

Wildfire Recovery Requests

APPENDIX

MARION COUNTY
WILDFIRE LEGISLATIVE FUNDING REQUEST SHORT SESSION 2022

Marion County Project Title		Priority Funding Request Short Session 2022	Proposed Funding Source
CANYON SEWER & SEPTIC			
1	Increase Interim Sewer Capacity- City of Mill City The current Mill City sewer system is at 94% capacity. The interim solution will increase capacity until the Mill City/Gates sewer project is completed. Following DEQ denial of technical memo from Mill City/Keller Associates additional funds are required for the increase in short-term sewer capacity for the LIFT Home Development project, the Marion County home development project, and private development in Marion and Linn Counties while larger sewer project is being built. Without this critical infrastructure the LIFT project as well as additional wildfire survivor housing will be unable to proceed.	\$ 6,965,000	General Fund
	Canyon Sewer and Septic Sub-Total	\$ 6,965,000	
HOUSING & LAND ACQUISITION			
1	Marion County Land Acquisition for Long Term Housing Project-Mill City Purchase six tax lots Mill City, 15.04 acres for the Marion County long-term wildfire recovery housing project. (Must purchase properties that are currently on contract by June 2022) In conjunction with HOME First- LIFT project that includes 54 low to moderate income apartments; Marion County Housing Authority 6-8 senior homes and Marion County - 70 single family residential homes.	2,206,500	General Fund
2	City of Gates Land Acquisition and Downtown Development \$1,000,000 land purchase to improve the downtown business core.	1,000,000	General Fund
	Housing and Land Acquisition Sub-Total	\$ 3,206,500	
RECOVERY OPERATIONS			
1	Long -Term Recovery Group Santiam Canyon Tool Library \$24,000 - Purchase of 3 Conex boxes for tool storage. For an immediate warehousing/ distribution solution for building material donations that could evolve into a long term "resiliency and preparedness" storage facility.	24,000	General Fund
	Recovery Operations Sub-Total	\$ 24,000	
ROADS & BRIDGES			
1	<u>County Roads</u> N. Fork Road Repair and Replacement, Marion County \$500,000 for 2.5 miles of N.Fork Rd. guard rail replacement; \$500,000 N.Fork Rd. for temporary access limitations (200 signs replaced and 3 road closure gates); and \$1.2 M N.Fork Rd. for 3 area kiosks.	2,200,000	General Fund
2	Bridge Replacement N.Fork - Marion County Replace Elkhorn single lane wooden and steel bridge lost in fire	350,000	General Fund
	Roads and Bridges Sub-Total	\$ 2,550,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	\$ 12,745,500	

From: Ruiz-temple, Mariana <Mariana.Ruiz-temple@osp.oregon.gov>
Sent: Friday, February 4, 2022 8:55 AM
To: Kentnesse Laura <Laura.Kentnesse@oregonlegislature.gov>
Subject: FW: Gates and Stayton FD

Per our conversation this is the data from the tax revenue loss. Gates and Stayton were the departments that did not appear to make the final version of the bill. I'm not sure these numbers are accurate anymore but do show the projected revenue loss at that time.

City/Special District	Estimated AV Loss from wildfire	*2020-21 Estimated Tax Revenue Loss	**2021-22 Projected Tax Revenue Loss	**2022-23 Projected Tax Revenue Loss	**2023-24 Projected Tax Revenue Loss
City of Mill City	\$1,037,175	-	\$304	\$313	\$322
City of Gates	\$5,018,278	-	\$1,458	\$1,502	\$1,547
City of Detroit	\$19,389,894	-	\$23,008	\$23,698	\$24,409
City of Phoenix	\$44,714,525	\$445	\$149,797	\$154,291	\$158,920
City of Talent	\$63,672,607	\$1,118	\$291,722	\$300,473	\$309,488
City of Ashland	\$161,991	-	\$715	\$736	\$758
Panther Creek Road District	\$6,088,930	-	\$5,398	\$5,560	\$5,727
Stayton Fire District	\$16,676,129	-	\$22,557	\$23,234	\$23,931
Gates Fire District	\$11,699,488	-	\$27,714	\$28,545	\$29,402
Mill City Fire District	\$3,863,720	-	\$6,200	\$6,386	\$6,578
Idanha Fire District	\$19,384,594	-	\$45,356	\$46,717	\$48,118
Lyons Fire District	\$1,084,080	-	\$1,968	\$2,027	\$2,088
Estacada Fire District	\$6,291,531	-	\$15,118	\$15,572	\$16,039

