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Capital Facilities

Section 7.1 -Introduction

Purpose

The Growth Management Act requires that a Capital Facilities Element be prepared which addresses capital facility needs in the City and Urban Growth Area (UGA). This Capital Facilities Element was developed to be consistent with the County Wide Planning Policies and integrated with all other plan elements to ensure consistency throughout the Comprehensive Plan.

The Capital Facility Chapter establishes policies to guide the development of the City's capital investment program in support of the City's vision for the future. The policies are designed to guide the actions of public agencies, such as the City, as well as private decisions related to individual developments. It assures that adequate public facilities are provided to support anticipated growth.

The Capital Facility Chapter accomplishes long term planning goals by:

- Providing a clear definition of the role and purpose of the City's capital investment program.
- Assuring that capital facility investments are prioritized to support growth in the locations targeted in the Land Use Plan.
- Identifying service standards for capital facilities which meet community expecta-

- tions for municipal service delivery, and Requiring that adequate long-term financial capacity exists to provide capital facilities needed to support expected growth while maintaining adopted service standards.

The Capital Facilities Element prioritizes capital improvements for the first planning period, the next five years, and the second planning period, from 6 to 20 years. Long-range financial planning enables the City to schedule projects so that the steps in development logically follow one another based on relative urgency, economic desirability, and community benefit. The identification of adequate funding sources results in the prioritization of needs and allows tradeoffs between projects to be evaluated explicitly. The Capital Facilities Element will guide decision-making to achieve the community goals as defined in the Comprehensive Plan.

A critical concept on which the success of the Comprehensive Plan hinges is that of "plan level concurrency." Simply put, this term means that the City has the financial capability to construct adequate facilities at the time they are required in support of growth anticipated by the adopted Land Use Plan through the planning period. Demonstration of "plan-level concurrency" does not require that the details or timing of every capital project be identified in advance. Rather, it calls for general comparison of anticipated capital improvements to be made against reasonably expected revenues to make sure that they are in balance. New financial mechanisms required to generate needed revenues should be

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identified, though they might be instituted only when the financial need arises.

The City must monitor whether “plan-level concurrency” is being maintained by reassessing its long range capital needs and expected revenues. Should they become out of balance, the City must either identify additional revenues for capital projects, reassess the Land Use Plan to either temporarily or permanently reduce the need for capital facilities, or modify service standards.

With the exception of transportation concurrency assessment, concurrency determination shall not be required at the project level. The standards used to determine adequate public facilities as defined by the Moses Lake Municipal Code and Community Street and Utility Standards will be applied during project review to all projects to insure compliance with state and federal health and safety regulations. However, transportation concurrency shall be evaluated on a project basis with threshold exemptions allowed. A Transportation Concurrency Ordinance shall be contained within the development regulations update following adoption of this plan. Plan level concurrency will be assessed in conjunction with Comprehensive Plan updates.

The State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires that the Capital Facilities Chapter include the following:

- An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing their locations and capacities.
- A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities.
- Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities.
- At least a six-year plan for financing such capital facilities within projected funding capacities that clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes, and
- A requirement to reassess the Land Use Element if the funding falls short of meeting

capital facilities needs, and to ensure consistency between the Land Use Element and the Capital Facilities Element and associated Finance Plan. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the Capital Facilities Element.

The Capital Facilities Element documents all capital projects needed to accommodate projected growth. The Finance Plan identifies the sources and level of financial commitment and revenues necessary to meet the concurrency requirements of the GMA. Concurrency means that adequate public facilities are available at the time of development or within a reasonable time following development.

The capital facilities covered in this element are as follows:

- Parks and Recreation Facilities
- Municipal Facilities
- Police Services
- Fire Services
- Transportation Facilities
- Wastewater Facilities
- Water Facilities
- Library Facilities
- Schools

Analysis of Existing Facilities

Data collection involved collection and analysis of existing reports, records, and documents with some field verification and data collection. For some facilities, a significant amount of data collection, analysis and capital improvement planning was done within other elements of the Comprehensive Plan such as the Transportation and Utilities Elements as well as other documents. In these cases, the facility descriptions are brief and the reader should consult the documents listed at the conclusion of this chapter for more detailed information.

Development of Level of Service (LOS) Standards

The development of standards for public infrastructure is an important step in the capital facilities analysis. Service standards represent a yardstick against which to measure the performance of a particular type of capital facility as well as the level of investment which must be made to maintain the standards. Service standards may be defined by state law, recommended by national professional associations, or locally defined based on community preferences.

Analysis of Future Facility Needs

LOS standards are applied to the collected inventory data to determine infrastructure deficiencies or surpluses. Under GMA, any deficiencies must be corrected through a combination of existing financing, project phasing, or through adjustments to revenue, land use designations, and/or level of service standards. Analyses to identify future deficiencies were performed using the population projections based on the 3% growth rate identified within the Land Use Chapter.

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Section 7.2 - Goals and Policies

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The following goals and policies developed for the Comprehensive Plan apply to all capital facilities:

GENERAL CAPITAL FACILITIES GOAL AND POLICIES

GOAL 1: PROVIDE PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN A MANNER THAT PROTECTS INVESTMENT IN EXISTING FACILITIES, MAXIMIZES THE USE OF EXISTING FACILITIES, EXPANDS FACILITIES IN A COST-EFFICIENT MANNER, AND PROMOTES ORDERLY URBAN GROWTH.

POLICIES

- 1.1 Construct municipal facilities to correct existing deficiencies, to replace worn out or obsolete facilities, and to accommodate planned growth.
- 1.2 Require the provision of essential public facilities and services that meet adopted LOS standards concurrent with development.
- 1.3 Require future development to bear a fair share of capital facility improvement costs (except where precluded by agreement) concurrent with development in order to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS standards for essential capital facilities.
- 1.4 Use a mitigation-based fee system for each affected City function as determined in the

- 1.5 State Environmental Policy Act evaluation of individual development applications. Consider the use of funding mechanisms including but not limited to grants, loans, and impact fees from developer's contribution to capital facilities.
- 1.6 Set aside City funds for the City's share of improvements required by growth to achieve the adopted level of service for essential capital facilities. Apply for grants whenever feasible to finance capital facilities.
- 1.7 In order to direct and encourage infill into the city's vacant residential areas, the city should participate in the cost to construct a lift station in areas where it appears that private sector investment is unlikely to occur due to this. Maximum residential densities should be encouraged in areas benefitting from the lift station. The City shall collect reimbursement fees.
- 1.8 Manage City debt in a way that ensures effective use for capital facilities while preserving at least part of non-voted general obligation debt for emergencies.
- 1.9 Use bonded indebtedness as a funding alternative when there is a general long-term benefit to the respective enterprise fund.

CAPITAL FACILITY INVESTMENT POLICIES

GOAL 2: FUNCTIONAL PLANS FOR CITY-OPERATED CAPITAL FACILITIES, SUCH AS THE COMPREHENSIVE WATER SYSTEM PLAN, PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, AND THE SEWER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN, ETC., SHALL GUIDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL PRIORITIES AND INVESTMENT DECISIONS WITHIN EACH FUNCTIONAL AREA.

POLICIES

- 1.10 To the maximum extent that fiscal considerations permit, the City should consider development and regular update of functional area plans for the following functional areas:
 - A. Fire Protection
 - B. Police Protection
 - C. Water System
 - D. Sewer System
 - E. Parks, Recreation, and Open Space
 - F. Transportation
 - G. General Government Facilities
- 1.11 Functional area plans shall be developed or amended as necessary to ensure consistency generally with the adopted Comprehensive Plan and specifically with its planning assumptions, growth projections, service area, and annexation policies.
- 1.12 The City shall consider impact fees as a funding mechanism to pay for capital facility improvements. Any imposition of impact fees on new development by the City shall adhere to the following guidelines:
 - A. Fees shall be imposed only for system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development.
 - B. Fees shall not exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development.
 - C. Impact fee revenues must be balanced with other public revenue sources in order to finance system improvements which serve new development within a six-year period
 - D. Proceeds shall be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development.
 - E. Proceeds shall not be used to correct any existing capital facility deficiencies.

