

Walla Walla's public works staff pursuing great things in anonymity

t takes a special breed to get into the public works business.

The tasks include helping to plot the course of a municipality for the next five, 10, 20 or more years, while simultaneously keeping an eye on perpetually urgent day-to-day matters. The challenges include the fact that those daily matters will generate

mountains of stress, with nary a congratulation in sight. But Ki Bealey wouldn't have it any other way – because he loves his job.

And just as importantly, he loves where he does it.

An independent consulting engineer in the state for more than a decade, he headed to the southeastern Washington city of Walla Walla at the request of a former client who called to gauge his interest in taking over as director of public works.

Bealey conceded to needing a map to find the place the first time around, but its charms in the years since he arrived have far outweighed the migraines that helping to run a city can sometimes elicit.

He now oversees a department with 66 full-time employees, an operating, capital, debt service and reserve budget of approximately \$33 million and a responsibility to handle the planning, programming, construction, maintenance and operations of the city's utilities (water, wastewater and storm-

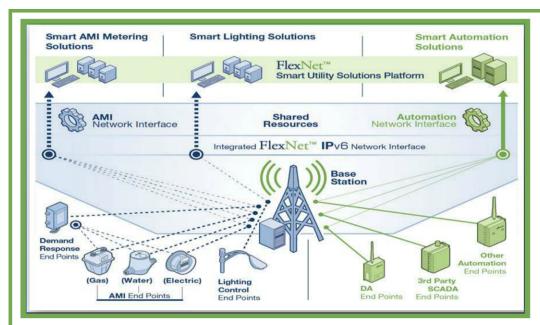
water), solid waste and streets/roads/traffic signals/street lighting.

It's a tough job that takes a reliable and talented team.

"These people that I work with, I'm fortunate to work with them," Bealey said. "They work really hard every day. Stuff happens, for sure, and we don't like it, but we do our best to prevent it and then to get it taken care of when it does happen. It's just one of those kinds of thankless jobs until there's a problem, and then it's a complaint. There really isn't much of an in-between."

The payoff comes in knowing that in 25 years, when people look around Walla







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Walla – or any city that's been studiously managed and planned – they'll know Bealey and his like have been there.

"It really shapes cities," he said. "They're the streets we drive on, we ride our bikes on, we walk on and they connect us to everything else. If you don't have that infrastructure you really don't have much of a city. And you don't realize you've got it until it's gone. I love getting stuff done and I love making the places I live better places."

He's faced a unique challenge in Walla





Walla, a city of nearly 32,000 residents whose population has grown steadily in each of four 10-year increments since it stood at 23,619 for the 1970 U.S. Census. It ticked up 8.5 percent by the time the census was done in 1980, and rose another 3.4 and 12.1 in two subsequent population counts en route to reaching 31,731 by 2010.

It was incorporated as a city in 1862, and city leadership over the years has been particularly effective in dealing with infrastructure issues like drinking water treatment and wastewater processing. The wastewater facility is a full-reclamation plant, in fact, which in Walla Walla's case means that the effluent generated at the plant during summer months is sent to irrigators for use.

But the track record for innovation isn't so good on the city's water lines or roads.

"The infrastructure on the front end and





the back is really quite impressive," Bealey said. "It's in between that it's pretty darn rotten. A lot of failing water lines and failing sewer lines and failing streets."

To combat those issues, the city kick-started an initiative in 2010 – the Infrastructure Repair and Replacement Program (IRRP) – to ramp up water and sewer rates to help tackle the most immediate issues. Those funds, which will ultimately yield \$4 million to \$4.5 million per year, are the spur for much of the existing renewal work being done within the network of streets, water

and sewers.

Feedback from city residents in 2011 reflected a desire to make streets a priority, so Bealey and his staff have gone about constructing a "prioritization matrix" that factors in road condition, daily traffic rates and other infrastructure elements while coming up with a top 25 list of projects to handle.

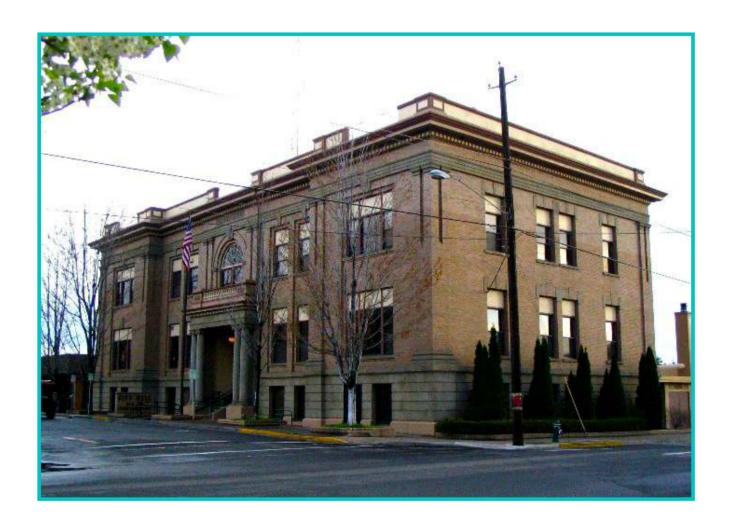
The matrix and the full-fledged monetary benefit from the IRRP should combine in 2016 to allow the city to begin handling issues on a proactive, rather than reactive, basis.