Blue River Water District	\$6,856,068	-	\$33,129	\$34,123	\$35,147	
Upper McKenzie RFPD	\$15,029,292	-	\$26,241	\$27,028	\$27,839	
McKenzie Fire & Rescue	\$52,155,086	-	\$118,752	\$122,315	\$125,984	
Glide Fire District	\$2,647,965	-	\$4,143	\$4,267	\$4,395	
Medford RFPD	\$72,505,842	\$1,284	\$183,670	\$189,180	\$194,856	
Chiloquin Agency Lake Fire District	\$14,948,814	-	\$13,919	\$14,337	\$14,767	
						Total Projected Loss
Total	\$363,226,009	\$2,847	\$971,169	\$1,000,304	\$1,030,313	\$3,004,634

*For 2020-21, revenue losses in the form of property tax refunds (10 months proration) are distributed out of the County's unsegregated account and shared by all cities proportionately based on a distribution schedule. According to Jackson County's distribution schedule, cities of Phoenix and Talent share just 3.7% and 4.7% respectively of the revenue loss, even though a majority of wildfire damages were within the boundaries of those cities. All other impacted cities have minimal estimated property tax revenue loss for 2020-21.

**2021 is the first year Assessed Values are adjusted for 2020 wildfire damages. For 2021-24, revenue losses caused by Assessed Value reductions have greater impact on cities and special districts within which the damaged properties are located. 2021-2024 projected tax revenue loss assumes 3% annual growth. Does not reflect M20 compression.

Mariana Ruiz-Temple
Oregon State Fire Marshal
503-934-8238 O
503-779-7303 C

220210 LTRG R3V MWAP Letter

From:

Caryn Wheeler-Clay, JCC LTRG

Stephen Bárczay Sloan, Reimagine and Rebuild Rogue Valley

Re: Request to Extend the MWAP Program

The Municipal Wildfire Assistance Program (MWAP) was an important resource in our fire recovery, but the recovery is not complete and is not led only by municipal governments.

We are requesting that the program be extended (in time and to organizations like LTRGs) and funded to support our Long Term Recovery Group's work for the coming years in the forms of capacity building and technical assistance. It's been over 3 years and the [town of Paradise](#), CA is still deep in recovery. There's still much to do in Southern Oregon.

In the days after the fire, our LTRG focused on individual needs. Now, like [McKenzieRecovery.org](#), the JCC LTRG is realizing that the work of recovery is long term and multifaceted.

The Jackson County Community LTRG board represents the United Way, the Zone captain's program, the Rogue Action Center, Phoenix Talent School District, Firebrand Resiliency Collective, the local VOAD, Habitat for Humanity, Rogue Community Health, and concerned citizens.

Work areas the LTRG is still addressing include:

- **Community Recovery Planning** coordinating a professional planning effort to link jurisdictions with voices of the community together into a compelling vision for the future across housing, economic development, and public infrastructure.
- **Unmet needs** within the fire affected communities continue to arise and seek resolution. Additionally, the conversion of our formal needs assessment data into executable and fundable programs to coordinate the delivery of the services needed.
- **Community rebuilding** - bringing equity and inclusion with the heavily fire affected Latino/a/x members of our community. We are focusing on centering their voices and meeting community needs to build trust across the community.
- **Housing** while the need for affordable and attainable housing was present before the fire. The crisis was exacerbated when the fire took almost 1,700 affordable units. The LTRG is working on a program to make land available for affordable and attainable housing development using best practices from CA and CO congregational land campaigns into a local program that extends to also include governmental and educational landowners (like Southern Oregon University.)