- 1.13 When adopting any impact fee ordinance, the City shall consider exempting from payment of impact fees certain land uses which have broad public purpose (i.e. low income housing).

**CAPITAL FACILITY FINANCIAL PLAN
POLICIES**

GOAL 3 : THE CITY SHALL PROVIDE ESSENTIAL PUBLIC SERVICES CONSISTENT WITH THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE COMMUNITY AS EXPRESSED IN THE CITY'S DECLARED LOS.

POLICIES

- 1.14 Capital facility service standards shall be established for the following types of facilities, in order to determine long-term facility and funding requirements, as follows:
 - Water system: As described in Policy UE 30 of the Utilities Chapter.
 - Sewer system: As described in Policy UE 34 of the Utilities Chapter.
 - Transportation facilities: As described in Policy 5.5 of the Transportation Chapter.
 - Parks and Recreation facilities: Core Community Park System: 6.25 acres per 1,000 population.
 - Fire Protection: The average response time shall be five minutes. Staff levels shall be maintained at an adequate level to maintain average response times.
 - Police Services: Police services are guided by the objective of providing 1.53 commissioned officers per 1,000 population and an average five minute

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- response time to high priority calls.
- 1.15 A long term Financial Plan shall be maintained which demonstrates “plan-level” concurrency. Plan level concurrency shall mean the demonstrated financial capacity to provide adequate capital facilities in support of the adopted Land Use Plan, 20-year growth targets, and facility service standards. The Financial Plan is incorporated into this section and represents the City’s Capital Facility Plan.
 - 1.16 To the extent that the City has an adopted Comprehensive Plan Capital Facility Plan which demonstrates “plan level” concurrency, concurrency determinations shall not be required at the project level. This policy does not apply to transportation concurrency assessments whose requirements are defined in the Transportation Chapter, Policies 5.1 through 5.8.
 - 1.17 The Capital Facility Plan (CFP) shall be reassessed at least biennially to confirm that long-term financial capacity exists to provide adequate capital facilities and to ensure consistency between the CFP and the Land Use plan. In the event that financial capacity to provide necessary capital facilities for all or part of the City is found to be insufficient, the City shall take one or more of the following actions:
 - A. Reassess the Land Use Plan to adjust the capacity for growth.
 - B. Institute mechanisms for phasing or deferring growth, and /or
 - C. Reassess service standards for capital facilities.
 - 1.18 The City’s six year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) shall serve as the short-term budgetary process for implementing the long-term CFP. Project priorities, funding allocations, and financing strategies incorporated in the CIP shall be consistent with the long-term CFP.

Grant County County-Wide Planning Policies

The Grant County County-Wide Planning Policies are a written policy statement that provides a framework for the development of City and County comprehensive plans. This framework is to ensure that City and County comprehensive plans are consistent, as required by GMA. Grant County’s County-Wide Planning Policies pertaining to capital facilities are as follows:

Policy 8 An Analysis of the Fiscal Impact

- I. Fiscal Impact
 - A. In order to ensure that our county-wide policies and future individual growth plans and capital facilities funding programs adequately address cumulative potential impacts on the revenues of local government, a joint fiscal impact study should be conducted, focusing on:
 - 1. Capital facility debt financing capabilities and burdens of the individual local governments, and the options and potential for sharing debt capacity and responsibility for capital facility financing among and between local governments, special purpose districts, and the private sector.
 - 2. The structure of revenues that operate local government and the potential for new revenues or an alternate system of distributing existing funds.
- II. Impact Fees
 - A. Each jurisdiction is encouraged to adopt fair and reasonable impact fee ordinances to ensure that new growth pays its fair share of the cost of capital facilities, such as transportation improvements, parks, and schools.

Section 7.3 - Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Open Space

This section is primarily based on the City of Moses Lake’s 2009 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan. The City Council adopted the plan on February 23, 2010.

This section contains goals and policies, inventories of existing parks, recreation facilities, natural areas, gardens, and open space; desired levels of service for several categories of parks and a sports complex; future needs for parks, recreation facilities, and open space; and recommendations for achieving those future needs.

The following Comprehensive Plan provisions pertain to this section: Parks and Recreation Facilities section of the Finance Plan (located at the end of this chapter); Goal 11 and Policies of the Land Use Element, Section 3.2; Public Facilities Future Land Use Designation, Section 3.3; and Open Space and Environment section, Section 3.6.

Goals and Policies

GOAL 1: THE CITY WILL ADOPT ANY NEW GOALS AND POLICIES ESTABLISHED IN A REVISED PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE PLAN TO BE CONSISTENT WITH RCW 36.70A.070 AND AS AN ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

POLICIES

- 1.1 The City will regularly update and maintain a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan for park and recreation facilities and programs. The plan will be based on community needs and public participation.

GOAL 2: THE CITY WILL PROVIDE AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF PARKS, RECREATION FACILITIES, TRAILS, GREENBELTS, AND OPEN SPACE AS COMMUNITY ASSETS, BOTH IN FORM AND FUNCTION.

POLICIES

- 2.1 The City will develop a process for dedication of land or fee payment to acquire park land on a periodic basis to ensure that existing and future park needs will be met.
- 2.2 The City will acquire land and resources within the city and the unincorporated UGA as necessary to provide high quality, convenient park, recreation, and open space facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development.

GOAL 3: THE CITY’S STRATEGY FOR INVESTING IN NEW OR ENHANCED PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES WILL BE BASED ON DIVERSIFYING RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS AND VISITORS, BETTER UTILIZING WATERFRONT AND NATURAL OPEN SPACE ASSETS, INTEGRATING THE PARK AND TRAIL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT CITY BEAUTIFICATION EFFORTS, AND RESPONDING TO COMMUNITY NEEDS ACCORDING TO ESTABLISHED STANDARDS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES.

POLICIES

- 3.1 The City will support the creation of water-oriented development and cultural and recreational facilities designed to enhance and diversify Moses Lake’s recreational opportunities and attract tourism.

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3.2 The City will work with other government jurisdictions, private organizations, developers, and individuals to create, operate, and maintain new or enhanced park and recreation facilities.

GOAL 4: PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES WILL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION AND PARKS ASSOCIATION AS ADJUSTED FOR THE COMMUNITY'S CHARACTERISTICS, USE PATTERNS, AND ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES.

POLICIES

- 4.1 In order to offset the initial costs of increased demand for parks and recreation facilities, methodologies should be established which standardize the impact to public facilities and equitably distribute the cost of facilities to all users at the time of development.
- 4.2 In order to equitably share park facilities costs among all who benefit, inter-jurisdictional agreements shall be encouraged which assess proportional contributions for residential development within the unincorporated UGA.

GOAL 5: INCORPORATE UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES INTO THE PARK SYSTEM TO PROTECT THREATENED SPECIES, PRESERVE HABITAT, AND RETAIN MIGRATION CORRIDORS THAT ARE UNIQUE AND IMPORTANT TO LOCAL WILDLIFE.

POLICIES

5.1 Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat, including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors, within or adjacent to natural

areas, open spaces, and the developed urban areas.

- 5.2 Preserve especially sensitive habitat sites that support threatened species and urban wildlife habitat, such as the shoreline areas in Lewis, Parker, and Pelican Horns, and on Crest, Gailey's, Goat, and Marsh Islands.
- 5.3 Preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts, and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect Moses Lake's resource heritage, such as Crab Creek.
- 5.4 Provide public access to environmentally sensitive areas and sites that are especially unique to the Moses Lake area, such as Three Ponds.

GOAL 6: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED PARK SYSTEM THAT PRESERVES AND ENHANCES SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND FEATURES.

POLICIES

- 6.1 Define and conserve a system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses within the Moses Lake developing area.
- 6.2 Increase natural area and open space linkages within the developed area, particularly along the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, & Pacific Railroad corridor (currently owned by Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, which leases to Columbia Basin Railroad).
- 6.3 Preserve environmentally sensitive areas as natural area linkages and urban separators,

particularly along the shorelines that define Parker and Pelican Horns.