"We're really trying to get ourselves prepared for that," Bealey said.

A dedicated website - GoWallaWalla.us has been established to keep residents updated on past and current public works projects, and the latter list includes this year's planned resurfacing of Rose Street from Thirteenth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, upgrading sidewalk ramps at intersections and making water and stormwater utility improvements.

Sidewalks will be also constructed on the south side of Rose Street where none now exist within the stretch and between the Blue Mountain Mall and Jade Street.

"Thus far, we have just kind of been doing the best we can to prioritize those projects," Bealey said. "Once we have (the matrix and the full IRRP funding), we'll really be able to prioritize the projects in a very quantifiable approach."





But lest anyone think Walla Walla is playing catch-up in all areas, it's certainly not.

The city has long taken a progressive approach to sustainability, which is best illustrated by the aforementioned full-reclamation wastewater treatment process – alongside a surface water system that pulls from a watershed source about 14 miles away and brings the water down through a pipeline whose change in elevation is enough to run a hydropower generation unit at the bottom end.

AT A GLANCE

WHO:

City of Walla Walla

WHAT:

Municipality of 31,731 residents – as of the 2010 census – that's also the seat of Walla Walla County and was recognized as the "Friendliest Small Town in the United States" by USA Today in 2011

WHERE:

Southeastern Washington, 13 miles north of the Oregon state line; about 240 miles northeast of Portland, Ore., and 260 miles southeast of Seattle

WEBSITE:

www.WallaWallaWa.gov

Not to mention, Walla Walla is also moving toward more LED street lighting, pursuit of non-certified LEED buildings in appropriate renovation and new construction projects and slowing stormwater runoff on roadways.

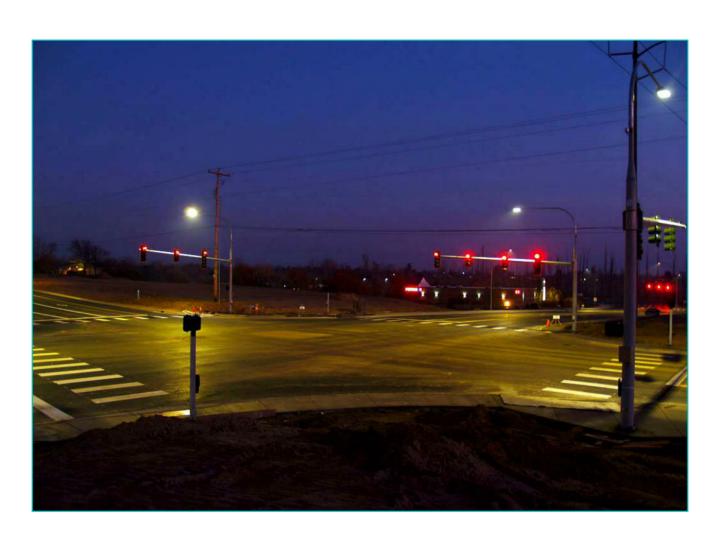
"That was just an amazing thing that they did, probably 25 or 30 years ago," Bealey said.

"That was an excellent thing to do. The forefathers of my predecessors really did

some thinking about sustainability in this town. It does seem like it's engrained into the DNA around here."

Meanwhile, looking ahead, he and his colleagues will be doing just that... looking ahead.

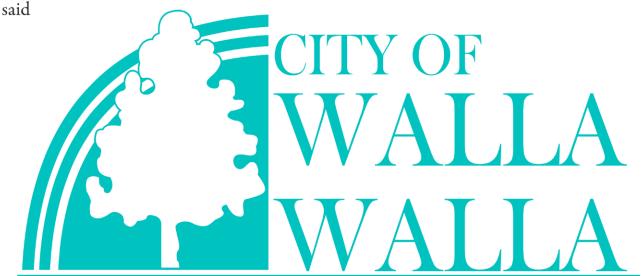
They are putting a lot of energy toward comprehensive master planning – where much has been accomplished already for the city's water, wastewater and stormwater systems – as well as for a city-owned landfill.





The work will yield strategic plans for utilities, so city leaders have a clear path into the future and can see where Walla Walla is headed.

"I think they are crucial documents to help with the communication, the prioritization, funding, and ultimately the conversation to help us serve the public as best as we can," Bealey



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