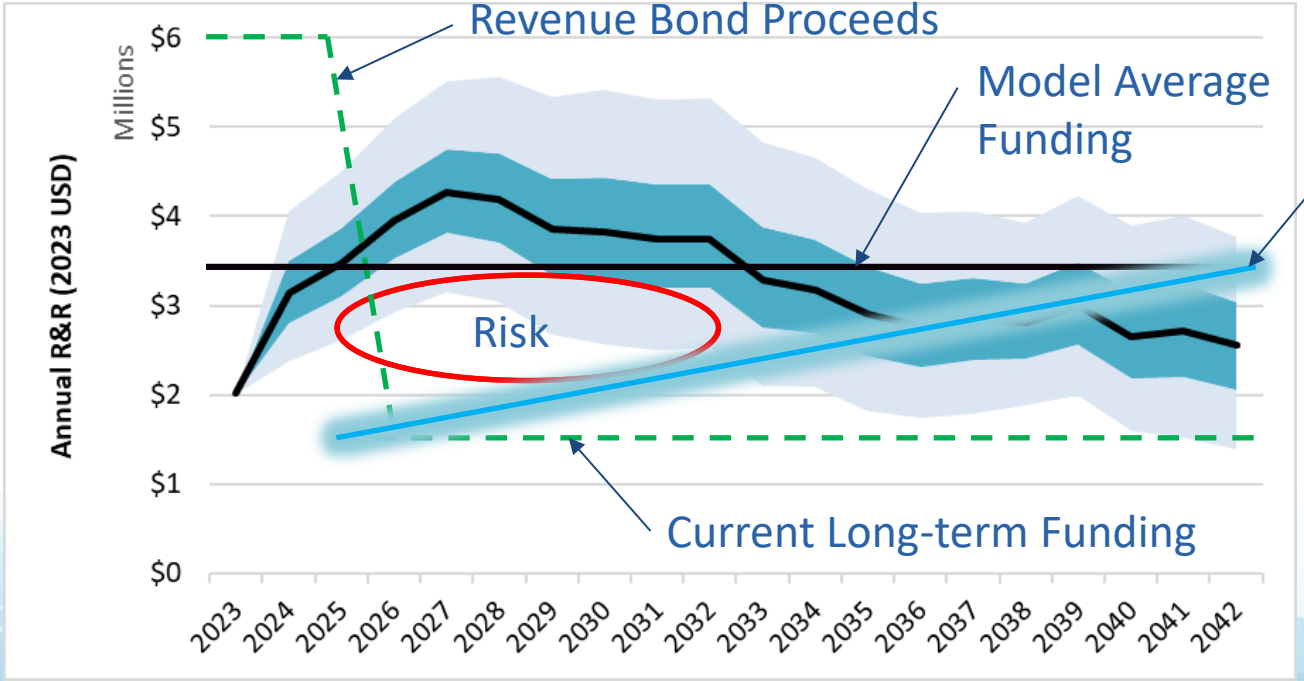


- Drivers when Programming Projects over 20-year Period
  - Asset risk scores informed by new condition assessments
  - Project prioritization process
  - Sequence projects with other SCTP R&R and CIP investments (Section 3)
  - Adjust annual Process Systems and Building Systems Allowances to meet Board 2024 expectations for long-term funding (see next slide)
  - Standing Committee Review

2026 Capital Plan Update

Repair & Replacement (R&R) Program Overview

- *Probabilistic Forecast & September 2024 Decision*



2026 Capital Plan Update

Repair & Replacement Program Overview

2026 Alliance Capital Plan - DRAFT

Table 2.3 - Existing Regional Assets - Funding Member Cost Responsibility (all costs in 2026 dollars)

	R&R Project Name	Individual (I) or 20-yr Program (P)	Project Cost	Battle Ground Percentage Share	Clark Regional Percentage Share	Battle Ground Cost Allocation	Clark Regional Cost Allocation
CO	SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement	I	$9,000,000	22.6%	77.4%	$2,000,000	$7,000,000
CO	SCTP UV System Replacement	I	$7,200,000	17.2%	82.8%	$1,200,000	$6,000,000
CO	SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement	I	$2,000,000	22.6%	77.4%	$450,000	$1,550,000
CO	SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements	I	$1,300,000	22.6%	77.4%	$290,000	$1,010,000
CO	SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement (Blowers 1-4)	I	$3,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$700,000	$2,400,000
CO	SCTP Groundwater Well #1 Replacement	I	$650,000	22.6%	77.4%	$150,000	$500,000
1	SCTP Solids Hopper Controls Replacement	I	$990,000	22.6%	77.4%	$220,000	$770,000
2	SCTP Potable Water Supply Replacement	I	$6,400,000	22.1%	77.9%	$1,400,000	$5,000,000
3	SCTP Aeration Blower #5 Improvement	I	$250,000	22.6%	77.4%	$60,000	$190,000
4	SCTP Influent Screen Replacement	I	$3,200,000	22.6%	77.4%	$700,000	$2,500,000
5	SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement	I	$7,700,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,700,000	$6,000,000
6	SCTP Grit System Replacement	I	$3,600,000	21.7%	78.3%	$780,000	$2,820,000
7	RTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	I	$150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$0	$150,000
8	SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	I	$1,500,000	22.6%	77.4%	$350,000	$1,150,000

2026 Capital Plan Update

Repair & Replacement Program Overview

2026 Alliance Capital Plan - DRAFT

Table 2.3 - Existing Regional Assets - Funding Member Cost Responsibility (all costs in 2026 dollars)

NS	Battle Ground Force Main / Eaton Road Relocation	I	$330,000	78.2%	21.8%	$260,000	$70,000
NS	SCADA Server Replacement	P	$2,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$470,000	$1,630,000
NS	System-wide Instrumentation Replacement	P	$14,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$3,200,000	$10,900,000
NS	System-wide Valving Replacement	P	$4,700,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,100,000	$3,600,000
NS	System-wide VFD Replacement	P	$5,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,200,000	$4,200,000
NS	SCTP Digester Cleaning, Inspection, & Repair	P	$8,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,900,000	$6,500,000
NS	System-wide HVAC Replacement	P	$7,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,700,000	$5,700,000
NS	Building Systems R&R Allowance	P	$12,850,000	22.6%	77.4%	$2,900,000	$9,900,000
NS	Process Sytems R&R Allowance	P	$16,080,000	22.6%	77.4%	$3,600,000	$12,400,000
R&R PROGRAM TOTALS			$118,400,000			$26,330,000	$91,900,000

2026 Capital Plan Update

Repair & Replacement (R&R) Program Overview

Year			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
	Actual Through 2025	Estimated 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	20-Year Period Total	Total Project Cost
Total R&R Program Expenditures	3,788	6,112	14,700	6,200	3,100	4,500	7,000	7,600	3,500	3,900	5,800	5,600	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,600	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	108,800	118,400
BIENNIAL BUDGET CYCLE TOTALS		9,900		20,900		7,600		14,600		7,400		11,400		8,700		9,100		9,500		9,800		9,800		

Section 3 – New Regional Assets: Capital Improvement Program Overview

2026 Capital Plan Update

Capital Improvement Program Overview

- Normal Alliance Update Process:
  - Use Previously Defined Projects (some are quite old)
    - Project definitions are from 2005, 2016, 2018, and 2024
  - Update Alliance Capacity Model
    - Apply 2024-2025 data for growth, flow, loadings
    - Rebalance growth forecast (input from BG and District staff)
  - Adjust Project Timing (to match model)
    - Typical adjustments are 1 or 2 years

2026 Capital Plan Update

Capital Improvement Program Overview

- Normal Alliance Update Process:
  - Adjust future project flow splits between BG and District
  - Update Project Cost Estimates to 2026
  - Remove Three Completed Projects
  - Add New Projects
    - RTP Effluent Cooling Project

2026 Capital Plan Update

Capital Improvement Program Overview

- Normal Alliance Update Process:
  - Overall Process Will Create Initial 2027-2028 Capital Plan
    - Used for Capital Budget development
  - Will Be Amended After Parallel Planning Processes Complete
    - Comprehensive Planning Updates (County and Cities)
    - Collection System GSP Updates (BG and District)
    - Alliance GSP Update (the last step in the planning process)

New Regional Assets – CIP Program

Cost Allocation by Project (all costs in 2026 dollars)

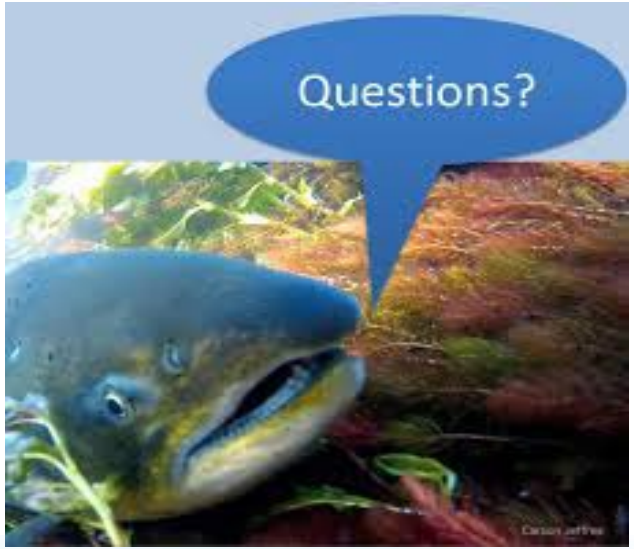
	CIP Project Name	PROJECT COST	Battle Ground Percentage Share	Clark Regional Percentage Share	Battle Ground Cost Allocation	Clark Regional Cost Allocation
1	117th Street Pump Station Capacity Upgrade (Phase 6)	$ 19,200,000	22.0%	78.0%	$ 4,200,000	$ 15,000,000
2	SCTP Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion	$ 34,600,000	19.2%	80.8%	$ 6,600,000	$ 28,000,000
3	SCTP Phase 6 Expansion (Remove Second UV Channel)	$ 53,100,000	13.8%	86.2%	$ 7,300,000	$ 45,800,000
4	SCTP Class A Biosolids Upgrade - Thermal Drying	$ 21,300,000	21.7%	78.3%	$ 4,600,000	$ 16,700,000
5	SCTP Phase 7 Expansion	$ 51,500,000	20.0%	80.0%	$ 10,300,000	$ 41,200,000
6	SCTP Phase 8 Expansion	$ 21,100,000	19.7%	80.3%	$ 4,200,000	$ 16,900,000
7	RTP Effluent Cooling	$ 590,000	0%	100%	$ 0	$ 590,000
8	RTP Decommissioning	$ 5,500,000	0%	100%	$ 0	$ 5,500,000
9	BGFM Parallel Force Main	$ 50,500,000	100%	0%	$ 50,500,000	$ 0
10a	General Sewer Plan/Phase 6 Engineering Report	$ 2,500,000	21.8%	78.2%	$ 500,000	$ 2,000,000
10b	General Sewer Plan/50 Year Vision	$ 2,500,000	21.4%	78.6%	$ 500,000	$ 2,000,000
	CIP PROGRAM TOTALS	$ 262,390,000			$ 88,700,000	$ 173,690,000

2026 Capital Plan Update

Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) Overview

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Project Name	Actual Through 2025	2026 Estimate	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	20-Year Period Total	Project Total
Total Annual CIP Projects Expenditures	34,922	2,368	1,650	5,400	10,400	35,600	48,200	29,950	5,000	21,600	28,500	15,200	250	1,000	1,000	250	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	8,000	5,100	225,100	262,390

2026 Capital Plan Update



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Attachment A

2026 CAPITAL PLAN

Prepared in Support of the 2027-2028 Capital Budget with a Planning Period Through 2046

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Core Values

1. *Ensure reliable, predictable service for all customers*
2. *Manage resources responsibly, efficiently, and equitably*
3. *Protect public and environmental health*
4. *Optimize use of existing facilities*
5. *Be financially transparent*
6. *Use new technologies to achieve system efficiencies and environmental protection*
7. *Provide a fair, positive, and secure work environment for utility employees*
8. *Ensure capacity to support regional land use and economic development decisions*
9. *Invest in improvements that create system-wide benefits*
10. *Make business decisions collaboratively with all partners*

CONTENTS

SECTION 1

Alliance Capital Plan Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Capital Plan

The Discovery Clean Water Alliance (Alliance) is a regional wastewater transmission and treatment utility providing services to its four Member agencies in Clark County, Washington. Member agencies include the City of Battle Ground, Clark County (County), the City of Ridgefield, and the Clark Regional Wastewater District (District). The Alliance was legally formed in 2013 after a period of study and evaluation to determine the most appropriate framework for delivery of regional wastewater services.

The Alliance's Interlocal Formation Agreement (IFA) states that the purpose of this entity is to "provide cooperative municipal utility services to its Members in order to assist those Members with a cost-effective mechanism for supporting regional economic development in an environmentally-sound manner, to help manage Member service costs in a financially-transparent manner, to provide reliable and predictable service, and to provide a framework that encourages the participation of all Clark County municipal utilities that protects both regional and jurisdictional autonomy." A more thorough description of the history and structure of the Alliance is found in Appendix A.

The Capital Plan presents the strategy for the Alliance to meet its infrastructure obligations to its Member agencies for regional wastewater transmission and treatment services. These services are delivered by maintaining existing Regional Assets and through construction of new Regional Assets. In terms of existing Regional Assets, the Capital Plan will depict the repair and replacement (asset management) work needed to keep the assets in good working order. With respect to new Regional Assets, the Capital Plan will establish the infrastructure investments needed to address system capacity, new regulatory obligations, or new level-of-service commitments.

The Capital Plan will present all known infrastructure project needs for the Alliance. These projects will be presented for both near-term and long-term. The specific definition of the term **Capital Plan** from the IFA is provided below, along with other relevant IFA definitions pertaining to capital planning work.

Definitions:

Alliance Operations Date – means the date on which the Board has determined that (1) Regional Assets have been transferred to or for the benefit of the Alliance, (2) outstanding wastewater obligations have been retired, defeased, or transferred as necessary, (3) the Alliance is undertaking responsibility for providing service under this Agreement, (4) the Members receiving service from the Alliance become responsible for paying Regional Service Charges. The Alliance Operations Date is January 1, 2015.

Allocated Capacity –The Maximum Monthly Flow of wastewater that a Member may discharge into the Regional Assets, as described in Exhibit B of the IFA and as supplemented or adjusted in a Capital Plan.

Bonds –Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the Alliance or by another entity (e.g., by a Member) on behalf of the Alliance.

Capital Plan – One or more long-range capital improvement plans for the addition, replacement, or improvement of Regional Assets, including an identification of Regional Assets and the allocation of transmission and treatment capacity as they may be supplemented or adjusted from the initial Regional Assets and allocations described in Exhibit B of the IFA.

Capital Budget – One or more capital budgets adopted in consistence with Section VI.A. of the IFA: A periodic Capital Budget will be prepared by Alliance staff or consultants (or, if there is a separate Administrative Lead, then by the staff of or consultants selected by that entity). Similarly, prior to Board action, comprehensive Capital Plans, including a renewal and replacement fund mechanism, will be periodically prepared by Alliance staff (or, if there is an Administrative Lead, by the staff of that entity in cooperation with staff of any Operator).

Dual Majority Vote – A Board vote requiring the affirmative vote of both (1) the Directors representing more than 50% of the Members, and (2) the Directors representing the Members comprising more than 50% of the Treatment Facilities Allocated Capacity for the year in which the vote is taken, as set forth in the then-current Capital Plan.

Dual Super-Majority Vote – Except as provided in section IV.F.3 of the IFA, a Board vote requiring the affirmative vote of both (1) the Directors representing more than 60% of the Members, and (2) the Directors representing the Members comprising more than 60% of the Treatment Facilities Allocated Capacity for the year in which the vote is taken, as set forth in the then-current Capital Plan.

MGD – Million gallons per day, referring to a rate of flow.

Maximum Monthly Flow or MMF – A measure of flow expressed in MGDs and representing the highest average monthly flow, taking into account the total flow of wastewater discharged into the Regional Assets, measured in millions of gallons for any calendar month divided by the total number of days in that month.

Regional Assets – The assets listed in Exhibit B of the IFA, and such additional assets as the Board may later determine to be Regional Assets under Section VII.B. of the IFA.

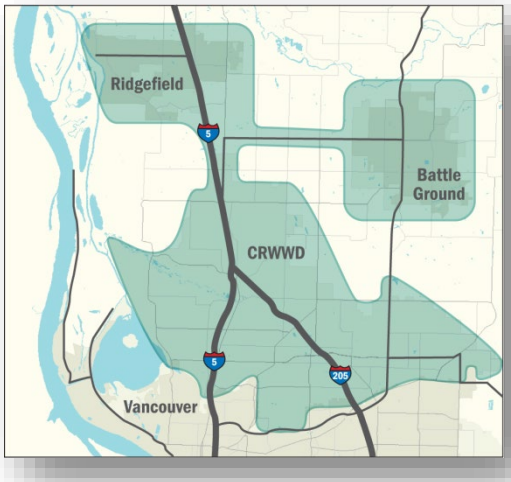
Regional Service Charges – Charges for service imposed by the Alliance under Section VI.B of the IFA.

Transmission Infrastructure – Transmission lines, force mains, interceptors, pump stations, and other facilities required to transfer wastewater from a Member's collection system to a Treatment Facility.

Treatment Facility or Facilities – Treatment plants, outfalls and other facilities required to treat wastewater.

1.2 Alliance Core Values/Capital Planning Guiding Principles

As a regional wastewater transmission and treatment utility serving nearly 150,000 citizens today and with the potential to serve a population of 250,000 or more over time, it is critical that the Alliance decision making is aligned with the needs and expectations of the community it serves. In order to provide an appropriate context for Alliance decision making, community-supported core values were determined during the regional business planning process in 2010 through a statistically valid telephone survey of residents in the Alliance service area.



More recently, the Alliance conducted a new survey in June 2025 to confirm these core values and verify the current priorities of its customers. The results of the survey indicated that the Alliance core values are still relevant. Table 1.1 summarizes the customer's ranked priorities of what should guide the management of wastewater services.

Table 1.1 – Alliance Customer 2025 Priorities

2025 Priorities	% Most Important
Keeping monthly bills affordable	45%
Providing reliable service without interruption or backups	24%
Reducing pollution in local rivers, lakes, and groundwater	20%
Recycling wastewater and recovering useful materials (like fertilizer)	5%
Building capacity for future growth in our community today, when it is more affordable	3%
Making it easier to get help and information about your service	2%
Converting homes from septic tanks to public sewer connection	3%

The Alliance core values and customer priorities are applied to the Capital Plan work through the following capital planning guiding principles:

Table 1.2 – Alliance Capital Planning Guiding Principles

Guiding Principles
1. Long-range financial planning to support the capital programs will be provided to the Members for incorporation into local (retail) rate and charge planning.
2. Existing Regional Assets will be maintained in good operating condition through an intentional asset management program.
3. Life cycle cost comparisons, considering both capital and operating costs, will be utilized in alternative comparisons for significant projects. Alternatives will also consider non-cost criteria topics such as regulatory compatibility, public and environmental health outcomes, regional (system-wide) benefits and operational characteristics.
4. New Regional Assets will be planned and constructed ahead of demand to provide adequate capacity for growth in Member service areas, to comply with emerging regulatory requirements and/or to deliver new levels of service where appropriate.
5. Decisions related to the Capital Plan will be fully vetted with the Standing Committees, the Board of Directors, and affected stakeholders.

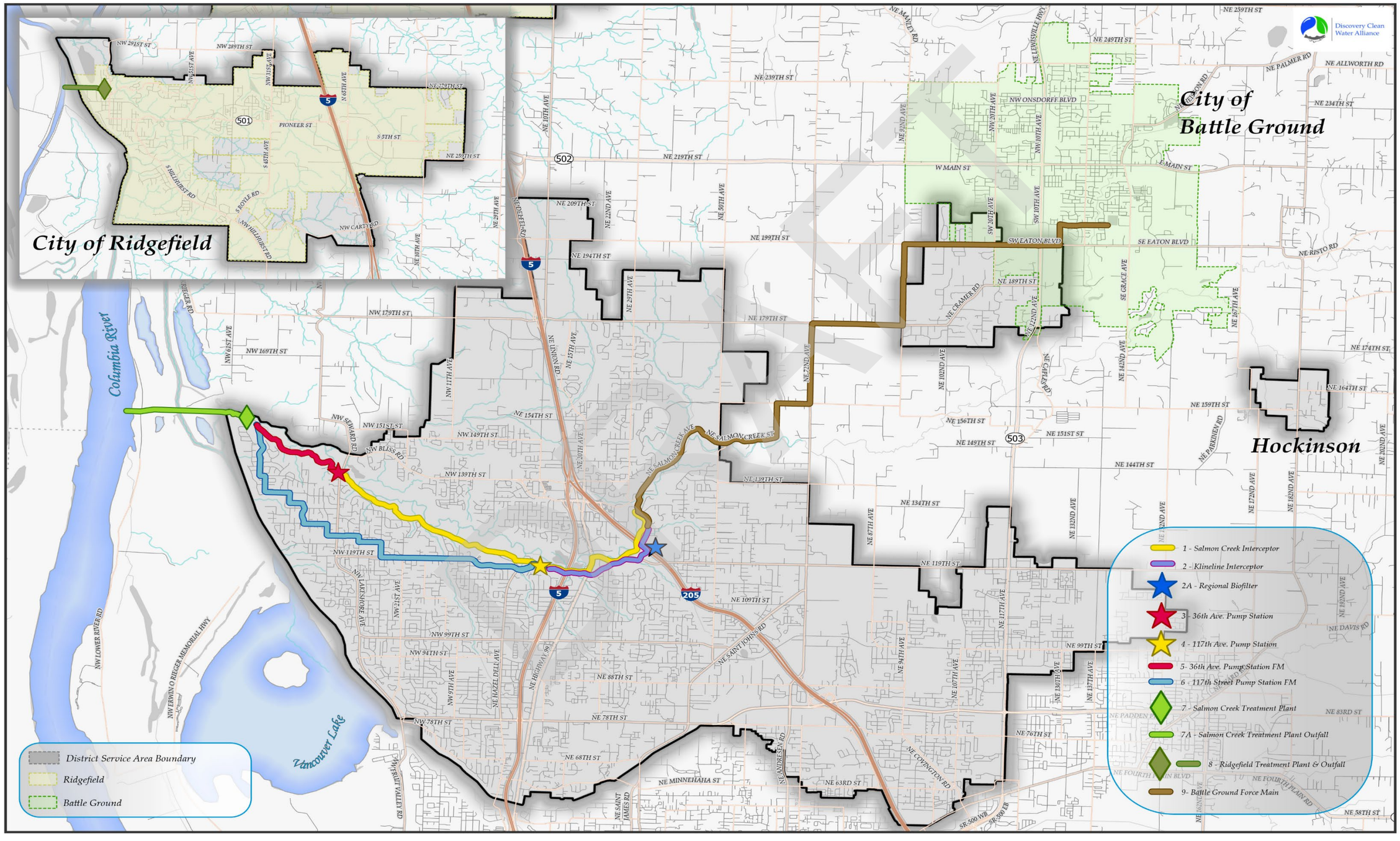
1.3 Alliance Regional Assets

Based on the 2025 Financial Statements, the Alliance owns, operates, and manages 11 Regional Assets with an estimated book value (historical cost less depreciation) of approximately $170 million. The Regional Assets are depicted in the following Regional Asset Descriptions (Table 1.3) and Regional Asset Overview Map (Figure 1.1).

Table 1.3 – Alliance Regional Asset Descriptions

Regional Asset Name	Regional Asset Description
1. Salmon Creek Interceptor	4.6-mile-long gravity pipeline located on the south side of the Salmon Creek drainage. The interceptor collects and conveys wastewater from partner agencies to regional pump stations. The pipeline was constructed in segments from the mid to late 1970's (21-42-inch diameter pipe routed from Betts Bridge to 36 Ave).
2. Klineline Interceptor	1.8-mile-long gravity pipeline located parallel to the Salmon Creek Interceptor. The pipeline was constructed in segments from 2002 to 2006 (48-inch diameter pipe routed from Salmon Creek Ave & NE 127 to 117 St PS).
2A. Regional Biofilter - Klineline Interceptor	Regional biofilter directly adjacent to the property located at 12401 NE Salmon Creek Avenue in Vancouver, WA. The biofilter was regionally sized to manage odors and control corrosion associated with the discharge of the Battle Ground FM and St. Johns Interceptor into the Klineline Interceptor. The biofilter was constructed in 2017-2018.
3. 36 Avenue Pump Station (PS)	Raw sewage PS located at 14014 NW 36 Ave in Vancouver, WA. The station pumps wastewater from the Salmon Creek interceptor to SCTP. The pump station was constructed in mid-1970's and remodeled in 1994 and 2005.
4. 117 Street PS (aka Klineline PS)	Raw sewage PS located at 1110 NE 117 St in Vancouver, WA. The station pumps wastewater from Salmon Creek and Klineline interceptors to SCTP. The pump station was constructed in 2008.
5. 36 Ave PS FM	24-inch diameter FM routed from 36 Ave PS to SCTP. The FM runs approximately 1.4 miles along the south side of the Salmon Creek and discharges to SCTP. The pipeline was constructed in mid-1970's.
6. 117 Street PS FM	Dual 30-inch diameter FMs routed from 117 St PS to SCTP. The FM runs approximately 4.9 miles along public rights-of-way to SCTP. The pipeline was constructed in segments from 2004 to 2008.
7. Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP)	Secondary treatment plant originally constructed in the mid 1970's, with five major expansion phases. The plant is located at 15100 NW McCann Rd, in Vancouver, WA.
7A. SCTP Columbia River Outfall & Effluent Pipeline	The plant outfall is a 48-inch diameter pipeline, terminating in the Columbia River between river mile 95 and 96. The effluent pipeline system consists of 30-inch and 48-inch pipelines routed from SCTP to the Columbia River outfall.
8. Ridgefield Treatment Plant (RTP) & Outfall	Secondary treatment plant originally constructed in 1959, with several upgrades since then. The plant is located on West Cook St in Ridgefield, WA. The plant outfall is a 10-inch diameter pipeline routed west of the plant 0.2 miles, terminating in Lake River.
9. Battle Ground Force Main (FM) (including odor control system)	9-mile long 16-inch diameter FM (with bioxide chemical dosing/injection facility) routed southwesterly from Battle Ground PS to the Klineline interceptor at Salmon Creek Ave. The pipeline was constructed in the early 1990's.

Figure 1.1 – Regional Asset Overview Map



Discovery Clean Water Alliance
Regional Assets

1.4 Capital Plan Introduction

The Alliance is an owner and operator of Regional Assets providing wastewater transmission and treatment services to its Members. As such, one of the most important business functions of the Alliance is to have a well-developed capital program for the management of its assets. This Capital Plan presents the Regional Asset Management Program for the Alliance, including the work required to repair or replace existing assets and to construct new assets to meet capacity, regulatory, or level-of-service requirements.

This Capital Plan contains four sections that address the requirements outlined in its IFA definition (see Section 1.1):

- **One or More Long-Range Capital Improvement Plans.** As noted in Section 1.5, the Alliance has formally adopted the existing long-range capital plans of its Members. These plans have been updated through the regional study process and have been reviewed and approved by the Department of Ecology. The existing Member agency plans have been formally transferred to the Alliance through the asset transfer agreement process.
- **Replacement or Improvement of Regional Assets.** In Section 2, the Alliance presents its plan for replacement or improvement of the existing Regional Assets. These plans for existing assets are often called "repair and replacement" or "asset management" programs. These terms are used interchangeably in this document.
- **Addition of Regional Assets.** In Section 3.3, the Alliance presents its plan for addition or construction of new Regional Assets. The need for new Regional Assets is typically driven by the need to increase system capacity for growth in the service area, the requirement to address new regulatory obligations, or the policy decision to provide new level-of-service commitments.
- **Allocation of Transmission and Treatment Capacity.** In Section 3.2, the Alliance will address any changes to Allocated Capacity among its Members. Changes in capacity can result from agreements to transfer existing capacity allocations among Members or from new capacity allocations created through the construction of new Regional Assets.

The Capital Plan will depict the programs for existing and new Regional Assets by presenting near-term needs (two-year and six-year projects) as well as long-term needs (20-year projects). Individual Project Profiles for all projects are presented in the following appendices: Appendix C (Existing Regional Assets – Repair and Replacement Program Project Profiles) and Appendix D (New Regional Assets – Capital Improvement Program Project Profiles).

Capital Plan Project and Project Numbering. Per the Interlocal Formation Agreement and consistent with the Operator and Administrative Lead agreements, this Capital Plan presents all capital project work associated with the Administrative Lead role, informing the Capital Budget. Please note that some

capital project work is also budgeted separately as part of the Operator responsibilities, and that work is included in the Operating Budget.

A project numbering convention has been established with the following three components: (1) Regional Asset number, (2) anticipated bid year and (3) sequential number. For example, project RA03–19–1 would be for a project for Regional Asset No. 3 (the 36th Avenue Pump Station) where the project was scheduled to bid in 2019, and this is the first project for that asset in that bid year.

Cost Escalation and Estimate Classification. The Capital Plan provides for all the projects defined over time, and the corresponding cost estimates have been adjusted to 2026 dollars. This adjustment process historically involved the application of the Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index from Seattle. However, this index value for 2025 dropped 4% compared to its 2024 index. It was determined that the single index may not fully represent capital costs related to construction of wastewater treatment and conveyance assets. Instead, staff derived a "blend" of widely used indices as an alternative escalation method to bring cost estimates from past years to 2026 dollars. The indices included:

- ENR Construction Cost Index (Seattle)
- Mortenson Construction Cost Index (Portland)
- Mortenson Construction Cost Index (Seattle)
- Turner Building Cost Index
- Bureau of Reclamation Cost Trends (Pumping Plants)
- Construction Analytics Cost Index

Staff calculated the average annual values of these indices and applied those results as annual escalated rates to bring cost estimates from previous years to 2025 dollars. A final escalation factor of 4% was applied to each estimate to bring values up to 2026 dollars. This percentage represents the average annual increase over a 20-year period for all indices used in this "blend" method.

A separate process to escalate the project costs from this baseline to the estimated bid year is determined in the 2027-28 Capital Budget (a separate document).

As specific capital projects are developed from a conceptual level through preliminary design and ultimately to bid-ready plans and specifications, the level of definition of the projects increases throughout the process. It is critical to understand the probable variability of the estimates and to carry appropriate project contingencies. The Alliance approach is summarized in Table 1.4, adapted in part from information published through Association for the Advancement of Cost Engineering (AACE) International.

Table 1.4 – Alliance Cost Estimate Classification System

Estimate Classification	Project Design Definition (% Complete)	Typical Purpose/ End Usage	Expected Accuracy Range (L=Low, H=High)	Contingency Level Embedded in Cost Estimate
Class 5	0-2%	Concept Screening	L: -50% H: +100%	40-50%
Class 4	1-15%	Study or Feasibility Review	L: -30% H: +50%	30-40%
Class 3	10-40%	Budget Authorization	L: -20% H: +30%	20-30%
Class 2	30-70%	Budget Control	L: -15% H: +20%	10-20%
Class 1	65-100%	Final Estimate/ Bid Review	L: -10% H: +15%	0-10%

1.5 Member Agency Planning Document Incorporation by Reference

Through the initial adoption of the Capital Plan in 2014, the Alliance also formally adopted the Member agency planning documents listed in Table 1.5. This suite of documents represents the formal planning basis for the Alliance Regional Assets until such time the Alliance prepares an updated and integrated planning document for the Regional Assets.

Table 1.5 – Member Agency Planning Documents Adopted by Alliance

Regional Assets (RA)	Planning Document	Ecology Approval Date	Portion of Plan Adopted by Alliance
Salmon Creek Wastewater Management System (SCWMS), RA 1-7	*Salmon Creek Wastewater Management System Wastewater Facilities Plan / General Sewer Plan Amendment, CH2M HILL, August 2013*	September 4, 2013	Entire plan
	Salmon Creek Wastewater Management System Wastewater Facilities Plan / General Sewer Plan, CH2M HILL, July 2004	March 10, 2005	Entire plan
Ridgefield Treatment Plant and Outfall (RTPO), RA 8	*City of Ridgefield General Sewer Plan, Gray & Osborne, March 2013*	June 18, 2013	Relevant portion of plan for RTPO
	City of Ridgefield General Sewer and Wastewater Facility Plan, Gray & Osborne, December 2007	October 31, 2008	Relevant portion of plan for RTPO
Battle Ground Force Main (BGFM), RA 9	*City of Battle Ground General Sewer Plan, Wallis Engineering, March 2011.*	September 29, 2011	Relevant portion of plan for BGFM

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SECTION 2

Existing Regional Assets

2.1 Repair and Replacement (R&R) Program Development

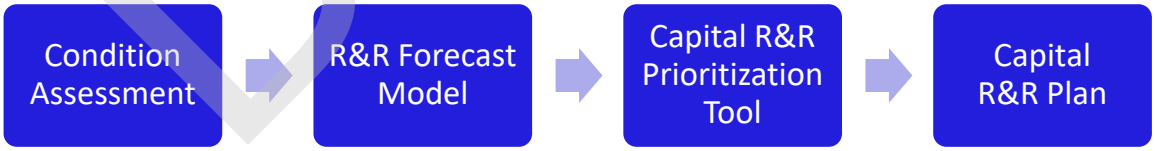
This section of the Capital Plan identifies the infrastructure investments needed to repair and replace existing assets required to meet the Alliance commitments over time.

The initial Alliance Capital Plan (adopted in 2014) and the updated 2016 plan incorporated the existing condition assessment reports and asset management programs from the Member agencies involved in the operation of the Regional Assets. That information informed the prioritization of several initial repair and replacement projects and was based on a limited review of available information for the Regional Assets.

Working to develop a more comprehensive assessment on an incremental basis, the subsequent Capital Plans incorporated a more thorough and systematic review of major systems within the Regional Assets while still relying on subjective condition data provided by operations and maintenance staff. This plan embraces the Alliance Asset Management Policy (see Appendix B) and represents a significant step forward in terms of the number of assets evaluated and objective condition assessments as the Alliance progresses toward the ultimate goal of establishing a fully sustaining asset management program for all Regional Assets.

Capital Plan – R&R Project Prioritization Process. In 2023 and 2025, the Alliance completed an effort to further refine its process for identifying and prioritizing R&R capital projects. The process started with a condition assessment of mechanical and electrical assets within the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) and the two regional pumping stations. Based on this information and additional asset data, an R&R Forecast Model was developed. This model aims to identify anticipated funding levels for R&R projects over a 20-year period. The identified projects were then prioritized using the Capital R&R Prioritization Tool. See Figure 2.1 below for a process overview.

Figure 2.1 – Repair and Replacement Project Prioritization Process Overview



R&R Forecast Model – Condition Assessment, Risk Profile, and Model Inputs. A condition assessment was completed for mechanical and electrical equipment at SCTP and both regional pump stations. Consequence of failure scores were updated for each process area within the plant and pump stations. Likelihood of failure was developed based on results from condition assessment on an asset-by-asset basis. From this information, a risk profile was created by process area for SCTP and both regional pump stations. The risk profile was utilized, along with the R&R model results, to drive selection of projects to be used in the prioritization process.