- 6.4 Preserve unique environmental features or areas in future land developments, and increase public use and access. Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set aside unique features or areas as publicly-accessible resources - particularly within the Cascade Valley.

GOAL 7: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED PARK SYSTEM THAT PRESERVES SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL OPPORTUNITY AREAS AND FEATURES.

POLICIES

- 7.1 Identify, preserve, and enhance Moses Lake’s multi-cultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, buildings, artworks, views, and monuments within the downtown and historical districts and park sites.
- 7.2 Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience - such as Larson Air Force Base and Mon-road Railroad.
- 7.3 Work with the Moses Lake Columbia Basin Allied Arts and other cultural groups to incorporate community activities into the park and recreational program.
- 7.4 Incorporate interesting manmade environments, structures, activities, and areas into the park system to preserve these features and provide a balanced park, recreation, and open space experience - such as Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul, & Pacific Railroad improvement (currently owned by Burlington Northern Santa Fe

Railroad which leases to Columbia Basin Railroad).

- 7.5 Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.

GOAL 8: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY SYSTEM OF MULTI-PURPOSE PARK TRAILS AND CORRIDORS THAT ACCESS SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES, PUBLIC FACILITIES, AND DEVELOPED LOCAL NEIGHBORHOODS AND BUSINESS DISTRICTS.

POLICIES

- 8.1 Create a comprehensive system of multi-purpose off-road trails using alignments through WDFW, BLM, DNR, and WSDOT land holdings as well as cooperating private property owners where appropriate.
- 8.2 Create a comprehensive system of on-road bicycle routes for commuter, recreational, and touring enthusiasts using scenic, collector, and local road rights-of-way and alignments through and around Moses Lake.
- 8.3 Link residential neighborhoods to community facilities like McCosh Park and Paul Lauzier Athletic Fields, among others.
- 8.4 Work with WSDOT, Grant County, Washington State Park & Recreation Commission, and other appropriate parties to link and extend trails around the south end of Moses Lake and through the Sand Dunes and Potholes Reservoir.
- 8.5 Link trails with elementary and middle schools, downtown business districts, as well as other commercial and retail activity centers

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- within the Moses Lake urban growth area.
- 8.6 Extend trails through natural area corridors like Crab Creek that will provide a high quality, diverse sampling of area environmental resources.
- 8.7 Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.
- 8.8 Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other community facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.
- 8.9 Install telephones, emergency call boxes, or other means by which trail users can summon fire, emergency aid, police, and other safety and security personnel should the need arise.
- 8.10 Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to maintain and access by maintenance, security, and other appropriate personnel, equipment, and vehicles.
- 9.2 Develop a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-power boating activities, especially on the Moses Lake, Lewis Horn, Parker Horn, and Pelican Horn shorelines and islands.
- 9.3 Develop athletic facilities that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.
- 9.4 Concentrate on field and court activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, tennis, and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participants.
- 9.5 Develop, where appropriate, a select number of facilities that provide the highest competitive playing standard, possibly in conjunction with the Moses Lake School District, local church and private school organizations, and other public and private agencies.
- 9.6 Develop multiple-use indoor community centers that provide arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, eating, and health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens, and seniors on a year-round basis.
- 9.7 Maintain and expand multiple-use, indoor recreational centers that provide aquatic, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and community interests on a year-round basis.
- 9.8 Support the continued development and diversification by the Moses Lake School District, Big Bend Community College, and other organizations for special meeting, assembly, eating, health, and other community facilities that provide general support to school

GOAL 9: DEVELOP A HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED RECREATION SYSTEM THAT PROVIDES FOR ALL AGE AND INTEREST GROUPS.

POLICIES

- 9.1 Cooperate with Grant County, WSDOT, WDFW, and other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, and other related recreational activities and pursuits.

age populations and the community-at-large at elementary, middle, and high schools within the Moses Lake urban growth area.

- 9.9 Develop and operate special indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities that enhance and expand music, dance, drama, and other audience and participatory opportunities for the community-at-large.

GOAL 10: DEVELOP HIGH QUALITY SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES THAT MEET THE INTERESTS OF ALL SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

POLICIES

- 10.1 Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), develop and operate specialized and special interest recreational facilities like golf courses, swimming pools and aquatic centers, ice arenas, convention and theater facilities, and marinas for these interests in the general population.
- 10.2 Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine and provide for special activities like golf, water parks and marinas, and camping on a regional basis.
- 10.3 Explore the possibility of creating a park with an off-leash area for dogs. Issues such as dealing with dog waste, containment of dogs, and the appropriate level of maintenance for this type of park would need to be addressed.

GOAL 11: DEVELOP HIGH QUALITY RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES THAT MEET ALL COMMUNITY GROUP NEEDS.

POLICIES

- 11.1 Support arts and crafts, classroom instruction in music and dance, physical conditioning and health care, meeting facilities, daycare, latch key, and other program activities for all cultural, age, physical and mental capability, and income groups in the community.
- 11.2 Support soccer, baseball, softball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and other instruction and participatory programs for all age, skill level, and income groups in the community.
- 11.3 Assist historical and cultural societies to develop and display artifacts, reports, and exhibits; and conduct lectures, classes, and other programs that document and develop awareness of Moses Lake’s heritage.

GOAL 12: DEVELOP HIGH QUALITY, DIVERSIFIED CULTURAL ARTS FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT INCREASE COMMUNITY AWARENESS, ATTENDANCE, AND PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES.

POLICIES

- 12.1 Support successful collaborations between the Columbia Basin Allied Arts, Moses Lake Chamber of Commerce, business community, service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.
- 12.2 Develop strategies that will support and assist local artists and art organizations. Where appropriate, support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within

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the Moses Lake urban growth area.

- 12.3 Acquire public artworks including paintings, sculptures, exhibits, and other media for indoor and outdoor display to expand resident access and to appropriately furnish public places.

GOAL 13: DESIGN AND DEVELOP FACILITIES THAT ARE ACCESSIBLE, SAFE, AND EASY TO MAINTAIN, WITH LIFE CYCLE FEATURES THAT ACCOUNT FOR LONG-TERM COSTS AND BENEFITS.

POLICIES

- 13.1 Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.
- 13.2 Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income, and activity interests.
- 13.3 Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.
- 13.4 Where appropriate, use low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.
- 13.5 Implement the provisions and requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and

other design and development standards that will improve park facility safety and security features for park users, department personnel, and the public-at-large.

- 13.6 Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that will provide proper training and awareness for department personnel.
- 13.7 Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that will protect user groups, department personnel, and the general public-at-large.
- 13.8 Where appropriate, use adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that will increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

GOAL 14: CREATE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT METHODS OF ACQUIRING, DEVELOPING, OPERATING, AND MAINTAINING FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS THAT ACCURATELY DISTRIBUTE COSTS AND BENEFITS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERESTS.

POLICIES

- 14.1 Investigate innovative, available methods, such as growth impact fees, land set-aside or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances, and inter-local agreements, for land acquisition, and facility financing, development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.
- 14.2 Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as Grant County, the Moses Lake School District, regional, state,

federal, and other public and private agencies, including for-profit concessionaires, where feasible and desirable.

- 14.3 Create a comprehensive, balanced park, recreation, and open space system that integrates Moses Lake facilities and services with resources available from Grant County, Moses Lake School District, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that will best serve and provide for resident area interests.
- 14.4 Cooperate with Grant County, Moses Lake School District, and other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent resident area interests through joint planning and development efforts.
- 14.5 Define existing and proposed land and facility levels-of-service that differentiate requirements due to population growth impacts versus improved facility standards, neighborhood versus community nexus of benefit, city versus the combination of city, county, school, and other provider agency efforts in order to effectively plan and program park, recreation, and open space needs within the urban growth area boundary.
- 14.6 Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities to accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests, including the application of growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level-of-service standards.
- 14.7 Develop and operate lifetime recreational programs that serve the broadest needs of the population, recovering program and operating costs with a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations,

scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.

- 14.8 Where appropriate, provide recreational programs like golf and archery ranges for those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts, or other means and methods.