For this to be successful, it is important for the LTRG to offer capacity and technical assistance to coordinate and support community efforts. Technical assistance will be particularly important in supporting landowners in working towards housing development; it will also be crucial for program development across all the community partnerships that are foundational to recovery. Finally,

Community capacity for recovery and resilience only partially existed before the fires of 2020. Now, we must continue to build that capacity for existing and future challenges.

We would appreciate your consideration of this request and will look forward to turning whatever funds you can make available into community impact and recovery here in Southern Oregon.

Thank you,

Caryn Wheeler-Clay

Stephen Sloan

PHOENIX GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER PROJECT SUMMARY

February 11, 2022

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

- Construct a new combined city facility, replacing the Phoenix Fire Station (JCFD 5 Station 3)
- The new building incorporates the footprint of the City Hall, Fire Station, and Police Station
- The 2-story building efficiently collocates and stretches resources to enhance public safety
- The project construction budget is \$16,000,000.
- Oregon HB 5006 funds in the amount of \$13,804,000 were allocated to the project

PROJECT STATUS:

- ✓ There remains a projected budget deficit of \$2,534,000 resulting from conceptual design, project soft costs, and relocation expenses that were not fully funded by HB 5006.
- ✓ The land and hazardous materials surveys are complete with geotechnical work to begin February 14, 2022.
- ✓ Schematic Design is 15% complete with anticipated completion at the end of March. Schematic design finalizes and clearly defines the design of the project.
- ✓ User groups from administration, planning, police, and fire functions were identified and are meeting with the design team. User groups provide internal stakeholders an opportunity to provide the design team with input on their specific needs and requirements.
- ✓ Proposals from three CM|GC RFP respondents were evaluated and scored by the project scoring committee on January 19, 2022. Adroit Construction was selected as the most suitable contractor.
- ✓ The Phoenix City Council approved the recommendation to award the contract to Adroit Construction on February 7, 2022.
- ✓ With the exception of the projected budget deficit there are no project challenges at this time.

Budget Outline

Lane County Emergency Response Functionality and Redundancy Project

Prepared by Alex Cuyler, Lane County Intergovernmental Relations Manager
(alex.cuyler@lanecountyor.gov, 541-514-7522)

\$2.0M-remake hub and spoke system into loop system

- Indian Mountain (Cougar Reservoir region), new tower
- Prairie Mountain (Coast Range, Benton County line), add Lane Regional Interoperability Group equipment
- Roman Nose Mountain (Coast Range, Douglas County Line), add Lane Regional Interoperability Group equipment
- Mapleton (existing private tower), add Lane Regional Interoperability Group equipment
- Badger Mountain (Central Coast range), new tower and add Lane Regional Interoperability Group equipment

\$1.25M- resiliency

- 28 solar energy capable links (equipment that connects one microwave tower to another)
- Bigger battery system for Indian Mountain
- Bigger battery system for Nebo Mountain (east of Coburg)
- Bigger battery system for Vida (McKenzie River valley)
- Snow cat (all-terrain vehicle designed for wintertime access to remote mountain top sites)
- Roman Nose Hybrid battery system

\$1.25- radio upgrading

- Radio over internet protocol (RoiP) for fire districts, cell phone to radio integration would connect all fire districts to Lane County dispatch system
- Radio set for Search and Rescue program, Office of the Lane County Sheriff

\$0.5M-wildfire prevention

- Five climate stations distributed across the county.
- Five additional fire alert camera systems.

TOTAL \$5M*

*Funds would be appropriated to Lane County, and allocated to Lane County Sheriff Department and Lane Regional Interoperability Group through County supplemental budget procedures.