The R&R forecast model included inputs by individual assets for condition score, lifecycle, replacement cost, preventative and corrective maintenance, and major repair intervals and costs. These inputs were developed in a collaborative process with staff based on observed maintenance, recent itemized construction costs, and industry-standard assumptions for costs and lifespan, such as RSMeans and American Water Works Association Benchmark data. Replacement and renewal intervals were identified within the 20-year planning window for major individual assets, combinations of assets by process areas, and for each facility. An estimated range of R&R costs was used to forecast the overall funding demand, with specific project alignment identified for the first ten years.

In addition to the detailed condition assessments listed above, the following assets were reviewed for potential R&R project needs:

- SCTP transformers and power supply systems
- Buildings and building systems at treatment plants and pump stations
- Ridgefield Treatment Plant (RTP) (maintenance data and visual observation)
- Lower Salmon Creek Interceptor (CCTV inspection)
- Upper Salmon Creek Interceptor (CCTV inspection)
- Klineline Interceptor (CCTV inspection)
- 117th Street Pump Station Force Main (maintenance data & visual observation)
- 36th Avenue Pump Station Force Mains (maintenance data & visual observation)
- Regional Biofilter (visual observation)

The next Capital Plan update (anticipated for 2028) will incorporate detailed condition data for the remaining assets at the two treatment plants and pumping stations (currently at approximately 950 assets and expected to expand to as much as 2,000 assets). The Alliance also plans to execute thorough assessments of assets that are typically completed every 4 to 5 years, including the SCTP anerobic digesters and the building systems .

Capital R&R Prioritization Tool Overview. The results of the R&R Forecast Model were used to identify and bundle asset replacement recommendations into project recommendations, with the greatest emphasis in the first ten years. Projects were identified based on the risk profile of assets in the Forecast Model as described above. The resulting projects, as well as previously identified projects, were prioritized using the Capital R&R Project Prioritization Tool.

The Alliance applied its enhanced Capital R&R Project Prioritization Tool from 2024 for this Capital Plan. This tool uses a Multi-Objective Decision Analysis (MODA) approach to determine priorities for the R&R Program. MODA is a quantitative technique for making decisions that involve multiple financial, environmental, and social objectives. It is used as the basis for project prioritization in many industries. MODA-based prioritization proceeds through a series of defined steps as follows:

1. Frame the evaluation, including boundaries, goal/purpose, critical success factors, stakeholders, and issues/concerns.
2. Establish prioritization criteria.
3. Identify and define projects under consideration.
4. Develop performance measures and measurement scales that define how well each project meets each criterion.
5. Establish relative value weights that quantify the relative importance of each criterion in this context.
6. Score each alternative for each objective, normalize the scores, and calculate value scores for each alternative.
7. Explore trade-offs, any categorization of results, sensitivity analysis, and establish a ranked list of projects.
8. After prioritization, optimize to develop a Capital Program that considers factors such as budget scenarios, project timing, and dependencies, and then finalize.

This 'decision analysis' approach to project prioritization was used to objectively evaluate eight R&R capital projects against nine identified criteria. For each prioritization criterion, performance measures were developed to assess a project's contribution to meeting the identified goal.

Prioritization Criteria and Weights. The Alliance formed an initial set of prioritization criteria, definitions, and weights based on the Alliance's core values. It subsequently tested these criteria and performance measures for this prioritization framework by ground-truthing results using feedback from SCTP operators and maintenance staff. Table 2.1 shows the product of this verification process by displaying the nine final prioritization criteria, along with their relative weights, and their performance metric descriptions.

Table 2.1 – Summary of Prioritization Criteria, Weights, and Performance Metrics

Prioritization Criteria and Sub-Criteria	Weight	Performance Metric Description
Safety and Security		
Employee safety	19	The extent to which a project improves or addresses health, safety, and security issues associated with the employees of the Operator of the Regional Asset. Improves/reduces required confined space entry, exposure to rotating equipment, gases, chemicals, electrical generating systems, exposure to open water, falls, or other known risks.
Public Health and Safety	15	The extent to which a project improves or addresses health, safety, and security issues affecting the public and customers of the Alliance and its Members. Improves water quality excursions, biosolids quality excursions, chemical usage, or other known public health and safety risks.
Comply with Regulation and Alliance Commitments		
Ability to meet current and future regulatory requirements	12	The extent to which a project addresses requirements in current and future legal or regulatory commitments.
Maintains or enhances service reliability or resiliency	11	The extent to which a project improves equipment downtime, automating manual tasks, or other similar improvements that improve reliability or resiliency.
Addresses obsolete or failed assets	11	The extent to which a project addresses equipment obsolescence or failed assets, restores function of systems or subsystems, or replaces equipment currently beyond expected life.
Promotes Efficiency		
Optimize use of existing facilities or extend useful life of assets	8	The extent to which a project extends useful life of an asset or increases the efficiency or utility of an asset or facility.
Use of new technologies to achieve system efficiencies	8	The extent to which a project incorporates new technologies that have demonstrated system efficiencies.
Operations efficiency	8	The extent to which a project improves operational efficiency, reducing staff time or resource needs (i.e., chemical, energy, etc.).
Financial	8	The extent to which the project leverages outside funding (grants or loans) or has a demonstrated return on investment.

Prioritization Results. Based on the decision criteria, criteria weights, and performance measure scorings, the prioritization model produced the total benefit scores for all projects, as shown in Table 2.2. These results are arranged in the order of highest to lowest total benefit score.

Table 2.2 – R&R Improvement Projects Prioritization Results

Rank	Project Name	Prioritization Score (out of 100)
CO	SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement	Carryover
CO	SCTP UV System Replacement	Carryover
CO	SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement	Carryover
CO	SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements	Carryover
CO	SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement (Blowers 1-4)	Carryover
CO	SCTP Groundwater Well #1 Replacement	Carryover
1	SCTP Solids Hopper	58.8
2	SCTP Potable Water Supply Replacement	58.6
3	SCTP Aeration Blower 5 Improvement	48.6
4	SCTP Influent Screen Replacement	39.8
5	SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement	39.2
6	SCTP Grit System Replacement	37.6
7	RTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	33.0
8	SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	27.0
NS	Battle Ground Force Main / Eaton Road Relocation	Relocation
NS	SCADA Server Replacement	Program
NS	System-wide Instrumentation Replacement	Program
NS	System-wide Valving Replacement	Program
NS	System-wide VFD Replacement	Program
NS	SCTP Digester Cleaning, Inspection, & Repair	Program
NS	System-wide HVAC R&R	Program
NS	Building Systems R&R Allowance	Program
NS	Process Systems R&R Allowance	Program

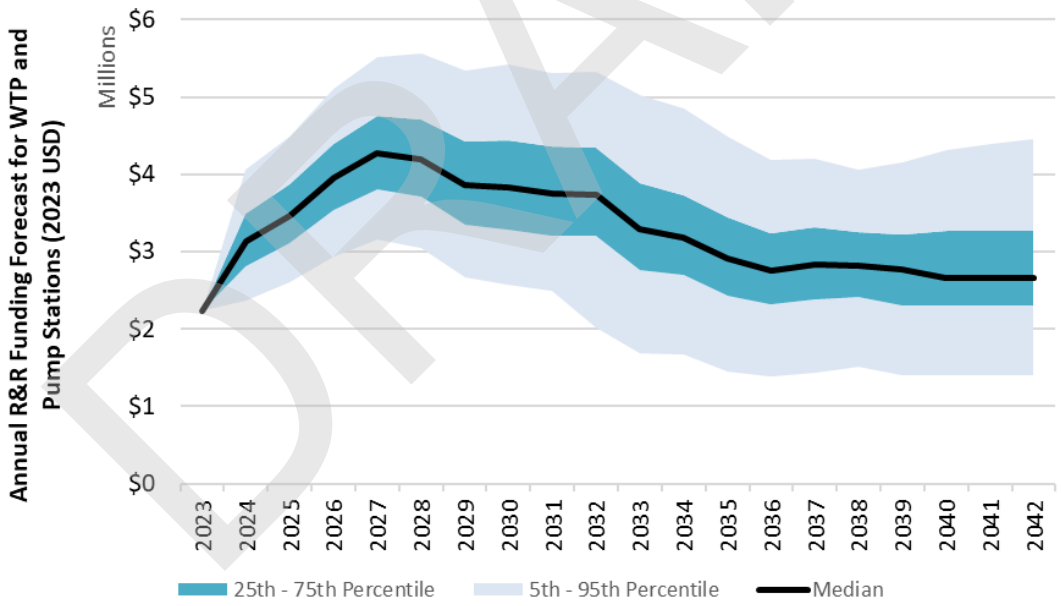
Three types of capital investments shown in Table 2.2 received no score ("NS"):

- Current projects that will continue into and end in the 2027-28 biennium are denoted by "Carryover" (or "CO") entries.
- Approximately 300 feet of the Battle Ground Force Main will be relocated as part of a larger public works project managed by the City of Battle Ground.
- The Alliance identified a series of programs that support the process systems and building systems for SCTP or system-wide operations.

Forecasted R&R Funding Demand. Variability and uncertainty are inherent in the assumptions necessary to forecast R&R funding needs. Following the 2023 condition assessments, these considerations were integrated using a probabilistic model, also known as a Monte Carlo simulation technique, which results in a likely range of funding needs rather than a single fixed estimate. Assets may last longer or shorter than the assumed useful life, and asset replacement costs may vary. This methodology provides the ability to incorporate uncertainty into the R&R funding demand forecast, as well as understand the variability in the potential future funding demands.

Figure 2.2 below shows the projected annual R&R funding demand in 2023 dollars as a median (represented by the black line) and a probabilistic range for the 25th to 75th percentile (dark blue) and 5th to 95th percentile (light blue). The probabilistic ranges result in a distribution that represents the likely value and amount of uncertainty in the future funding demand. The range of uncertainty increases over time, indicating more variability in future years. A sensitivity analysis was also performed to verify the model inputs and test the range of uncertainty.

Figure 2.2 – Probabilistic Annual R&R Funding Demand for Salmon Creek WWTP and Pump Stations



The R&R forecast model estimates that the cumulative funding demand needed for the SCTP and the pump stations is approximately $3.5 million per year for the first ten years and $2.9 million per year between 2033 and 2042. SCTP implemented several plant upgrades in the previous 20 years; the increased funding demand predicted in the first ten years of the forecast aligns with the typical mechanical and electrical asset life cycle ranges of 10-20 years. This is the first version of the model based on known data. As the database of assets and condition data grows, the analysis will become more accurate and reliable over time, resulting in either an increased or decreased funding demand or a reduction in uncertainty. After accumulating 5 years of additional condition assessments from this original analysis, an updated version of this forecast is planned in 2028.

The Alliance Board of Directors and the Standing Committees discussed these findings in the summer of 2024 during the development of their 2024 Capital Plan. Upon recommendation from the Standing Committees, the Board agreed that the long-term capital investment for the assets analyzed in Figure 2.2 should gradually increase to a target of $3,500,000 annually by 2043. Adding an annual investment of $1,000,000 for assets related to building systems R&R (e.g., rooftops) brought the overall R&R funding target to $4,600,000 in 2024 dollars. Assuming a 4% annual escalation of capital costs, this funding level in 2026 dollars is $4,900,000.

Project Programming. The programming effort starts with listing projects according to priority, then factoring in other considerations such as available funding, corresponding capital projects, staff workload, specific project design and permitting schedules, and forecasted R&R funding demand. The Standing Committees review and endorse the program prior to presentation to the Alliance Board of Directors.

A total of 8 R&R projects were prioritized through the Capital R&R Prioritization Tool for inclusion in the Capital Plan, of which four are newly identified scopes of work, and the remaining projects were previously identified with updated scoring.

The Process Systems R&R Program covers efforts that require annual or cyclical (e.g., every 5 years) capital investments to replace aging or obsolete treatment and conveyance assets. Three categories of assets exist system-wide and are so numerous that they warrant annual investments: instrumentation, valving, and variable frequency drives (VFDs). In addition, as the key communication tool that allows operators to manage assets as a system to meet permit requirements, the SCADA system software, firmware, and hardware require upgrades every 8 years to stay current with technology improvements. Finally, the SCTP Anaerobic Digesters must be cleaned, inspected, and repaired every 6 years to provide the solids treatment necessary to meet biosolids regulations.

The Building Systems R&R Program is based on a detailed condition assessment of the buildings (not the process equipment). The assessment demonstrated an approximate $1 million per year need over the next 20 years to properly maintain building systems, including roofing, paint, doors, HVAC, flooring, fixtures, furniture, electrical systems, and other replacements that are required now and into the future to maintain the buildings in good working condition.

2.2 Capital Plan Summary – Project Funding for Existing Regional Assets

Project Costs. The R&R Program capital investments and funding Member cost responsibility are summarized in Table 2.3. Appendix C includes a Project Profile for each of these R&R projects, providing a comprehensive overview and describing the overall capital investments necessary to maintain the existing Regional Assets in good working order.

As noted previously, the proposed plan does not evaluate every asset or piece of equipment in the system. To account for those undefined needs and provide as complete as possible 20-year Capital

Plan, Table 2.3 includes two annual program allowances: one for Process Systems and another for Building Systems.

Table 2.3 – Existing Regional Assets – Funding Member Cost Responsibility (all costs in 2026 dollars)

	R&R Project Name	Individual (I) or 20-yr Program (P)	Project Cost	Battle Ground Percentage Share	Clark Regional Percentage Share	Battle Ground Cost Allocation	Clark Regional Cost Allocation
CO	SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement	I	$9,000,000	22.6%	77.4%	$2,000,000	$7,000,000
CO	SCTP UV System Replacement	I	$7,200,000	17.2%	82.8%	$1,200,000	$6,000,000
CO	SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement	I	$2,000,000	22.6%	77.4%	$450,000	$1,550,000
CO	SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements	I	$1,300,000	22.6%	77.4%	$290,000	$1,010,000
CO	SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement (Blowers 1-4)	I	$3,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$700,000	$2,400,000
CO	SCTP Groundwater Well #1 Replacement	I	$650,000	22.6%	77.4%	$150,000	$500,000
1	SCTP Solids Hopper Controls Replacement	I	$990,000	22.6%	77.4%	$220,000	$770,000
2	SCTP Potable Water Supply Replacement	I	$6,400,000	22.1%	77.9%	$1,400,000	$5,000,000
3	SCTP Aeration Blower #5 Improvement	I	$250,000	22.6%	77.4%	$60,000	$190,000
4	SCTP Influent Screen Replacement	I	$3,200,000	22.6%	77.4%	$700,000	$2,500,000
5	SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement	I	$7,700,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,700,000	$6,000,000
6	SCTP Grit System Replacement	I	$3,600,000	21.7%	78.3%	$780,000	$2,820,000
7	RTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	I	$150,000	0.0%	100.0%	$0	$150,000
8	SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	I	$1,500,000	22.6%	77.4%	$350,000	$1,150,000
NS	Battle Ground Force Main / Eaton Road Relocation	I	$330,000	78.2%	21.8%	$260,000	$70,000
NS	SCADA Server Replacement	P	$2,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$470,000	$1,630,000
NS	System-wide Instrumentation Replacement	P	$14,100,000	22.6%	77.4%	$3,200,000	$10,900,000
NS	System-wide Valving Replacement	P	$4,700,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,100,000	$3,600,000
NS	System-wide VFD Replacement	P	$5,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,200,000	$4,200,000
NS	SCTP Digester Cleaning, Inspection, & Repair	P	$8,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,900,000	$6,500,000
NS	System-wide HVAC Replacement	P	$7,400,000	22.6%	77.4%	$1,700,000	$5,700,000
NS	Building Systems R&R Allowance	P	$12,850,000	22.6%	77.4%	$2,900,000	$9,900,000
NS	Process Sytems R&R Allowance	P	$16,080,000	22.6%	77.4%	$3,600,000	$12,400,000
R&R PROGRAM TOTALS			$118,400,000			$26,330,000	$91,900,000

20-year Cash Flow. The two-, six- and 20-year capital projects related to existing Regional Assets will be carried forward into the Capital Budget to determine appropriate funding mechanisms and the resulting Regional Service Charges to the Alliance Members.

Table 2.4 and associated bar chart present cash flow summaries for the R&R capital investments necessary to ensure the existing Regional Assets function as needed over time. The bar chart includes a dashed lined superimposed over the annual capital investments to show how these funding levels compare to the Alliance Board's 2024 R&R annual funding target expressed in 2026 dollars. All projects related to existing Regional Assets will be carried forward into the Capital Budget to determine appropriate funding mechanisms and the resulting Regional Service Charges.

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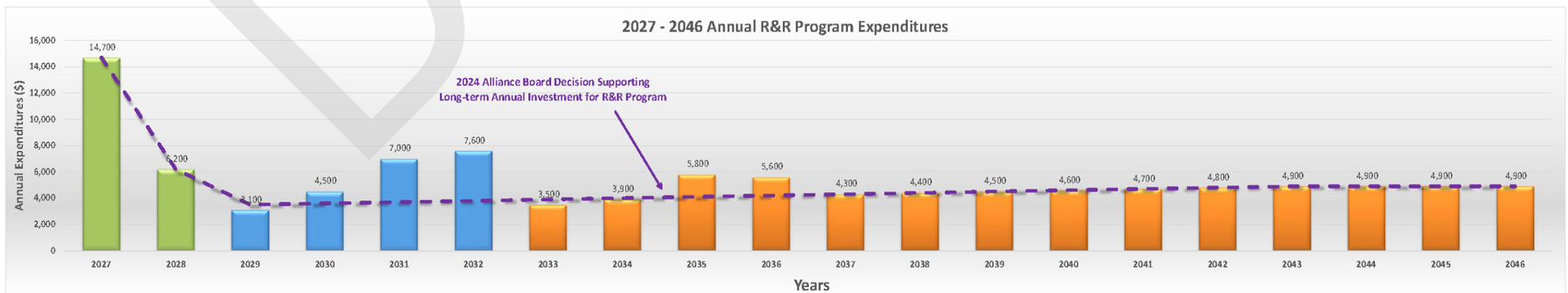
Table 2.4 – Project Funding – Repair and Replacement Program (all costs are in 2026 dollars & shown in $1,000's)

SCTP Expansion Phase		4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
Year				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20-Year Period Total	Total Project Cost
Project Name		Actual Through 2025	Estimated 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046		
R&R Projects																									
SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement	CO	1,280	1,520	5,800	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,200	9,000
SCTP UV System Replacement	CO	1,007	2,293	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,900	7,200
SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements	CO	42	158	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,300
SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement (Blowers 1-4)	CO	55	445	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	3,100
SCTP Solids Hopper	1	-	-	-	200	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	990
SCTP Potable Water Supply Replacement	2	-	-	-	450	450	450	1,000	1,000	-	150	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,400	6,400
SCTP Aeration Blower #5 Improvement	3	-	-	40	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
RTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	7	-	-	10	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation	8	-	-	-	-	150	450	-	-	-	100	200	-	-	-	100	200	-	-	-	100	200	-	1,500	1,500
Battle Ground Force Main / Eaton Road Relocation	NS	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	330
Subtotal - R&R Projects		**2,384**	**4,416**	**12,150**	**3,030**	**1,390**	**900**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**	**250**	**1,650**	**1,450**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**200**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**200**	**-**	**23,420**	**30,220**
R&R / CIP Blended Projects (completed with Phase 6/7)																									
SCTP Influent Screen Replacement	4	-	-	-	160	160	320	1,280	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	3,200
SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement	5	-	-	-	390	390	760	3,080	3,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,700	7,700
SCTP Grit System Replacement	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	360	1,440	1,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	3,600
Subtotal - R&R / CIP Blended Projects		**-**	**-**	**-**	**550**	**550**	**1,080**	**4,360**	**4,540**	**180**	**360**	**1,440**	**1,440**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,500**	**14,500**
Building Systems Programs	NS																								
SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement	CO	289	811	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	2,000
System-wide HVAC Replacement		-	-	140	560	70	230	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	7,400	7,400
Building Systems Allowance		958	172	580	280	310	470	140	140	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	11,720	12,850
Subtotal - Building Systems Programs		**1,247**	**983**	**1,620**	**840**	**380**	**700**	**540**	**540**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**1,100**	**20,020**	**22,250**
Process Systems Programs	NS																								
SCTP Groundwater Well #1 Replacement	CO	103	107	-	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440	650
SCADA Server Replacement		-	-	-	-	80	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	620	2,100	2,100
System-wide Instrumentation Replacement		-	-	40	570	30	360	450	450	700	700	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	14,100	14,100
System-wide Valving Replacement		-	-	30	200	60	430	230	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	4,700	4,700
System-wide VFD Replacement		-	-	20	140	40	260	300	300	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	5,400	5,400
SCTP Digester Cleaning, Inspection, & Repair		-	300	750	750	-	-	-	300	750	750	-	-	-	300	750	750	750	750	-	300	750	750	8,400	8,400
Process Systems Allowance		54	306	90	120	130	150	120	220	210	180	150	150	1,660	920	1,090	1,090	1,390	1,490	2,340	1,940	1,310	970	15,720	16,080
Subtotal - Process Systems Programs		**157**	**713**	**930**	**1,780**	**780**	**1,820**	**1,100**	**1,520**	**2,220**	**2,190**	**1,610**	**1,610**	**3,200**	**3,300**	**3,300**	**3,300**	**3,600**	**3,700**	**3,800**	**3,700**	**3,600**	**3,800**	**50,860**	**51,430**
Total Annual R&R Projects Expenditures		**3,788**	**6,112**	**14,700**	**6,200**	**3,100**	**4,500**	**7,000**	**7,600**	**3,500**	**3,900**	**5,800**	**5,600**	**4,300**	**4,400**	**4,500**	**4,600**	**4,700**	**4,800**	**4,900**	**4,900**	**4,900**	**4,900**	**108,800**	**118,400**
BIENNIAL BUDGET CYCLE TOTALS			**9,900**		**20,900**		**7,600**		**14,600**		**7,400**		**11,400**		**8,700**		**9,100**		**9,500**		**9,800**		**9,800**		

#	*New Projects*
CO	*Carry Over Project (project already under construction)*
NS	*Programs Not Scored*
	Italicized projects targeted for potential financing



SECTION 3

New Regional Assets

3.1 New Regional Assets – Capital Improvement Program

This section of the Capital Plan presents the infrastructure investments needed to address system capacity, new regulatory obligations, or new level-of-service commitments over time.

Regional Asset Capacity Assessment – General. The initial planning basis for individual projects has been established in the Member agency planning documents listed in Appendix A. The timelines associated with the project recommendations in the planning documents have been updated in the Capital Plan to align with actual development trends and forecast growth based on the best available economic information. A summary of the growth and capacity management approach is as follows:

- *Collection System Response*. Rainfall patterns and the resulting flows in the wastewater collection system are reviewed to determine the appropriate basis of forecast. Ecology assigns treatment capacity on a maximum monthly flow basis or the average flow over a month during a sustained wet weather period. The Capital Plan uses the collection system response from December 2015 as the highest maximum monthly flow response in recent record. These flows are indexed to the size of the collection system at the time of the storm response in terms of flow per equivalent residential unit (ERU) for each of the service areas.

- *Historical Growth Trends*. The Alliance capacity management model is updated to reflect actual development trends since the last Capital Plan update. For this update, the development patterns in 2024 (1,724 ERUs) and 2025 (1,526 ERUs) were somewhat above the longer-term growth trend for the region (approximately 1,400 ERUs/year). Incorporating these two years of data into the model provides a new baseline for future projections.

- *Basis of Growth Projections*. The managers of the wastewater collection systems for Battle Ground and the District are consulted, and an updated forecast for years 0 to 5 is obtained from the Member agencies delivering flow into the Regional Assets. For years 6 to 20, a projected growth value near the long-term average is used. These long-term average values are normalized to reflect both recessionary periods and periods with above-trend economic growth.

- *Alliance General Sewer Plan*. The Alliance is developing its first General Sewer Plan (GSP) and has updated flow and wasteload projections from a separate consultant analysis using a more sophisticated methodology. The consultant projections were plotted on the same charts with the historic Alliance approach to compare the results. The consultant flow projections are slightly lower than the Alliance model, and the consultant wasteload projections trend higher than the Alliance model (see Figures 3-1, 3-2, and 3-3). The consultant work is also aligned with the county-wide comprehensive planning "periodic update" process that is occurring in parallel with the Capital Plan development.

- *Updated Capital Project Timing*. The capital project timing is then adjusted to align with the updated growth projections with just-in-time delivery planned for projects. The capital project timing has been set to align with the consultant projections, as the best available information.

- *Shared Capacity Approach*. The project timelines depicted in the Capital Plan are derived from an assessment of total asset capacity rather than the Allocated Capacity owned by a single Alliance Member. This approach effectively assumes that Members will work cooperatively together to share or lease capacity to maximize the use of a Regional Asset and defer future capital investments to the extent possible, in line with the Alliance's Core Value to *Optimize use of existing facilities*.

Regional Asset Capacity Assessment – Salmon Creek Treatment Plant. To illustrate the updated capacity analysis, information is provided here for the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP). The SCTP is the primary Regional Asset in terms of overall size, complexity, and historical cost. In addition, it represents the limiting capacity element in the Alliance-owned Regional Assets.

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) requires the Alliance to submit a plan and schedule maintaining adequate capacity in the treatment facilities when one of the following two conditions is met (reference SCTP NPDES permit Section S4.B):

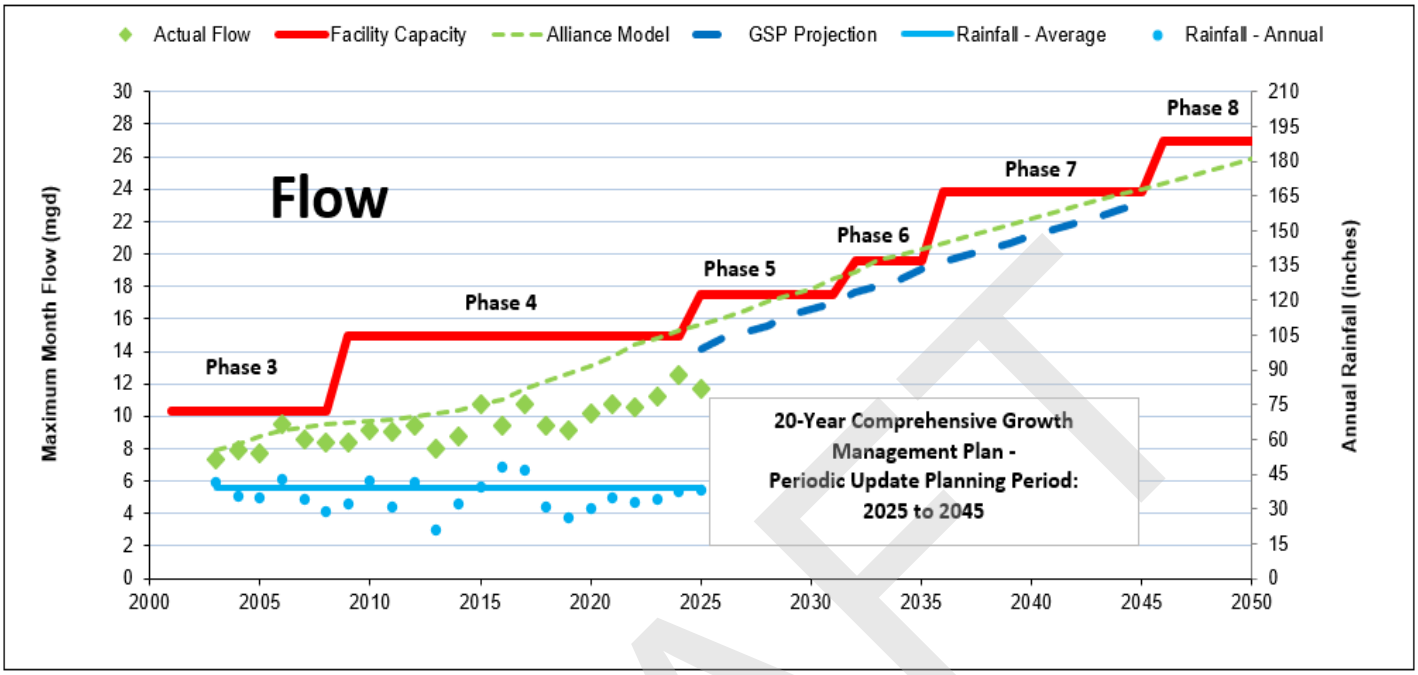
- actual flow or actual wasteload reaches 85% of the rated capacity of the facility for three consecutive months; or
- projected flow or projected wasteload will reach the design capacity of the facility within five years

SCTP capacity has been assessed relative to these criteria for both flow and wasteload, and the results are summarized herein.

Flow:
In terms of the flow-based assessment, SCTP influent flow is presented in Figure 3.1. As noted above, flow at a regional treatment plant is influenced by multiple factors such as (1) overall growth in the system, (2) general rainfall patterns that contribute additional flows to the plant, termed infiltration and inflow (I/I), and (3) changes in the water use patterns over time in the population represented by the service area.

Taking these factors into consideration, this assessment indicates that capacity in the system must be increased by approximately 2032. The Figure also indicates that Phase 6, 7 and 8 expansions are needed within the 20-year planning period.

Figure 3.1 – Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Capacity Assessment – Influent Flow



Wasteload:

In terms of wasteload assessment, SCTP influent wasteload is presented in Figures 3.2 and 3.3. Wasteload is presented for two parameters used by Ecology to track plant capacity: (1) total suspended solids (TSS) (illustrated in Figure 3.2) and (2) biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) (illustrated in Figure 3.3). TSS is a measure of particulate solids in wastewater. BOD is a measure of the wastewater strength based on how biological activity responds to the "food" sources in the wastewater. Considering these factors, this assessment indicates capacity in the system also needs to be increased by 2032 for both TSS and BOD.

Figure 3.2 – Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Capacity Assessment – Influent Wasteload – Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

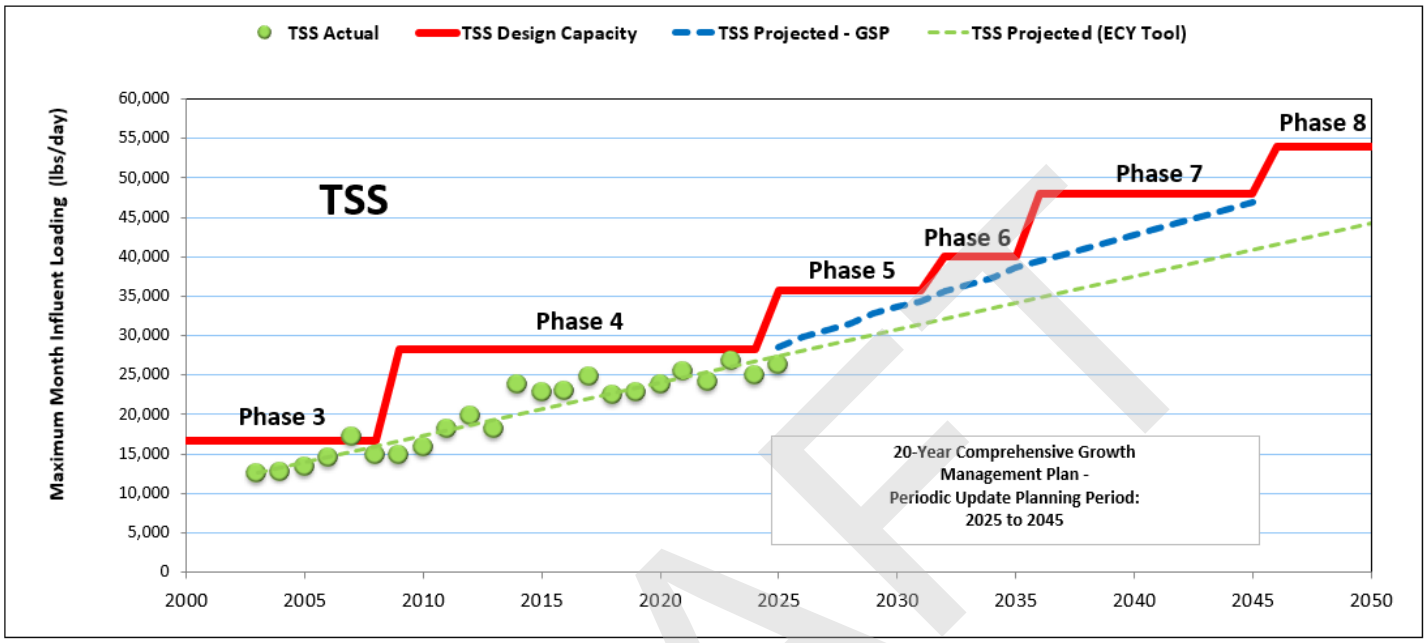
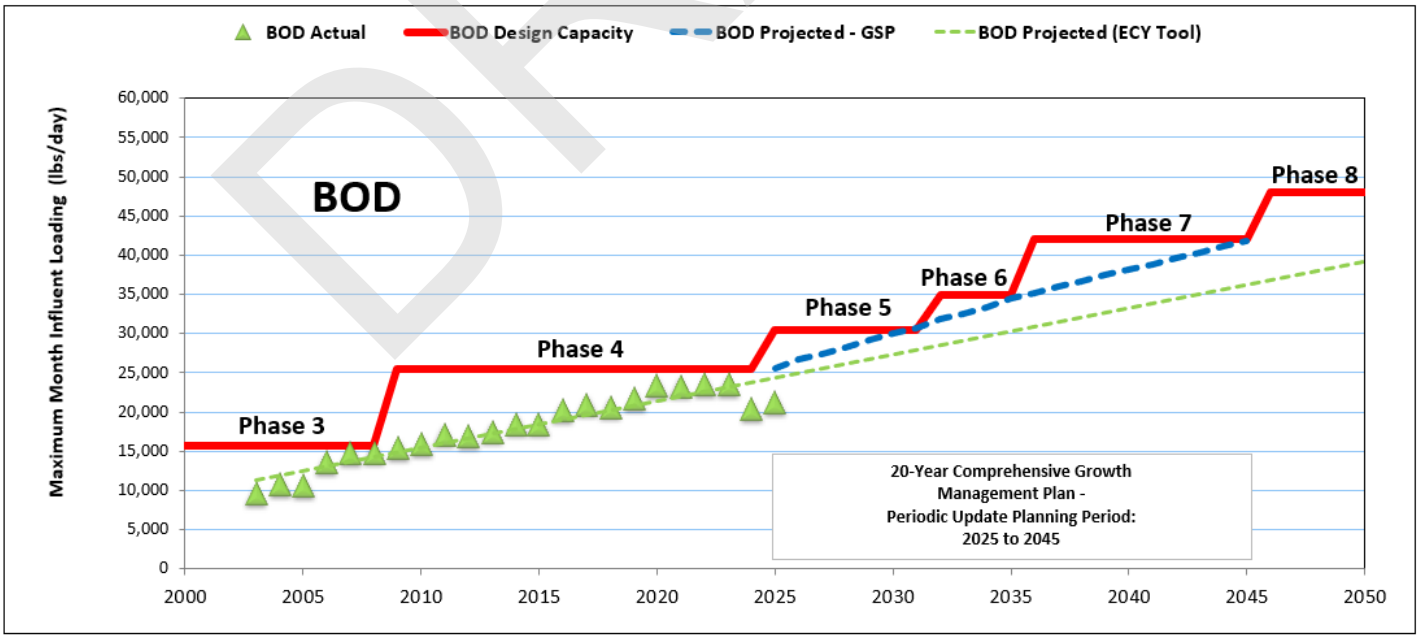


Figure 3.3 – Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Capacity Assessment – Influent Wasteload – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)



The results of the SCTP capacity assessment are summarized as follows:

Table 3.1 – Summary of Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Capacity Assessments

Parameter	Flow (mgd, MMF)	TSS (ppd, maximum month)	BOD (ppd, maximum month)
Design Capacity	17.50	35,770	30,520
Year Design Capacity Reached (projected)	2032	2032	2032
Ecology Approval of Plans for Maintaining Capacity • Alliance General Sewer Plan/Phase 6 Engineering Report	Anticipated submittal of plan for maintainting adequate capacity – 2027		

As Table 3.1 indicates, the plan for maintaining adequate capacity for the SCTP is anticipated to be submitted in 2027, five years before the plant flow or wasteload capacity would be reached.