GOAL 15: DEVELOP, STAFF, TRAIN, AND SUPPORT A PROFESSIONAL PARKS, RECREATION, AND ARTS STAFF THAT EFFECTIVELY SERVES THE COMMUNITY IN THE REALIZATION OF THE ABOVE-LISTED GOALS AND POLICIES.

POLICIES

- 15.1 Employ a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and citywide goals.
- 15.2 Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.
- 15.3 Where appropriate, provide staff with education, training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency, and pride.

Existing Conditions

City Portion of UGA

Parks and Recreation Department and Engineering Staff

The City of Moses Lake’s parks and recreation activities, operations, maintenance, and programming are administered by the Parks and Recreation Department. The Department is under the direction

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of the City Manager who coordinates with the Moses Lake City Council. Also, the department is guided by the Parks and Recreation and Tourism Commissions which advise the City Council on related policy and planning matters. The department also coordinates with other departments for support, such as the Finance Department for budgeting, the Municipal Services Department for engineering and public works services, and the Community Development Department for planning.

The Park and Recreation Department is responsible for planning, developing, and maintaining parks and recreation facilities, trails and routes, and open space areas; developing and administering recreational and tourism programs; providing tree/brush chipping service to reduce waste; and operating the Moses Lake Museum and Art Center, including the Adam East Collection and special exhibits. The museum is located at 401 S. Balsam Street and is open 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Existing City-Owned Parks and Recreation Facilities, Natural Areas, Gardens, Open Space, and Activity Trails

The City operates 22 parks and 9 recreation facilities that are located throughout the city. There are a total of 194 developed and 187 undeveloped park acres. These include traditional parks of all sizes and facilities for various sports, as well as specialized facilities such as a water park, museum, campground, community gardens, amphitheater, and Japanese Garden See Table CF-1, CF-2, CF-3, and Figure CF-1.

There are no city-owned lands designated for open space, although undeveloped park acres, other city-owned lands that are undeveloped, and natural areas may be considered open space.

The city maintains a system of sidewalks, bikeways, and multi-use paths. See the non-motorized system components portion of the Transportation Element, Section 6-3 of the Comprehensive Plan, and Figure TE-3 for a description of these existing facilities.

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Table CF-1 City-Owned Parks		
PARK BY TYPE	ACRES DEVELOPED	ACRES UNDEVELOPED
<i>Mini</i>		
Carl T Ahlers Park	0.5	
Gillette Park	1.0	
Juniper Park	0.5	
Carpenter Park	1.5	
Hayden Park	0.5	
Peninsula Park	1.0	
Power Point Park	2.65	
Vista Park	2.65	
Barrington Point Park		0.5
Total Area Mini Parks	10.3	0.5
<i>Neighborhood</i>		
Knolls Vista Park	4.0	
Lakeview Park	5.0	
Montlake Park	5.0	5.0
Civic Center Park	9.0	
Harrison K. Dano Park	4.75	
Yonezawa Park	5.0	
Basin Homes Park		10.0
Crossroads Park		3.65
Golden Gate Park		9.0
Laguna Park		7.08
Longview Park		5.0
Vista II Park		5.0
Total Area Neighborhood Parks	32.75	44.73
<i>Community</i>		
Cascade Park including campground	30.0	
Lower Peninsula	3.0	19.0
McCosh Park tennis courts, Surf 'n Slide Water Park, basketball court, and Centennial Amphitheater	22.0	
Larson Playfield (19.7 ac ballfields, 1.6 ac picnic area)	21.3	
Paul Lauzier Athletic Complex (ballfields)	34.0	
Total Area Community Parks	110.3	19.0
<i>Regional</i>		
Blue Heron Park	23.0	55.0
Adjacent to Municipal Airport/City Operations Complex		67.6
Total Area Regional Parks	23.0	122.6
<i>Linear</i>		
Neppel Landing	2.5	
Marina Park	0.5	
Total Area Linear Parks	3.0	
Total Park Acres	179.35	186.83

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Table CF-2 City-Owned Recreation Facilities	
	ACRES
Skate Park	0.5
Larson Recreation Center, Batting Cages, Skating Rink, Remote Control Track, LOFT (Learning Opportunities for Today), and BMX Park	7.5
TLC (The Learning Center) Multi-Purpose Classroom	1.0
Sinkius Square: Stage, Fountain, and Restroom	0.5
Community Gardens	1.0
Three Ponds Japanese Peace Garden	4.0
Museum & Art Center	--
Total Acres of Recreation Facilities	14.5
Core Developed Park System Including Recreation Facilities	193.85

Table CF-3 Natural Areas Inventory	
	ACRES
Three Ponds Natural Area and Wetlands	12.00
John Calbom Park on Crest Island	5.00
Total Acres	17.00

In 2001, the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) was awarded funding from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to develop a Healthy Communities program aimed at the promotion of nutrition and physical activity for the prevention of chronic disease and obesity. Moses

Lake was selected as the ideal community for the pilot project because of its diversity, rural setting, active community groups currently working on the issues, and strong community leadership. This project represented an opportunity to build a model community that other cities and towns in Washington

could replicate. The local Healthy Communities program consisted of three projects, one of which was to assess the community and its trail/path system. A local Trails Planning Team was formed in 2002, and continues to be active. The Trails Planning Team drafted an Activity Trail Master Plan, which was adopted by City Council in 2005. The purpose of the plan is to provide an integrated system of activity trails within and outside the UGA. The activity trails are a system of bike lanes, multi-use paths, sidewalks, sharrows, and any other routes designated by the City of Moses Lake with appropriate signing and informational route markers.

Other Facilities

The Moses Lake School District has 197 acres of school grounds and 10 acres at the Columbia Basin Secondary School. South Campus Athletic Club and Moses Lake Athletic Club provide member services. Hylander Greens is a 9-hole public golf course and driving range. The Boys and Girls Clubs of the Columbia Basin engages youth in diverse activities with adults, peers, and family members. There are two local facilities: The Larson Clubhouse at 4306 Arnold Drive NE, and the Downtown Clubhouse at 410 W. Third Avenue. A new facility is currently under construction at 425 Paxson Drive, on the grounds of Park Orchard Elementary School. Columbia Basin Youth Dynamics is a Christian organization which operates “The Bridge” youth center for high school-aged students on an open door basis. The center is located at 106 E. Third Avenue and includes a kitchen/dining area, a basketball court, stage area including a large screen and projector, table games, and video game area.

Unincorporated Portion of UGA

The Links at Moses Pointe’s 18-hole golf course and the Moses Lake Golf and Country Club are within the western portion of the unincorporated UGA. Both are private golf courses.

Grant County operates the Grant County Fairgrounds. The fairgrounds provide both indoor and

outdoor arenas with seating, a covered pavilion, and facilities for outdoor events and equestrian activities. The fairgrounds has recently completed a major renovation to modernize its facilities.

Big Bend Community College has athletic fields and indoor facilities available for public use.

Cascade Marina, located at 8138 Scott Road NE, has a boat launch, dock, boat storage, fuel, and other services.

No other formal parks or recreation facilities lie within the unincorporated UGA. However, several residential subdivisions contain several parcels designated as common areas or community parks. These parcels are restricted to the associated property owners and have no formal designation for park or recreation use.

Adjacent to UGA

The Moses Lake Irrigation and Rehabilitation District operates Connelly Park that includes a boat launch, restrooms, picnic area, and playground. The park is located between SR 17 and McConihe Road NE.

Level of Service

The Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan, prepared in 2009 and adopted by the City Council on February 23, 2010, includes 2010 existing and 2020 proposed level-of-service standards (ELOS/ PLOS) for parks and recreation facilities and open space. The standards are intended to provide a desirable level of service of parks and recreation facilities and open space as demand increases. Since there are no public park facilities within the UGA, the City must plan for park facilities for the underserved population as the UGA is annexed. As a result, the analysis considers both City and UGA population projections and park needs.

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In addition to the need to consider the total acres of park land, the 2009 Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan also points out the need to consider the location of the park in relation to the population served by that park.

The 2009 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan only addresses the time period up to 2020.