"Snowmageddon" Winter 2019, Bear Mountain Radio Site



Mt Hagen radio site after 2020 Holiday Farm Fire



The Water Tender truck we are requesting the funds for is a truck that carries 3000 gal of water to the fire scene to fight fire. The Colton Fire District is 47 sq. miles with a population of 5500 people. The smallest residential lots are 1 acre, the largest being 100 acres or more. This is a rural area without many Fire Hydrants so when we go to a fire we must haul all the water in. This vehicle is also capable of vacuuming water out of creeks and ponds to refill. This truck is vital to our structural and wildland firefighting efforts.

The Vacuum Water Tender was purchased by the Colton Fire District in 2009, The preventive maintenance has been done a minimum of twice a year. The fire district has taken very good care of this apparatus and is the newest in our fleet. The catastrophic failure of the motor we experienced is a known problem of this model of truck. Several heavy truck mechanics that we have consulted have said that this has happened to several International trucks that they have worked on, this motor has known flaws. We have tried several different avenues to get another truck we have tried to borrow from other agencies. They have been reluctant to lend us a tender due to the critical need of the equipment for firefighting. We have searched military, state and federal surplus with no luck.

We are a small fire district when it comes to income the district receives \$463,369 from property taxes yearly. We have \$25,000 in our contingency fund this is not enough to pay for a motor or another chassis. We estimate that if we were to go to the citizens of our community for a bond to replace this apparatus it would be approximately .50 per \$1000 of assessed value with the current valuation of the district.

We have looked for several months for a motor for the current truck we were able to find one and it sold for \$65000 almost immediately there currently are no motors available. With the funds requested we will purchase another truck chassis and have the Vacuum tender equipment remounted on it.

I have been in the Oregon fire service for 33 yrs. Going into the dryer months without the water carrying capability of the tender to fight fires will allow the fires to grow and not only put the citizens of the community at risk but the Colton Fire District firefighters as well

Chief Todd Gary
Colton Fire District
O 503-824-2545 M 503-969-7459

Attachment “I”

Mill City Sewer System Improvements Project Description

I. Problem Statement

The City of Mill City wastewater facility (WWTF) operates at 94% design capacity and during peak wet weather (winter) flows, the system exceeds design flow capacity, as listed in the City’s NPDES permit issued by DEQ. The City has been approached by developers wanting to build up to 300 housing units and 10-20 commercial units in Mill City. Mill City must expand the treatment plant peaking capacity in order to accommodate residential and commercial growth in the next 5-7 years, until a new Mill City/Gates wastewater facility can be designed, constructed, and begin operation.

A. Existing Mill City Wastewater Treatment Facilities and NPDES Permit

Mill City owns and operates the only community wastewater system in the North Santiam Canyon. The wastewater collection and wastewater treatment facility were constructed in the early 1990’s. In 2009, the City of Mill City upgraded three pump stations and replaced several wastewater treatment facility electrical items that had reached the end of their useful life. No other major improvements have been made to the system since 1995.

The original system was funded using a loan from the USDA-Farmer’s Home Administration. The funding agreement required the City to design and build the wastewater treatment and collection facilities to serve existing residents and businesses in the community, with a moderate amount of capacity available to handle 10-20% growth in the community over a 20-to-25-year period. Since the original construction of the system in 1995, the City has grown from 1550 residents to 1915 residents, a 24% increase.

The City operates the system under an NPDES-Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) Permit issued by the Oregon DEQ. In 2021 Keller Associates, as part of the preparation of the North Santiam Sewer Authority Wastewater Master Plan, evaluated the existing Mill City wastewater system and determined that the plant is operating at 94% dry-weather flow design capacity, with wet weather flows exceeding the capacity of the treatment facility.¹

Keller concludes:

Mill City’s existing WPCF is at/or near permit limits. Currently the facility cannot serve growth until a new Gates and Mill City regional mechanical treatment plant becomes operational (approximately 2026 to 2028).