The projects and funding Member cost responsibility are summarized in Table 3.2. The individual capital projects are profiled in detail in Appendix D. One new project was identified for the 2026 Capital Plan – Ridgefield Treatment Plant Effluent Cooling Project.

All capital projects currently represented will be carried forward into the Capital Budget to determine appropriate project funding mechanisms and the resulting Regional Service Charges to the Alliance Members.

Table 3.2 – New Regional Assets – Funding Member Cost Responsibility (all costs in 2026 dollars)

	CIP Project Name	PROJECT COST	Battle Ground Percentage Share	Clark Regional Percentage Share	Battle Ground Cost Allocation	Clark Regional Cost Allocation
1	117th Street Pump Station Capacity Upgrade (Phase 6)	$ 19,200,000	22.0%	78.0%	$ 4,200,000	$ 15,000,000
2	SCTP Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion	$ 34,600,000	19.2%	80.8%	$ 6,600,000	$ 28,000,000
3	SCTP Phase 6 Expansion (Remove Second UV Channel)	$ 53,100,000	13.8%	86.2%	$ 7,300,000	$ 45,800,000
4	SCTP Class A Biosolids Upgrade - Thermal Drying	$ 21,300,000	21.7%	78.3%	$ 4,600,000	$ 16,700,000
5	SCTP Phase 7 Expansion	$ 51,500,000	20.0%	80.0%	$ 10,300,000	$ 41,200,000
6	SCTP Phase 8 Expansion	$ 21,100,000	19.7%	80.3%	$ 4,200,000	$ 16,900,000
7	RTP Effluent Cooling	$ 590,000	0%	100%	$ 0	$ 590,000
8	RTP Decommissioning	$ 5,500,000	0%	100%	$ 0	$ 5,500,000
9	BGFM Parallel Force Main	$ 50,500,000	100%	0%	$ 50,500,000	$ 0
10a	General Sewer Plan/Phase 6 Engineering Report	$ 2,500,000	21.8%	78.2%	$ 500,000	$ 2,000,000
10b	General Sewer Plan/50 Year Vision	$ 2,500,000	21.4%	78.6%	$ 500,000	$ 2,000,000
	CIP PROGRAM TOTALS	$ 262,390,000			$ 88,700,000	$ 173,690,000

3.2 Change in Allocated Capacity

Allocated Capacity may be changed among Members through a Capital Plan (IFA, Section IV). Allocated Capacity is a critical parameter for Alliance Members because it is the fundamental basis upon which Alliance costs are determined for individual Alliance Members.

Both the Phase 5A and Phase 5B projects were completed in 2025. The Allocated Capacity has been updated to reflect the completion of these projects and becomes effective through the adoption of this Capital Plan.

A brief description of each Regional Asset and the current Capacity Allocation is shown in Table 3.3 on the following page.

Table 3.3 – Regional Assets and Current Capacity Allocations

System Name	No.	Regional Asset Name	Regional Asset Description	Initial Capacity Allocations (MGD, MMF) Existing Allocated Capacity		
				BG	CRWWD	Total
Salmon Creek Wastewater Management System (SCWMS)		**Interceptor System**		**10.10**	**28.08**	**38.18**
	1	Salmon Creek Interceptor	4.6 mile long gravity pipeline located on the south side of the Salmon Creek drainage. The interceptor collects and conveys wastewater from partner agencies to regional pump stations. The pipeline was constructed in segments from the mid to late 1970's (21-42-inch diameter pipe routed from Betts Bridge to 36 Ave).			
	2	Klineline Interceptor	1.8 mile long gravity pipeline located parallel to the Salmon Creek Interceptor. The pipeline was constructed in segments from 2002 to 2006 (48-inch diameter pipe routed from Salmon Creek Ave & NE 127 St to 117 St PS).			
	2A	Regional Biofilter - Klineline Interceptor	Regional biofilter providing odor and control corrosion associated with the combined discharges of the St. John's Interceptor and Battle Ground Force Main. The biofilter utilized a two-cell engineered media configuration to treat the air phase odors prior to discharge. The facility capacity is expressed in CFM because the system is treating air flows rather than wastewater flows.	**1780***	**1620***	**3400***
		Pump Station (PS) System		**4.47**	**13.57**	**18.04**
	3	36 Avenue PS	Raw sewage PS located at 14014 NW 36 Ave in Vancouver, WA. The station pumps wastewater from the Salmon Creek interceptor to SCTP. The pump station was constructed in mid 1970's and remodeled in 1994 and 2005.			
	4	117 Street PS (aka Klineline PS)	Raw sewage PS located at 1110 NE 117 St in Vancouver, WA. The station pumps wastewater from Salmon Creek and Klineline interceptors to SCTP. The pump station was constructed in 2008.			
		Force Mains (FM) System		**6.30**	**20.06**	**26.36**
	5	36 Avenue PS FM	24-inch diameter FM routed from 36 Ave PS to SCTP. The FM runs approximately 1.4 miles along the south side of the Salmon Creek and discharges to SCTP. The pipeline was constructed in mid 1970's.			
	6	117 Street PS FM	Dual 30-inch diameter FMs routed from 117 St PS to SCTP. The FM runs approximately 4.9 miles along public rights-of-way to the SCTP. The pipeline was constructed in segments from 2004 to 2008.			
		Salmon Creek Treatment Plant & Outfall				
	7	Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP)	Secondary treatment plant originally constructed in the mid 1970s, with five major expansion phases. The plant is located at 15100 NW McCann Rd, in Vancouver, WA.	**3.96**	**13.54**	**17.50**
	7a	SCTP Columbia River Outfall & Effluent Pipeline	The plant outfall is a 48-inch diameter pipeline, terminating in the Columbia River between river mile 95 and 96. The effluent pipeline system consists of 30-inch and 48-inch pipelines routed from SCTP to the Columbia River outfall.	**10.10**	**28.08**	**38.18**
Ridgefield Treatment System		**Ridgefield Treatment Plant (RTP) & Outfall**		**0.00**	**0.70**	**0.70**
	8		Secondary treatment plant originally constructed in 1959 with several upgrades since then. The plant is located on West Cook St in Ridgefield, WA. The plant outfall is an 8-inch diameter pipeline routed west of the plant 0.2 miles, terminating in Lake River.			
Battle Ground Force Main System		**Battle Ground FM**		**3.44**	**0.96**	**4.40**
	9	(Including odor control system for FM)	9 mile long 16-inch diameter FM with bioxide chemical injection facility routed southwesterly from Battle Ground PS to Klineline interceptor at Salmon Creek Ave. The pipeline was constructed in 1993.			

*** Values are in CFM (air flow rate in cubic feet per minute) for this Regional Asset**

3.3 Capital Plan Summary – Project Funding for New Regional Assets

The two-, six- and 20-year capital projects related to new capacity infrastructure will be carried forward into the Capital Budget to determine appropriate funding mechanisms and the resulting Regional Service Charges to the Alliance Members.

Table 3.4, found on page 37, presents cash flow summaries for the capital investments necessary to construct new Regional Assets over time (CIP projects) to adequately meet capacity demand, anticipated regulatory requirements, and community-appropriate levels of service.

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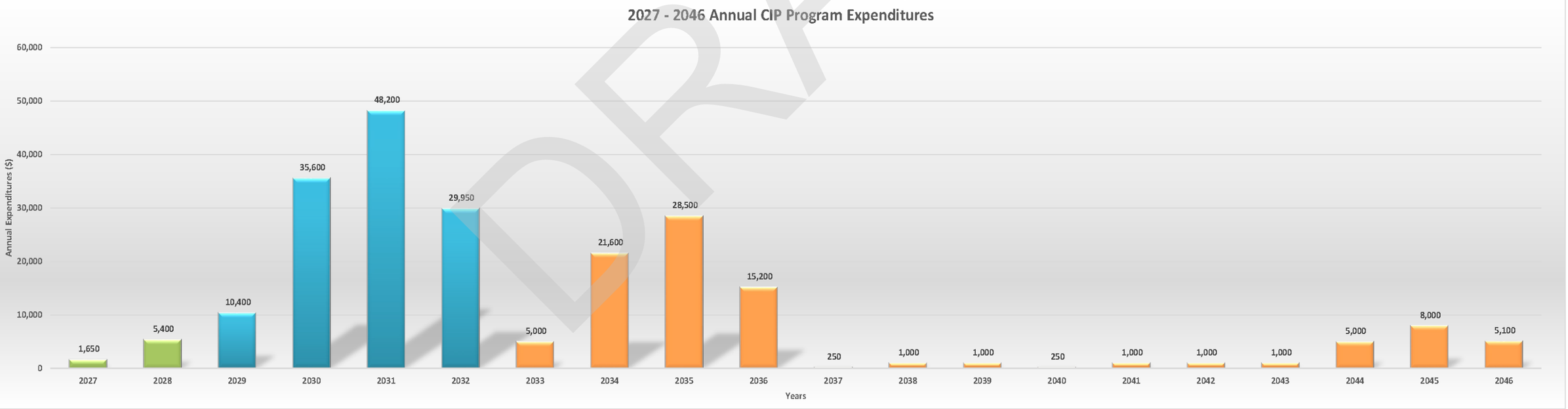
Table 3.4 – Project Funding – Capital Improvement Program (all costs are in 2026 dollars & shown in $1,000's)

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
Project Name		Actual Through 2025	2026 Estimate	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	20-Year Period Total	Project Total
Expenditures																									
CIP Projects																									
117th Street Pump Station Capacity Upgrade (Phase 6)		-	-	-	1,000	2,000	7,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,200	19,200
SCTP Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion		33,672	378	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	34,600
SCTP Phase 6 Expansion (Remove Second UV Channel)		400	650	200	2,500	4,000	13,000	21,000	11,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,050	53,100
SCTP Class A Biosolids Upgrade - Thermal Drying		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,100	1,100	5,300	8,500	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,300	21,300
SCTP Phase 7 Expansion		-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	13,000	20,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,500	51,500
SCTP Phase 8 Expansion		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	8,000	5,100	21,100	21,100
x	RTP Effluent Cooling	47	43	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	590
	RTP Decommissioning	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	1,400	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500	5,500
	BGFM Parallel Force Main	-	-	-	1,500	4,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,500	50,500
	Alliance General Sewer Plan/Phase 6 Engineering Report	803	1,297	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	2,500
	Alliance General Sewer Plan/50 Year Vision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,000	1,000	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Total Annual CIP Projects Expenditures		34,922	2,368	1,650	5,400	10,400	35,600	48,200	29,950	5,000	21,600	28,500	15,200	250	1,000	1,000	250	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	8,000	5,100	225,100	262,390

1 *New Project Identified for 2026 Capital Plan*



APPENDIX A

DISCOVERY CLEAN WATER ALLIANCE OVERVIEW

A.1: HISTORY AND FORMATION
A.2: NAME AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
A.3: GOVERNOR'S 2013 SMART COMMUNITIES AWARD

A.1 Alliance History and Formation

The Discovery Clean Water Alliance (Alliance) legally formed on January 4, 2013, representing the culmination of several years of evaluation to determine the optimum long-term framework for delivery of regional wastewater transmission and treatment services to the urban growth areas in the central portion of Clark County, Washington.

The overall Alliance service area represents the majority of the high-growth communities within Clark County. Residents and businesses served by the regional wastewater system value receiving reliable service at an affordable price from the Member agencies. The Alliance, therefore is designed to provide a regional collaboration and decision-making forum that fosters the ability for Member agencies to influence key policy determinations on how best to make needed capital investments and determine operational level-of-service, while also maintaining competitive rates and charges to the end users of the system.

Having managed the region's growth under other service delivery models prior to formation of the Alliance, the Members determined that regional decisions are best made when all stakeholders participate directly in decisions having a material impact to service levels or costs. To that end, the primary outcomes of the Alliance structure are to:

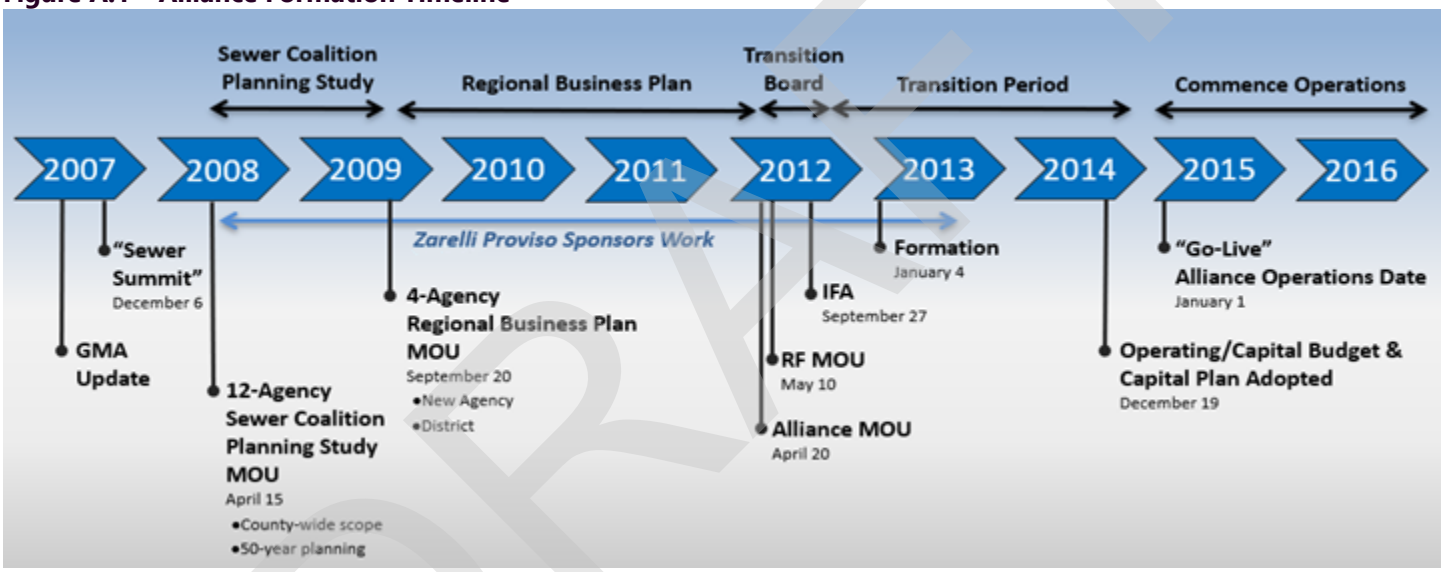
- provide a direct voice and a vote for agencies affected by regional infrastructure decisions
- align the authority to make decisions with the responsibility to pay for the resulting impacts of those decisions
- provide a forum to determine the appropriate balance between level-of-service and cost-of-service

As currently established, the Alliance serves four Member agencies – the City of Battle Ground, Clark County, Clark Regional Wastewater District, and the City of Ridgefield. The Members jointly own and jointly manage regional wastewater assets under Alliance ownership through an interlocal framework established under the State of Washington Joint Municipal Utility Services Act (JMUSA) (RCW 39.106).

The JMUSA statute was passed by the Washington State Legislature and signed by the Governor in 2011. The Discovery Clean Water Alliance was the second agency in the state to form under this statute, after the Cascade Water Alliance. While the Alliance is a regional wastewater transmission and treatment utility today, the statute allows for any form of municipal water-related utility service to be provided and supports any combination of municipal partner agencies as Members. This structure ensures the flexibility to accommodate changing needs of the regional service area over time.

A summary of the transition timeline and process that led to the formation of the Alliance is provided below.

Figure A.1 – Alliance Formation Timeline



- **Sewer Summit.** In September 2007, Clark County adopted an updated *20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan,* addressing the future needs of the community. This planning process identified the growth potential and related infrastructure needs of several of the urban growth areas within Clark County. As a result, wastewater service providers in Clark County began to discuss the concept of regionalizing wastewater services to support a healthy environment and to provide infrastructure needed to realize the area's economic development potential. These discussions culminated in a "Sewer Summit" on December 6, 2007, where the idea of studying various regional services delivery models was first endorsed by a broad coalition of local agencies.

- **Sewer Coalition Planning Study.** The Sewer Summit discussions resulted in the *Sewer Coalition Planning Study*, started in 2008, and published in November 2009, with twelve local agencies. This study considered a 50-year vision for growth and infrastructure needs in a county-wide context. The study resulted in a *Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to Develop the Structure for a Regional Wastewater Entity*. Four of the twelve agencies (today, the Members of the

Alliance) agreed in the MOU to move forward to form a new regional partnership. The remaining eight coordinating agencies would continue to coordinate with, and stay informed on, the process. A legislative proviso sponsored by State Senator Joseph Zarelli was utilized to provide for this and the subsequent planning and study work.

- **Regional Business Planning.** In 2010 and 2011, the four agencies conducted a regional business planning effort to explore specific options for how a new regional partnership might be structured, what services it might provide, what assets it might own, how it might be governed and how it might be funded.

This regional business planning effort resulted in a second MOU signed in April 2012, providing agreement-in-principle for the framework of the new partnership. Key elements of the MOU included formation of the new entity under JMUSA (RCW 39.106); use of an asset-based cost allocation model; oversight from a four-member Board of Directors composed of one elected official from each agency; and contracting key administrative and operational responsibilities to the Member agencies best suited to provide those services.

The asset-based cost allocation model consists of four primary types of costs:

1) operational costs shared by current actual flow contributions from the Members;
2) capital costs related to existing facilities by current capacity allocation or capacity "ownership" in those facilities;
3) capital costs related to new facilities by incremental purchase of capacity; and
4) administrative costs not related to operations are shared by capacity allocation in the treatment facilities.

- **Alliance Formation.** Building on the April 2012 MOU, an Interlocal Formation Agreement (IFA) was completed in September 2012, providing the necessary framework elements for the Discovery Clean Water Alliance. The IFA was registered with the Washington State Office of Secretary of State on January 4, 2013, to legally form the Alliance. The Alliance Board of Directors then met for the first time on January 18, 2013, where a series of initial resolutions were approved to establish the basic operating framework for the new regional authority. Also approved on that date was an initial two-year operating budget to support transition activities in 2013 and 2014.

The individuals serving on the Board of Directors at the first official meeting of the Alliance were: Mayor Lisa Walters – City of Battle Ground; Commissioner Tom Mielke – Clark County; Commissioner Neil Kimsey – Clark Regional Wastewater District; and Mayor Ron Onslow – City of Ridgefield. The IFA was amended and restated by resolution on August 15, 2014, to further clarify policies and procedures. The Alliance assumed full operational responsibility for the Regional Assets on January 1, 2015 (the Alliance Operations Date).

The Alliance is one of several regional water and wastewater agencies providing service to large urban areas in western Oregon and Washington. In much the same way that the boundaries of a natural watershed are different than political boundaries of cities and counties, utility systems are often most efficiently managed on a regional scale serving multiple local jurisdictions. While the corporate structures and functional arrangements vary widely, the Alliance is a peer agency in many respects with the following Pacific Northwest regional water and wastewater agencies shown on the following page.

Figure A.2 – Regional Utility Partnerships Located in Oregon and Washington

A.2 Alliance Name and Organizational Structure

As the Alliance was in its formative stages, it was necessary to establish a clear identity for the new agency. The name **Discovery Clean Water Alliance** was chosen after a review of possible options. Historically, the name "discovery" is tied to the Lewis and Clark expedition which traversed Clark County over two hundred years ago and was officially called the "Corps of Discovery." "Discovery" also was the name of the lead ship in George Vancouver's exploration of the North American west coast. This moniker offered historical significance and represented a positive future direction for the modern-day explorers charting the future of utility service for Clark County.

A graphical identity was also developed to complement the new entity name. Battle Ground staff offered to coordinate design development utilizing the talents of a local graphic design student. Options were reviewed and a design incorporating a water droplet, leaf and fish graphic was selected. The logo concept was created to contain the following elements represented by the new entity:

- **water droplet** – represents clean water; the color is blue for water
- **leaf** – plants require clean water and help create oxygen, a primary element in water; the color is green for a leaf, and for the official wastewater color used in utility locate functions
- **salmon** – a fish represents the need for wildlife to have clean water, and ties into the local rivers protected by the regional wastewater system

The Alliance Board unanimously approved the logo in 2013, which has since become a recognizable representation of the regional agency. The Alliance Board also provided a Certificate of Appreciation to the Battle Ground art student responsible for the winning entry.

The Member agencies continued their collaborative efforts through the development of the Alliance organizational framework. The framework is structured to foster significant interaction among the Alliance Members in all major operational, financial and infrastructure decisions. A summary of key roles and responsibilities is provided below.

- **Board of Directors and Legal Counsel.** The Board of Directors is composed of one elected official from each of the Member agencies to form a four-person policy and oversight body. The Board then selects from among the four appointed Directors to fill positions for Chair, Vice-Chair and Secretary. The Board has selected Foster Garvey to serve as legal counsel to the Alliance. Board responsibilities and functions are further depicted in the IFA and in a separately adopted resolution of Board Rules and Operating Procedures.

  A "House" and Senate" voting structure mandates a high level of regional consensus for "Significant Decisions" of the Alliance Board. This structure incorporates two voting mechanisms: (1) majority voting (Directors only) and (2) dual-majority voting (Directors and Treatment Facilities Allocated Capacity). Routine votes per IFA Section IV.F.4 require only a majority vote of Directors present. Significant Decisions, on the other hand, require "dual majority" approval by both the number of Directors present (the "Senate test") and the Directors representing the volume of Treatment Facilities Allocated Capacity (the "House test").

  Practically speaking under the current framework, regional consensus among 75% (3 out of 4) is required to form a simple majority for routine votes. 75% is also required to form a dual-majority

for Significant Decisions, with the additional requirement that the agency representing the largest customer base (today, the District) must be one of the three approving members (stated another way, the District's vote is required to meet the "House" portion of the test).

The following decisions related to capital planning for Regional Assets are classified as "Significant Decisions" in the IFA and require a Dual Majority Vote (passing 50% of both the Senate and House tests): the borrowing of money or issuance of Bonds, a change in the ownership of Regional Assets and the adoption of a Capital Budget.

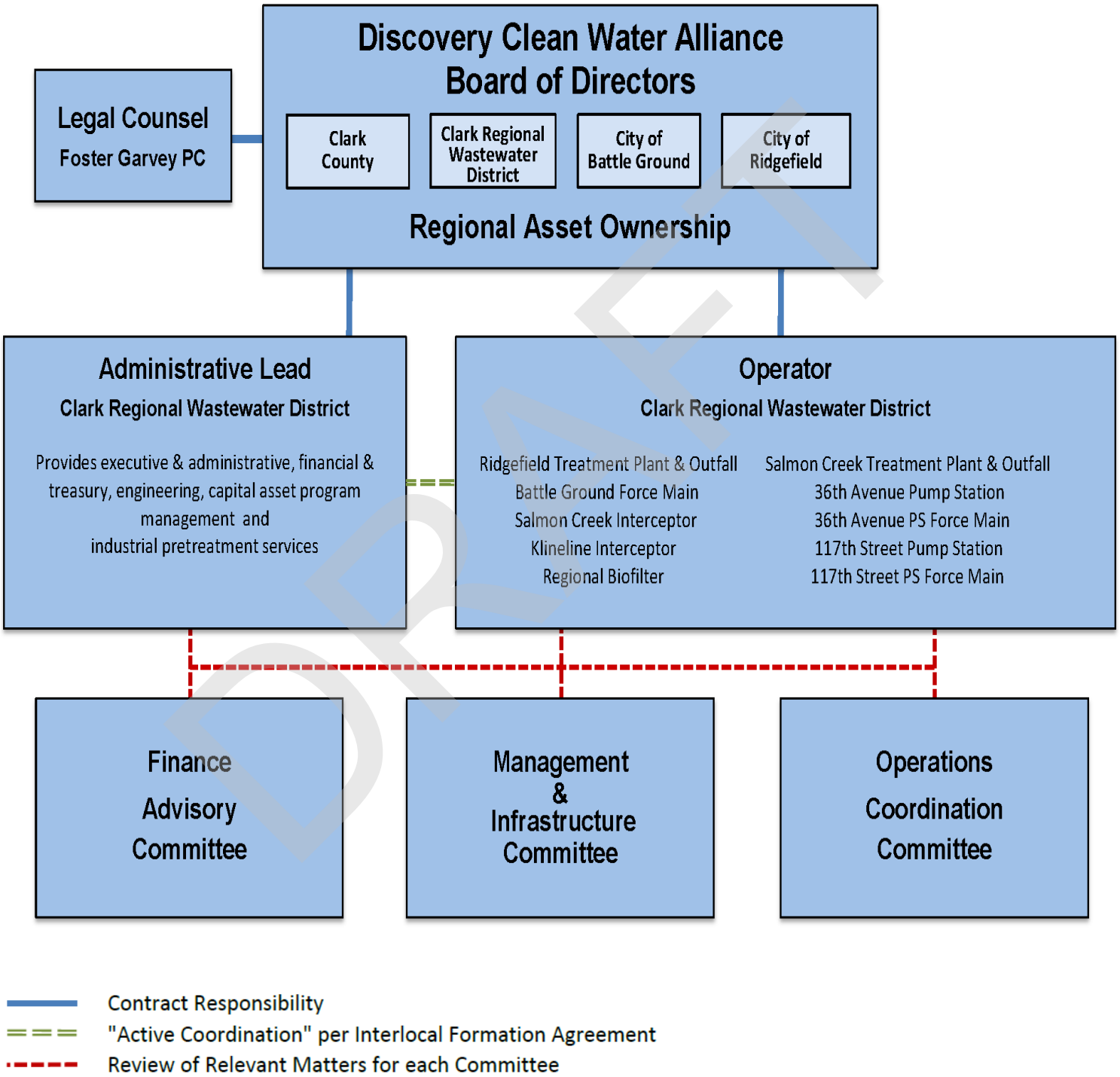
The following decisions related to capital planning for Regional Assets are classified as "Significant Decisions" in the IFA and require a Dual Super-Majority Vote (passing 60% of both the Senate and House tests): the adoption of a Capital Plan (including the allocation of costs pursuant to any such Capital Plan) and a change in Allocated Capacity.

- **Member Service Providers.** The Alliance structure relies on contracts with its Members to deliver the majority of services. Ridgefield and Clark County initially served as Operators for the Alliance at formation. The Ridgefield operational responsibilities were transferred to the District in 2018. Similarly, the Clark County operational responsibilities were transferred to the District in 2022. Today, the District serves as the Operator for all Alliance Regional Assets. The District is separately contracted with the Alliance as Administrative Lead to provide executive, administrative, financial, treasury, engineering, capital program management, and pretreatment services.

- **Standing Committees.** The Alliance has formed three Standing Committees to provide forums for vetting all Alliance issues. The Finance Advisory Committee (FAC) provides for Member input into financial matters for the Alliance. The Management and Infrastructure Committee (MIC) solicits guidance from the Members on management and infrastructure matters for the Alliance. An Operations Coordination Committee (OCC) allows for Member interaction and coordination on operations and maintenance matters for the Alliance.

The interaction among these groups is illustrated in Figure A.3, Alliance Contractual and Communication Flow Chart. The Member Service Providers (today, the District) share information with the Standing Committees and have direct contractual responsibility to the Board of Directors. Legal Counsel works directly for the Board, also through a contractual relationship.

Figure A.3 – Alliance Contractual and Communication Flow Chart



A.3 Governor's 2013 Smart Communities Award

Each of the Alliance Members was recognized by Washington Governor Jay Inslee with a Governor's 2013 Smart Communities Award. The award recognized the value the Alliance provides to its Members and the larger community served by the regional wastewater transmission and treatment system. Following is an excerpt from the official statement provided with the award:

The Governor established these awards to recognize the accomplishments of community leaders to create smart, livable places. The awards are designed to recognize the good work being done in large and small communities across Washington State. The values and priorities of each community shine through each and every one of the projects nominated for these awards.

As Washington works to further strengthen its position in the global economy, the work of the local governments and their partners in creating vibrant, quality communities is vital to our success. The leadership of Discovery Clean Water Alliance's award-winning nomination helps make Washington a great state in which to live and do business.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance, (DCWA) is a partnership between Clark County, Clark Regional Wastewater District, and the Cities of Ridgefield and Battle Ground. DCWA pools the various agencies' resources, funds, and talents. By connecting wastewater systems, the partners can meet future service demand without paying for repetitive facilities in each service area.

In summary, at its most fundamental level, the Alliance provides a framework for the Members to jointly own and jointly manage regional wastewater transmission and treatment infrastructure critical to the environmental health and economic well-being of the region. Each Member has a voice and a vote in the decisions made by the Alliance, and together the Members will shape the future of the delivery of this critical urban service for the benefit of the community served.

APPENDIX B

DISCOVERY CLEAN WATER ALLIANCE
ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

DISCOVERY CLEAN WATER ALLIANCE
ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY

Purpose
To responsibly manage the Alliance's assets in a manner that provides reliable service, meets regulatory expectations, protects the environment, and provides for the health and safety of the public and workforce, while optimizing lifecycle costs.

Policy Statement
The Alliance is committed to the following guiding principles:

- Continuous Improvement – always building upon previous work and incrementally developing the sophistication of the related maintenance and asset management programs.
- Appropriate Use of Technology - leverage existing technology (e.g., Lucity) and new information/tools as appropriate.
- Lifecycle and Performance Based – identifying the lowest life-cycle costs while meeting performance requirements.
- Risk-Based – defining and quantifying risk as primary means of prioritizing levels of investment and re-investment.
- Regulatory Compliant – always meeting commitments to regulatory permits and other legal obligations.

Following these principles, the Alliance will develop and maintain asset management practices and procedures that provide for the following:

Established Practice:

- Develop and maintain a comprehensive list of key assets
- Define asset condition based on specific, qualitative feedback
- Determine asset criticality based on a defined matrix
- Define acceptable level of risk (condition x criticality)
- Prioritize investment to minimize risk

Program Advancements for 2023-2024:

- Asset Management Plan (AMP) – further develop the following linkages:
    a. Define Organizational Objectives
    b. Define Asset Management Objectives
    c. Establish Performance Metrics/ Levels of Service
- Key Asset Inventory – further develop scope and detail of asset inventory.
- Key Asset Condition Assessments with Expected Useful Life – add quantitative assessments where possible and provide initial estimate of expected useful life.
- System Based Risk Framework – add a system perspective to the risk evaluation.
- Critical Spare Parts Inventory – define and implement a critical spares program element.

John M. Peterson, Executive Director

June 16, 2023
Effective Date

REVIEWED:

APPENDIX C

EXISTING REGIONAL ASSETS

REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT PROGRAM
PROJECT PROFILES

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP Dewatering Equipment Replacement
Project Number: RA07-26-1
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will improve the biosolids dewatering performance and improve dewatering system reliability by replacing existing belt filter presses with screw presses at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP). Based on pilot and bench testing, the dewatering performance is anticipated to increase from 13% solids currently to approximately 18% solids.

Scope of Work. The project will replace two belt filter presses with screw presses of similar capacity. The current belt filter presses are nearly 30 years old and at the end of their useful life.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the date of project initiation. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District. For additional information related to this project, see the *Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Dewatering Equipment Replacement Project Engineering Report, Brown & Caldwell, April 2024*.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project will significantly enhance service reliability and support the ability to meet current and future regulatory requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. This project will reduce biosolids hauling costs, corrective maintenance costs, and filtrate pumping and treatment costs.

Photos:

Existing SCTP Belt Filter Press *New Screw Press* *SCTP Solids Processing Center*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$9,000,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 1	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$2,000,000
District:	77.4%	$7,000,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2022-2023
Permitting	2025
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2023-2025
Bid	2026
Construction	2026-2028

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP UV System Replacement
Project Number: RA07-26-2
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. The project will improve performance and energy efficiency in the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) Ultraviolet (UV) system by replacing the existing, obsolete Trojan UV4000 system with newer technology and constructing a second Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection channel and UV treatment unit.

Scope of Work. Replacement and expansion of the current UV disinfection system will further improve environmental quality through a significant reduction in power usage and chemical used for cleaning bulbs. Replacing the existing unit will save the Alliance an estimated $15,000 per year in electricity costs, while benefiting the community at large by allowing the treatment plant to operate with less energy, which is supported by the Clark Public Utilities. Due to the age of the current UV disinfection system, the manufacturer is no longer producing replacement parts, so the project is also expected to eliminate timely and costly workarounds for maintenance and repairs.

Cost Allocation. The replacement portion of the project costs are apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to current treatment plant allocated capacity. The new capacity portion of the project costs are allocated based on the incremental capacity purchases by Battle Ground and the District. See supplemental information section (reverse side) for additional detail. For additional information related to this project, see the *Project Definition Report for the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant UV System Replacement Project, Jacobs July 2024*.

Safety and Security. There are improvements expected for both employees and public health and safety.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project will significantly enhance or restore equipment function, address obsolete equipment, and meet future disinfection capacity requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. The use of new technology will significantly improve efficiency.

Photos:

Existing UV System

Existing UV System Expansion During Phase 4

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$7,200,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 1	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	17.2%	$1,200,000
District:	82.8%	$6,000,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2023
Permitting	2025
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2023-2026
Bid	2026
Construction	2026-2027

Supplemental Information:

SCTP UV System Replacement
Project-Specific Cost Allocation Based on Responsibility for Contributing Factors

Contributing Factor	RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION: Contributing Factor (percent)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)	COST ALLOCATION: Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
1. Existing Capacity – R&R Allocation	50.0%	22.6%	77.4%	11.3%	38.7%
2. New Capacity – Phase 6 Allocation	50.0%	11.9%	88.1%	5.9%	44.1%
TOTAL	100.0%			**17.2%**	**82.8%**

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement
Project Number: RA07-26-3
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Replacement of the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system in the Operations Center (Building 85) at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) due to its age, controllability issues, and broken valves. New system should solve the current need to manually override of the boiler controls to maintain a constant temperature setpoint in the laboratory – 68 °F with a maximum range of plus or minus one degree per regulations. In addition, the replacement system needs to be adaptable to expand in the future if changes are made to the building.

Scope of Work. Replace the HVAC system in the SCTP Operations Center with an effective solution that considers initial capital and annual operating costs.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. A new HVAC system will reduce risk of fire or electrical hazards due to outdated components. This project does not affect ongoing security of the Operations Building.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. Staff will be able to meet the laboratory's temperature compliance more easily with this new system and save money on energy costs moving forward.