National Recreation and Park Association Standards

The core park system PLOS is based on National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards of 10.5 acres per 1,000 population. The NRPA

planning guidelines provide ranges for desirable size, location, and amount of developed park lands, since each community varies in its inventory, relationship to other jurisdictions which provide parks and recreation facilities, and local needs.

City of Moses Lake PLOS Standard for Parks

Table CF-4 contains the proposed level-of-service standard for the Moses Lake core park system, park location and size criteria for the three categories of parks in the core park system, and NRPA planning guidelines (level-of-service ranges) for those three categories of parks.

Table CF-4 Proposed Level of Service Standard for Core Park System, Location and Size Criteria, and NRPA Planning Guidelines					
Core Park System PLOS: 10.5 Acres/1000 Population					
Category	General Description	Location Criteria	Size Criteria	NRPA Planning Guidelines	Proposed Level of Service
Mini Park	Used to address limited, isolated, or unique recreational needs	1/4 mile radius in residential setting	Between 2500 sq. ft. and one acre	.25-50 acres/1000 population	0.22 ac/1000 population
Neighborhood Park	Remains the basic unit of the park system and serves as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal active and passive recreation.	½ mile radius and uninterrupted by non-residential streets or other physical barriers	5 acres minimum size; 5-10 acres optimal	1-2 acres/1000 population	1.45 ac/1000 population
Community Park	Serves a broader purpose than a neighborhood park. Focus is on meeting community-based needs as well as preserving unique landscapes and open spaces	Determined by the quality and suitability of the site. Usually serves two or more neighborhoods and 1 to 3 mile distance.	As needed to accommodate desired uses. Usually between 30 to 50 acres.	5-8 acres/1000 population	4 ac/1000 population

Existing Deficiencies and Mitigation

The Moses Lake core park system compared to the low end of the NRPA planning guidelines indicates that the City essentially provides park lands within the NRPA range and identifies no current deficiencies in mini, neighborhood, or community park area within the City limits. See Table CF-5, 6, 7, and 8. However, total park area need is not met in developed acres, so undeveloped park acres will need to be converted to parks as the population grows. In addition, there are current deficiencies within the UGA. Furthermore, many neighborhoods do not have neighborhood or mini parks. These

parks are meant to be within walking distance of the population they serve. The adequate service areas of the community parks do not relieve the need for appropriate coverage by neighborhood and mini parks. Figures CF-1A and CF-1C clearly identify sizeable community deficiencies in neighborhood and mini-park coverage, but Figure CF-1B shows adequate community park coverage. The current five-year capital improvements program will address some of the existing park and recreation facility deficiencies listed in Table CF-7. See Table CF-9 for the capital improvement program.

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Table CF-5: Park Lands Inventory						
	Mini Park Acres	Neighborhood Park Acres	Community Park Acres	Total Core Park Acres	Facilities, Regional & Linear Parks	Total Parks & Facilities
Developed	10.3	32.75	110.3	153.35	40.5	193.85
Undeveloped	0.5	44.73	19.0	64.23	122.6	186.83
Total	10.8	77.48	129.3	217.58	163.1	380.68

Table CF-6: Total Park Acres Needed												
Year	Projected Population		Mini Park (0.22 ac/1000)		Neighborhood Park (1.45 ac/1000)		Community Park (4 ac/1000)		Total Core Park Acres Needed (Mini + Neighborhood + Community)		Total Acres Needed at 10.5 ac/1000	
	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA
2010	20,366	31,865	4.5	7	29.5	46.2	81.5	127.5	115.5	180.7	213.8	334.6
2017	25,047	39,186	5.5	8.6	36.3	56.8	100.2	156.7	142.0	222.1	263.0	411.5
2022	29,037	45,431	6.4	10.0	42.1	65.9	116.2	181.7	164.7	257.6	304.9	477.0
2027	33,661	52,667	7.4	11.6	48.8	76.4	134.6	210.7	190.8	298.7	353.4	553.0
2032	39,023	61,056	8.6	13.4	56.6	88.5	156.1	244.2	221.3	346.1	409.7	641.1

Table CF-7: Additional Developed Park Acres Needed										
Year	Mini Park		Neighborhood Park		Community Park		Core Park (Mini + Neighborhood + Community)		Total Park System	
	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA
2010	0	0	0	13.45	0	17.2	0	30.65	19.8	140.75
2017	0	0	3.55	24.05	0	46.4	3.55	70.45	69	217.65
2022	0	0	9.35	33.15	5.9	71.4	15.25	104.55	111	283.15
2027	0	1.3	16.05	43.65	24.3	100.4	40.35	145.35	159.4	359.15
2032	0	3.1	23.85	55.75	45.8	133.9	69.65	192.75	216	447.25

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Table CF-8: Additional Park Acres Needed to be Acquired

Year	Mini Park		Neighborhood Park		Community Park		Core Park (Mini + Neighborhood + Community)		Total Park System	
	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA	City	UGA
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	27.4	0	27.4	0	30.82
2022	0	0	0	0	0	52.4	0	52.4	0	96.32
2027	0	0.8	0	0	0	81.4	0	82.2	0	172.32
2032	0	2.6	0	11	0	114.9	0	128.5	29	260.42

Future Deficiencies

Population projections were used to calculate future needs for park land for the planning period. Starting with the 2010 Census figures for the City and the UGA, population was projected to grow at 3% per year. The same PLOS is used for the city as well as the entire UGA.

As shown in Table CF-7, the City will need to develop at least 3.55 acres of neighborhood park by 2017 to meet the level of service standard that has been set for the core park system. In addition, the City will need to develop 69 acres by 2017 to meet the level of service standard for the total park system of 10.5 acres/1000 population. By acres/1000 population, the City’s current supply of mini-park acres is adequate through the end of the planning period; however, as previously discussed, a simple calculation of acres per population does not account for the location of the park in relation to the population served. The City will need to continue to develop neighborhood and community parks as well as other park facilities in order to keep up with the level of service that has been set. By 2032, the City will need to develop 23.85 acres of neighborhood parks and 45.8 acres of community parks. These parks would be included within the 216 acres of additional

developed park lands needed by 2032 to serve the City’s population by that time. Serving the needs of the UGA requires significantly more developed acres.

As shown in Table CF-8, the City currently has adequate land available to meet almost all the population-based park needs for the planning period. However, to serve the UGA, an additional 31 acres is needed by 2017, and 260 acres by 2032. In order to meet these needs and to provide parks within walking distance of all residents, the City should continue to acquire park lands in underserved areas, acquire land suitable for community and regional parks or specialized facilities, and focus on developing existing undeveloped parks.

Park and recreation facilities are typically provided in units; for example, a park may be developed with playground equipment, picnic tables, and restroom. The cost for parks and recreation facilities depends on many factors including material costs, acquisition costs, labor, and existing site improvements.

In determining planning-level costs for parks and recreation facilities, it is assumed that the facilities would be developed on city-owned land, land traded for city land, or land dedicated by developers. Cost estimates for providing facilities are based on costs

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developed in support of an ordinance establishing dedication or payment of fees for parks, recreation, and open space land. An average park development cost of \$120,000 per acre is assumed. This cost includes land acquisition.

Population Based Demand

The current five-year capital improvements program will address some of the future park and recreation facilities deficiencies listed in Table CF- 7 and 8. See Table CF- 9A and B. The city anticipates the development of at least 20 acres of undeveloped park land within the next five years. This will achieve the PLOS for the core park system within the City for the next five years.

Location of Parks and Recreation Facilities

In addition to specifying park acreage per 1,000 persons, NRPA standards specify service area radius, a measure of how close park facilities should be to each other to adequately serve residential areas. The city's existing parks do not meet these standards for much of the existing population, with the exception of community parks. Most of the city's neighborhood parks are located in association with elementary schools which are located in older neighborhoods. The mini parks are scattered predominantly in the older neighborhoods. Fewer parks and recreational facilities serve rapidly growing areas within the city and unincorporated UGA. Table CF-4 shows the service area for each type of park. Figures CF-1A, CF-1B, and CF-1C illustrate the gaps in service areas.