¹ North Santiam Sewer Authority Wastewater Master Plan, Keller Associates, September 2021. Chapter 6 – Mill City Sewer System Evaluation, pp. 6-1 to 6-12.

Short-term capacity improvements to the existing WPCF *“should be designed as a short-term solution to permit continued growth . . . until the new Gates/Mill City mechanical treatment plant becomes operational in 2026 to 2028].”*²

B. Recovery from Beachie Creek Wildfire

The five communities in the North Santiam Canyon (Lyons, Mill City, Gates, Detroit and Idanha) and the rural areas around them are slowly recovering from the September 2020 Beachie Creek wildfire. Marion County and FEMA have been spearheading efforts to help the residents and the small cities in the Canyon move forward.

Because Mill City has a wastewater collection and treatment system and a public water system, Mill City is uniquely positioned to provide housing for new and displaced residents, as well as commercial property for redevelopment to replace lost store-front businesses.

The City has provided short-term temporary housing at a small RV park area along Highway 22 and in a FEMA housing project adjacent to the City’s Kimmel Park in Mill City. These short-term housing sites will close in 2022. Permanent new housing is needed.

The Marion County Housing Authority and Greenlight Development are working with federal and state funding agencies to secure funding to add more than 100 new housing units in Mill City for families and seniors. Private developers have also expressed strong interest in constructing new single-family dwellings and commercial projects in Mill City. Section 1-C describes the potential projects that have been discussed with the City officials since September 2020.

C. Potential New Housing and Commercial Projects (2022 to 2027)

On November 9, 2021 City Recorder Stacie Cook and Planning Consultant David Kinney prepared a 5-year projection for the number of new residential & commercial building permits that may be issued by the City of Mill City based on approved building permits, approved land use applications and potential projects proposed by developers.

The City anticipates it will issue 35 residential and commercial building permits in the next few years for projects that are approved or moving forward. Table 1 above shows there is a potential for an additional 220 housing units and 16 commercial permits in the next five years. The existing Mill City wastewater system does not have capacity for all of these projects.

The building permit projections in Table 1 are based on staff/planning approvals of building permits and land divisions in 2019, 2020 and 2021, as well as city staff discussions with property owners and developers. The City does not believe all of the potential projects will be completed, but the interest expressed in new residential and commercial/public projects are pushing the City to plan and build sewer capacity improvements to accommodate growth as soon as funding can be secured.

² Mill City Water Pollution Control Facility – Interim Capacity Technical Memo, Keller Associates, January 27, 2022, p 4.

Table 1
City of Mill City
5-Year Projection - Building Permits

Description	Permit Type	2020 & 2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Total	EDU
<i>Residential</i>									
Destroyed by Wildfire	SFR	(20)						(20)	(20)
Replacement for Destroyed	SFR	11	4	2		1		19	19
New Housing Units (Approved)	SFR	13	3	10	9	2	2	39	38
Potential Housing Units	SFR/MF		24	74	54	48	20	220	190
<i>Residential Subtotal</i>		4	27	86	63	51	22	260	227
<i>Commercial, Schools & Other</i>									
Destroyed by Wildfire	Com	(1)						(1)	(1)
Replacement for Destroyed		0	0	1				1	1
New Construction (Approved)	Com/Pub	5	2	0				7	15
Potential Commercial/Public	Com/Pub	0	3	1	6	5	1	16	22
<i>Commercial/Public Subtotal</i>		4	5	2	6	5	1	23	37
TOTALS		8	32	88	69	56	23	51	264

D. Dilemma – Mill City’s Wastewater Capacity and Plans for a new Mill City/Gates Facility

The North Santiam Sewer Authority (NSSA) has been created to provide wastewater services to the cities of Mill City, Gates, Idanha and Detroit. Marion County and the MWVCOG are working with the NSSA to move the project forward. The Oregon legislature has allocated \$40 million in ARPA funds for Mill City/Gates wastewater system design and initial construction. When the new Mill City/Gates facility is completed in 5-7 years, Mill City will connect to the system.