Promotes Efficiency. The preferred variable refrigerant flow (VRF) system is four times more efficient than equivalent heat pumps that would replace the current system in-kind. Installing energy recovery ventilation (ERV) devices will further reduce the heating required for the HVAC to perform.

Photos:

Existing Boiler *Existing Laboratory Makeup Air Unit*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$2,000,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 1	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$450,000
District:	77.4%	$1,550,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2023
Permitting	2025
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2024-2025
Bid	2026
Construction	2026-2027

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP Influent Flow Meter Replacements
Project Number: RA07-27-1
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project replaces the two influent flow meters at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP). The existing flow meters electronics are obsolete and not supported by the manufacturer. Reliability of these meters is critical to the plant operation.

Scope of Work. The project will develop a flow bypass plan and replace the two influent flow meters with similar technology.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project will significantly enhance service reliability and support the ability to meet current and future regulatory requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. This project will reduce staff maintenance time by addressing data integrating issues and avoid process related issues due to data interruptions.

Photos:

Existing Influent Flow Sensors

Existing Digital Monitors

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$1,300,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$290,000
District:	77.4%	$1,010,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025
Permitting	2025-2026
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2025-2026
Bid	2027
Construction	2027

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP Aeration Equipment Replacement
Project Number: RA07-27-2
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Replace aging positive displacement (PD) blowers (which are nearing the end of their useful life) for energy efficiency, process control, and reliability and to reduce ongoing corrective maintenance.

Scope of Work. This project includes replacing four PD blowers with new blower technology (high-speed, gearless, single stage. "turbo" centrifugal). It will also add monitoring, including multi-point dissolved oxygen monitoring, and replacing air piping valves and actuators, as necessary.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected. There is a slight improvement in public health and safety.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. New blowers will provide operational flexibility that is not achievable with the existing positive displacement blowers resulting in reduced energy usage. This results in more efficient blower operation and process control. The new blowers will also reduce corrective maintenance costs and staff resources.

Promotes Efficiency. Operational efficiencies will be gained through operational flexibility, reduced resources, and energy needs.

Photos:

Existing Positive Displacement Blower *Example Turbo Blower*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$3,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$700,000
District:	77.4%	$2,400,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025
Permitting	2026
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2026-2027
Bid	2027
Construction	2027-2028

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

CO

Project Name: SCTP Groundwater Well #1 Replacement
Project Number: RA07-29-1
Prioritization Score: Carryover
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. If the existing well #1 at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) fails, replace it with a new well to ensure there is sufficient redundancy for potable water supply.

Scope of Work. Install a 150-foot, 12-inch well with a 10-hp submersible 6-inch well pump – or equivalent to match the demand served by well #1 – to serve as the second water supply well at the SCTP.

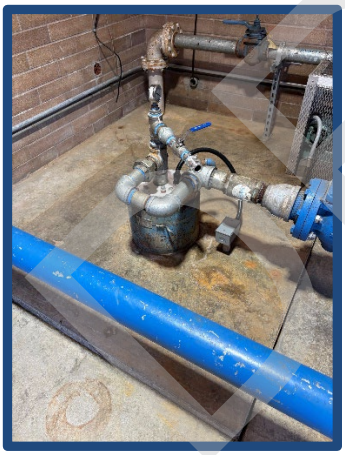
Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project is anticipated to greatly improve service reliability by replacing aged equipment and electrical systems.

Promotes Efficiency. Efficiencies are expected through the use of new technology and will fully optimize the use of existing facilities.

Photos:



Existing Well #1

Replacement Well similar to Existing Well #2

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$650,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$150,000
District:	77.4%	$500,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025
Permitting	2025-2026
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2025-2026
Bid	2029
Construction	2029

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#1

Project Name: SCTP Solids Hopper Controls Replacement
Project Number: RA07-28-1
Prioritization Score: 58.8
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. To replace the obsolete solids hopper weight measuring control system.

Scope of Work. The project replaces the solids hopper controls, including the cake loadout control panel, load cells that measure the weight in the hopper, related instrumentation including the hopper level indicator and high-high level switch, the discharge gate and discharge gate actuator, air receiver tank, and various air valves.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

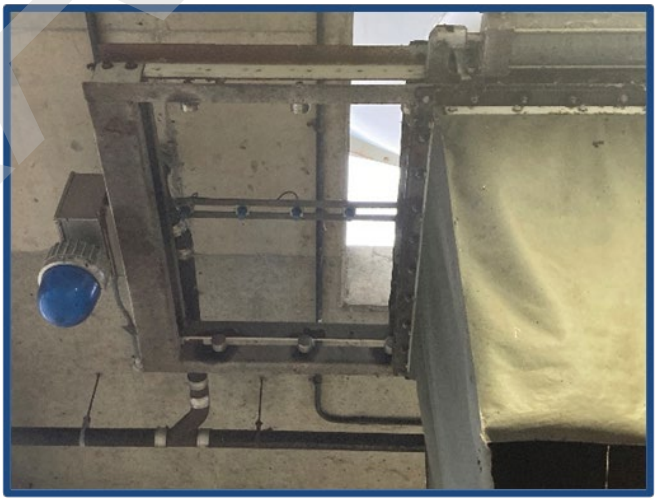
Safety and Security. Project maintains safety and security by replacing aged safety related controls.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. Accurate biosolids weights are important to the overall biosolids application program and related permit requirements. This project is anticipated to improve hopper service reliability and reduce ongoing maintenance costs.

Promotes Efficiency. The use of new technology is expected to provide more efficient loadout of hauling trucks.

Photos:

Existing Solids Hopper - Overall



Existing Solids Hopper – Gate Position Proximity Switches

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$990,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 4	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$220,000
District:	77.4%	$770,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2028
Bid	2028
Construction	2029

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#2

Project Name: SCTP Potable Water Supply Replacement
Project Number: RA07-30-1
Prioritization Score: 58.6
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Replace existing water supply system that is reliant on two older wells with a piped system with water supplied by Clark Public Utilities to and through the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) site.

Scope of Work. Project includes extending a Clark Public Utilities water line to and through the SCTP to replace the existing water supply system. Construction of this new piped system will occur in two segments to match investment with the grown water demand. The first part will install an 8" water line into the SCTP from the east, a water meter, a new hydrant, and appurtenances to connect to the existing pipe network in the plant. The second part will align with the SCTP Phase 7 upgrades and extend this 8" line though the plant and back to the existing water line on NW 59th Avenue. The second part will also decommission the existing two wells. For additional information related to this project, see the *SCTP Potable Water Supply Evaluation Report*, Jacobs 2026.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the years that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the treatment plant allocated total capacity following the completion of SCTP Phases 5 and 6. See the Supplemental Information section (reverse side) for additional detail.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project is anticipated to greatly improve service reliability by replacing aged equipment and electrical systems.

Promotes Efficiency. Efficiencies are expected through the use of new technology and will fully optimize the use of existing facilities.

Photos:

Existing SCTP Well House for Potable Water Supply

Existing Hydrant at SCTP

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$6,400,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.1%	$1,400,000
District:	77.9%	$5,000,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	2029-2030 and 2034
Real Property/ROW	2028-2034
Design	2028-2030 and 2034
Bid	2030 and 2034
Construction	2031-2032 and 2035-2036

Supplemental Information:

SCTP UV System Replacement
Project-Specific Cost Allocation Based on Responsibility for Contributing Factors

Contributing Factor	RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION: Contributing Factor (percent)	RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION: Battle Ground Share (percent)	RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION: District Share (percent)	COST ALLOCATION: Battle Ground Share (percent)	COST ALLOCATION: District Share (percent)
1. Existing Capacity – R&R Allocation (Phase 5)	41.7%	22.6%	77.4%	9.4%	32.3%
2. Existing Capacity – R&R Allocation (Phase 6)	58.3%	21.7%	78.3%	12.7%	45.6%
TOTAL	100.0%			**22.1%**	**77.9%**

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#3

Project Name: SCTP Aeration Blower #5 Improvement
Project Number: RA07-28-2
Prioritization Score: 48.6
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. To improve the operational range of Blower #5 and properly integrate it with the other three blowers that supply air to Aeration Basins #5, 6, and 7.

Scope of Work. The single-stage centrifugal geared blower, Blower #5, was installed in the 1990s and has low operating hours due to its limitation in the turndown capability. The scope of work for this project includes replacing the volute, adding inlet guide vanes, and upgrading the SCADA system for overall blower operations.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. Blower operations will provide more reliable service of Blower #5 and, thus, offer more redundancy for a wider range of conditions to meet regulatory requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. These Blower #5 improvements allow it to function efficiently in a broader range of operating conditions and better incorporated into the overall blower system, which reduces the runtime hours of other units moving forward and extend their service lives.

Photos:

Existing Aeration Basin Blower #5

Blower Inlet Guide Vane

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$250,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$60,000
District:	77.4%	$190,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	2027
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2027
Bid	2028
Construction	2028

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#4

Project Name: SCTP Influent Screen Replacement
Project Number: RA07-30-2
Prioritization Score: 39.8
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. The project will replace the two existing mechanically cleaned influent screens and compactors to reduce the labor hours required to maintain the operation of the aging screens.

Scope of Work. The project will install two new mechanically cleaned influent screens to replace the existing units, which were installed in 1998 as part of the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) Phase 3 Expansion. The equipment is aging, and a rebuild project was performed in 2017 to extend the life of the equipment until replacement. In addition to the screens, new screening compactors are required. The current schedule is based on coupling the replacement with the addition of a third bar screen, programmed as part of the Phase 6 Expansion program for efficiency and system compatibility.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District. For additional information related to this project, see the *Salmon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Maintenance Assessment, CH2M HILL, March 2016.*

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project will somewhat enhance service reliability. It will help meet regulatory requirements and address obsolete or failing equipment.

Promotes Efficiency. This project will optimize the use of existing facilities. It will also create operations efficiency by saving on resource requirements.

Photos:

Existing Influent Screens – Front Side

Existing Influent Screens – Back Side

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$3,200,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 3	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$700,000
District:	77.4%	$2,500,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025-2026
Permitting	2028-2030
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2028-2030
Bid	2030
Construction	2031-2032

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#5

Project Name: SCTP Thickening Equipment Replacement
Project Number: RA07-30-3
Prioritization Score: 39.2
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Replacement of the existing thickening system (two gravity belt thickeners), control panels, PLC integration, and associated pipes and pumping systems. The Gravity Belt Thickeners (GBT), originally installed in Phase 2 and 3 respectively, are operating beyond their 30-year expected useful life.

Scope of Work. This project encompasses the replacement of Gravity Belt Thickeners (GBT) 1 and 2, control panels and PLC integration. The scope of this project will include procurement of new thickening equipment and appurtenances, dismantling and removal of existing GBT, installation of new mechanical, electrical and instrumentation components, and integration with SCADA and PLC controllers.

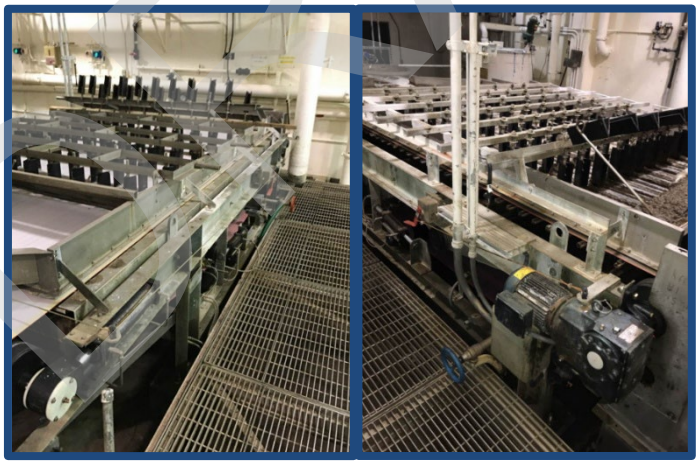
Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project will enhance service reliability and will address failed or obsolete assets.

Promotes Efficiency. This project is expected to optimize system efficiency and decrease corrective maintenance costs.

Photos:



Existing Gravity Belt Thickeners

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$7,700,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$1,700,000
District:	77.4%	$6,000,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025-2026
Permitting	2029-2030
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2028-2030
Bid	2030
Construction	2031-2032

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#6

Project Name: SCTP Grit System Replacement
Project Number: RA07-34-1
Prioritization Score: 37.6
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Rehabilitation and retrofit of aged grit removal systems.

Scope of Work. Rehabilitation of the Grit System includes the cyclone, separator, washing, and compacting systems. Replacement decision for existing system components will be based on final inspection of grit chamber basin for concrete repair and mechanical operations, including isolation gates and actuators, valves, pumps, motors, and piping. Complete scope of the grit rehabilitation will rely on the evaluation and selection of retrofit options to improve grit removal performance. Scope does not include replacement of grit basins.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Phase 6 allocated capacity of 4.25 mgd (21.7%) for Battle Ground and 15.35 mgd (78.3%) for the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. The project supports one or more regulatory requirements. The project improves service reliability.

Promotes Efficiency. Some efficiencies are expected from this project. It will somewhat improve operational efficiency, and it uses new technology to realize efficiencies.

Photos:

Existing Grit Classifier and Conveyor System

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$3,600,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 3	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	21.7%	$780,000
District:	78.3%	$2,820,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	2033-2034
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2032-2034
Bid	2034
Construction	2035-2036

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#7

Project Name: RTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation
Project Number: RA08-27-1
Prioritization Score: 33.0
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☒
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Keep mechanisms of Ridgefield Treatment Plant (RTP) Secondary Clarifier operational to ensure permit compliance for remainder of plant life.

Scope of Work. These repairs involve re-coating clarifier arms, blasting and re-coating launders, replacing the seals between weirs and launders, and re-sealing the weirs.

Cost Allocation. Work specifically at the RTP will be allocated fully to the District.

Safety and Security. No major changes to safety and security are expected.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project preserves secondary clarifier capacity and operations necessary to meet its permit requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. This project extends the service life of existing assets by increasing its effectiveness and maintaining its intended functionality while the plant remains in operation.

Photo:

RTP Secondary Clarifier

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$150,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 3	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	0%	$0
District:	100%	$150,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2027
Bid	2027
Construction	2028

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

#8

Project Name: SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation
Project Number: RA07-30-3
Prioritization Score: 27.0
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☒
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Ongoing rehabilitation of Secondary Clarifiers at Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP).

Scope of Work. This program rehabilitates a secondary clarifier at SCTP every five years.

Part 1, Secondary Clarifier 1 rehab includes the following improvements: Replace submersible RAS pumps with Flygt pumps, replace the scum pumps and appurtenances, sandblast and re-coat mechanism, re-seal weirs, install new launder covers, sandblast and re-coat concrete tank, and replace drive mechanism.

Subsequent parts will include similar work for Secondary Clarifiers 3, 4, and 5.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs for Part 1 will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District. Costs for subsequent parts are to be based on the cost split relative to future plant capacity upgrades.

Safety and Security. No changes to safety and security.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. This project preserves secondary clarifier capacity and operations necessary to meet its permit requirements.

Promotes Efficiency. This project extends the service life of existing assets by increasing its effectiveness and reducing maintenance with the installation of launders.

Photos:

Existing Secondary Clarifier 1

Existing Secondary Clarifiers 3 & 4

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$1,500,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$350,000
District:	77.4%	$1,150,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2029, 2034, 2039, 2044
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2029, 2034, 2039, 2044
Bid	2030, 2035, 2040, 2045
Construction	2030, 2035, 2040, 2045

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$600,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 4	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$140,000
District:	77.4%	$460,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2029
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2029
Bid	2030
Construction	2030

Supplemental Information:

SCTP Secondary Clarifier Rehabilitation Cost Summary By Part

Regional Asset	Project	Cost Estimate	Cost Allocation		Construction
			Battle Ground	District	
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Secondary Clarifier Rehab - Part 1	$600,000	22.6%	77.4%	2030
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Secondary Clarifier Rehab - Part 2	$300,000	21.7%	78.3%	2035
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Secondary Clarifier Rehab - Part 3	$300,000	21.4%	78.6%	2040
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Secondary Clarifier Rehab - Part 4	$300,000	21.4%	78.6%	2045
	Total Program	**$1,500,000**			

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: Battle Ground Force Main / Eaton Road Relocation
Project Number: RA09-27-1
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Relocation)
Form Prepared/Updated: April 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

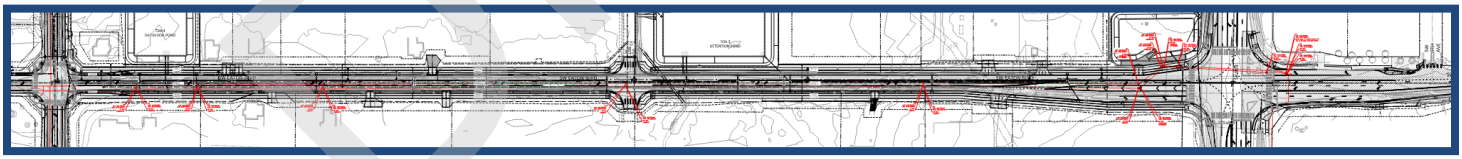
Objective. This project will relocate portions of the Battle Ground Force Main (BGFM) as necessary to accommodate the City of Battle Ground Public Works' SW Eaton Boulevard Road Improvement project.

Scope of Work. The BGFM (1993) conveys flow from the Battle Ground Pump Station to the Alliance-owned Klineline Interceptor. The City of Battle Ground is proposing a road improvement project along SW Eaton Boulevard from SW 20th Avenue to SW 9th Avenue, and the BGFM passes through the entirety of the project corridor. Conflicts with the City's proposed storm and sewer systems may necessitate relocation of approximately 300 LF of the existing 16-inch PVC BGFM. The BGFM would be kept in service while the new line is installed and tested. To allow for connection between the existing and new lines, flows would be temporarily diverted into the City of Battle Ground's Equalization Basin. If relocation is necessary, the City would design the BGFM relocation and include the work as a separate bid schedule within the overall road improvement construction contract.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the pipe's allocated capacity of 3.44 mgd (78.2%) for Battle Ground and 0.96 mgd (21.8%) for the District.

Photos:

Battle Ground Force Main along SW Eaton Blvd from SW 20th Ave to SW 9th Ave



Proposed road improvements along SW Eaton Blvd from SW 20th Ave to SW 9th Ave

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$330,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition	Class 3	

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	78.2%	$260,000
District:	21.8%	$70,000
Total:	100.0%	$330,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2024
Permitting	2025-2027
Right-of-Way	2024-2027
Design	2024-2027
Bid	2027
Construction	2028

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: SCADA Server Replacement
Project Number: PS-29-1
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. The SCADA Operating Technology Replacement Program will evaluate and replace hardware and software every eight years to provide system reliability while minimizing cybersecurity risks.

Scope of Work. The work includes completing a SCADA system evaluation and recommendations every eight years. At a minimum, the operating system replacements will include replacing the SCADA server, disaster recovery server, firewalls, modems, operating system, workstations and thin clients, and any remote connection devices. Implementation will include SCADA/HMI software updates and Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) firmware updates to align with the new operating system. The system evaluation may identify other required improvements such as technology and cybersecurity risks that develop over time.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. The first replacement will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and Outfall Phase 5 allocated capacity of 3.96 mgd (22.6%) for Battle Ground, and 13.54 mgd (77.4%) for the District. Costs for subsequent parts are to be based on the cost split relative to future plant capacity upgrades.

Safety and Security. Program will continue to minimize cybersecurity risks.

Comply with Regulations and Alliance Commitments. Maintaining current operating technology meets the Alliance commitment to service reliability.

Promotes Efficiency. Efficiencies are gained through maintaining current hardware and software that utilizes current technology that is supported by manufacturers.

Photos:

Existing Operational Technology Server Room

SCADA Control Room

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$2,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 4	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$470,000
District:	77.4%	$1,630,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2027, 2035, 2043
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2029, 2037, 2045
Bid	2029, 2037, 2045
Construction	2030, 2038, 2046

CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: System-wide Instrumentation Replacement

Project Number: PS-27-1

Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)

Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will systematically replace instrumentation across all Alliance assets. This comprehensive replacement will address aging and obsolete instrumentation, mitigate maintenance challenges related to legacy equipment, and leverage current technologies to improve data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Scope of Work. The scope encompasses the replacement of 634 aging instrumentation infrastructure, including advanced level sensors, gas detection systems, flow meters, pressure transmitters, and analytical instruments, throughout all treatment processes. This strategic upgrade will integrate with the existing SCADA architecture. The project will be executed annually focusing on the highest risk assets first. This will be a 7-year phased program allowing for approximately 90 instruments to be replaced annually. Estimates are based on the assumption that major flow meters of approximately 12" or greater for liquid service and 20" or greater for gas/air service will be replaced by a Contractor, which accounts for approximately 14% of the total cost. The remaining instrumentations will be replaced by District staff.

Investment for 2027-2028 Biennium. Replace 59 instruments at Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP). Most of these instruments have not been replaced since they were installed during SCTP Phase 3 (1997-1999) and are past their useful life. Costs for this scope assume replacement work will be performed by District staff.

Cost Allocation. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the tables included in the Supplemental Information section.

Photos:

Flow Meter

Gas Meter – Lower Explosive Limit

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Program Total Cost:	$14,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$3,200,000
District:	77.4%	$10,900,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	Ongoing
Permitting	As Needed
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	As Needed
Bid	As Needed
Construction	2027-2046

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Biennium Cost Estimate		
Total Biennium Cost:	$600,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$140,000
District:	77.4%	$460,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2027
Bid	2027
Construction	2028

Supplemental Information:

Cost Splits By Regional Asset and By Phase

Regional Asset	Cost Split Phase	Cost Allocation		
		Battle Ground	District	Construction
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 5	22.6%	77.4%	2027-2032
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 6	21.5%	78.5%	2033-2036
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 7	21.3%	78.7%	2037-2046
117th Street Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2030
117th Street Pump Station	Post-Expansion (of 117th)	22.0%	78.0%	2031-2046
36th Avenue Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2046
Ridgefield Treatment Plant	Current	0%	100%	2027-2046

Note: These cost allocations are based on current projected timelines for capacity expansion phases and thus are subject to change based on actual construction completion and increased capacity recognition by Department of Ecology.

NS

Project Name: System-wide Valving Replacement
Project Number: PS-27-2
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will systematically replace valves across all Alliance assets, beginning with valves near the end of their useful life. Valves have an expected 30-year lifespan; a programmatic approach will replace valves on a rotating basis, starting with valves installed 25 years ago or more.

Scope of Work. The program will replace 15-16 valves per year depending on size and cost, beginning with valves near the end of their useful life. For older valves, surrounding piping determined to be in poor condition will be replaced along with the valve. The valve program is proposed to be ongoing and provide for replacement of valves every 30 years. A detailed assessment of valve groups during 2027-2028 biennium will refine and identify future valve replacements. Currently, 11 valves are past useful life and approximately 200 were installed 25 years ago or more.

Investment for 2027-2028 Biennium. Replace 7 valves including 4 at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) and 3 at 36th Avenue Pump Station. These assets have been identified by District staff for their poor condition or difficulty to operate. Costs for this biennium assume replacement ,.

Cost Allocation. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the tables included in the Supplemental Information section.

Photos:

Example Plug Valve

Example Pinch Valve

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Program Total Cost:	$4,700,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$1,100,000
District:	77.4%	$3,600,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	Ongoing
Permitting	As Needed
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	As Needed
Bid	As Needed
Construction	2027-2046

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Biennium Cost Estimate		
Total Biennium Cost:	$230,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 5	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$50,000
District:	77.4%	$180,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	NA
Bid	2027
Construction	2028

Supplemental Information:

Cost Summary By Asset for 2027-2028 Budget

		Allocation %		Cost Splits		
Regional Asset	Cost Estimate	Battle Ground	District	Battle Ground	District	Construction
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	$150,000	22.6%	77.4%	$30,000	$120,000	2027-2028
36th Avenue Pump Station	$80,000	24.8%	75.2%	$20,000	$60,000	2027-2028
Total 2-Year Program	**$230,000**			**$50,000**	**$180,000**	

Note: Cost Allocation will change over time with plant or pump station expansion projects. The allocations listed above apply for the 2027-2028 budget period.

Cost Splits By Regional Asset and By Phase

		Cost Allocation		
Regional Asset	Cost Split Phase	Battle Ground	District	Construction
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 5	22.6%	77.4%	2027-2032
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 6	21.5%	78.5%	2033-2036
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 7	21.3%	78.7%	2037-2046
117th Street Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2030
117th Street Pump Station	Post-Expansion (of 117th)	22.0%	78.0%	2031-2046
36th Avenue Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2046
Ridgefield Treatment Plant	Current	0%	100%	2027-2046

Note: These cost allocations are based on current projected timelines for capacity expansion phases and thus are subject to change based on actual construction completion and increased capacity recognition by Department of Ecology.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: System-wide VFD Replacement
Project Number: PS-27-3
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will systematically replace Variable Frequency Drives (VFDs) throughout all Alliance assets. This comprehensive upgrade will replace aging and obsolete drives with energy-efficient models to integrate with the plant's SCADA system.

Scope of Work. Project entails the replacement of aging or obsolete variable frequency drives throughout the Alliance system. For a given budget period, the VFDs will be evaluated to determine what assets need replacement and what ancillary equipment will be impacted. The scope encompasses the removal and replacement of legacy VFD systems with modern, high-efficiency units across all relevant process areas. For planning purposes, this will be a phased project allowing $310,000 for up to 8 VFDs to be replaced annually, assuming a 10-year service life.

Investment for 2027-2028 Biennium. Replace four VFDs (three at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant and one at 36th Avenue Pump Station), control panels, and upgraded communications to support system standardization. These assets were identified primarily through the District's asset management program (scoring for age, condition, risk of failure), and specific scope was determined by plant staff review. Due to control panel replacement scope, this work will need to be performed by a Contractor.

Cost Allocation. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the tables included in the Supplemental Information section.

Photo:

Example VFD Panel Interior

Example VFD Set

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Program Total Cost:	$5,400,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$1,200,000
District:	77.4%	$4,200,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	Ongoing
Permitting	As Needed
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	As Needed
Bid	Ongoing
Construction	2027-2046

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Biennium Cost Estimate		
Total Biennium Cost:	$160,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 2	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$40,000
District:	77.4%	$120,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	NA
Bid	2027
Construction	2027-2028

Supplemental Information:

Cost Summary By Asset for 2027-2028 Budget

Regional Asset	Cost Estimate	Allocation %		Cost Splits		
		Battle Ground	District	Battle Ground	District	Construction
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	$140,000	22.6%	77.4%	$30,000	$110,000	2027-2028
36th Avenue Pump Station	$20,000	24.8%	75.2%	$5,000	$15,000	2027-2028
Total 2-Year Program	**$160,000**			**$35,000**	**$125,000**	

Note: Cost Allocation will change over time with plant or pump station expansion projects. The allocations listed above apply for the 2027-2028 budget period.

Cost Splits By Regional Asset and By Phase

Regional Asset	Cost Split Phase	Cost Allocation		
		Battle Ground	District	Construction
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 5	22.6%	77.4%	2027-2032
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 6	21.5%	78.5%	2033-2036
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 7	21.3%	78.7%	2037-2046
117th Street Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2030
117th Street Pump Station	Post-Expansion (of 117th)	22.0%	78.0%	2031-2046
36th Avenue Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2046
Ridgefield Treatment Plant	Current	0%	100%	2027-2046

Note: These cost allocations are based on current projected timelines for capacity expansion phases and thus are subject to change based on actual construction completion and increased capacity recognition by Department of Ecology.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: SCTP Digester Cleaning, Inspection & Repair
Project Number: PS-26-1
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☒
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

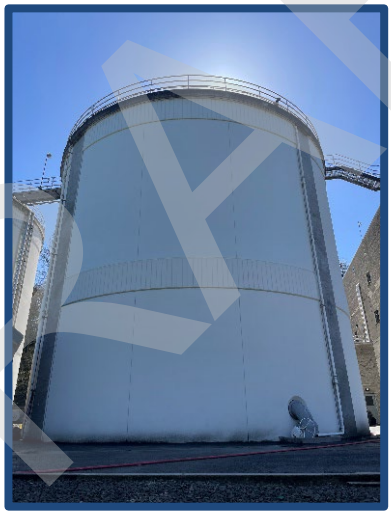
Project Definition:

Objective. Routinely clean and repair digesters at the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) in keeping with industry standard.

Scope of Work. The cleaning process involves the following steps for each digester: pumping down sludge level, removing all liquid, grit, scum, rags, sludge, and foreign material, and transporting and disposing of removed materials. Subsequently, Consultants will perform structural, vessel, and mechanical inspections of each vessel. Finally, a Contractor will complete repairs as needed based on findings from the inspections. Assumes SCTP will have two digesters through Phase 6 and four thereafter.

Cost Allocation. Project cost allocations are based on the year that the project is bid for construction. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the table included in the Supplemental Information section.

Photo:



SCTP Digester #2

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Program Total Cost:	$8,400,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 3	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$1,900,000
District:	77.4%	$6,500,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025-2026
Permitting	2027 and every 6 years thereafter
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2026 and every 6 years thereafter
Bid	2026 and every 6 years thereafter
Construction	2027-2028 and every 6 years thereafter

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Biennium Cost Estimate		
Total Biennium Cost:	$1,500,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 3	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$340,000
District:	77.4%	$1,160,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025-2026
Permitting	2027-2028
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2026
Bid	2026
Construction	2027-2028

Supplemental Information:

Program Cost Splits By Phase

		Allocation %s		Cost Splits		
Regional Asset - Phase	**Cost Estimate**	**Battle Ground**	**District**	**Battle Ground**	**District**	**Construction**
SCTP – Phase 5	$1,500,000	22.6%	77.4%	$340,000	$1,160,000	2027-2028
SCTP – Phase 6	$1,800,000	21.7%	78.3%	$390,000	$1,410,000	2033-2034
SCTP – Phase 7	$5,100,000	21.4%	78.6%	$1,090,000	$4,010,000	2039-2042 2045-2046
Total Program	**$8,400,000**			**$1,820,000**	**$6,580,000**	

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

NS

Project Name: System-wide HVAC Replacement
Project Number: BS-27-1
Prioritization Score: Not Scored (Program)
Form Prepared/Updated: May 2026

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. Replace aging heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) assets across the Alliance system in order to maintain functionality.

Scope of Work. The scope encompasses the replacement of aging HVAC assets, prioritized annually based on highest risk. A long-term sustaining annual amount of $400,000 has been budgeted based on a 20-year lifespan for HVAC assets, Jacobs' 2021 *Facility Condition Assessments*, as well as the current SCTP Operations Center HVAC Replacement project are being utilized to inform this program.

Investment for the 2027-2028 Biennium. HVAC work for this biennium focuses on replacing components beyond their useful life in Buildings 10 and 47 at Salmon Creek Treatment Plant. These include the following assets in both buildings: make-up air units and exhaust fans. These components were prioritized based on District staff assessments, asset condition and age of the components (all nearing 30 years), and other attributes documented in Jacobs' 2026 *SCTP HVAC Replacements Evaluation*. Work will be performed by a contractor.

Cost Allocation. Costs will be apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to the tables included in the Budget and Supplemental Information sections.

Photos:

SCTP Building 47 Rooftop Air Supply Unit

SCTP Corroded Supply Fan

Budget Information (20-year Program):

Program Cost Estimate		
Program Total Cost:	$7,400,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 4	
Program Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$1,700,000
District:	77.4%	$5,700,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	Ongoing
Permitting	As Needed
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	Ongoing
Bid	Ongoing
Construction	Ongoing

Budget Information (2027-2028):

Biennium Cost Estimate		
Total Biennium Cost:	$700,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2026	
Project Definition:	Class 4	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	22.6%	$160,000
District:	77.4%	$540,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	2027
Bid	2027
Construction	2027-2028

Supplemental Information:

Cost Splits By Regional Asset and By Phase

		Cost Allocation		
Regional Asset	**Cost Split Phase**	**Battle Ground**	**District**	**Construction**
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 5	22.6%	77.4%	2027-2032
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 6	21.5%	78.5%	2033-2036
Salmon Creek Treatment Plant	Phase 7	21.3%	78.7%	2037-2046
117th Street Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2030
117th Street Pump Station	Post-Expansion (of 117th)	22.0%	78.0%	2031-2046
36th Avenue Pump Station	Current	24.8%	75.2%	2027-2046
Ridgefield Treatment Plant	Current	0%	100%	2027-2046

Note: These cost allocations are based on current projected timelines for capacity expansion phases and thus are subject to change based on actual construction completion and increased capacity recognition by Department of Ecology.

APPENDIX D

NEW REGIONAL ASSETS

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
PROJECT PROFILES

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: 117th Street PS Capacity Upgrade
Project Number: RA04-29-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will increase the pumping capacity of the 117th Street Pump Station to meet the projected future capacity needs of the regional wastewater management system.

Scope of Work. The project will replace the five existing 250-HP raw sewage pumps, motors, and variable frequency drives with new equipment of larger size and capacity. The project will also install a second engine-generator to provide backup power service as required by Ecology. The pump station's structure and site are designed to accommodate this future upgrade. As a result, there is limited site or structure work required. The project is required to be complete before the system flows reach 34.2 mgd peak hour flow.

Cost Allocation. A project-specific cost allocation structure is being utilized for this project based on the purchase of additional capacity in the system (see analysis on reverse side). For additional information related to this project, see the *Klineline Pump Station and Force Main Project, Preliminary Design Report, Brown & Caldwell, April 2005*.

Photos *(if available)*:

Existing Pump Assembly | *Pump Station Structure* | *Existing Engine Generator*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate			
Total Project Cost:	$15,100,000		
Basis of Estimate -			
Year Completed:	2024		
Project Definition:	5% design	(Class 4)	
Project Cost Allocation			
Battle Ground:	23.4%		$3,500,000
District:	76.6%		$11,600,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2027
Permitting	2028
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2028
Bid	2029
Construction	2029-2030

Supplemental Information:

117th Street Pump Station Pumping Capacity Upgrade
Project-Specific Cost Allocation Based on Responsibility for Contributing Factors

	Contributing Factor			RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION			COST ALLOCATION	
				Contributing Factor (percent)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
1.	Existing Capacity – Replacement of Existing Pumping Capacity		(Existing)	50.0%	24.8%	75.2%	12.4%	37.6%
	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)		*4.47*					
	District Capacity (mgd)		*13.57*					
	Total Capacity (mgd)		*18.04*					
2.	New Capacity – Construction of New Pumping Capacity	(Total)	(Increment)	50.0%	22.0%	78.0%	11.0%	39.0%
	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	*6.30*	*1.83*					
	District Capacity (mgd)	*20.06*	*6.49*					
	Total Capacity (mgd)	*26.36*	*8.32*					
TOTAL				100.0%			23.4%	76.6%

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Phase 5A (Outfall/Effluent Pipeline) Expansion
Project Number: RA07-21-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

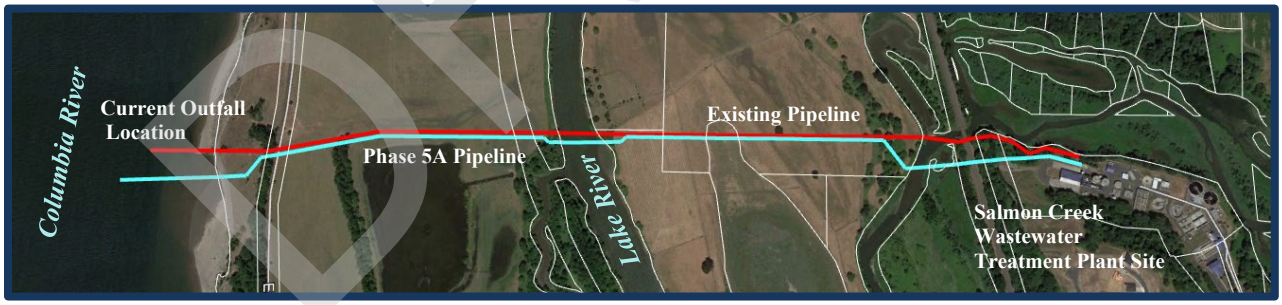
Project Definition:

Objective. The outfall replacement will ensure adequate mixing and dilution of treated wastewater discharged into the Columbia River and address streambank erosion affecting the existing pipeline. This project will also provide an increase to Alliance Members' Allocated Capacity of the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Outfall with installation of a new effluent pipeline and replacement of the in-water and on-shore segments of the outfall pipeline.