Table CF- 9A Five-Year Capital Improvements Program (7-25-2014)					
Project	Cost	Project	Cost	Project	Cost
Self-Help Funds	\$210,000	Kvamme Soccer Complex Lights	\$220,000	Ice Rink Dressing Room & Restrooms	\$250,000
Vista Park Staging/ Parking	\$70,000	Pave Entry Road At Cascade Park	\$80,000	Yonezawa Park Staging/ Parking Areas	\$70,000
Basin Homes Park Development	\$82,000	Skating Rink Sales/Rental Building	\$250,000	Blue Heron Park Restroom	\$150,000
Replace Lights at Larson M Field	\$40,000	Greenhouse	\$50,000	Deane Family Interpretive Elements	\$50,000
Replace Lights at Larson B Field	\$80,000				

Table CF- 9B Future Capital Improvements Program (7-25-2014)					
Project	Cost	Project	Cost	Project	Cost
Access to Parker Horn Acquisition & Development	\$50,000	Blue Heron Park Camp-ground Development	\$2,300,000	Covered Sports Field	\$?
Montlake Acquisition - SW	\$50,000	BMX Street Course Park	\$150,000	Covered Tennis Courts	\$?
Montlake Acquisition - NE	\$50,000			Community Center	\$?

Recommendations

Park, recreation, and open space needs will be met through proactive long-term planning. The City's goals and policies will promote the expansion of existing park land and open space, consider park planning in conjunction with new development, support the creation of cultural and recreational facilities, ensure the allocation of land for parks in residential areas, and ensure that PLOS standards are met. The city will meet the State's concurrency requirement that local jurisdictions have facilities available as demand develops.

The following recommendations have been incorporated into this section:

- Modify PLOS standard to a level that the city can support financially and politically.
- Recognize that Grant County does not operate a park system to serve residents in the unincorporated portion of the county, which increases demand on the city's system.
- Recognize that the Sand Dunes ORV Park, the fairgrounds, and Moses Lake School District facilities are either outside of the UGA, or are special use facilities, or offer limited availability to the general public, or are unsuitable for traditional park purposes.
- The Parks Plan goals and policies are incorporated to ensure that park and recreation facilities development, improvements, and acquisitions are provided and funded concurrently with new development.
- Continue to require dedication of land or fee in lieu of dedication for new residential developments to help the parks system keep up with demand created by new residents.

- Provide a park within walking distance of all residents.

Park and recreation facilities development and park lands acquisition is recommended to mitigate the impacts of residential growth in new and developing neighborhoods.

Further measures that could be used to address deficiencies in parks and recreation facilities are:

- Establish policies to deal with park and recreation facilities and open space deficiencies as a result of annexations.
- Consider continued park and recreation facilities and open space enhancements to serve commercial areas and the Central Business District, especially with regard to Vision 2020 initiatives.

The City is committed to providing quality park and recreation facilities to its residents and is committed to meeting the demands and needs of a dynamically growing community. The City should be cautious in adhering to minimum standards as a planning guide as it may lead to underachievement in the community by not ensuring adequate distribution of park facilities. It is important that the City establish a level of service reflective of the community's needs and financial resources. This will be key to a successful Parks Plan.

In addition to PLOS standards, future updates of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan should consider park facility locations and appropriate service areas, specify criteria for acquiring park lands, and establish policies to deal with park deficiencies as a result of annexations and heavy regional usage. Aside from residential user needs, the city should consider the needs for continued enhancements to commercial areas and the Central Business District.

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Section 7.4 - Municipal Facilities

The City of Moses Lake provides many services at its municipal facilities throughout the City, many of which are discussed in detail in sections of this Capital Facilities Element and the Utilities Element. This section describes the City of Moses Lake’s Civic Center, Civic Center Annex, Fire Stations, Police/Parks Building, the Public Works and Parks Operations Facility, Central Operating Facility (COF), and Wastewater Treatment Plants.

Information presented includes an inventory of existing municipal facilities within the City, LOS standards, an analysis of deficiencies, and recommendations for improvements.

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The City has not developed any specific goals and policies to reflect the direction municipal facilities would take during the next planning period. The city relies on the general goals and policies for Capital Facilities noted previously in this chapter to direct municipal facility improvements and investments.

Existing Conditions

Civic Center

The 41,000-square-foot Civic Center, located at 401 South Balsam, was completed in 2012. It is a two-story building with a basement. The first floor contains the Museum & Art Center (MAC), auditorium, City Council Chambers, and the Finance Department’s utility billing division. The second floor includes offices for the remainder of the Finance Department and Administration staff, including the City Manager, City Attorney, and Human Resources. City staff that are located in this

building also include janitors and some Parks and Recreation staff to operate the MAC. This building was constructed with extra offices for future growth.

Civic Center Annex

The existing 16,000-square-foot City Hall was renamed Civic Center Annex after the Civic Center was opened. City staff located in this building are the Community Development Department and City Engineering. The Administration and Finance Departments moved out of this building to the new Civic Center, leaving ample room for the remaining staff and for future growth.

Public Works and Parks Operations Complex

The Operations Complex, located at 11789 Road 4 NE, was completed in 2007 and consists of three buildings. Building #1 is 22,120 square feet and houses Public Works administrative staff and the Water Division. Building #2 is 9,109 square feet and houses the Streets, Building Maintenance, and Equipment Rental Divisions. Building #3 is 5,531 square feet and houses the Parks and Recreation Maintenance Division.

The high bidding climate at the time of construction prevented constructing additional offices and accessory buildings. As a result, these additions will need to be constructed in the future.

Central Operations Facility

The Central Operations Facility (COF) is located at 1303 Lakeside Drive. The site includes sewage pre-treatment facilities, an emergency overflow basin, and Operations Building #4. This building is 5,432 square feet and provides office space for the Wastewater Division. This building was updated and expanded in 2007. It is adequate for future growth, so there are no plans for expansion.

Sand Dunes Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

The Sand Dunes WWTP is located at 1801 Road K SE. This is the main treatment plant for the city, serving a population of more than 20,000. The site includes a 3,646 square foot testing lab, which was expanded in 2008. There are two wastewater plant operators stationed in this building. This building is adequate for future growth, so there are no plans for expansion.

Larson WWTP

The Larson WWTP is located at 6691 Randolph Road. This is a much smaller facility, serving a population of 3,000. The 1,350 square foot lab building was constructed in 1972. There is one wastewater plant operator located in this building. The building is adequate for future growth, so there are no plans for expanding or remodeling this building.

Fire Stations

The City's Fire Station #1, located at 701 E. Third Avenue, was completed in 1996. The building is 17,920 square feet. The majority of the fire crews and EMTs and all the administrative staff are located in this building. This station is adequate and there are no plans for upgrades or expansion.

The City's Fire Station #2, located at 2401 West Broadway, was completed in 1995 and is 5,416 square feet. This is a satellite station to serve the peninsula and Mae Valley areas. The station is adequate and there are no plans for upgrades or expansions.

Police/Parks Building

The City's Police/Parks Building, located at 411 South Balsam Street, was completed in 1978. The staff that are located in the building are the entire Police staff, and the Parks and Recreation administrative staff. A remodel is planned for the area that was used for council chambers. This remodel would divide this area for the Police and Parks and

Recreation Departments. Even with this remodel there is not sufficient space for both departments with the projected growth. A portion of the police staff may be relocated to the future fire station. There are no immediate plans for expansion to this building.

Staffing for these operations includes 27 employees in the Civic Center, 29 employees in Civic Center Annex, 47 employees in the Police Justice Building, 15 employees at Operations Building #1, 11 employees at Operations Building #2, 7 employees at the COF, 2 employees at the Sand Dunes WWTP, 1 employee at the Larson WWTP, 35 employees at the Fire Stations, and 15 to 30 employees in the Parks Operations Building. The location of all municipal facilities is shown in Figure CF-2.

Level of Service

Planning for municipal facilities is based on employment trends, current known overcrowding at facilities, and expansion requirements. Space plans are also determined based on the program objectives of individual departments. Therefore, an overall LOS standard is not appropriate for municipal facility needs although recommended space standards should be considered when planning future facilities.