Mill City faces a dilemma.

- Mill City’s wastewater system is near or over capacity now.
- The City needs to add treatment capacity to serve growth from 2021 to 2026+, or until a new Mill City/Gates treatment facility comes on line.
- Capacity expansion improvements should be designed as a short-term solution.
- Improvements are expected to cost \$2.0-\$3.0 million to provide capacity for growth during the next 5-10 years.
- Mill City’s existing wastewater treatment facility will be abandoned once the new Mill City/Gates mechanical treatment facility becomes operational.

II. Project Alternatives – Short-Term Improvements

Chapter 6, Sections 6.4.2 and 6.4.3 of the *North Santiam Sewer Authority Wastewater Master Plan* concludes short-term improvements are needed to keep the Mill City WWTF operating effectively. Keller states: “Several components of the existing WWTF have failed or are at the end of their useful life. In order to maintain current level of service, it is recommended [the City] carry out these short-term improvements.”

Table 2 summarizes the recommendations and estimated costs.

Table 2
Mill City Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF)
Short-Term Replacement Costs

<i>Funding Sources</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Drainfield Electric Valves	20,000
New Control Panel with PLC	45,000
SCADA System Alarms and Office Heater	11,000
Miscellaneous (Existing & New Pumps, Fans, etc.)	100,000
Inflation (Materials & Supply Chain Issues)	24,000
	\$ 200,000
Construction Contingency	60,000
Engineering Design and Project Inspection	20,000
Environmental, Legal & Administration	20,000
	\$ 300,000

Inflow of rainwater into the collection system has exceeded the loading capacity at the Mill City wastewater treatment facility. On January 6-7, the daily inflow of the plant was 221,000 gallons per day of untreated sewage influent, which exceeds the wet-weather permit limit of 180,000 gallons per day. The City proposes to complete an Inflow & Infiltration (I & I) study of the collection system and then make priority repairs. Making these repairs will enable the existing wastewater treatment plan to operate more efficiently and stay within the City's NPDES permit limits for total flows, BOD and TSS.

III. Mill City Wastewater Treatment Facility (Capacity Improvements)

Project Alternatives and Recommended Solution

A. Evaluation of Project Alternatives:

In addition to the short-term improvements described in Section 2 above, the following alternatives were considered by the Mayor and City Council, after consultation with the City Recorder, Public Works Supervisor and Project Engineer Peter Olsen, Keller Associates, to potentially provide the capacity needed to serve growth from 2022 to 2028+/-, or until a new Mill City/Gates treatment facility comes online.

Alternative #1: Short Term Improvements (5 to 7 years):

Mill City is evaluating several options, in coordination with DEQ staff. The short-term solution may include one or more of the following options under consideration:

1. I & I Repairs to reduce peak wet weather flows to the wastewater treatment facility.
2. Modify permit requirements based on results of a stress test of the existing WPCF.
3. Add an equalization basin to provide consistent influent flow to downstream processes (the wastewater treatment facility) by storing influent during high flow fluctuations. The ability to temporarily store high wet weather peak flows in an equalization basin is intended to provide

Mill City the opportunity to allow new development while remaining in compliance with the facility's WPCF permit.

4. Drainfield expansion until the new mechanical treatment plant comes on line.

Alternative #2: Do Nothing – Limit or Prohibit Development

Without capacity improvements to the existing WWTF, the City of Mill City may be required to limit or prohibit new connections to the existing sewer system. In this alternative, Mill City would consult with DEQ officials about whether or not other capacity improvement options are available. The City would continue involvement with the North Santiam Sewer Authority and proceed with the planning, design, and construction of a new mechanical treatment facility for Gates and Mill City.