Scope of Work. Construct a new effluent pipeline approximately 6,100 feet long and 48 inches in diameter from the treatment plant to the west side of Lower River Road. The route will cross the BNSF railroad, Salmon Creek, Lake River, and Lower River Road, requiring significant permitting and real property coordination to prepare the project for bid and construction. The project will also install approximately 1,200 feet of new outfall pipeline from Lower River Road to a new in-water diffuser assembly in the Columbia River. The new pipeline will parallel and replace the in-water portion of the outfall pipeline installed in 1975.

Cost Allocation. The replacement portion of the project costs are apportioned to Battle Ground and the District according to current treatment plant allocated capacity. The new capacity portion of the project costs are allocated based on the incremental capacity purchases by Battle Ground and the District. See supplemental information section (reverse side) for additional detail. For additional information related to this project, see the *Engineering Report for the Phase 5A Project – Columbia River Outfall and Effluent Pipeline, Phase 5 Expansion Program, CH2M, April 2018.*

Photos *(if available)*:



Existing (red) and Future (blue) Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Effluent Pipeline/ Outfall in Columbia River

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$37,000,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Bid	
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	25.9%	$9,600,000
District:	74.1%	$27,400,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2015-2018
Permitting	2016-2021
Real Property/ROW	2017-2021
Design	2016-2021
Bid	2021, 2022
Construction	2021-2024

Supplemental Information:

Phase 5A (Outfall/Effluent Pipeline) Expansion
Cost Allocation Based on Allocated Capacity

Allocated Capacity Summary (MGD, MMF)				INCREMENTAL CAPACITY PURCHASED			COST ALLOCATION	
				Outfall Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	District Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
Expansion Phase	Outfall Capacity	Battle Ground	District					
Phase 4 (Existing)	*14.95*	*3.47*	*11.48*				23.2%	76.8%
Phase 5A (New)	*38.18*	*10.10*	*28.08*	23.23	6.63	16.60	28.5%	71.5%
TOTAL				23.23	6.63	16.60		

Phase 5A (Outfall/Effluent Pipeline) Expansion
Project-Specific Cost Allocation Based on Responsibility for Contributing Factors

Contributing Factor	RESPONSIBILITY ALLOCATION			COST ALLOCATION	
	Contributing Factor (percent)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
1. Existing Capacity – Replacement of Existing Outfall	50.0%	23.2%	76.8%	11.6%	38.4%
2. New Capacity – Construction of Larger Outfall	50.0%	28.5%	71.5%	14.3%	35.7%
TOTAL	100.0%			**25.9%**	**74.1%**

Scope of Work	Project Cost Information		
	Battle Ground	District	Total
Phase 5A – "Package 1" Columbia River Outfall • New 48-inch Diffuser • Connection to Existing 30-inch Pipeline • Revetment Mat for Erosion Protection • Removal of Existing Diffuser Section	$2,600,000	$7,300,000	$9,900,000
Phase 5A – "Package 2" Effluent Pipeline • New 48-inch Effluent Pipeline • Salmon Creek and Lake River Crossings • BNSF Railroad Crossing • Connection at Effluent Pump Station	$7,000,000	$20,100,000	$27,100,000
Total Phase 5A (Outfall/Effluent Pipeline) Expansion	**$9,600,000**	**$27,400,000**	**$37,000,000**

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion
Project Number: RA07-22-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☒
New Asset – Level of Service ☒

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will provide an increase to Alliance Members' Allocated Capacity in the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) and address applicable regulatory and level of service requirements for the facility.

Scope of Work. The Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion project will be delivered in two separate construction contracts, referred to as 5B "Package 1" (5BP1) and 5B "Package 2" (5BP2). These contracts are summarized below, and a detailed scope of work is provided on the reverse side of this form.

- The 5BP1 contract will construct new odor control systems for the Preliminary/Primary Treatment processes and the Solids Handling processes. In addition, this contract will make improvements to existing facilities throughout the site to enhance process reliability, plant staff safety and site security. The contract includes a new oil and lubricant storage building and demolition of an aging building as needed for new treatment processes associated with the long-term master plan for the site.
- The 5BP2 contract constructs new secondary treatment facilities to provide increased overall plant capacity. The project also completes planned work for site security to comply with industry standard guidance, including *Guidelines for the Physical Security of Wastewater/Stormwater Utilities, ASCE/ AWWA/ WEF, published December 2011 (WEF Security Guidance)*. Digester gas treatment system improvements will optimize performance and ensure permit compliance for this portion of the facility.

Cost Allocation. The SCTP expansion costs will be allocated based on capacity purchased in the system (see reverse side for supplemental capacity allocation information).

Photos *(if available)*:

Existing Primary Clarifiers | *Primary Clarifier Covers* | *Bio Trickling Filter Tower*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$34,600,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Bid	(Class 1)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	19.2%	$6,600,000
District:	80.8%	$28,000,000

Schedule Information ("Package 2" Shown):

Activity	Year
Planning	2020-2021
Permitting	2021-2022
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2021-2022
Bid	2022
Construction	2022-2025

Supplemental Information:

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Expansion Program
Cost Allocation Based on Allocated Capacity

Allocated Capacity Summary (MGD, MMF) (SCWMS Wastewater Facilities Plan Table 3-1)				INCREMENTAL CAPACITY PURCHASED			COST ALLOCATION	
				Plant Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	District Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
Expansion Phase	**Plant Capacity**	**Battle Ground**	**District**					
Phase 4 (Existing)	*14.95*	*3.47*	*11.48*					
	100.0%	*23.2%*	*76.8%*	*2.55*	*0.49*	*2.06*	*19.2%*	*80.8%*
Phase 5B (Plant)	*17.50*	*3.96*	*13.54*					
	100.0%	*22.6%*	*77.4%*					

Scope of Work	Project Cost Information		
	Battle Ground	**District**	**Total**
Phase 5B – "Package 1" Odor Control/Existing Facilities Improvements • *New Primary Clarifier Covers* • *New Preliminary and Primary Treatment Odor Control System* • *Existing Aeration Basins 5 & 6 Improvements* • *Existing Return Activated Sludge (RAS) Piping Improvements* • *New RAS Chlorination System* • *New Secondary Clarifier Effluent Launder Covers* • *Updated Solids Processing Center Pipe Supports* • *Updated UV System Disinfection System Cover* • *New Solids Handling Odor Control System* • *Updated Waste Gas Incinerator Controls Cover* • *Demolition of Existing Building 87* • *Entrance Gate Security Improvements* • *New Oil & Lubricant Storage Building*	$1,800,000	$7,800,000	$9,600,000
Phase 5B – "Package 2" Secondary Treatment Process Improvements • *New Aeration Basin 7* • *Blower Building Modifications/New Blower 8* • *Demolition of Secondary Clarifier 2* • *New Secondary Clarifier 5* • *Perimeter Fence Security Improvements* • *Surveillance Cameras Security Improvements* • *RAS System Pumping Improvements (7 New Pumps)* • *New Digester Gas Treatment System (Micro-aeration)*	$4,800,000	$20,200,000	$25,000,000
Total Phase 5B (Treatment Plant) Expansion	**$6,600,000**	**$28,000,000**	**$34,600,000**

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Chemically Enhanced Primary Treatment (CEPT) Pilot Project

Project Number: RA07-24-1

Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type:
Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

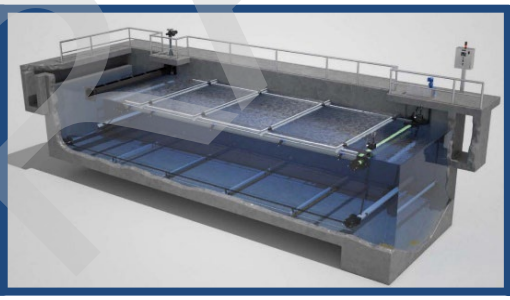
Objective. This project will conduct a full-scale pilot test on one Primary Clarifier to evaluate the effectiveness of adding a coagulating/flocculating chemical to the primary clarifiers to remove more of the wasteload early in the treatment process. This process has the potential to increase the overall capacity of the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant, pending the outcome of the pilot test and confirmation with Ecology. The project is being developed as a strategic opportunity to mitigate the impacts of any further schedule delays in completing the Phase 5 Expansion Program or as an early Phase 6 capacity optimization opportunity.

Scope of Work. The project will develop a plan for the pilot test, provide a desktop evaluation of the anticipated process performance, perform jar testing of various chemicals used in the industry, design and construct the required temporary improvements to support the pilot test, perform the pilot test, and prepare a final report to Ecology documenting performance and the capacity that can be achieved with the process.

Cost Allocation. The project is being developed as a backup plan to mitigate potential delays for the Phase 5B Package 2 Secondary Process Improvements Project. The District will sponsor this project, and any capacity increase recognized by Ecology will be allocated to the District. Due to current growth patterns, Battle Ground is projected to have adequate capacity reserves until the Phase 5B Package 2 Project is completed.

Photos *(if available)*:

Existing Primary Clarifier



Primary Clarifier Mechanism

Tanker Truck

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate			
Total Project Cost:	$500,000		
Basis of Estimate -			
Year Completed:	2024		
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 2)	
Project Cost Allocation			
Battle Ground:	0%	$0	
District:	100%	$500,000	

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2022
Permitting	2022
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2023
Bid	2024
Construction	2024

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Phase 6 Expansion (Without UV)
Project Number: RA07-28-1
Form Prepared/Updated: August 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will provide an increase to Alliance Members' Allocated Capacity in the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP), in order to meet the needs of a growing service area.

Scope of Work. The Phase 6 Expansion project will construct a new Influent Screen 3 and a new Primary Clarifier 5. Aeration Basin 8 will be constructed, and the blower building (Facility 37) will be expanded to provide additional blower capacity for the future, including one additional blower with this project. A building will be erected to cover the UV Disinfection and effluent pump station (EPS) facility. New effluent pumps are required at this phase of expansion, with modifications also required for the structure to accommodate system hydraulics. Anaerobic Digester 3 will be constructed along with the supporting mechanical mixing and heating systems for this new digester.

Cost Allocation. The SCTP expansion costs will be allocated based on capacity purchased in the system (see reverse side for supplemental capacity allocation information).

Photos *(if available)*:

Existing Influent Screen

Existing RAS/WAS Pump Station

Existing UV Disinfection

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$46,200,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	11.9%	$5,500,000
District:	88.1%	$40,700,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2025
Permitting	2026-2027
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2026-2027
Bid	2028
Construction	2028-2030

Supplemental Information:

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Expansion Program
Cost Allocation Based on Allocated Capacity

	Allocated Capacity Summary (MGD, MMF) (SCWMS Wastewater Facilities Plan Table 3-1)			INCREMENTAL CAPACITY PURCHASED			COST ALLOCATION	
				Plant Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	District Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
Expansion Phase	**Plant Capacity**	**Battle Ground**	**District**					
Phase 4 (Existing)	*14.95*	*3.47*	*11.48*					
	100.0%	*23.2%*	*76.8%*	*2.55*	*0.49*	*2.06*	*19.2%*	*80.8%*
Phase 5B (Plant)	*17.50*	*3.96*	*13.54*					
	100.0%	*22.6%*	*77.4%*	2.10	0.25	1.85	11.9%	88.1%
Phase 6	*19.60*	*4.21*	*15.39*					
	100.0%	*21.5%*	*78.5%*	4.20	0.87	3.33	20.7%	79.3%
Phase 7	*23.80*	*5.08*	*18.72*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.20	0.66	2.54	20.6%	79.4%
Phase 8	*27.00*	*5.74*	*21.26*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.70	0.76	2.94	20.5%	79.5%
Phase 9	*30.70*	*6.50*	*24.20*					
	100.0%	*21.2%*	*78.8%*					
TOTAL				15.75	3.03	12.72		

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Class A Biosolids Upgrade
Project Number: RA07-29-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☒
New Asset – Level of Service ☒

Project Definition:

Objective. This project proposes to install a biosolids dryer at the SCTP site that will result in the production of a Class A biosolids material, upgrading the current Class B biosolids program. The upgrade provides several benefits to the Alliance biosolids program, including (1) reduced program risk related to legislative, regulatory and political challenges to Class B programs, (2) increased program flexibility, reliability and control, including the ability to reuse the biosolids material within the local community, (3) substantially reduced truck traffic volume (by approximately a 6:1 ratio) with the residential community near the SCTP. A variety of different markets have been evaluated on a preliminary basis to ensure there are multiple end uses for the type and quantity of material that would be available within Clark County.

Scope of Work. The project will construct the biosolids dryer and related material handling and odor control systems, primarily in two of the existing four bays of the existing Biosolids Storage facility. This allows the remaining two bays to continue to serve in a biosolids storage capacity for the finished Class A material. Miscellaneous site improvements would also be required to support the equipment installation.

Cost Allocation. The project is scheduled to be completed between the Phase 6 and Phase 7 Expansion projects. Therefore, the overall Phase 6 Allocated Capacity is used as the basis of cost allocation. See the *Technical Memorandum – Class A Biosolids Cost Update, Brown and Caldwell, May 2017,* for additional information. The overall Class A and Class B program costs are similar, with the Class A program being incrementally higher cost through year 18 of the study period. After that point, the Class A program is more cost effective overall.

Photos *(if available)*:

Paddle Dryer - Exterior View

Paddle Dryer - Interior View

Class A Biosolids Product

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$16,500,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	21.5%	$3,500,000
District:	78.5%	$13,000,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2026
Permitting	2027-2028
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2027-2028
Bid	2029
Construction	2029-2031

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Phase 7 Expansion
Project Number: RA07-32-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will provide an increase to Alliance Members' Allocated Capacity in the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant, in order to meet the needs of a growing service area.

Scope of Work. The Phase 7 Expansion project will construct a new Primary Clarifier 6 and a new Aeration Basin 9. An additional blower is added with this project to support the new basin. A new Mixed Liquor splitter box is required to direct flow to new Secondary Clarifier 6. A new RAS/WAS pump station facility is also required to support the new secondary clarifier. Two new effluent pumps are required to convey peak flow rates to the Columbia River. Anaerobic Digester 4 will be constructed along with the supporting mechanical mixing and heating systems for this new digester. To provide space for the new secondary clarifier and RAS/WAS pump station, the plant's original aerobic digester and maintenance storage facility must be demolished, per the long-term site master plan. A replacement maintenance storage facility is also provided elsewhere on the site with this project.

Cost Allocation. The SCTP expansion costs will be allocated based on capacity purchased in the system (see reverse side for supplemental capacity allocation information).

Photos *(if available)*:

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Aerial

Existing Primary Clarifier

Existing Anaerobic Digester

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$48,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	20.7%	$10,000,000
District:	79.3%	$38,100,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2029
Permitting	2030-2031
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2030-2031
Bid	2032
Construction	2032-2034

Supplemental Information:

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Expansion Program
Cost Allocation Based on Allocated Capacity

	Allocated Capacity Summary (MGD, MMF) (SCWMS Wastewater Facilities Plan Table 3-1)			INCREMENTAL CAPACITY PURCHASED			COST ALLOCATION	
				Plant Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	District Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
Expansion Phase	**Plant Capacity**	**Battle Ground**	**District**					
Phase 4 (Existing)	*14.95*	*3.47*	*11.48*					
	100.0%	*23.2%*	*76.8%*	*2.55*	*0.49*	*2.06*	*19.2%*	*80.8%*
Phase 5B (Plant)	*17.50*	*3.96*	*13.54*					
	100.0%	*22.6%*	*77.4%*	2.10	0.25	1.85	11.9%	88.1%
Phase 6	*19.60*	*4.21*	*15.39*					
	100.0%	*21.5%*	*78.5%*	4.20	0.87	3.33	20.7%	79.3%
Phase 7	*23.80*	*5.08*	*18.72*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.20	0.66	2.54	20.6%	79.4%
Phase 8	*27.00*	*5.74*	*21.26*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.70	0.76	2.94	20.5%	79.5%
Phase 9	*30.70*	*6.50*	*24.20*					
	100.0%	*21.2%*	*78.8%*					
TOTAL				15.75	3.03	12.72		

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: SCTP Phase 8 Expansion
Project Number: RA07-43-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will provide an increase to Alliance Members' Allocated Capacity in the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant, to meet the needs of a growing service area.

Scope of Work. The Phase 8 Expansion project will construct a new Aeration Basin 10, Aeration Blower, Secondary Clarifier 7, RAS Pumps, and Effluent Pumps (3A/4A).

Cost Allocation. The Salmon Creek Treatment Plant expansion costs will be allocated based on capacity purchased in the system (see reverse side for supplemental capacity allocation information).

Photos *(if available)*:

Existing Effluent Pump Station | *Existing Aeration Basins 5 & 6* | *Existing Secondary Clarifiers 3 & 4*

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$19,700,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	20.6%	$4,100,000
District:	79.4%	$15,600,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2040
Permitting	2041-2042
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2041-2042
Bid	2043
Construction	2043-2045

Supplemental Information:

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Expansion Program
Cost Allocation Based on Allocated Capacity

	Allocated Capacity Summary (MGD, MMF) (SCWMS Wastewater Facilities Plan Table 3-1)			INCREMENTAL CAPACITY PURCHASED			COST ALLOCATION	
				Plant Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Capacity (mgd)	District Capacity (mgd)	Battle Ground Share (percent)	District Share (percent)
Expansion Phase	**Plant Capacity**	**Battle Ground**	**District**					
Phase 4 (Existing)	*14.95*	*3.47*	*11.48*					
	100.0%	*23.2%*	*76.8%*	*2.55*	*0.49*	*2.06*	*19.2%*	*80.8%*
Phase 5B (Plant)	*17.50*	*3.96*	*13.54*					
	100.0%	*22.6%*	*77.4%*	2.10	0.25	1.85	11.9%	88.1%
Phase 6	*19.60*	*4.21*	*15.39*					
	100.0%	*21.5%*	*78.5%*	4.20	0.87	3.33	20.7%	79.3%
Phase 7	*23.80*	*5.08*	*18.72*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.20	0.66	2.54	20.6%	79.4%
Phase 8	*27.00*	*5.74*	*21.26*					
	100.0%	*21.3%*	*78.7%*	3.70	0.76	2.94	20.5%	79.5%
Phase 9	*30.70*	*6.50*	*24.20*					
	100.0%	*21.2%*	*78.8%*					
TOTAL				15.75	3.03	12.72		

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: RTP Secondary Treatment Process Improvements
Project Number: RA08-24-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will address increased wasteload concentrations by optimizing the processing capability for the existing facility and maintaining the existing rated hydraulic capacity of 0.7 mgd. The increased wasteload concentrations stem from reduced water usage over time (more load per gallon of flow). This work maintains regional capacity during a period of high growth and investment in the community.

Scope of Work. This project will make improvements to the secondary treatment process by installing baffles in the aeration basin, updating the mixed liquor recycle pumping system, and adding additional instrumentation to optimize the plant tankage available at the site. This work is estimated to raise the permitted wasteload capacity of the system from 2,480 lbs/day to approximately 3,900 lbs/day, maximum month average. The process analysis supporting these outcomes will be provided to Ecology in 2024 to ensure alignment with regulatory expectations.

Cost Allocation. All capacity related to the Ridgefield Treatment Plant and Outfall is allocated to the District; therefore, 100% of costs of this project are the responsibility of the District.

Photos *(if available)*:

Ridgefield Treatment Plant Site

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$1,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:		(Class 3)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	0%	$0
District:	100%	$1,100,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2022
Permitting	2023-2024
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2023-2024
Bid	2024
Construction	2024-2025

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: Ridgefield Treatment Plant Decommissioning
Project Number: RA08-33-1
Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☒
New Asset – Capacity ☐
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

Project Definition:

Objective. This project provides for the proper decommissioning of the Ridgefield Treatment Plant and Outfall at the end of the facility's useful life.

Scope of Work. This project will demolish all WWTP structures to three feet below ground level. Above ground waste from this demolition will be disposed of at a construction landfill. Below grade waste will be kept onsite and used as back fill material for the empty basins. All below-grade piping, including the outfall, will be filled with low strength concrete and abandoned in place. All structures more than three feet below grade will remain. Basins will be filled with sand to bring them to existing ground level. Due to the hazardous soils on site, a HAZWOPER supervisor will be required to witness all excavation and material handling. It is assumed that no material will be excavated and hauled offsite. Upon completion of demolition work, placement of a geo-textile on top of contaminated soils, along with a two-foot cap of clean fill material will be required to complete the decommissioning. The site will then be reclaimed for other uses by the City of Ridgefield. The work will be completed in accordance with the consent decree terms and conditions required for excavating on the Pacific Wood Treating Corporation Site (Ecology Site No. 1019).

Cost Allocation. All capacity related to the Ridgefield Treatment Plant and Outfall is allocated to the District, therefore 100% of costs of this project are the responsibility of the District.

Photos *(if available)*:

Ridgefield Treatment Plant Site

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$5,100,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	0%	$0
District:	100%	$5,100,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2031
Permitting	2032
Real Property/ROW	N/A
Design	2031-2032
Bid	2033
Construction	2033-2034

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: BGFM Parallel Force Main
Project Number: RA09-29-1
Form Prepared/Updated: August 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☐
New Asset – Level of Service ☐

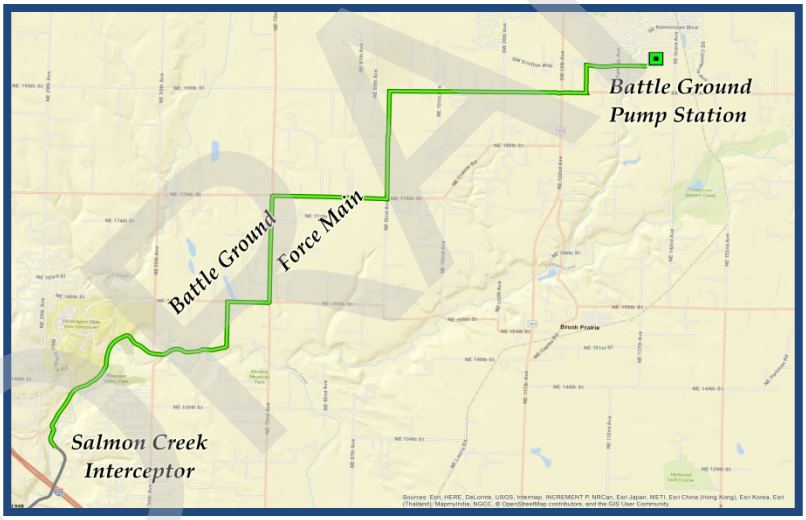
Project Definition:

Objective. The project will increase capacity in the Battle Ground Force Main system to support continued growth in the Battle Ground service area.

Scope of Work. The project will construct a second, parallel force main pipeline from Battle Ground to a point of connection with the Klineline Interceptor. The new pipeline is estimated to be 24 inches in diameter and is anticipated to largely follow the route of the current force main. Additional planning and engineering work will be completed in advance of construction to confirm pipe sizing and specific routes.

Cost Allocation. The project provides capacity only for the Battle Ground service area, and therefore, 100% of costs are allocated to Battle Ground. For additional information related to this project, see the *City of Battle Ground General Sewer Plan, Wallis Engineering, March 2011.*

Photos *(if available)*:



Battle Ground Force Main Route

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$47,200,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)

Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	100%	$47,200,000
District:	0%	$0

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2027
Permitting	2027-2028
Real Property/ROW	2027-2028
Design	2027-2029
Bid	2029
Construction	2029-2031

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
CAPITAL PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: General Sewer Plan/Phase 6 Engineering Report

Project Number: GSP-ER-24

Form Prepared/Updated: February 2024

Project Type: Existing Asset – Repair ☐
Existing Asset – Replacement ☐
New Asset – Capacity ☒
New Asset – Regulatory ☒
New Asset – Level of Service ☒

Project Definition:

Objective. This project will develop the first Alliance regulatory planning document for Alliance-owned infrastructure, providing a report meeting the Ecology definition for a General Sewer Plan (GSP) and an Engineering Report (ER) for the Phase 6 Expansion project. To date, the Alliance has relied on planning documents inherited from Member agencies at formation. Those documents are sufficiently dated that a new plan for Alliance infrastructure is needed at this time to guide future capital investments.

Scope of Work. The plan will provide a recommended program for future investments that meet the growth demands on the system, is consistent with regulatory requirements and reflects Alliance values. The plan will provide updated flow and loading assessments, considering current and future regulatory requirements, and explore alternatives in these areas:

- Regional wastewater transmission options associated with routing future Battle Ground area flows and future upgrades for the 117th Street Pump Station.
- Regional wastewater treatment needs, including plans for Ridgefield Treatment Plant decommissioning.
- Reclaimed water alternatives and cost-effectiveness (per RCW 90.48.112).
- Residuals and resource recovery options, including Class A biosolids and digester gas utilization.
- Stormwater master plan/regulatory review update for Salmon Creek Treatment Plant site.
- Support facility evaluation and program updates (maintenance needs, chemical storage, vehicle storage, etc.).

Cost Allocation. Administrative costs are determined by total Treatment Facilities Allocated Capacity. After Phase 5 capacity is recognized, costs would be allocated based on District Allocated Capacity of 14.24 mgd (78.2%) and Battle Ground Allocated Capacity of 3.96 mgd (21.8%). A similar planning effort will be required for the Phase 8 Expansion. After Phase 7 capacity is recognized, costs would be allocated based on District Allocated Capacity of 18.72 mgd (78.7%) and Battle Ground Allocated Capacity of 5.08 mgd (21.3%).

Photos *(if available)*:

Alliance Regional Assets Service Area

Budget Information:

Project Cost Estimate		
Total Project Cost:	$2,200,000	
Basis of Estimate -		
Year Completed:	2024	
Project Definition:	Placeholder	(Class 5)
Project Cost Allocation		
Battle Ground:	21.8%	$500,000
District:	78.2%	$1,700,000

Schedule Information:

Activity	Year
Planning	2024-2026
Permitting	NA
Real Property/ROW	NA
Design	NA
Bid	NA
Construction	NA

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Staff Report

Board Meeting of June 18, 2026

6d. Administrative Lead Report

STAFF CONTACTS	PHONE	EMAIL
John M. Peterson, P.E., Alliance Executive Director	360-993-8819	jpeterson@crwwd.com
Leanne Mattos, Board Clerk / Administrative Supervisor	360-993-8823	lmattos@crwwd.com

PURPOSE: The Alliance is a regional wastewater transmission and treatment utility now in its twelfth year of operation. The Administrative Lead (AL) Report provides a quarterly update for the Board of Directors highlighting key efforts.

Please see the attached presentation covering the following topics:

- Operations Program Update
- Regulatory Compliance Program Update
- Federal Advocacy Update
- State Advocacy Update

Attachments:

A. Goldendale Sentinel article regarding biosolids land application
B. Pollution Control Hearings Board No. 25-015 Order on Summary Judgement

ACTION REQUESTED: No specific action required. Please provide policy-level guidance for the various activities described in this report.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Administrative Lead Report

Alliance
Board of Directors
June 18, 2026

Administrative Lead Report

- Operations Program
- Regulatory Compliance Program
- Federal Advocacy
- State Advocacy

Operations Program

Operations Program Update

Salmon Creek Treatment Plant Operations

- Full NPDES compliance in 1Q 2026
- All required annual compliance reports submitted in 1Q
- Planning for less Lewis County biosolids application this year (350 DT vs. 600 DT in 2025)
- Competing biosolids hauling contract
- Supporting Battle Ground PS / CPU energy efficiency optimization efforts
- Goldendale Sentinel article regarding biosolids application in Klickitat County (attached to AL Report)

Ridgefield Treatment Plant Operations

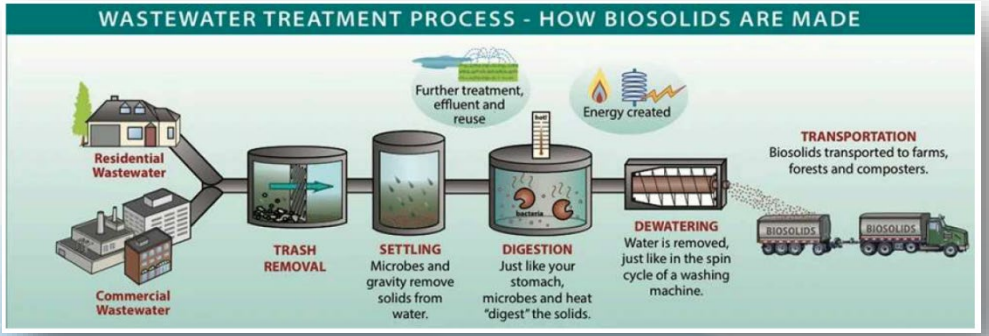
- Full NPDES compliance in 1Q 2026

117th Street Pump Station

- Online for wet season; no issues

36th Avenue Pump Station

- Fully operational; no issues



- Graphic from Goldendale Sentinel Article

Regulatory Compliance Program

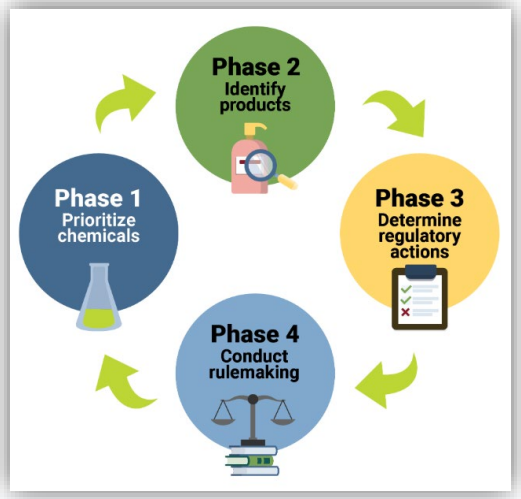
Regulatory Compliance Program Update

Industrial Pretreatment Program – Fats Oils Grease (FOG)

- Preferred pumper program – one vendor placed on probation

PFAS in Biosolids

- **State Regulatory Actions: Biosolids General Permit**
  - Permit is in effect but under appeal at PCHB (*Nisqually Delta Association v. State of Washington Department of Ecology*)
    - PCHB issued summary judgement ruling on May 5 in favor of Ecology
- **Ecology PFAS Study – Next Steps:**
  - SB 5033 implementation (Amended Chapter 70A.226 RCW)
    - ECY sampling guidance by mid-2026, testing in 2027-2028
- **Other States – many states with legislative and rule-making efforts**
  - Connecticut and Maine have banned biosolids application
  - Florida's 2026 Farm Bill – bans Class B biosolids application by 2028
  - VA, MD, NY implementing tiered strategy (similar to Michigan)
  - 10 additional states expected to address PFAS in biosolids



Southwest Clean Air Agency

- New permit issued 4/30/2026
- Working to implement chemical dosing pilot; partial compliance must be achieved by October 27, 2026, full compliance by January 25, 2027

Federal Advocacy

Federal Advocacy Update

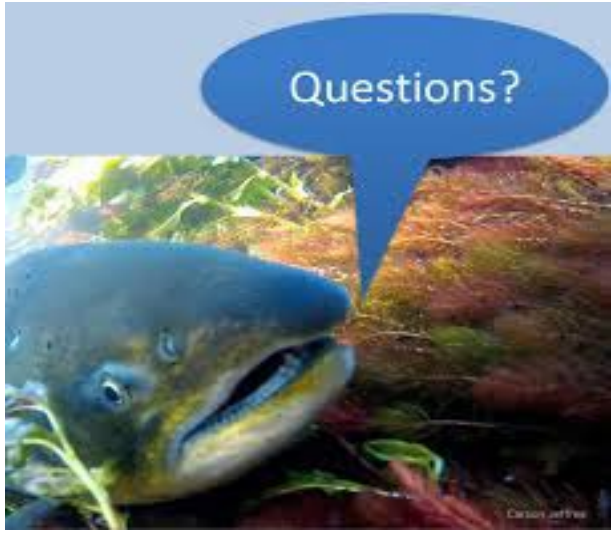
- **Tracking Bills in current Congress:**
  - WIPPES Bill (HR2269/S1092) – Prohibits marketing of wipes as “flushable”
    - Passed Senate and House, differences to be reconciled
  - CERCLA Bill (HR1267) – Legislation regarding PFAS liability exemption for public utilities
    - Currently in a relevant House Committee
- **Federal Earmark Request to all 3 offices for Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) Aeration Equipment Replacement, $2M request**
  - Congresswoman Gluesenkamp Perez and Senator Cantwell submitted to relevant Appropriations Committees
  - Appropriations process in motion through 2026

State Advocacy

State Advocacy Update

- **Public Works Board (PWB) 2026 Loan Program**
  - $202M loan program authorized during May 15 PWB meeting
- **$600k State Capital Budget request** for Salmon Creek Treatment Plant (SCTP) Aeration Equipment Replacement Project – **approved** in final budget package, supported by Representative McClintock

Administrative Lead Update



John M. Peterson, P.E.

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Discovery Clean Water Alliance

General Manager
Clark Regional Wastewater District

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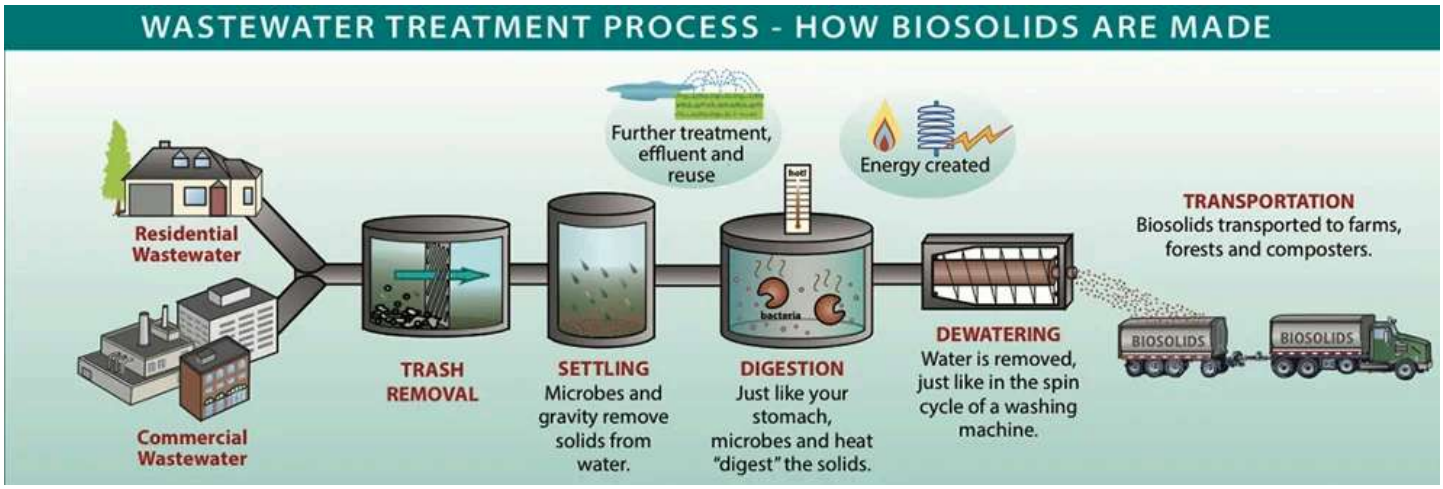
Attachment A

https://www.goldendalesentinel.com/news/the-stink-over-biosolids/article_3dd3ad16-80b2-48fd-bdfa-da67674d7f66.html

FEATURED

The stink over biosolids

Lorrie Fox For The Sentinel
May 6, 2026



This article is the first in a series.