Future Deficiencies

Municipal facility needs that are affected by growth include equipment and space needs as well as additional staff time to process building permits, conduct development plan reviews, and perform City administrative functions. Future growth and development will place increased demand on the City's municipal facilities and services. However, many factors that influence the need for municipal facilities space do not correlate directly with population growth. With technological advances that affect space demands and the trend toward the "right-sizing" of government, it cannot be assumed

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that municipal facility needs will increase proportionally with growth.

Increased staffing levels during the next 20-year period will require additional municipal facility space. The New Public Works and Operations Complex and Civic Center were designed to accommodate growth during this time period.

An additional satellite fire station will be required some time in the future to serve the Larson and Port areas. One location that has been proposed is the City property along Central Drive. Police staff may also occupy this future building.

The City's former firing range, located on the City's property along Randolph Road, was abandoned due to the concerns of the adjacent industry. This range was used by the City of Moses Lake Police Department as well as other law enforcement agencies for firearm practice. A new firing range is being proposed to be constructed sometime in the future

on the City's property where the Sand Dunes Treatment Plant is located.

Recommendations

The City should consider recommended space standards and develop an appropriate standard for administrative office space per employee to guide future space development. New facilities should be planned for a minimum of 20 years of growth and evaluated each five year period.

The Firing Range is eligible for IAC grant funding. Firearms and Archery Range Recreation facilities do not require a Comprehensive Facility Plan as do other park and recreation facilities. Improvements to the facility may be available through grants. Further analysis of the facility may be warranted to identify desired improvements eligible for grant funding.

Section 7.5 - Fire/Emergency Facilities

Fire and emergency medical services are a key part of public safety services for the citizens of Moses Lake. Currently the City of Moses Lake has its own fire department, which provides fire protection, fire prevention, fire investigation, rescue, and also operates an advanced life support transport ambulance service.

This section describes the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies for fire and emergency service facilities, the current system, the level of service standards, deficiencies, and recommended improvements.

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The following goals and policies were developed to guide capital facility planning for fire and emergency services:

GENERAL PUBLIC SAFETY GOALS

Goal 1: THE CITY WILL PROVIDE EFFICIENT, COST EFFECTIVE, AND CONCURRENT LEVELS OF PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN QUALITY OF LIFE.

POLICIES

- 1.1 The City will maintain current community fire prevention education programs to increase the level of community awareness.
- 1.2 The City will continue cooperation through interlocal agreements with rural fire districts of adjacent jurisdictions and other public

safety service providers.

- 1.3 The City will evaluate the adequacy of its public safety facilities and equipment, mutual aid agreements, and personnel staffing and program needs for the present and for changes in needs with anticipated growth.
- 1.4 The City will continue to work to improve response times and response safety.
- 1.5 The City will evaluate the adequacy of special hazards response capabilities with regard to hazardous materials response, and ice, water, and technical rescue needs.

Existing Conditions

The City of Moses Lake operates its own Fire Department composed of career firefighters who provide a full range of fire protection, rescue, public education, inspection, investigation, and emergency medical services from two stations.

Staff and Facilities

Fire Station No. 1, located at 701 E. Third Avenue, houses the administration offices, prevention division, and the majority of the emergency response equipment. The Fire Chief, Assistant Chief/Fire Marshal, Assistant Chief/ Training Officer, and the Fire Inspector work an 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., 40-hour work week. The three Chief Officer positions rotate weekly to cover the 24-hour on-call duty chief position. Three suppression crews consisting of a Shift Captain and eight firefighters each, provide 24-hour coverage with a 50-hour work week. A Secretary works 40 hours per week. Minimum staffing is seven: a Captain or person acting in that capacity, and six firefighters.

Fire Station No. 2 is located at 2401 W. Broadway. Fire responses are made from Station No. 2 by two on-duty firefighters. Table CF-8 lists personnel.

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Table CF - 8 Fire Services Staff	
Staff	# of Staff
Fire Chief	1
Assistant Chief/Fire Marshal	1
Assistant Chief/Training Officer	1
Fire Inspector	1
Clerk	1
Captain	3
Firefighter	24
Single-role EMS Crew	2
Total Staff	35
Source: City of Moses Lake Fire Department	

The Moses Lake Fire Department is made up of three primary divisions:

1. Fire Suppression
2. Emergency Medical Services
3. Fire Prevention

Existing Services

Suppression and Emergency Medical

The Suppression Division is primarily responsible for emergency response and peripheral duties that support that mission. In addition to fire suppression, the department also operates a licensed Advanced Life Support (ALS) transport service that is verified for trauma response and responds to all life-threatening emergencies within the corporate limits. All career personnel are either EMT or Paramedic certified. This level of training meets that which is required under Department of Health standards for verified Advanced Life Support services.

Fire Prevention

The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for fire investigations, annual and special inspections for commercial occupancies, code enforcement, reviewing construction plans for compliance with the International Fire Code, the Life Safety Provisions of the International Building Code, the technical review of fire protection systems, and hazardous materials compliance with nationally recognized standards.

Public Fire Education is overseen by the Prevention Division and consists of school presentations during Fire Prevention Week, assisting businesses with fire extinguisher classes, and the development and implementation of their fire safety plans and hazardous materials risk management plans. Department personnel also deliver fire safety messages when conducting station tours and also provide juvenile fire setter counseling.

Both the Fire Prevention and Suppression Divisions are involved in pre-fire planning which provides critical building information for personnel in the event of a fire. Buildings or facilities that are deemed to be at a higher risk for fire or life safety hazards are preplanned to identify those site-specific hazards that firefighters will be confronted with.

Closely related to pre-fire planning are Hazard Tracking and Analysis. This area involves an integration between the inspection data, fire incident reporting, and hydrant data base, coupled with the Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) software. Hazard tracking provides trend tracking for problematic fire alarm and sprinkler systems, allows for geographical tracking of emergency incidents, and is used to identify facilities that manufacture, store, or dispense flammable or hazardous materials. The addition of a laptop computer will enable field units to have this information on hand at incident scenes.

Equipment Inventory

The firefighting equipment used by the Moses Lake Fire Department and other support vehicles are listed in Table CF-9.

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Table CF-9 Fire Service Equipment Inventory		
Equipment	Purchase Year	Description
Spartan Fire Truck	1982	Engine 12
E-Z Loader	1983	Boat trailer for 421
GMC 3500 Becker	1991	Grass Fire Truck 15
E-One Hurricane 75'	1993	Ladder 9
Chevrolet 3500 Becker Salvage	1994	Truck 13
F250 Regular Cab Pick Up	1995	Car 5
Grass Fire Equip	1997	Cascade Grass Fire E
Pace/Hazmat	1998	Utility Trailer
E-One Cyclone Tilt Cab	1998	Engine 1
Mercury Sable (1998)	1999	Car 4
Ford L8000 Brush Fire(1997)	2007	Truck 14
Navistar/E-One 2000 gal tanker	2001	Truck 19
E-One Typhoon Tilt Cab	2001	Truck 13
E-One Typhoon Tilt Cab	2003	Engine 3
Ford Explorer 4x4	2005	Car 1
Ford Explorer 4x4	2005	Car 2
Chev Colorado Ext Cab 4x4 P/U	2007	Car 3
TopKick C7D Brush Fire (1988)	2008	Truck 2
Zodiac	1993	Rescue Raft
Rescue Boat		Hewescraft Riv Run

Source: Moses Lake Fire Department

Table CF-10 Elements of the Insurance Grading Schedule	
Feature	Points
Water Supply	1,950
Fire Department	1,950
Fire Service Communications	450
Fire Safety Control	650
Total Points	5,000

The Moses Lake Fire Department was given an Insurance Service Office (ISO) rating of 5 following an evaluation conducted in 1991 by the Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau. A re-evaluation was conducted in 2011 and the rating was improved to a 4. ISO ratings range from 1 to 10 with lower numbers being better. In order to qualify for a rating of 7 or lower, at least 50 percent of the district must have fire hydrants. For ratings below 7, the features in Table CF-10 are also evaluated and points are assigned according to the importance of each feature. The points in the table are relative values identifying the maximum points of deficiency possible. The first three are self-explanatory. The fourth, Fire Safety Control, is a combination of fire prevention, inspection code requirements, and enforcement. The City's total deficiency points were 2,480.