IV. Project Information

A. Project Budget and Funding Sources

The City proposes to fund the project using \$235,000 from the City of Mill City Sewer Reserve Fund with additional ARPA funding from the State of Oregon.

Table 3
Mill City Sewer Improvements – Proposed Funding Sources

<i>Funding Sources</i>		Amount
State of Oregon ARPA Funds	Grant Request	2,500,000
City of Mill City Sewer Funds (ARPA)	Budgeted in FY 2022	250,000
		\$ 2,750,000

Table 4
Mill City Sewer Improvements – Project Budget Summary

#	<i>Project Components</i>	Construction Estimate	Construction Contingency 30%	Design, Bid & Project Mgt 10% - 20%	Environ & Labor Stds 5%	Legal, Admin & Permits 6%	Amount
1	Short-Term Maintenance Components	200,000	60,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	300,000
2	WWTF Capacity Improvements	838,000	252,000	168,000	42,000	50,000	1,350,000
3	Land Acquisition (Adjacent sites at RMV))	575,000				10,000	585,000
4	Inflow/Infiltration Analysis & Repairs	330,000	105,000	55,000	15,000	10,000	515,000
	Project Totals	1,943,000	417,000	243,000	67,000	80,000	\$ 2,750,000

B. Project Elements and Timeline

Task 1: Short-term repairs to the existing Mill City WWTF components.

The Task 1 short-term improvements are listed in Table 2. The City has contracted with Keller Associates to prepare a pre-design report and obtain DEQ approval.

Task 2: Wastewater treatment facility improvements to expand capacity.

In November 2021, the City of Mill City contracted with Keller Associates to re-evaluate the capacity expansion questions and coordinate with Oregon DEQ to ensure the proposed short-term improvements will comply with the City's NPDES-WPCF Permit or determine if NPDES-WPCF permit amendments are required.

Task 3: Wastewater Collection System – I & I Study and Repairs. Task 3 includes a city-wide I & I analysis. The engineer will prepare a priority list of recommended repairs to the collection system and solicit bids for I & I repairs. The City will hire contractor(s) to install 10-20 monitoring manholes in the collection system, perform smoke testing and TV inspection of the collection system and complete priority repairs to the collection lines, manholes, cleanouts and/or service laterals.

Table 5
Mill City Sewer Improvements – Project Schedule

#	Activity	Estimated Start Date	Estimated Completion Date
<i>Task 1 – Short Term Improvements to Mill City Wastewater Plant</i>			
1	Select Design Engineer – Keller Associates	November 28, 2021	<i>Completed</i>
2	Final Design and Prepare Bid Specifications	December 1, 2021	April 1, 2022
3	Bid Project & Contract Award / Execution	April 1, 2022	June 15, 2022
4	Construction	July 1, 2022	September 30, 2022
5	Substantial Completion, Acceptance & Final Payment	October 1, 2022	December 31, 2022
<i>Tasks 2 & 3 – WWTF Capacity Improvements & I & I Repairs</i>			
1	Secure Funding	December 1, 2021	April 30, 2022
2	Pre-Design Analysis and Report	January 15, 2022	April 1, 2022
3	DEQ Approval of Pre-Design	April 1, 2022	May 15, 2022
4	Final Engineering & DEQ Approval	April 1, 2022	July 31, 2022
5	Bid Project & Contract Award / Execution	August 1, 2022	September 15, 2022
6	Construction	October 1, 2022	May 31, 2023
7	Substantial Completion, Acceptance & Final Payment	June 1, 2023	June 30, 2023
8	Project Closeout and Reporting	July 1, 2023	August 31, 2023

C. Capital Improvements Planning

The Mill City Sewer Improvement project is reviewed in two planning documents:

North Santiam Sewer Authority Wastewater Master Plan, Keller Associates, September 2021. Copies available at Marion County Community Services Department from Danielle Gonzalez, Economic Development.

Mill City Water Pollution Control Facility – Interim Capacity Technical Memo, Keller Associates, January 27, 2022.