On most days in the rural farming community of Centerville, the prevailing wind carries the familiar seasonal scents of tilled soil, rain-soaked earth, fresh-cut hay, or newly combined wheat across the landscape. But recently, Paige Graham, who moved to the area last spring with her husband, noticed a strangely pungent odor in the air.

“On Tuesday I smelled an awful stench,” she recalled when she sat down a while ago to write about the smell. “It seemed to be coming from literally every direction. It has been this way for the past three days. I cannot open windows, doors, or even put my vehicle into the garage because of this pervasive smell. Then I find out this morning that the property to the northwest of ours is spreading human excrement onto their fields.”

Graham was referring to the agricultural use of Class B biosolids, a regulated byproduct of wastewater treatment at municipal sewage plants, utilized in soil nutrient recovery and wastewater management. She learned this in discussion with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology). Graham’s comments highlight how spreading biosolids on fields can be experienced by residents living near those sites.

According to Ecology, biosolids are the nutrient-rich solids left after wastewater is treated at municipal sewage plants. After treatment, excess water is removed and the solid material is further processed into a usable product that can be applied to farmland, forests, or compost operations. In Washington, biosolids have been used on farms and other agricultural lands under state permits and oversight from Ecology since the 1980s.

Federal regulations divide biosolids from sewage into two primary categories: Class A and Class B. Class A biosolids receive additional treatment that reduces pathogens to very low or undetectable levels and may be used in products sold to the public. Class B biosolids are treated to significantly reduce pathogens but are generally limited to permitted agricultural, forestry, and reclamation sites, with setback distances, waiting periods, and access restrictions.

There are also agricultural biosolids from dairy cattle, and their use is less restricted, a representative from Ecology said.

A brief history of biosolids

For much of the early 20th century, sewage sludge was commonly dumped in oceans, rivers, streams, ditches, or landfills. As environmental laws changed, communities were required to find safer ways to manage growing volumes of wastewater residuals. During the 1980s, many utilities shifted toward what regulators call “beneficial use,” recycling treated solids onto farmland as a soil amendment rather than burying them in landfills.

That transition developed alongside the federal (1972) Clean Water Act and stricter wastewater treatment standards. In states with large agricultural regions, biosolids came to be viewed as a way to recover nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus while also reducing disposal costs.

Large metropolitan areas like Seattle, Tacoma, and other cities throughout western Washington generate far more wastewater solids than they can use locally. According to the King County Biosolids Program Strategic Plan 2018–2037, roughly 120,000 wet tons of biosolids are produced annually in that county alone.

After treatment, Class B biosolids are loaded into sealed trucks and hauled across the state over mountain passes to permitted agricultural sites in eastern Washington. Contractors coordinate transportation schedules, storage, spreading equipment, and application timing to meet permit conditions, weather patterns, and crop cycles.

Records cited in the King County plan indicate that much of its biosolids have historically been sent east under permits and long-term agreements for agricultural use. In some years, roughly 90 percent went to Douglas County for dryland wheat operations. Additional material was delivered to farm sites in Yakima

County for wheat, canola, hops, and other crops, while smaller amounts were used in eastern King County for private forestry and composting programs.

Use in Klickitat County

Ecology says that in areas such as Klickitat County, biosolids are managed through permitted land application sites and private contractors rather than direct agreements with individual farmers. Under state rules and site-specific permits, material from urban wastewater systems may be applied to large agricultural tracts in the drier regions of the state. The same field is not usually used year after year. Permit conditions often limit application cycles, with some sites returning only once every several years depending on nutrient levels, crop rotations, and other requirements.

Farmers and industry representatives often describe biosolids as one more tool for maintaining soil fertility, particularly in dryland wheat country where fertilizer costs can fluctuate sharply. Added organic matter may also help improve soil structure and moisture retention.

The controversy

Supporters of biosolids say the practice returns useful nutrients to the land that might otherwise be discarded. Critics counter that rural communities often bear impacts such as odor and the uncertainty that comes with added chemicals, including heavy metals, and PFAS ("Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of thousands of synthetic "forever chemicals" widely used since the 1940s). Cities gain a place for their treated waste to go at the expense of impact on rural areas, critics argue.

For some residents, the issue is less about policy than daily life. Graham said she contacted county officials and later spoke with Ecology seeking answers about odors, testing requirements, groundwater protection, and future notifications. She says she was told by Ruby Irving-Hewey, Central Region biosolids program coordinator for Ecology, that biosolids sites are tested for regulated metals and pathogens and that permits generally run on five-year cycles. Graham was also informed that nearby fields using biosolids are expected to post notice signs before applications occur.

Concerns over biosolids are not unique to Centerville. Across the country, communities have raised questions about all the ostensible issues connected with the use of biosolids. Washington regulators currently follow existing state and federal biosolids rules while broader PFAS standards continue to evolve nationally. That said, according to Ecology, recent federal legislation passed forcing PFAS testing beginning in 2026, when wastewater treatment plants will be required to test for the compounds in addition to existing regulated contaminants.

The debate spills out on local fields

Beneath Centerville's wide-open skies, wheat will still be cut, and hay will still be baled. Trucks will continue to haul biosolids from western Washington to fertilize Klickitat County fields in the spring and fall. At the same time, community conversations are expanding beyond fertilizers and farming to questions of quality of life, oversight, and how rural landscapes absorb the demands of growing cities.

For more information, visit Ecology's website at ecology.wa.gov.

This story was written with the use of AI for research.

Attachment B

POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD
STATE OF WASHINGTON

NISQUALLY DELTA ASSOCIATION, Appellant, v. STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, Respondent.	PCHB No. 25-015 ORDER ON SUMMARY JUDGMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

Nisqually Delta Association (NDA) appealed the Statewide General Permit for Biosolids Management ("General Permit") as well as the associated State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) determination of non-significance issued by State of Washington, Department of Ecology (Ecology).

On July 9, 2025, Ecology brought its motion for summary judgment and on July 18, 2025 NDA brought its motion for partial summary judgment. Because no federal or state statute or rule requires Ecology to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way requested by NDA, and because Ecology complied with applicable SEPA requirements, we grant summary judgment in favor of Ecology and deny NDA's motion for partial summary judgment.

The Pollution Control Hearings Board (Board) deciding this matter was comprised of Board Chair Michelle Gonzalez and Board Members Christopher Swanson and Gabriel Verdugo. Board Member Swanson presided for the Board. Attorney Wyatt Golding represented Appellant.

Assistant Attorney General Dylan Stonecipher and Senior Counsel Jonathan Thompson represented Respondent.

In ruling on the motions, the Board considered the following materials:

1. Respondent State of Washington Department of Ecology's Motion for Summary Judgment (*Ecology's Mot. for Summ. J.*);
2. Declaration of Dylan Stonecipher in Support of Department of Ecology's Motion for Summary Judgment (*Stonecipher Decl.*);
3. Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (*Appellant's Mot. for Summ. J.*);
4. Declaration of Wyatt F. Golding in Support of Appellant's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (*First Decl. of Wyatt Golding*);
5. Respondent State of Washington Department of Ecology's Response in Opposition to Nisqually Delta Association's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (*Ecology's Resp. in Opp. To NDA Mot. for Partial Summ. J.*);
6. Appellant's Response to State of Washington, Department of ecology's Motion for Summary Judgment (*Appellant's Resp. to Mot. for Summ. J.*);
7. Declaration of Wyatt F. Golding in Support of Appellant's Response to Appellee's Motion for Summary Judgment (*Second Decl. of Wyatt Golding*);
8. Respondent State of Washington Department of Ecology's Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment (*Ecology's Reply in Support of Mot. for Summ. J.*);
9. Appellant's Reply to State of Washington, Department of Ecology's Response to Motion for Summary Judgment (*Appellant's Reply to Ecology's Response*); and
10. The Board's file in this matter.

Based on the written arguments and evidence before the Board on the motions, the Board enters the following decision.

II. BACKGROUND

In 2022, Ecology issued the General Permit, which NDA appealed to the Board. In 2024, the Board determined that Ecology's determination of nonsignificance (DNS) for the issuance of the General Permit required a more significant evaluation of the presence of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), and microplastics in biosolids, and remanded the permit to Ecology to comply with SEPA requirements. *Nisqually Delta Ass'n v. Dep't of Ecology*, PCHB No. 22-057 (Jan. 29, 2024, Order on Mot. for Summ. J.). Ecology conducted additional SEPA evaluation and reissued the General Permit. NDA appealed.

In this appeal, NDA raised issues similar to those raised in the prior appeal. To properly address such issues, it is useful to recite the applicable biosolids authority.

Key Concepts

Sewage sludge is residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. 40 C.F.R. § 503.9(w).

Biosolids are produced by treating sewage sludge or septage to meet standards that allow the material to be applied to the land for beneficial use. WAC 173-308-005(1).

Biosolids are "a valuable commodity" and are not solid waste "subject to regulation under solid waste laws." WAC 173-308-060(1), (2). Biosolids can be land applied like fertilizer.

Sewage sludge or septage that "fails to meet standards for classification as biosolids" is considered "solid waste, and may not be applied to the land." WAC 173-308-060(3).

PFAS "are a family of more than 9,000 organic chemicals" that can withstand "high temperatures and survive highly corrosive environments."[1]

PBDEs are "chemicals added to consumer products so the products will not catch on fire or will burn more slowly if exposed to flame or high heat."[2] PBDEs are used in plastics, upholstery fabrics, and foams present in common household products.

Microplastics refer to extremely small plastic particles ranging in size from five millimeters (roughly 1/5 of one inch) to one nanometer.[i] Microplastics have become ubiquitous in natural and built environments, as larger plastic products degrade and break down.[3]

Federal Requirements

40 C.F.R. Part 503 "sets minimum national standards for the use or disposal of biosolids." Part 503 establishes limitations on the concentrations and loading rates of certain pollutants contained in land-applied biosolids. 40 C.F.R. § 503.13. It also includes monitoring and recordkeeping requirements. 40 C.F.R. § 503.1(a)(2). Land application of biosolids is prohibited "if it is likely to adversely affect a threatened or endangered species[.]" 40 C.F.R. § 503.14(a). Additionally, biosolids may not be applied in a manner that would result in them entering a "wetland or other waters of the United States" without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, and Part 503 prohibits application of biosolids within ten meters of

[1] Wash. Dep't of Ecology, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Chemical Action Plan, at 12 (Sept. 2002), https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2104048.pdf.
[2] Wash. Dep't of Ecology, Dep't of Health, Washington State Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE) Chemical Action Plan: Final Plan, at 4 (Jan. 19, 2006).
[3] EPA, Microplastics Research (Apr. 14, 2023), https://www.epa.gov/water-research/microplastics[1]research. Plastic particles smaller than 1 nm are referred to as "nanoplastics."

waters of the United States. 40 C.F.R. § 503.14(b), (c). At this time, 40 C.F.R. Part 503 does not impose any numeric limits on PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics, nor does it impose any monitoring or sampling requirements for those contaminants.

State Requirements

RCW 70A.226 provides Ecology "the authority and direction to meet federal regulatory requirements for municipal sewage sludge." RCW 70A.226.007. It instructs Ecology to "adopt rules to implement a biosolid management program" that will "at a minimum, conform with all applicable federal rules adopted pursuant to the federal clean water act . . . " specifically those contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 503. RCW 70A.226.020(1). The program is intended to "manage municipal sewage sludge" and, "to the maximum extent possible, ensure that municipal sewage sludge is reused as a beneficial commodity and is managed in a manner that minimizes risk to public health and the environment." RCW 70A.226.005(2). Ecology's regulations require "[f]acilities and sites where biosolids are applied to the land or sewage sludge is disposed [to] comply with the federal biosolids rule, 40 C.F.R. Part 503." WAC 173-308-030(5). The rules further require compliance "with the requirements of chapter 90.48 RCW and chapters 173-200 and 173-201A WAC"—the state Water Pollution Control Act and state water quality standards, respectively. WAC 173-308-030(4). WAC 173-308-030(6) also includes a catch-all provision, requiring "[f]acilities and sites where biosolids are applied to the land. . . " to "comply with other applicable federal, state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. . . ." "All persons and facilities subject to the requirements of [WAC 173-308] must comply with these rules. . . regardless of whether or not a permit has been issued under WAC 173-308-310." WAC 173-308-040.

RCW 70A.226.020(6) contains future dates and deadlines for Ecology to publish guidance and report on PFAS sampling requirements, guidelines, and recommendations. The state biosolids regulations incorporate and require compliance with federal rules. WAC 173-308-150 requires the same frequency of monitoring established in 40 C.F.R. § 503.16. The pollutant limits in WAC 173-308-160 are the same as their federal equivalent. 40 C.F.R. § 503.13. The nine metals regulated by 40 C.F.R. Part 503 are regulated in WAC 173-308-160, and the same concentration limits apply. WAC 173-308-170 adopts pathogen reduction requirements from 40 C.F.R. § 503.32, and WAC 173-308-180 requires vector attraction reduction, consistent with 40 C.F.R. § 503.33. Notably for this appeal, like their federal counterparts, the state regulations do not currently impose any numeric limits for PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics.

State rules require all facilities that treat domestic sewage and facilities that beneficially use biosolids by applying it to the land "apply for a permit for the final use or disposal of biosolids or sewage sludge[,]" with certain exceptions. WAC 173-308-310(1). Biosolids cannot be applied to the land "except in accordance with the applicable requirements of [WAC 173-308] and any applicable permit issued" by Ecology. WAC 173-308-110. Thus, Ecology issues "permits for the treatment and final use or disposal of biosolids or sewage sludge." WAC 173-308-310(2). WAC 173-308-90005 establishes the process under which Ecology will issue a "general permit"—a "permit issued by the department. . . that authorizes the application of biosolids to the land or the disposal of sewage sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill, under which multiple treatment works treating domestic sewage may apply for coverage." WAC 173-308-080.

Permitting Process

When granting a facility coverage under the General Permit, Ecology can impose, on a site or facility specific basis, "additional or more stringent requirements that may be necessary to ensure proper management of biosolids in specific circumstances." *Id.*; *see also* WAC 173-308-310(19). The General Permit does not, and cannot, adopt or repeal regulations—instead it (1) explains how facilities are to comply with WAC 173-308, and (2) provides a permit template applicable to entities granted coverage under the permit.

III. DECISION

A. SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Summary judgment is a procedure available to avoid unnecessary trials where there is no genuine issue of material fact. *Am. Express Centurion Bank v. Stratman*, 172 Wn. App. 667, 675-76, 292 P.3d 128 (2012). The summary judgment procedure is designed to eliminate trial if only questions of law remain for resolution, and neither party contests the facts relevant to a legal determination. *Rainier Nat'l Bank v. Sec. State Bank*, 59 Wn. App. 161, 164, 796 P.2d 443 (1990).

Summary judgment is appropriate "if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Civil Rule 56(c). A material fact in a summary judgment proceeding is one affecting the outcome under the governing law. *Eriks v. Denver*, 118 Wn.2d 451, 456, 824 P.2d 1207 (1992).

Summary judgment is subject to a burden-shifting scheme. If the moving party satisfies its burden, then the nonmoving party must present evidence demonstrating that material facts are in

dispute. *Atherton Condo-Owners Ass'n Bd. v. Blume Dev. Co.*, 115 Wn.2d 506, 516, 799 P.2d 250 (1990). When determining whether an issue of material fact exists, all facts and inferences are construed in favor of the nonmoving party. *Jones v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 146 Wn.2d 291, 300, 45 P.3d 1068 (2002). However, bare assertions concerning alleged genuine material issues do not constitute facts sufficient to defeat a summary judgment motion. *SentinelC3, Inc. v. Hunt*, 181 Wn.2d 127, 140, 331 P.3d 40 (2014). A nonmoving party cannot rely on speculative statements or conclusory allegations to defeat summary judgment. *Seiber v. Poulsbo Marine Ctr., Inc.*, 136 Wn. App. 731, 736, 150 P.3d 633 (2007).

If there are no genuine issues of material fact, the Board then determines whether the undisputed material facts entitle the moving party to judgment as a matter of law. *Skagit Hill Recycling v. Skagit County*, 162 Wn. App. 308, 318, 253 P.3d 1135 (2011).

B. LEGAL ISSUES

The Board considered the following legal issues, which govern the case:

(1) Whether Ecology's determination of non-significance for issuance of the Statewide General Permit for Biosolids Management (General Permit) is clearly erroneous or otherwise fails to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act.

(2) Whether the General Permit is arbitrary and capricious and/or contrary to law (including RCW 70A.226.005(2)) because it fails to require monitoring, sampling, testing, or pollutant limits for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics.

(3) Whether the General Permit is arbitrary and capricious and/or contrary to law because it does not adequately account for bioaccumulation of PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics.

(4) Whether Ecology's rationale for failing to require monitoring, sampling, testing, or pollutant limits for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastic is contrary to 40 C.F.R. § 503.5.

(5) Whether 40 C.F.R. § 503.8 requires the General Permit to include sampling and monitoring obligations specific to PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics.

(6) Whether the General Permit fails to meet the requirements of WAC 173-308-205 (manufactured inerts).

(7) Whether the General Permit fails to meet Ecology's obligation to "require the use of all known available and reasonable methods by industries and others to prevent and control the pollution of waters of the state of Washington," as set forth in RCW 90.48.010.

C. ARGUMENTS OF THE PARTIES

Ecology moves for summary judgment on all issues. NDA moves for partial summary judgment related to issues 2-7.

SEPA

Ecology argues that it complied with SEPA requirements, as instructed in the Board's order remanding the prior iteration of the General Permit. Ecology highlights the Board's previous decision. Specifically, it notes that the Board previously found a lack of discussion or information on PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in Ecology's SEPA checklist and DNS and that the Board found that this was at odds with available information. Citing *Nisqually Delta Ass'n,* PCHB 22-057 at 14, 17. Ecology also references the Board's finding that SEPA regulations required Ecology to include greater evaluation, explanation, and reasoning concerning PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in biosolids and that information gaps existed on the degree to which these pollutants

are present in biosolids. *Id.* at 27. Ecology notes that the Board required it to discuss risks and pathways in the environmental checklist and DNS. *Id.* at 26.

Ecology argues that Appellant may disagree with its DNS, but because SEPA is a procedural statute, no particular result is demanded. Ecology contends that the Board regularly decides the adequacy of a determination of nonsignificance on summary judgment, citing multiple board cases. Ecology states that in order to grant summary judgment, the record need only show that environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to establish prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA. Ecology asserts that NDA provides no legal authority indicating that summary judgment is improper on the record in this case. Likewise, Ecology asserts that NDA provides no legal authority authorizing Ecology to impose requirements otherwise required to be in rule as part of SEPA mitigation requirements. In responding to any argument that facts continue to be in dispute, Ecology suggests that the facts themselves are not in dispute. Instead, NDA takes issue with the decisions made by Ecology based upon the facts.

NDA concedes that the procedural aspects of SEPA could be addressed on summary judgment, but that the substantive adequacy of SEPA review is fact intensive and should be addressed at hearing with experts. NDA points to several factual disputes in the record. *Appellant's Resp. to Mot. for Summ. J., p. 4*. NDA also argues additional data will be available by the time of the hearing and is relevant. *Id., p. 5*. NDA also argues that Ecology—as lead agency under SEPA—has broad authority to impose measures to mitigate environmental effects, citing RCW 43.21C.020(1).

State and Federal Requirements Generally

NDA argues that Ecology has the authority and obligation to regulate biosolids for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the General Permit (issues 2-5, 7). NDA indicates that once it establishes that Ecology has such authority as a matter of law, it will prove at hearing that the failure to satisfy such duties was arbitrary and capricious and contrary to law. NDA notes that RCW 70A.226.005(2) grants Ecology broad authority. Likewise, NDA points to a directive contained in WAC 173-308-010(2) expressing the purpose of the chapter: to protect human health and the environment. NDA describes RCW 70A.226.005(2) as authority to create a comprehensive regulatory scheme. NDA notes that federal regulations allow for additional and more stringent requirements. 40 C.F.R. § 503.5. Likewise, NDA notes that federal requirements state that representative samples of sewage sludge applied on land shall be collected and analyzed. 40 C.F.R. § 503.8(a).

Ecology argues that it properly followed the directive of RCW 70.A.226.005(2) (". . . to the maximum extent possible, ensure that municipal sewage sludge is reused as a beneficial commodity and is managed in a manner that minimizes risk to public health and the environment"). *Ecology's Mot. for Summ. J., p. 14.* Ecology emphasizes that the state regulatory scheme was intended to favor reuse of municipal sludge as a beneficial commodity.

Ecology argues that it is not legally obligated to require monitoring, sampling, testing, or the establishment of pollutant limits for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in solids. In summary, it argues that no statute or regulation requires such activities. Ecology argues that, like state law, federal regulations do not require the imposition of monitoring, sampling, testing, or pollutant

limits for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics. Citing 40 C.F.R. § 503.5, Ecology notes that the rule indicates Ecology *may* impose more stringent requirements than those required by the regulation. Similarly, Ecology notes that 40 C.F.R. § 503.8 identifies the methods used to analyze samples of sewage sludge but does not address methods to specifically address PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in biosolids.

Ecology points to Substitute Senate Bill 5033 which requires sampling PFAS in biosolids, including collecting sampling data between January 1, 2027, and June 30, 2028, to be used to inform recommendations regarding standards and requirements for sampling or testing biosolids for PFAS. Ecology argues this is clear direction from the Legislature to engage in a process of sampling to inform *future* requirements.

RCW 90.48.010

Ecology argues that RCW 90.48.010 does not create an obligation to impose AKART requirements. Ecology notes that RCW 90.48.010 governs the requirements of NPDES permits and state water discharge permits. Ecology reasons that RCW 70A.225, governing biosolids and the General Permit, is a separate statutory scheme than the framework in chapter 90.48 RCW. Ecology argues that the General Permit is not an NPDES or state water discharge permit and does not authorize discharge of waters into the state.

NDA responds that the biosolids program is a delegated program under the Clean Water Act. NDA argues that Ecology is charged with ensuring pollutants, including pollutants and chemical wastes from sewage sludge, do not enter navigable waters. 33 U.S.C. §1645(a), 33 U.S.C. § 1362(6), WAC 173-308-210(5)(b)(ii). NDA notes that federal authority permits Ecology

to impose more stringent standards than federal standards and that sampling shall occur. 40 C.F.R. § 503.5, 40 C.F.R. § 503.8(a). NDA notes that biosolids facilities and sites where biosolids are applied must comply with Chapter 90.48 RCW and Chapters 173-200 and 173-201A WAC. NDA states that RCW 90.48.010 expresses a policy of maintaining "the highest possible standards to insure the purity of all waters of the state" and to exercise state authority "as fully and effectively, as possible, to retain and secure high quality waters of the state." NDA suggests that since the General Permit regulates groundwater limits and sampling requirements, Ecology believes it has authority to regulate groundwater and it should do the same with regard to PFAS and microplastics.

Manufactured Inerts – WAC 173-308-205(4)

Ecology notes that the General Permit explicitly requires compliance with WAC 173-308-205. Ecology indicates that the standard in WAC 173-308-205(4) applies to "recognizable manufactured inerts" but that microplastics do not fall within the definition of recognizable manufactured inerts because it excludes materials that would be unable to pass through a 3/8-inch screen.

NDA argues that the General Permit fails to meet the requirements of WAC 173-308-205. NDA indicates that there is no size minimum or maximum set forth in the regulatory definition of manufactured inerts. NDA states that the General Permit imposes no specific screen mechanism or requirement to assess whether biosolids contain less than one percent by volume of recognizable manufactured inerts, arguing that WAC 173-308-205 contains such a requirement.

NDA urges rejection of the notion that the lack of reference to microplastics in the rule evidences an intent to substantively exclude microplastics because they are too small. Instead, the

provision should be interpreted to require significant removal of manufactured inerts prior to final disposition. It suggests that any reference to size relates to the maximum aperture of the bar screen.

Rulemaking

Ecology argues that the proper remedy to change the standards as requested by NDA would be rulemaking rather than a decision by the Board, citing *Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co. v. Dep't of Ecology*, 119 Wn.2d 640 (1992) (invalidating Ecology's numeric standard for dioxin in paper mill effluent because it was a "rule" and Ecology had failed to go through the rulemaking procedures). Ecology notes that, under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), required rulemaking applies to an order, directive, or regulation of "general applicability," the violation of which subjects a person to penalty or administrative sanction. RCW 34.05.010. Ecology indicates NDA could petition for rulemaking under the APA, but it has not. RCW 34.05.330.

NDA argues that requiring rulemaking effectively renders the General Permit functionless and represents simply a recitation of existing regulations. NDA notes that the permit itself indicates additional and more stringent requirements (than existing regulations) may be included. *First Decl. of Wyatt Golding Ex. A, p. 1*. NDA distinguishes *Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co.*, arguing that it focused on the legality of an internally determined water quality standard. NDA argues that it is not asking for a specific numeric criteria. Instead, it argues that the General Permit was arbitrary and capricious because it did not address harms imposed by PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics.

D. ANALYSIS

Ecology and NDA have indicated general agreement that Ecology has authority to regulate pollutants in biosolids as part of the General Permit. The primary area of disagreement is whether Ecology is *required* to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests. A related question is whether Ecology can regulate such pollutants by placing the requirements and restrictions sought by NDA directly in the permit or whether the APA rulemaking requirements necessitate that any such requirements be placed in rule.

The parties generally agree that no state statute or rule explicitly requires Ecology to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, microplastics in the General Permit in the way NDA requests. That is, no statute or rule explicitly lists PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics as pollutants required to be regulated. Instead, NDA relies on broad statements of authority and legislative policy statements to suggest regulation is required. The issues presented by the parties are primarily issues of law and thus appropriate for resolution on summary judgment.

In examining the issue of whether such regulation is required, it is useful to note the general thrust of the statutory scheme. RCW 70A.226.005 requires Ecology, to "the maximum extent possible[,]" to manage reuse of sewage sludge as a "beneficial commodity" while at the same minimizing "risk to the public health and the environment."[4] With that in mind, we will analyze each statute identified by NDA in turn.

[4] The parties agree this is a balance between potentially competing policy interests.

To this end, we will apply principles of statutory interpretation. Questions of statutory interpretation are reviewed de novo so as to give effect to the Legislature's intentions. Legislative intent is derived solely from the plain language of the statute, considering the text of the provision, the context of the statute, related provisions, amendments, and the statutory scheme as a whole. Traditional rules of grammar are regularly applied when discerning a statute's plain language. When a statute's plain language is unambiguous, meaning it is subject to only one reasonable interpretation, our inquiry ends, and we will not resort to interpretative tools such as legislative history. *Peace Health St. Joseph Med. Ctr. v. Dep't of Revenue*, 196 Wn.2d 1, 7-8, 468 P.3d 1056 (2020).

NDA lists the following statutes as granting Ecology authority to regulate:

RCW 70A.226.005 (Issue 2)

This statute describes the policy goal of minimizing the risk to public health and the environment. However, it unambiguously expresses the policy that Ecology should strike a balance between beneficial use and environmental protection. Likewise, it does not explicitly require regulation of PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics. SSB 5033 further supports this more limited interpretation as it requires sampling PFAS in biosolids, including collecting sampling data between January 1, 2027, and June 30, 2028, to be used to inform future recommendations regarding standards and requirements for sampling or testing biosolids for PFAS. As noted by Ecology, the Legislature could have ordered Ecology to include requirements for PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the General Permit. Instead, it took a more measured step by directing

Ecology to engage in additional testing first. We conclude that this statute does not mandate that Ecology regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests.

40 C.F.R. § 503.5 (Issue 4)

This federal regulation allows Ecology to impose more stringent requirements than those contained in applicable federal regulations. 40 C.F.R. § 503.5. It unambiguously permits more stringent requirements. It does not require more stringent requirements. It does not speak to PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics. We conclude that this statute does not mandate that Ecology regulate PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics in the way NDA requests.

40 C.F.R. § 503.8 (Issue 5)

This federal regulation requires collection of representative samples of sewage sludge to be collected and analyzed and lists organic and inorganic pollutants. This statute unambiguously permits collection, sampling and analyzing, but it does not mandate that Ecology require collection, sampling, or analyzing of PFAS, PBDEs, or microplastics in the way NDA requests. We conclude that this statute does not mandate that Ecology regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests.

RCW 90.48.010 and RCW 90.48.030 (Issue 7)

RCW 90.48.010 is a recitation of the Legislature's policy findings. It declares the state's policy of maintaining the "highest possible standards" to insure water purity, requiring the "use of all known available and reasonable methods" to prevent and control water pollution, and exercising the state's powers "as effectively as possible" to retain and secure high water quality.

RCW 90.48.030 expresses that Ecology has jurisdiction to control and prevent pollution in surface and underground waters.

These provisions, taken together, expressly apply to the statutory scheme listed in Chapter 90.48 RCW. RCW 90.48.010 is an expression of legislative findings and may be useful as a guide in understanding the intended effect of the operative sections of Chapter 90.48 RCW, as well as associated federal and state statutes and rules. *See State v. Van Wolvelaere*, 195 Wn.2d 597, 607 (2020); *Hartman v. Wash. State Game Comm'n*, 85 Wn.2d 176, 179 (1975) (Legislative findings and intent, "although without operative force in [themselves], nevertheless serve . . . as an important guide in understanding the intended effect of operative sections."). Likewise, the statute may be useful to understand a permit issued under such a statute. *See Olympia Oyster Co. v. Rayonier, Inc.*, 229 F. Supp. 855, 858 (W.D. Wash. 1964) (interpreting a regulatory scheme "with a view of effectuating the purposes expressed in" RCW 90.48.010). However, it is not operative authority in and of itself (and it is certainly not operative authority for purposes of Chapter 70A.226 RCW, the statutory scheme behind the General Permit). Additionally, even if RCW 90.48.010 were employed to interpret the General Permit, courts have interpreted it in a far more nuanced way than the way advocated by NDS. *See Cmty. Ass'n for Restoration of the Env't v. Dep't of Ecology*, 149 Wn. App. 830, 847 (2009) (the policy enunciated in RCW 90.48.010 must be consistent with other applicable state policies). Thus, even if we were to consider this statute as operative to RCW 70A.226 and the General Permit, it would need to be read as consistent with RCW 70A.226.005, requiring Ecology to consider beneficial use in its policy balance. In

summary, nothing in RCW 90.48.010 or RCW 90.48.030 mandates that Ecology regulate PFAS, PBDEs, microplastics, and manufactured inerts in the way NDA requests.

WAC 173-308-205 (Issue 6)

The rule provides:

> (1) Except for sewage sludge approved for long-term disposal in accordance with WAC 173-308-300(9), all biosolids (including septage) or sewage sludge must be treated by a process such as physical screening or another method to significantly remove manufactured inerts prior to final disposition. Meeting this requirement may occur at any point in the wastewater treatment or biosolids manufacturing process.
>
> (2) **Options for meeting the requirement.** Meeting the requirement in subsection (1) of this section can be accomplished by either of the following:
>
> (a) Screening through a bar screen with a maximum aperture of 3/8 inch (0.95 cm).
>
> (b) Obtaining approval from the department for an alternative method that achieves a removal rate similar to or greater than that achieved by the screening standard in (a) of this subsection.
>
> (3) **Timing for meeting the requirement.** The requirement in subsection (1) of this section must be met by July 1, 2012, or at the time of final disposition if the material will not be managed prior to July 1, 2012.
>
> (4) Regardless of the date that the requirement in subsection (1) of this section is met, biosolids (including septage) that are land applied or sold/given away in a bag or other container must contain less than one percent by volume recognizable manufactured inerts.

Ecology is correct that under the APA, rulemaking requirements apply to an order, directive, or regulation of "general applicability[,]" the violation of which subjects a person to penalty or administrative sanction. RCW 34.05.010; *Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co. v. Dep't of Ecology*, 119 Wn.2d 640 (1992) (invalidating Ecology's numeric standard for dioxin in paper mill effluent because it was a "rule," and Ecology had failed to go through the rulemaking procedures). As Ecology points out, if it were to place NDA's requested requirements in the General Permit,

and a violation occurred, it would use the tool of a penalty or administrative sanction. Likewise, the General Permit by its terms is of general applicability. Thus, it is clear that such requirements must be placed in rule. NDA's attempts to distinguish *Simpson Tacoma Kraft Co.* do not overcome the plain language of the APA's rulemaking requirements. A regulation is of general applicability whether or not it is a numeric standard or standard of another character. Ecology is also correct that the General Permit allows for additional and more stringent requirements based on individual and site-specific facts. Thus, such an individual requirement would not require rulemaking. Ecology indicates NDA could petition for rulemaking under the APA, but it has not. RCW 34.05.330. We agree with Ecology that because no statute or rule explicitly requires Ecology regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests, any such requirements in the General Permit are required to be placed in rule. This is an additional basis for granting summary judgment on these issues.[5]

Arbitrary and Capricious Standard (Issues 2 and 3)

The recent case, *Stella-Jones Corporation v. Dep't of Ecology*, PCHB No. 25-054 at 15-16 (Apr, 10, 2026, Order on Summ. J.), addressed application of the arbitrary and capricious standard as follows:

We have previously applied the arbitrary and capricious standard in reviewing agency decisions. *See, e.g.*, *NuStar Terminals, Operations Partnership L.P. v. Dep't of Ecology*, PCHB

[5] As a tangential argument, NDA argues that the SEPA process may result in the imposition of additional conditions in the form of mitigation requirements. Ecology properly points out that this does not vitiate the need to meet rulemaking requirements.

No. 17-004, p. 12 (Apr. 26, 2018); *Fire Mountain Farms, Inc. v. Dep't of Ecology*, PCHB No. 16-132, pp. 23-24 (Sept. 15, 2017, Ord. on Summ. J.). That standard is not explicitly recited in statute or rule as a standard the Board must, or even may, apply. However, agency processes that are arbitrary and capricious would tend to violate broadly accepted principles of fairness in administrative decision making. Appellate courts under RCW 34.05.570(c) and (i) review agency decision making and process and whether an agency order is arbitrary and capricious. Although the Board is not an appellate court, like the appellate courts, the Board reviews whether an agency followed proper procedure, including whether an agency's process was arbitrary and capricious. This review is a subset of the Board's broader *de novo* review powers. *See* WAC 371-08-485(1). Therefore, the Board properly engages in such review.

An agency action is arbitrary and capricious if it is "willful and unreasoning . . . [and taken] without regard to the facts and circumstances." *Campbell Land Corp. v. Dep't. of Ecology*, PCHB No. 15-128 at 12 (Nov. 1, 2016, Order Granting Summ. J.). "Where there is room for two opinions, an action taken after due consideration is not arbitrary and capricious even though a reviewing court may believe it to be erroneous." *Hillis v. Dep't of Ecology*, 131 Wn.2d 373, 383, 932 P.2d 139 (1997).

NDA has not shown that state or federal statutes or rules required Ecology to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests. In fact, and as pointed out by Ecology, to the extent the Legislature spoke to the issues raised by NDA, SSB 5033 suggested a more measured regulatory pace.

NDA disagrees with Ecology's policy choice not to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, microplastics in the way NDA requests. But it has not shown that Ecology is required to do so. Nor has it established, based on the record, that this decision is willful and unreasoning without regard to the facts and circumstances. It continues to have the remedy of a petition for rulemaking if it believes the record supports rulemaking. We reject NDA's arguments and conclude Ecology's decision not to regulate PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in the way NDA requests (in the General Permit) does not violate the arbitrary and capricious standard.

SEPA (Issue 1)

Review of "An agency's DNS threshold determination under SEPA is entitled to 'substantial weight' and reviewing entities apply a 'clearly erroneous' standard of review." *Nisqually Delta Ass'n*, PCHB No. 22-057 at 13 (citing *Cornelius v. Dep't of Ecology*, 182 Wn.2d 574, 598, 344 P.3d 199 (2015)), RCW 43.21C.090). Under this standard of review, the Board "does not substitute its judgment for that of the administrative body and may find the decision 'clearly erroneous' only when it is 'left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.'" *Cougar Mountain Assoc's v. King Cnty*, 111 Wn.2d 742, 747, 765 P.2d 264 (citing *Polygon Corp. v. Seattle*, 90 Wn.2d 59, 69, 578 P.2d 1309 (1978)).

The validity of an agency's threshold determination turns on whether the "environmental factors were 'evaluated to such an extent as to constitute prima facie compliance with SEPA procedural requirements' and "based on information sufficient to evaluate the proposal's environmental impact." *Wild Fish Cons. v. Dep't of Fish and Wildlife*, 198 Wn.2d 846, 873, 502 P.3d 359 (2022). A reviewing body should "recognize and defer to the administrative agency's

environmental expertise." *Id.* (citing *Pease Hill Cmty. Grp. v. Cnty. of Spokane*, 62 Wn. App. 800, 809, 816 P.2d 37 (1991)).

Our previous decision found a lack of discussion or information on PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in Ecology's SEPA checklist and DNS and found that this was at odds with available information. *Nisqually Delta Ass'n*, PCHB 25-057 at 14, 17. We found that compliance with SEPA regulations "required Ecology to include as part of its SEPA threshold determination greater evaluation, explanation, and reasoning concerning PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in biosolids in its SEPA checklist and DNS." *Id.* at 18. The Board stated that it was "aware that there is incomplete information on PFAS, PBDEs, and microplastics in biosolids" but that "information gaps on the degree to which these pollutants are present in biosolids, including their exposure pathways and risk levels, should be discussed in the environmental checklist and DNS, along with forthcoming studies and screening tools." *Id.* at 26-27.

After additional research and review, Ecology determined that "it is very unlikely that current biosolids land application practices constitute a major source of PFAS exposure for humans or the environment" and "that the likelihood for biosolids to have elevated PFAS levels, or land application thereof to lead to elevated soil, groundwater or animal byproducts is unlikely." *Stonecipher Decl. Ex. B, p. 3*. *See also Stonecipher Decl. Ex. C, pp. 20-23* (Ecology "does not expect biosolids generated in Washington state to contain high levels of PFAS[.]"). Similarly, Ecology determined that "biosolids have not been found to constitute a significant pathway for release of PBDEs to the environment." *Stonecipher Decl. Ex. C, p. 20*. More generally, Ecology determined that "[b]iosolids that meet appropriate standards for beneficial use do not pose a

significant risk to human health or the environment when used in accordance with applicable rules, guidelines and permit requirements." *Stonecipher Decl. Ex. B, p. 3*. Based on these and other findings, Ecology determined that issuance of a DNS was appropriate.

We agree with Ecology that the record demonstrates that it responded to the Board's directives in the prior appeal and the record supports its decision. NDA does not offer a strong argument in opposition to this conclusion. However, it does argue that Ecology's checklist references an ongoing Ecology study of PFAS in biosolids but does not disclose the results or analysis and does not address results from King County's biosolids sampling study. *Appellant's Resp. to Mot. for Summ. J., p. 5* (citing *First Decl. of Wyatt Golding, Ex. B, pp. 22-23, Ex. K*). NDA argues that this constitutes a gap in information, along with various other factual issues, that must be resolved at hearing. *Appellant's Resp. to Mot. for Summ. J., pp. 3-5*. NDA argues that substantive SEPA issues cannot be decided on summary judgment. NDA lists a number of cases in support. Ecology responds that the Board regularly decides the adequacy of a determination of nonsignificance on summary judgment listing other cases in support.

We agree with Ecology. To grant summary judgment, the "record need only show that "environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA."" *Lennox v. Dep't of Nat. Res.*, PCHB No. 16-124, at 8 (Apr. 29, 2014, Order on Summ. J.). Here, NDA has not argued that Ecology did not consider the environmental factors as directed by the Board in the prior appeal. Nor has it argued that Ecology failed to correctly follow SEPA procedures. It is true that NDA disagrees about how these factors should be considered based upon the facts when applied to the ultimate

decision. Likewise, NDA suggests additional facts may be brought out at hearing and not all facts in the record were fully buttoned up by Ecology. Ecology responds that it developed a robust factual record and fully considered and addressed all necessary issues. We agree. Based upon the record, relevant environmental factors were considered in a manner sufficient to amount to prima facie compliance with the procedural requirements of SEPA. We conclude that there are no material issues of fact and that Ecology is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Based on the above analysis, the Board grants summary judgment as requested by Ecology and denies NDA's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. This is a final order for purposes of appeal.

IV. ORDER

The Board GRANTS Ecology's Motion for Summary Judgment on all seven issues in the appeal and DENIES Nisqually Delta Association's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. This is a final order.

SO ORDERED this day May 5, 2026.

POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD

CHRISTOPHER G. SWANSON, Presiding
Board Member

MICHELLE GONZALEZ, Board Chair

GABRIEL E. VERDUGO, Member

This is a FINAL ORDER for purposes of appeal to Superior Court within 30 days. *See* Administrative Procedures Act (RCW 34.05.542) and RCW 43.21B.180.

You are being given the following notice as required by RCW 34.05.461(3): Any party may file a petition for reconsideration with the Board. A petition for reconsideration must be filed with the Board and served on all parties within ten days of mailing of the final decision. WAC 371-08-550.

Discovery Clean Water Alliance

Staff Report

Board Meeting of June 18, 2026

6e. General Sewer Plan Update

STAFF CONTACTS	PHONE	EMAIL
John M. Peterson, P.E., Alliance Executive Director	360-993-8819	jpeterson@crwwd.com

PURPOSE: This report provides a quarterly update for the Board of Directors on Administrative Lead (AL) activities related to preparation of the Alliance General Sewer Plan.

Please see the attached presentations covering the following:

- Alliance General Sewer Plan
    - SCTP Solids System Evaluation Overview of Alternatives
        - Current Program
        - Alternatives Evaluation
        - Decision Process
        - Future Adaptive Pathways
    - SCTP Transmission System Overview of Recommendations (if time allows)
        - Current System & Future Needs
        - System Capacity Assessment
        - Recommendations

ACTION REQUESTED: No specific action required. Please provide policy-level guidance for the various activities described in this report.

Alliance General Sewer Plan

Salmon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant
Solids System Evaluation
Overview of Alternatives for 20-Year Planning Period

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
Board Meeting
June 18, 2026

CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT

AGENDA

- Introduction
- Current Program
- Alternatives Evaluation
- Decision Process
- Future Adaptive Pathways

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- Alliance is Developing its First General Sewer Plan (GSP)
- Alliance GSP will be Aligned with Overall Clark County Comprehensive Planning Framework
  - Consistent with County/Cities' Comprehensive Plans
    - Planning period through 2045
    - Population allocations throughout service area
- Alliance GSP will Follow Ecology Requirements for Wastewater Infrastructure (WAC 173-240)

Introduction

Steps	General Sewer Plan	Engineering Report	Plans & Specifications
Engineering Definition	Conceptual (2-5% Design)	Predesign (10-30% Design)	Complete Design (100% Design)
Cost Contingency Applied	Higher	Medium	Lower

- Currently at GSP Stage
  - Goal is to establish an overall direction, which is then further developed

CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT

Introduction

Terminology

- WT = Wet Tons – Total weight of biosolids (solids plus water)
- DT = Dry Tons – Weight if all water was removed
- Sludge = Raw materials removed during wastewater treatment
- Biosolids = Sludge treated for stabilization and pathogen reduction to meet regulatory standards for beneficial reuse
    - Class B Biosolids – Substantial pathogen and organic reduction, safe for environmental application under permit with restrictions for public access, signage, etc.
    - Class A Biosolids – Pathogens not detectable allowing “unrestricted use"
        - Exceptional Quality (EQ) – Also has very low levels of other pollutants (metals, etc.)

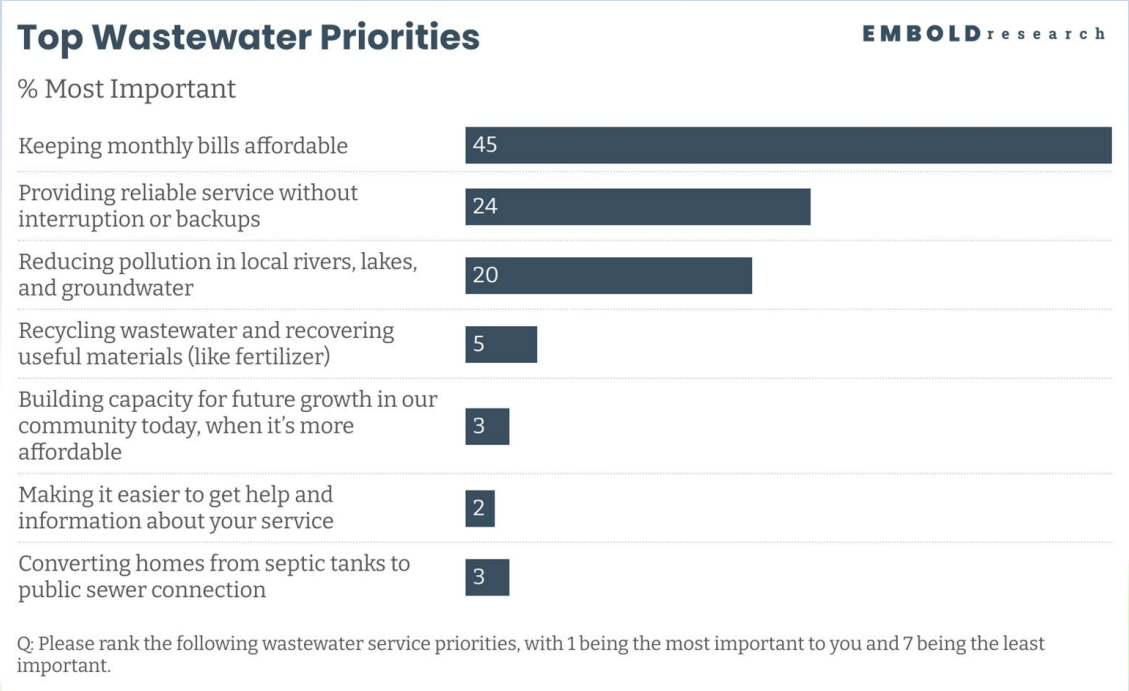
Survey

- Alliance Completed Statistically Valid Customer Values Survey as Part of Planning Process – June 2025

CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT

Alliance Customer Survey Results

Across all demographics, one priority rises clearly above the rest – keeping wastewater services affordable.



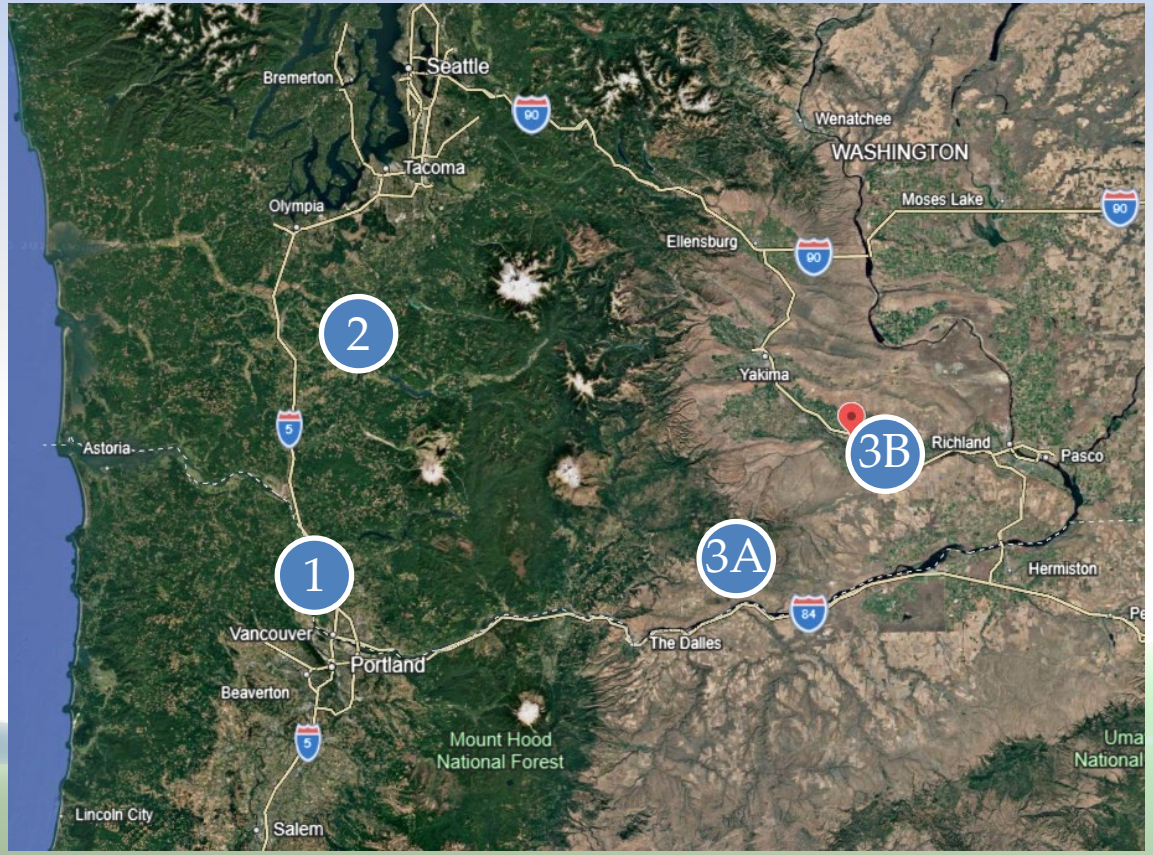
CURRENT PROGRAM

Current Program: In-Plant Processing

1. Thickening/dewatering
2. Raw solids blend tank
3. Mesophilic digesters
4. Boilers/heat exchangers
5. Digested biosolids “day tank”
6. Biosolids storage

SCTP Class B cake
- 10,000 wet tons/year
- 1,500 dry tons/year (15% solids)
- Approx. 350 annual truck trips

Current Program: End Uses



1. Salmon Creek Treatment Plant

2. Fire Mountain Farms
   - 70-80 miles one way
   - Seasonally constrained

3. Natural Selection Farms
   - 130-180 miles one way
   - Available year-round

Current Program: Pressure Points

- Loss of Cowlitz County land application sites
  - Food processors concerned about PFAS
  - Two partners terminated contracts
- Regulatory uncertainty
  - Several State/Federal processes evaluating biosolids
  - Several Legal/Regulatory/Legislative pathways for change
- Treatment plant constrained on all four sides
- Neighborhood truck traffic

ALTERNATIVES EVALUATION

Alternatives Evaluation – Overview

Evaluated Alternatives

- Six alternatives
- Several sub-alternatives
- Initial screening removed two alternatives

Developed 20-year cost estimates

- Capital and operating costs (planning level)

Non-cost evaluation

- Community values survey informed non-monetary criteria

Alternatives Evaluation – Definition

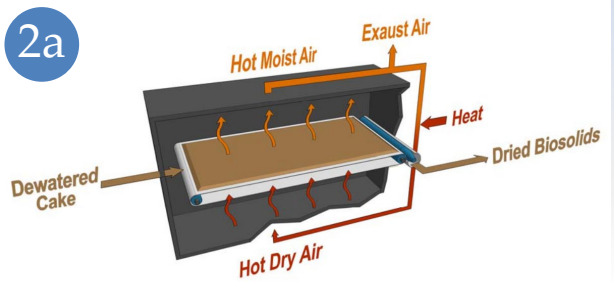
Alt No.	Description	US Full Scale Adoptions	Final Product
1	Status quo – mesophilic digestion	Established technology	Class B Cake
2a	Mesophilic digestion with thermal drying	Established technology	Class A Dried Product
2b	Mesophilic digestion with thermal drying and pyrolysis*	< 5	Biochar
3a	Undigested sludge pipeline to Vancouver Westside WRRF	[Screened out]	-
3b	Digested sludge pipeline to Vancouver Westside WRRF	[Screened out]	-
4a	Thermal Hydrolysis Process (THP)	< 10	Class A Cake
4b	Thermal Hydrolysis Process (THP) with Aerated Static Pile (ASP)	0	Class A Dried Product
5	Microbial Hydrolysis Process (MHP)	[Screened out]	-
6a	Temperature Phased Anaerobic Digestion (TPAD)	15-20	Class B Cake
6b	TPAD with Class A batch tanks	1	Class A Cake

*initial research indicates only pyrolysis achieves level of PFAS destruction

Alternatives Evaluation – Technologies

Thermal Drying
"Pizza oven"

2a



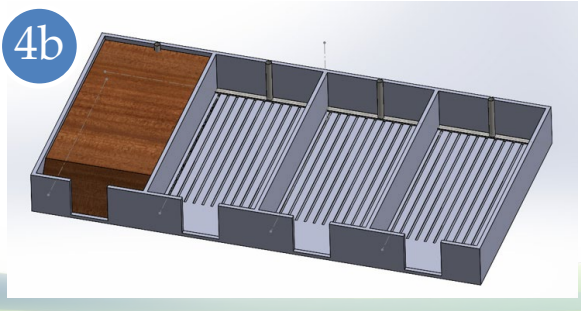
Pyrolysis
Oxygen deficient, high-heat treatment

2b

Thermal Hydrolysis Process (THP)
"Pressure cooker"

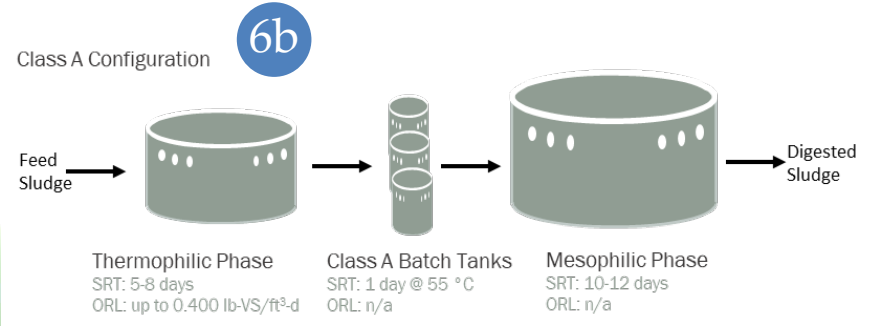
4a

4b



Aerated Static Pile (ASP)
Similar to composting

6b



Temperature-Phased Anaerobic Digestion (TPAD)
"water heater temps followed by hot tub"

Alternatives Evaluation – End Products/Uses

Biochar

2b

Emerging markets

Cake (Class A or B)

1 4a 6a 6b

Agricultural land application

Soil blend

2a 4a 4b 6b

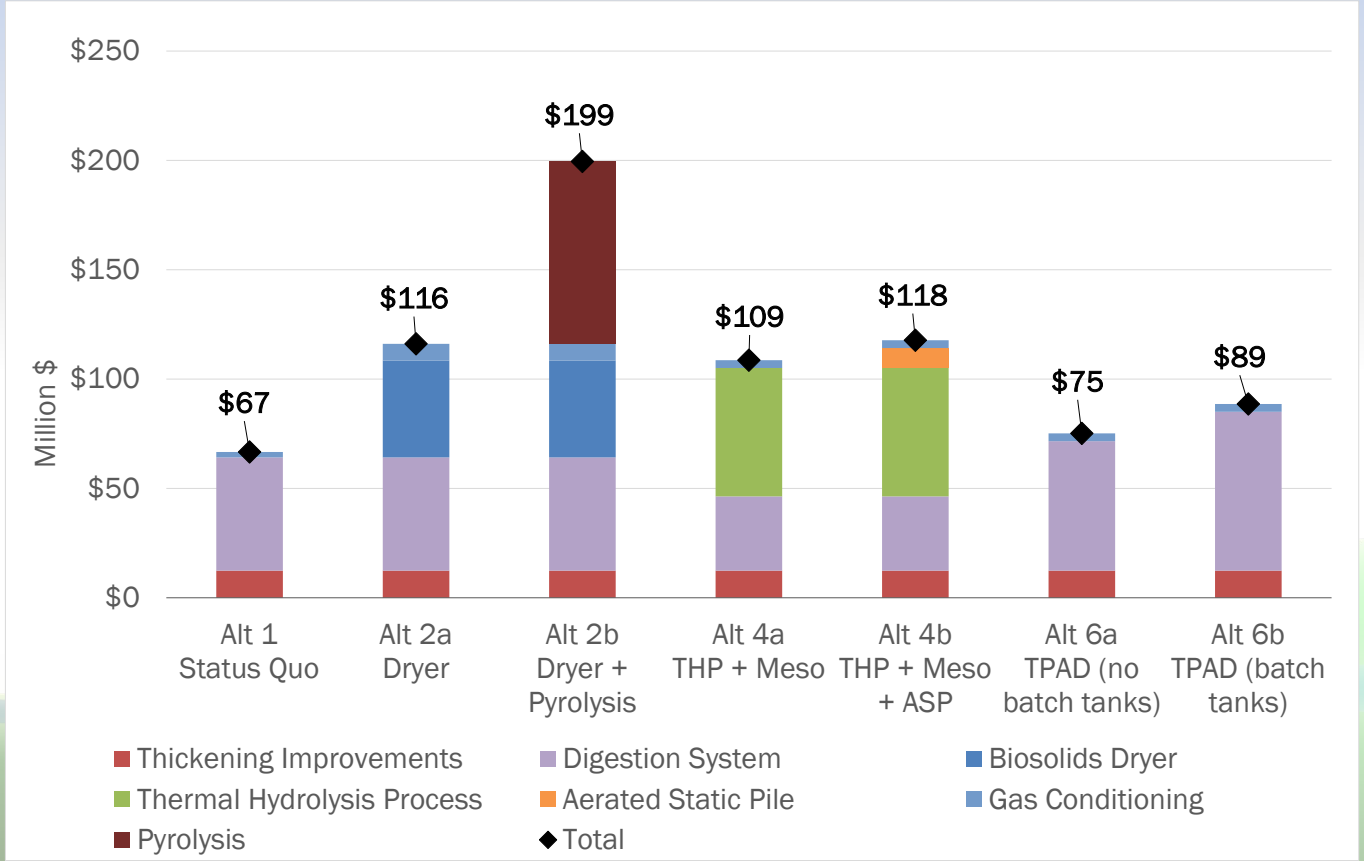
Agricultural land application, class A markets (e.g., bulk landscaping), consumer soil product

Dried

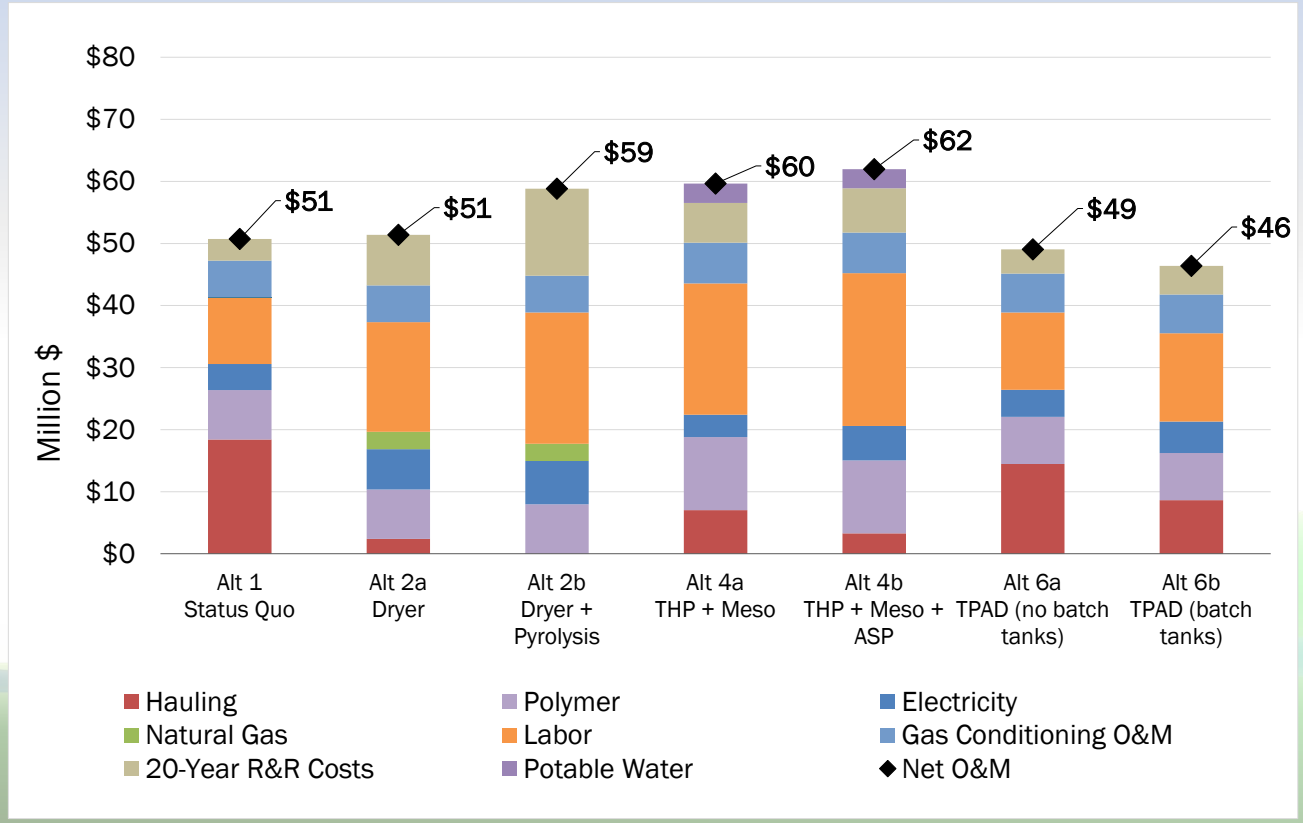
2a 4b

Agricultural land application, class A markets (e.g., bulk landscaping)

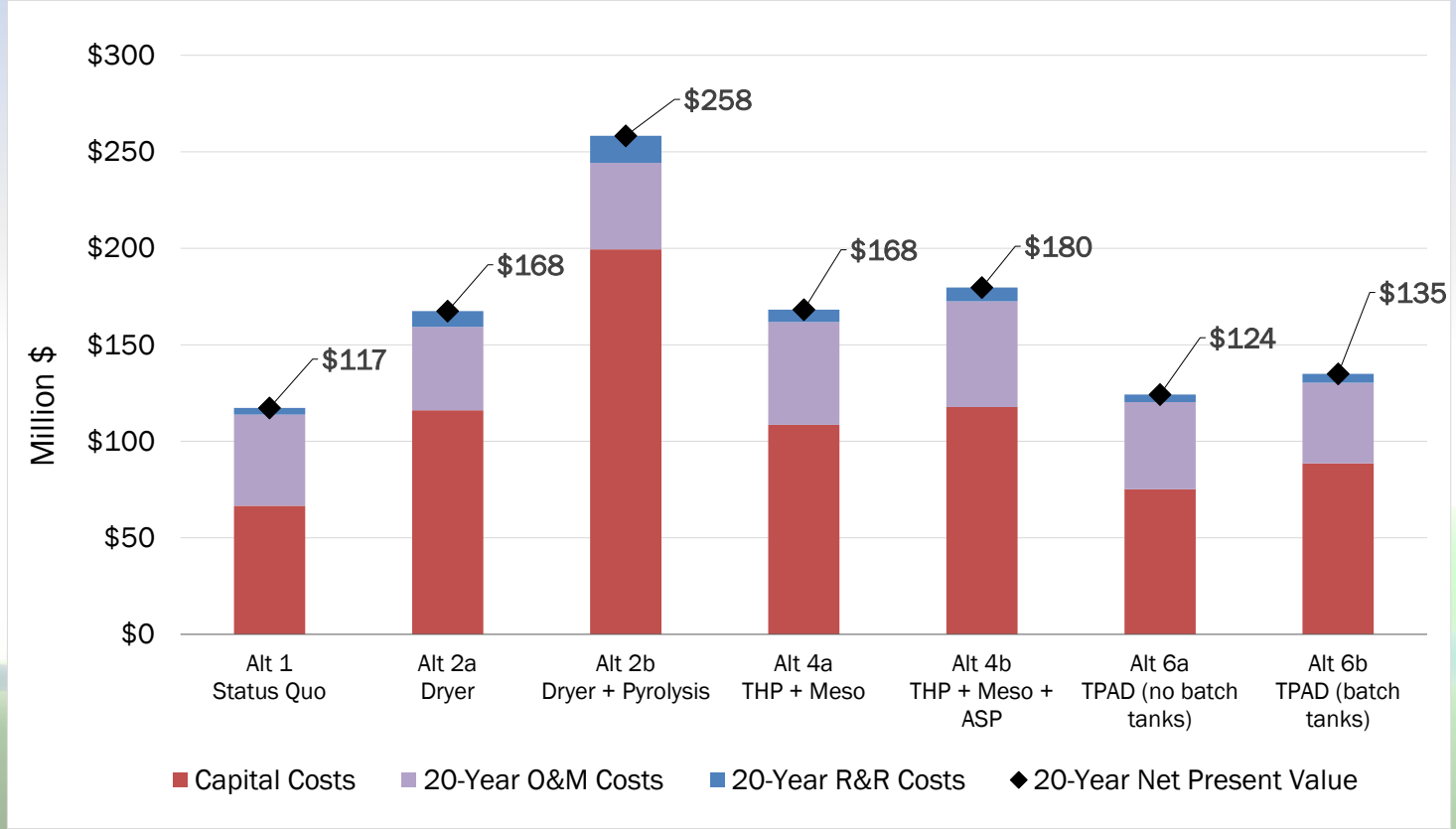
Alternatives Evaluation – Capital Costs (20 year)



Alternatives Evaluation – O&M Costs (20 year)



Alternatives Evaluation – 20 Year Net Present Value

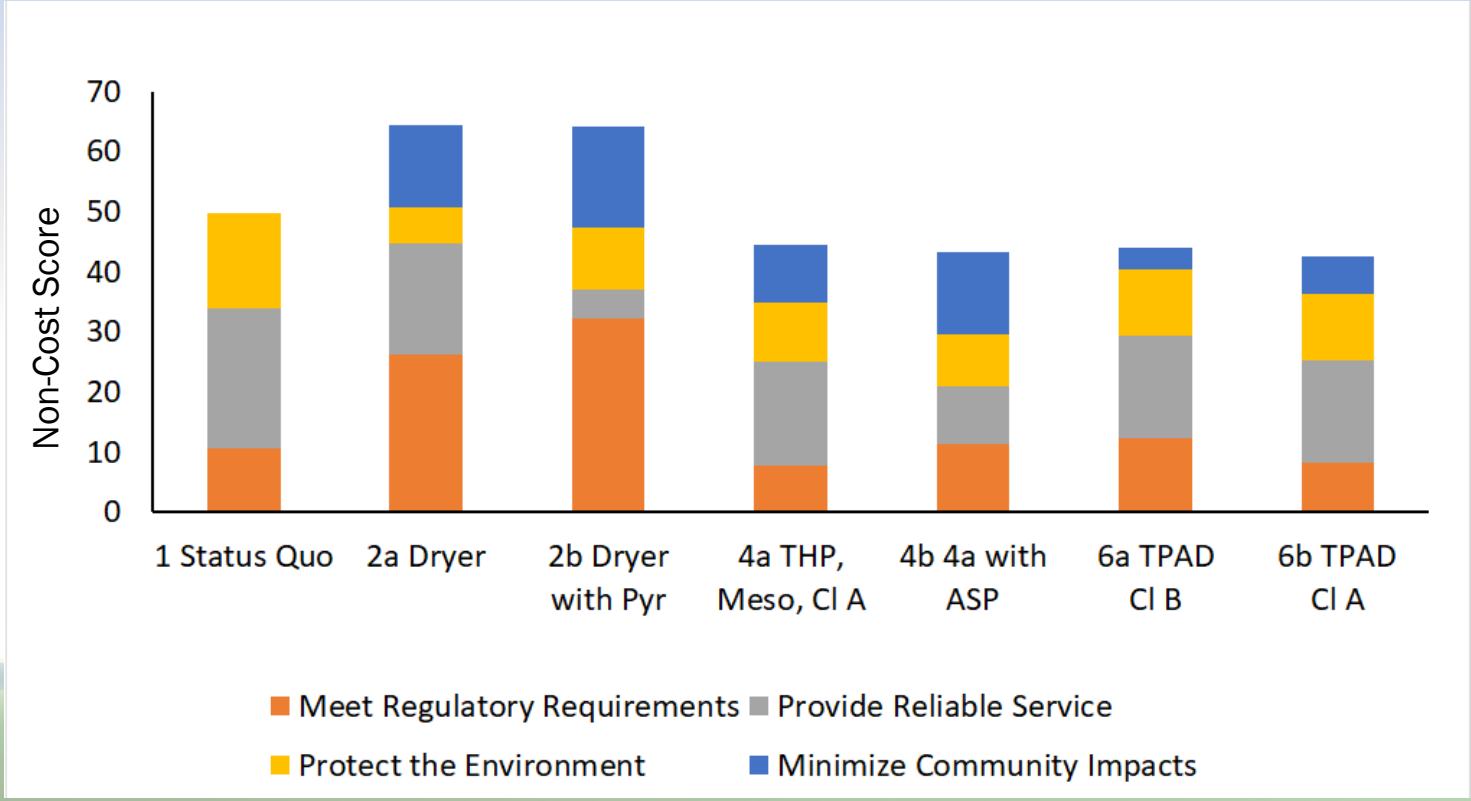


Alternatives Evaluation – Non-Cost Evaluation

Criteria

1. Meet regulatory requirements	Adaptability to meet future regulations
	Resilience to potential regulatory changes
	Process can meet regulations with minimal stranded capital investment
2. Provide reliable service	Provide treatment system reliability
	Minimize footprint
	Produce high quality product with multiple outlets
	Maintain ease of O&M
	Power resiliency
3. Protect the environment	Efficiently meet requirements
	Meet requirements for changing climate
4. Minimize impacts to the community	Minimize traffic impacts
	Minimize odor potential

Alternatives Evaluation – Non-Cost Evaluation



DECISION PROCESS

Decision Process – Past Evaluations and Recommendations

Past evaluations recommended to move the solids program towards thermal drying.

- Class A product (more end use options)
- Reduced neighborhood truck traffic
- Digester gas available for dryer fuel
- Fits on current constrained site
- Previously programmed for Phase 6

Decision Process – Overriding Context

Regulatory uncertainty makes it difficult to recommend a 20-year decision today.

- Potential for stranded capital investment
- Not responsive to ratepayer's value of affordability

Switching to an adaptive pathway approach recognizes that it is not possible to make a 20-year decision today, due to uncertainty.

Decision Process – Adaptive Pathway Defined

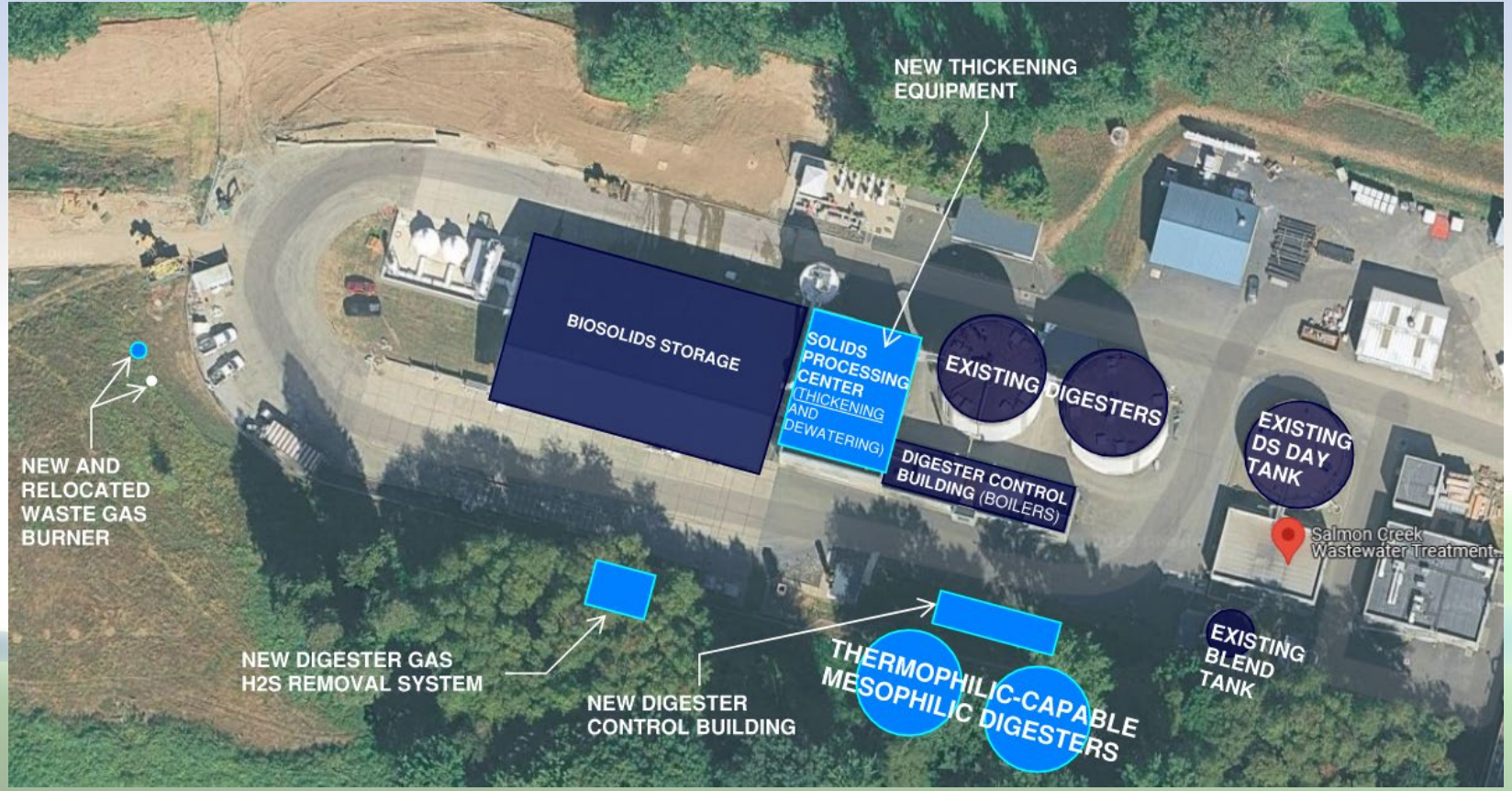
- Build only what is needed in Phase 6, but in a way that preserves all future options.
- Increase operational flexibility, if possible.
- Take advantage of cost efficiencies, where possible.
- Defer major programmatic decisions 5-10 years until regulatory and end use cases are clearer.
- Continue to monitor industry trends regarding advanced process adoption.

Decision Process – Phase 6 Preliminary Recommendations

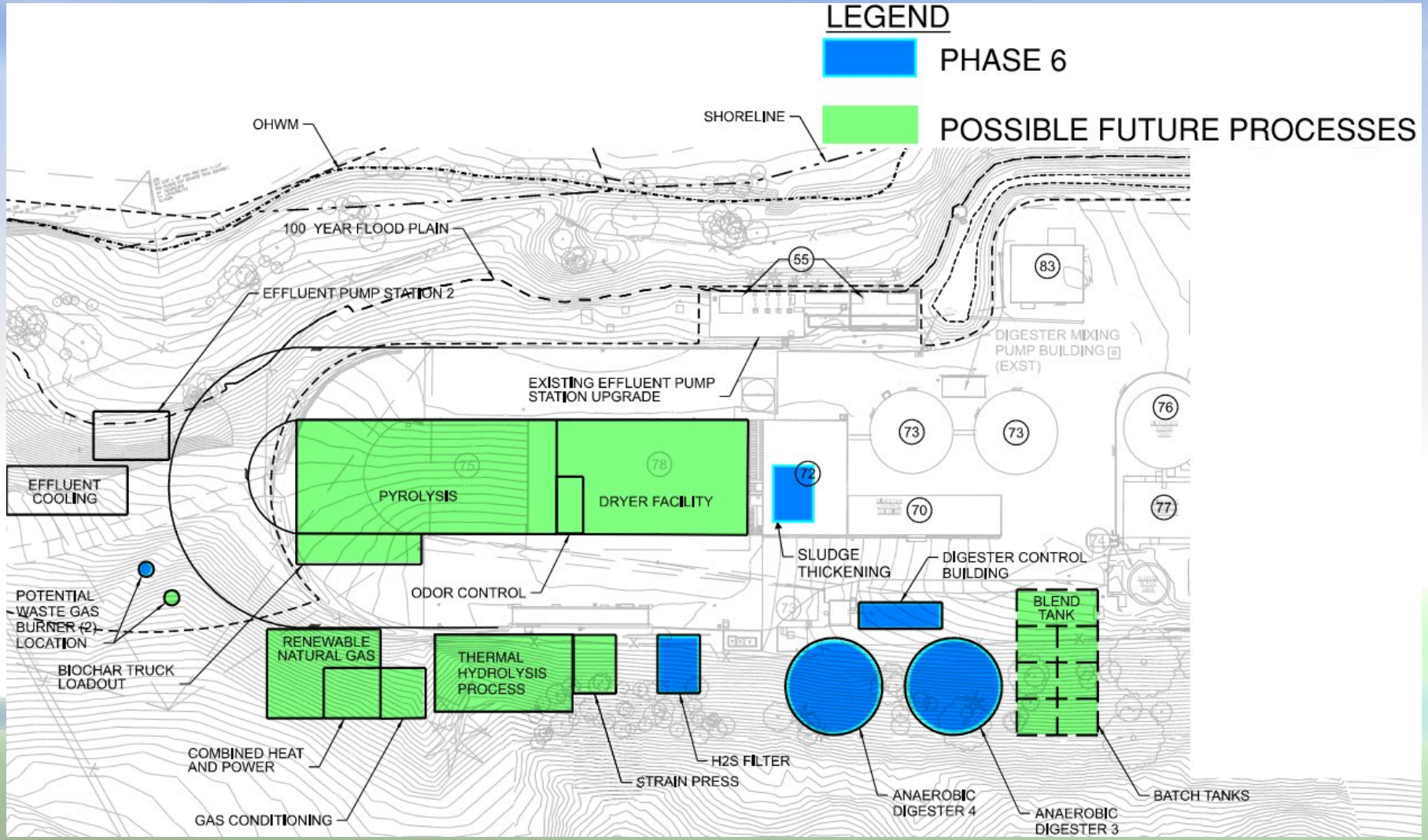
- Thickening improvements
  - Common to all options
- Dewatering improvements
  - Currently in construction
- Two new digesters (thermophilic capable) – hybrid of Alternatives 1 and 6a:
  - Construction efficiencies
  - Operational flexibility
- Digester gas H2S treatment and new waste gas burner
- Class B land application (for now*)

*High risk, low-cost approach

Decision Process – Phase 6 Preliminary Recommendations



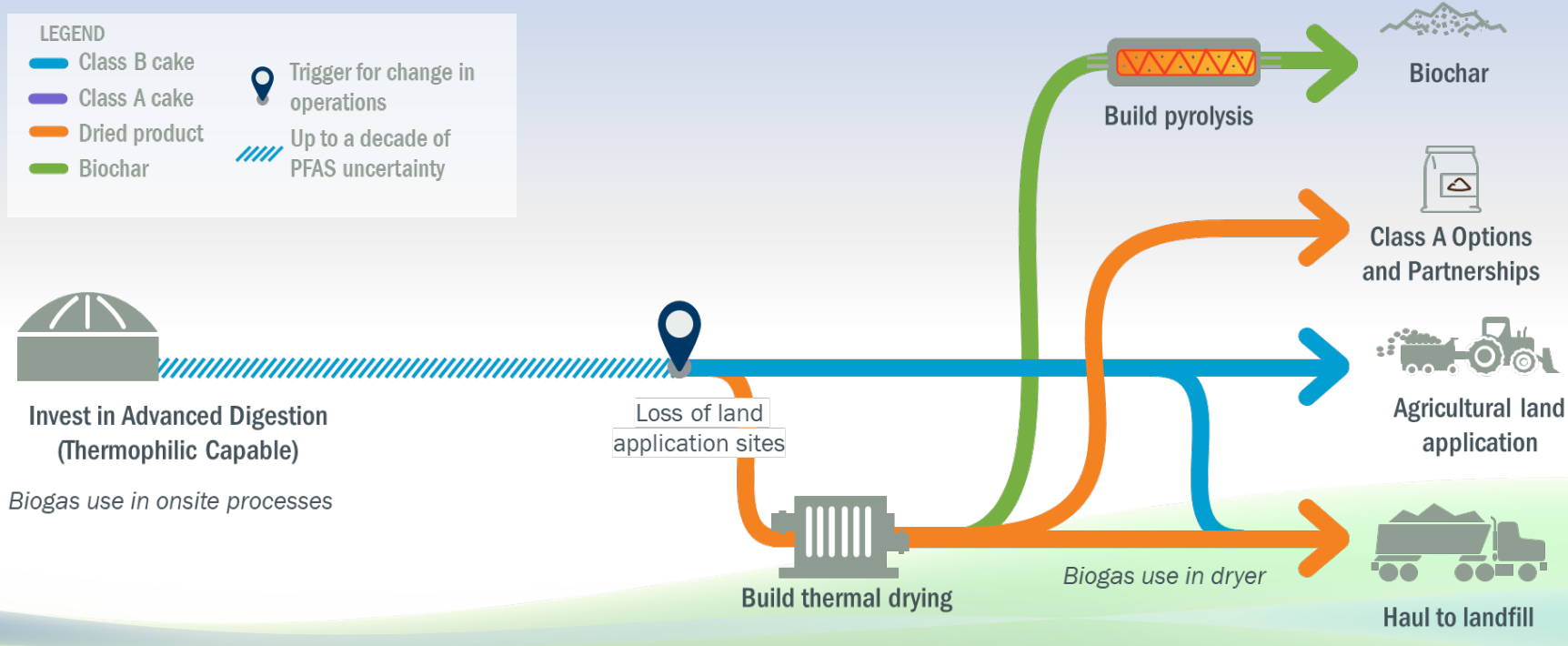
FUTURE ADAPTIVE PATHWAYS


LEGEND
PHASE 6
POSSIBLE FUTURE PROCESSES
OHWM
SHORELINE
100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN
EFFLUENT PUMP STATION 2
55
83
DIGESTER MIXING PUMP BUILDING (EXST)
EXISTING EFFLUENT PUMP STATION UPGRADE
76
73
73
EFFLUENT COOLING
75
PYROLYSIS
78
DRYER FACILITY
72
70
77
74
SLUDGE THICKENING
DIGESTER CONTROL BUILDING
ODOR CONTROL
POTENTIAL WASTE GAS BURNER (2) LOCATION
BLEND TANK
RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS
THERMAL HYDROLYSIS PROCESS
BIOCHAR TRUCK LOADOUT
COMBINED HEAT AND POWER
H2S FILTER
STRAIN PRESS
ANAEROBIC DIGESTER 4
ANAEROBIC DIGESTER 3
BATCH TANKS
GAS CONDITIONING

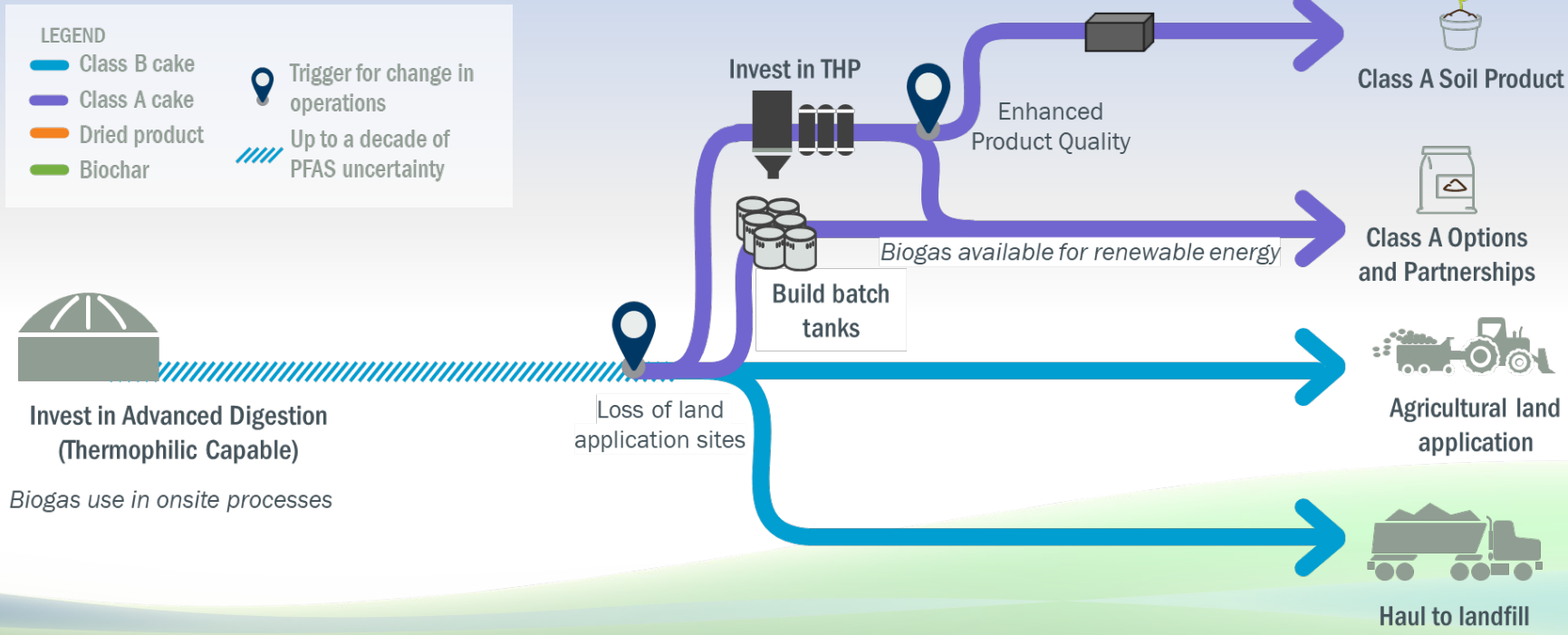
Future Adaptive Pathways – Baseline

Alternative 1

Future Adaptive Pathways – Thermal Processes

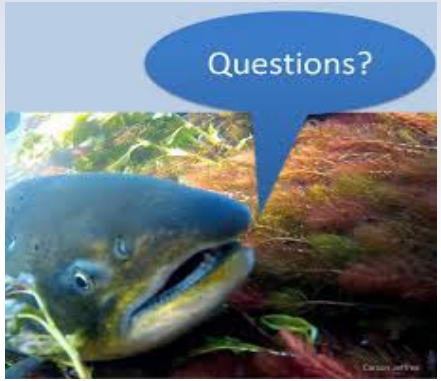


Future Adaptive Pathways – Advanced Digestion



Alternatives 4a/4b/6a/6b

Discussion



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Alliance General Sewer Plan

Salmon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Transmission System Overview of Recommendations for 20-Year Planning Period

Discovery Clean Water Alliance
Board Meeting
June 18, 2026

CLARK REGIONAL WASTEWATER DISTRICT

AGENDA

- Introduction
- Current System & Future Needs
- System Capacity Assessment
- Recommendations

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

- Alliance is Developing its First General Sewer Plan (GSP)
- Alliance GSP will be Aligned with Overall Clark County Comprehensive Planning Framework
  - Consistent with County/Cities' Comprehensive Plans
    - Planning period through 2045
    - Population allocations throughout service area
- Alliance GSP will Follow Ecology Requirements for Wastewater Infrastructure (WAC 173-240)

Introduction

Steps	General Sewer Plan	Engineering Report	Plans & Specifications
Engineering Definition	Conceptual (2-5% Design)	Predesign (10-30% Design)	Complete Design (100% Design)
Cost Contingency Applied	Higher	Medium	Lower

- Currently at GSP Stage
  - Goal is to establish an overall direction, which is then further developed

Introduction

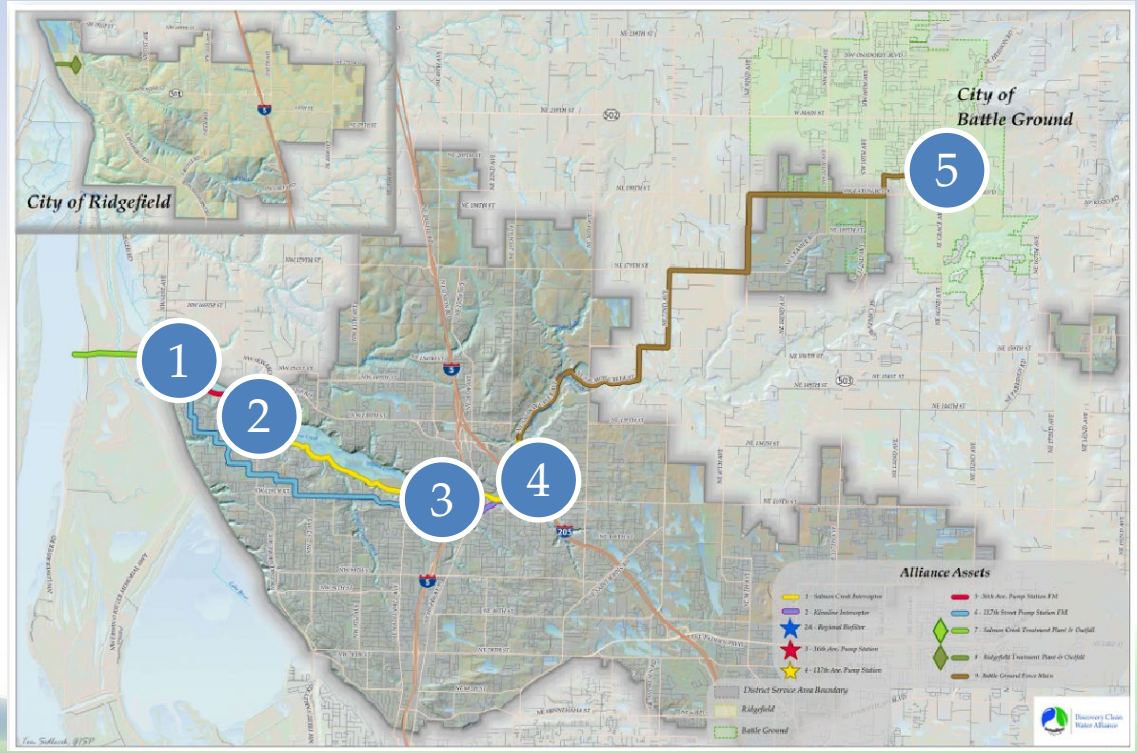
Terminology

- Regional Transmission System = Network of large pipelines and regional pumping stations that deliver flow to the Salmon Creek Treatment Plant
- PHF = Peak Hour Flow (mgd), highest one hour flow anticipated during planning period
- MGD = Millions of Gallons per Day
- Firm Capacity = Flow capacity with largest pumping unit out of service

Secondary

CURRENT SYSTEM & FUTURE NEEDS

Current System



1. Salmon Creek Treatment Plant
2. 36th Avenue Pump Station
3. 117th Street Pump Station
4. Regional Biofilter
5. Battle Ground EQ Basin and Pump Station (owned by City of Battle Ground)

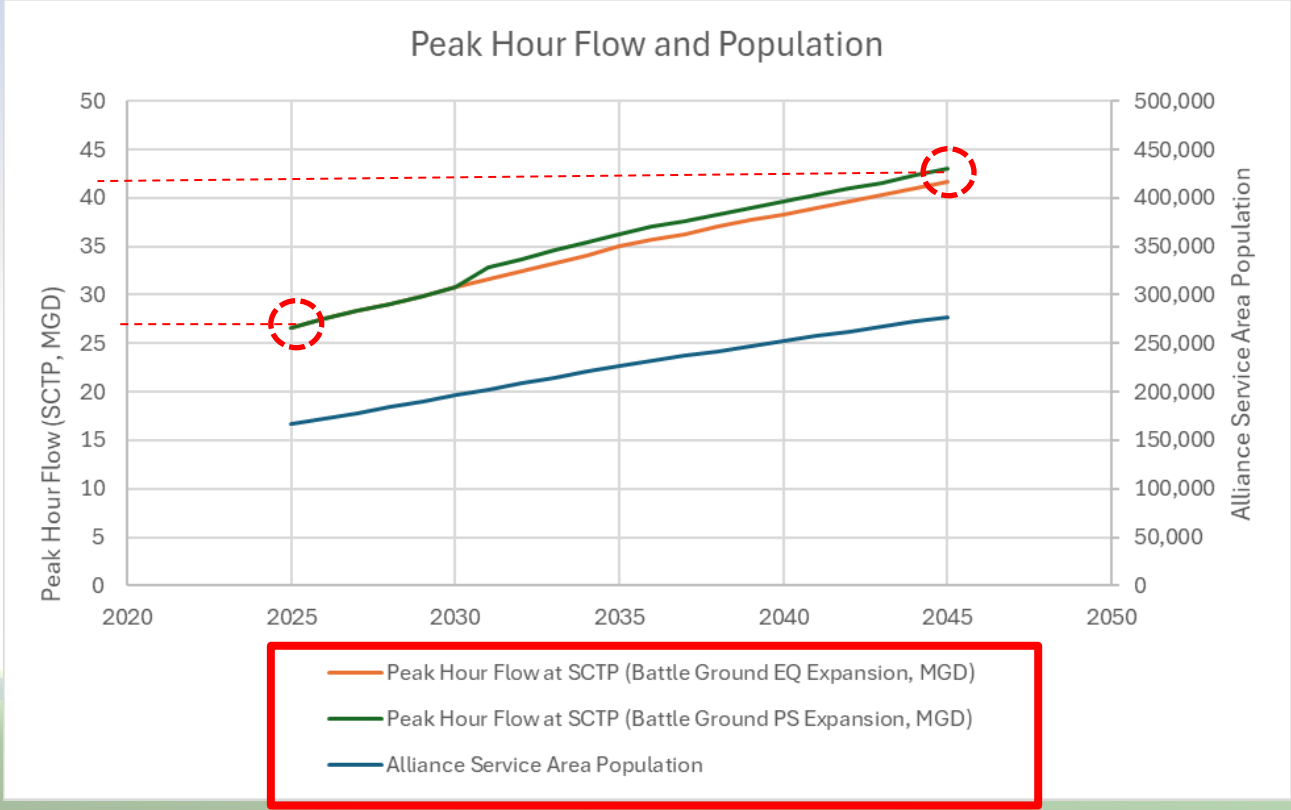
Current System

36th Avenue Pump Station

117th Street Pump Station

Future Needs

Flow Projections at SCTP (with attenuation through pump stations)



SYSTEM CAPACITY ASSESSMENT

System Capacity Assessment

- Coordinated with District and City of Battle Ground GSPs
- Peak Hour Flow = 42 MGD at SCTP in 2045
- Pipeline and Pump Station Capacity Evaluations
  - Performed for each component in system

System Capacity Assessment: Results

Interceptor System

- Klineline Interceptor – adequate capacity during planning period
- Salmon Creek Interceptor – adequate capacity during planning period
- Regional Biofilter – adequate capacity during planning period

Pump Station System – 36th Ave Pump Station

- Pump Station / Force Main is at capacity
  - Constrained by hydraulic limits of 50+ year old structure
  - Last expansion put in largest pumps possible (confirmed)
  - Current capacity = 16.3 MGD PHF
    - 14.4 MGD from permanent Flygt pumps
    - 1.9 MGD from temporary diesel “Flow Augmentation Pumps” (FAPs)

Permanent

Temporary

Pump Station System – 117th St Pump Station

- Pump Station designed for expansion
  - Currently has five 250hp pumps
  - Expansion pumps will be 500-600hp
  - Current capacity = 13.0 MGD after retrofit with cutter style pumps
    - Assumes use of both 30” force mains

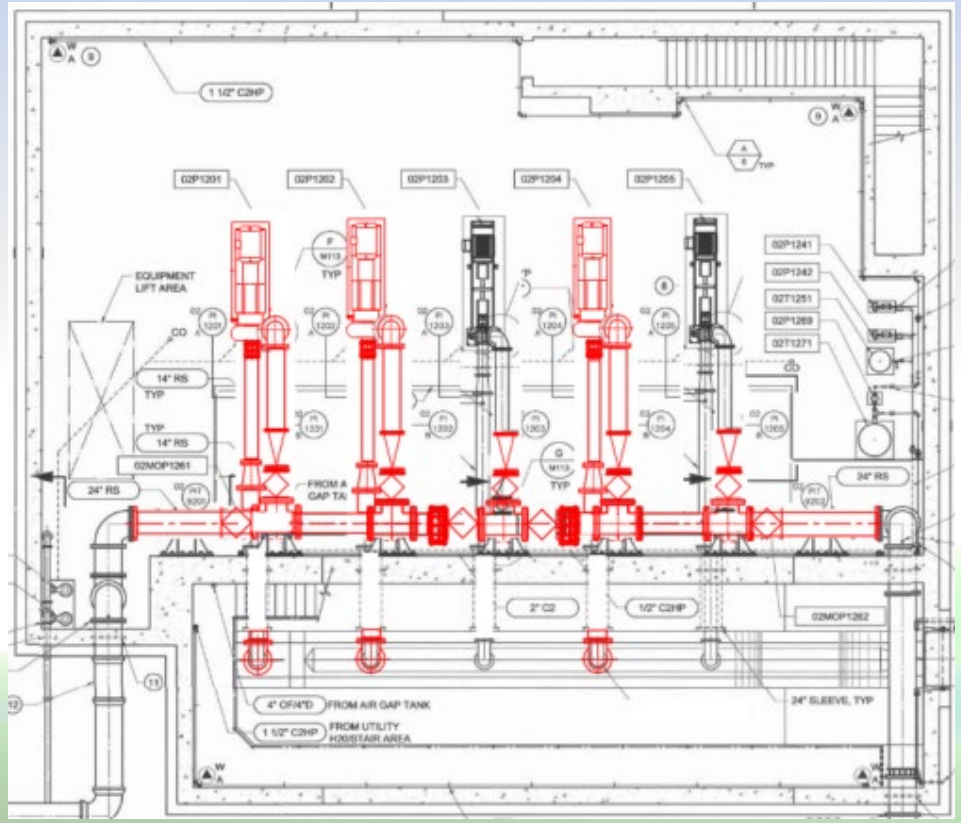
RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

- Gravity Interceptors and Regional Biofilter – no improvements
- 36th Avenue Pump Station
  - No improvements in GSP
  - Retain Flow Augmentation Pumps until Phase 6 is constructed, then continued use is Operations decision
- 117th Street Pump Station
  - Implement 3 step expansion in Phase 6, 7, and 8 eras. Phased expansion recommendation for two reasons:
    - Better distribution of cash flow over planning period as growth occurs
    - Retain enough smaller (existing) pumps for practical operational needs

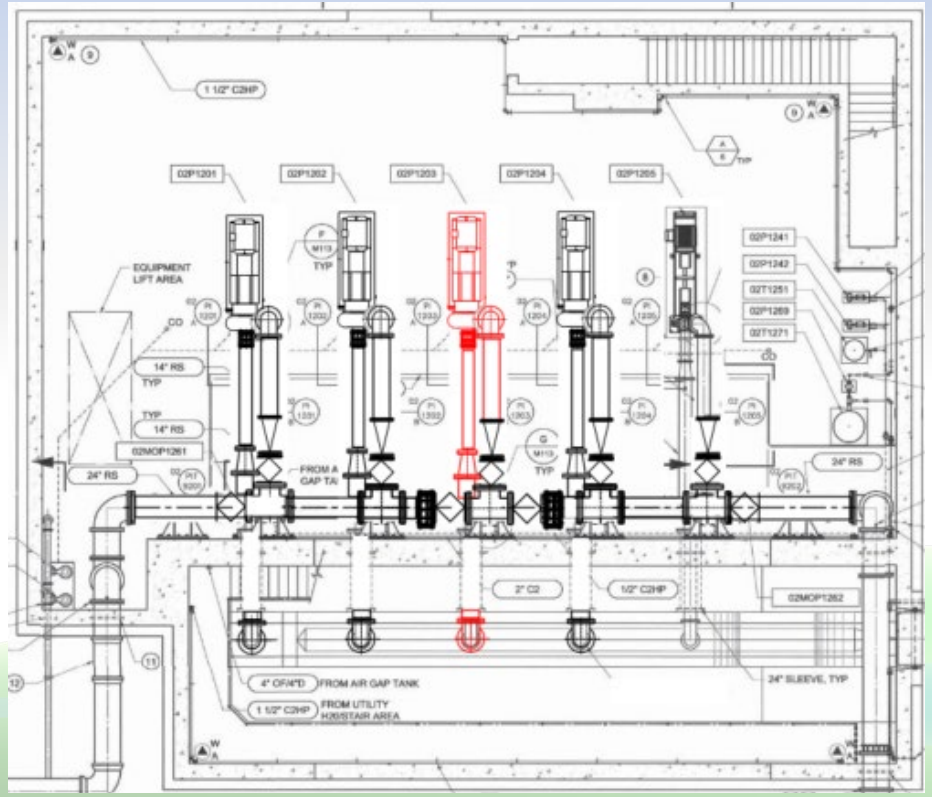
Phase 6 Era Improvements

- Upsize 3 pumps and piping
- Electrical/Controls upgrades
- HVAC upgrades to meet Energy Code
- Firm Capacity: 23.0 MGD
- Planning level capital cost: $12.2M



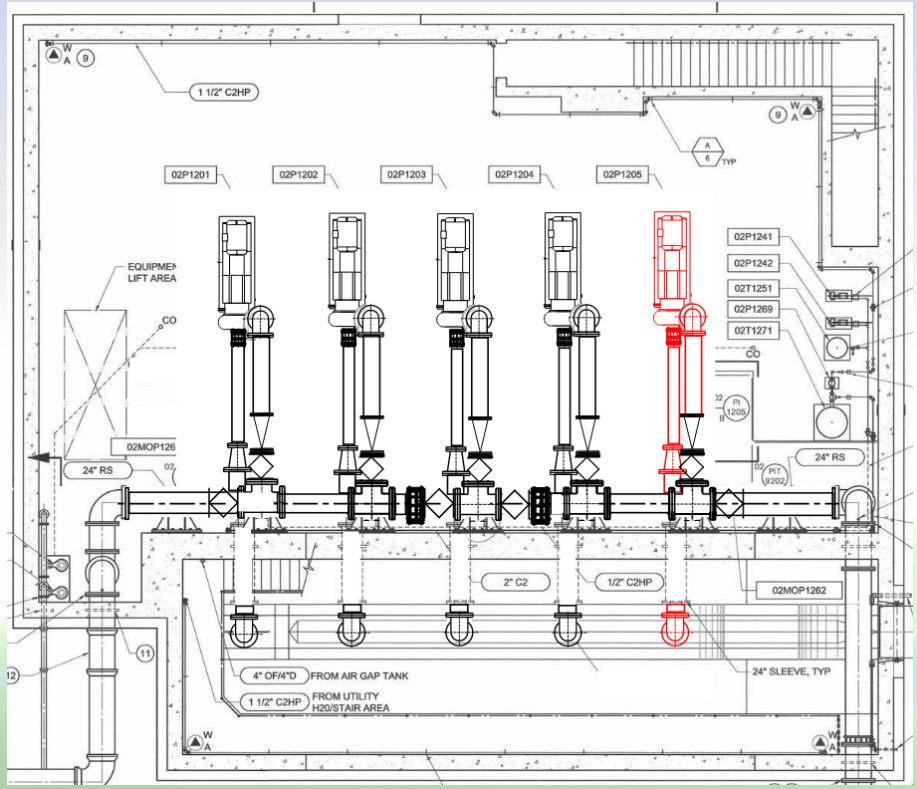
Phase 7 Era Improvements

- Upsize 1 additional pump and piping
- Electrical/Controls upgrades
- No HVAC improvements
- Firm Capacity: 28.3 MGD
- Planning level capital cost: $3.9M

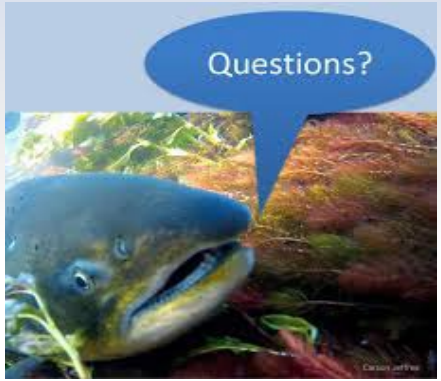


Phase 8 Era Improvements

- Required beyond 2045 planning period
- Upsize 1 additional pump and piping
- Electrical/Controls upgrades
- No HVAC improvements
- Firm Capacity: 33.6 MGD
- Planning level capital cost: $3.9M



Discussion



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