Over time, the population has continued to increase as well as the area protected. The amount of fire loss has fluctuated without correlation to the area or population increases. A breakdown of the calls from 2002 through 2011 is given in table CF-12.

Fire services within the unincorporated UGA are provided by Grant County Fire District No. 5. The City currently is signatory to the County-wide Mutual Aid Agreement which provides additional resources in the event of large scale incidents.

Response Times

The Fire Department has an average response time of 4.5 minutes. As a maximum, an average response time for first arriving units should not exceed 5 minutes.

Table CF-12 Fire Services Calls 2002- 2011	
Year	Calls for Service
2002	3661
2003	3529
2004	3706
2005	2869
2006	3110
2007	3397
2008	3711
2009	3396
2010	3384
2011	3681

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Level of Service

LOS for fire protection is measured in terms of response times and staffing levels. Other criteria that can affect service levels are fire flow requirements and the transportation system. A simple calculation of the ratio of firefighters per 1000 population is not relevant in calculating LOS for fire services.

In 1999, the City annexed a major portion of the Wheeler Road industrial corridor. This annexation has placed a significant demand on the Fire Department's capabilities. The increase in risk and fire flow requirements have often affected the Fire Department's ability to respond appropriately. Without personnel to deliver the required amount of fire flow, the risk may not be mitigated. Fire flow is critical to the ability of the Fire Department to adequately fight fires. Sufficient water supply is the key to fire flow delivery. While fire flow is a consideration for all types of construction, it is more of a concern for commercial, and is a significant concern for industrial development. It also affects the insurance rating of the City. Fire flow considerations are incorporated in fire codes. All new development is required by statute to meet the requirements for adequate fire flow.

Due to the recent annexations in the Wheeler Road industrial corridor and the Randolph Road annexation to the north, the Fire Department average response time has increased significantly. Response times to facilities such as BMW/SGL and Moses Lake Industries is approximately 11 minutes, nearly 2.5 times the previous average response time. A third fire station is needed to ensure adequate response times and fire flow delivery.

The transportation system also has an effect on the LOS of fire and emergency services. In order to keep response times low, the Fire Department depends on an efficient transportation system in good repair. The layout of streets, their widths and

conditions, and secondary access routes directly affect response times. Since these considerations are built into future City LOS standards, it is assumed that future transportation improvements will promote more efficient fire and emergency service activities.

Future Deficiencies

Growth over the next twenty years will increase demands for fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency medical services. The city will need additional manpower, facilities, and equipment in order to meet the demands of the citizens and provide an acceptable LOS.

As more areas of the UGA are annexed, the city will need to acquire additional facilities in order to provide acceptable response times in those areas. As additional areas in the Wheeler Corridor, Cascade Valley, Larson Subdivision, and Pelican Point areas are annexed, the City will need to increase staffing and add additional facilities.

As the industrial base and population grow, additional firefighters will need to be added to bolster the response from outlying stations. Responses to areas protected by the outlying stations will be coupled with a concurrent response from Fire Station No. 1 with an engine, ladder, or support vehicles as necessary. Second alarms will be covered with manpower and equipment from remaining stations and call-in personnel as needed. In the event of a large scale incident, mutual aid will be requested from Grant County Fire District No. 5 and any additional units from other jurisdictions as per the County-wide Mutual Aid Agreement.

As additional areas are annexed and facilities are obtained, the City will need to add one engine, one brush fire truck, and possibly one ambulance per station.

Table CF-14 lists the projected staffing and call volume in relation to population projections at an

annual 3% growth rate and increased commercial and industrial development.

Recommendations

The City will need to address deficiencies in fire and emergency service facilities that result from ongoing development. This could involve all of the improvements described previously and/or some of the following options:

- Compliance with the goals and policies in the Comprehensive Plan.
- Requiring that future development proposals assess and mitigate any impact on fire and emergency medical services.
- Forging new and renewing old interlocal agreements to continue support from adjacent fire and emergency service jurisdictions.

Table CF-14 Projected Staffing Needs and Call Volumes through 2035			
Year	Projected Population¹	Projected Call Volume	Projected Staffing
2017	25,047	4,759	48 Employees
2022	29,037	5,517	55 Employees
2027	33,661	6,396	64 Employees
2032	39,023	7,414	74 Employees
2035	42,640	8,101	81 Employees

¹Projected Population based on a 3% annual growth rate

Source: Moses Lake Fire Department

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Section 7.6 - Police Facilities

The City of Moses Lake currently has its own Police Department to provide law enforcement services within the city limits. Law enforcement within the unincorporated UGA is currently provided by the Grant County Sheriff's Office.

This section describes comprehensive plan goals, policies and objectives for Police services, the current level of service standards, future deficiencies, and recommended improvements.

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The following goals and policies apply to capital facility planning for police services for the next 20 years:

GENERAL PUBLIC SAFETY GOALS

GOAL 1: THE CITY WILL PROVIDE EFFICIENT COST-EFFECTIVE LEVELS OF PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN QUALITY OF LIFE.

- 1.3 The City will evaluate the adequacy of its public safety facilities and equipment, mutual aid agreements, and personnel staffing and program needs for the present and for changes in needs with anticipated growth.
- 1.4 The City will maintain its accreditation with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), to assure policies and procedures are updated and current.
- 1.5 The City will assure all police employees receive comprehensive training and appropriate equipment.
- 1.6 The City will hold all police employees accountable to uphold the core values of the department.

GOAL 2: THE CITY WILL DETER CRIME AND PROVIDE RESIDENTS WITH SECURITY BY MAINTAINING AN ADEQUATE POLICE FORCE AND OFFERING EFFECTIVE POLICE SERVICES.

POLICIES

- 1.1 The City will maintain current community education programs on crime prevention and community policing to increase the level of awareness.
- 1.2 The City will emphasize continued cooperation through interlocal agreements with law enforcement agencies of adjacent jurisdictions and other public safety service providers.

City of Moses Lake Police Department - Mission, Vision, Goals, and Objectives

The following mission, vision, and core values were taken from the City of Moses Lake's Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual dated December 2011.

Mission Statement: We the members of the Moses Lake Police Department are dedicated to preserving our citizens' integrity and safety by providing timely, professional, and effective police service. We recognize this mission can only be accomplished by working in partnership with our citizens to problem-solve with innovative solutions. We constantly work to reach our vision, given the resources available.

Vision Statement: We are devoted to making Moses Lake the safest community in Eastern Washington

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by implementing effective strategies, through education, technology and accountability.

Core Values: The Moses Lake Police Department’s core values articulate the type of police department we are. Our core values are our beliefs and actions as individuals and as a department. These values establish a foundation for everything we do and are confirmed by the actions of every member of the department. We the members of the Moses Lake Police Department, value:

PROFESSIONALISM: with character and pride.

INTEGRITY: with honesty and truthfulness.

COMPASSION: with valor and dedication.

SERVICE: with competency and teamwork.

In order to meet this mission and vision statement, the following goals have been identified in the Policy and Procedures Manual:

Goal 1: CONTINUE TO PROVIDE SOLVING TECHNIQUES TO PREVENT OR RESPOND TO NEIGHBORHOOD AND COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.

Objectives

- 1.1 Provide prompt response and competent investigations of crimes and requests for service.
- 1.2 Provide special programs, such as Block Watch, commercial crime prevention, traffic safety, personal safety, school resource officers, and respond to special community needs.
- 1.3 Utilize innovative and proactive policing techniques such as the Street Crimes Unit.

Goal 2: PROVIDE POLICE SERVICE SUPPORT TO NEIGHBORING COMMUNITIES WHEN NEEDED.

Objectives

- 2.1 Assign one Moses Lake Police Officer to INET (Interagency Narcotics Enforcement Team).
- 2.2 Manage the Moses Lake Regional Tactical Team.
- 2.3 Maintain Mutual Aid agreements with other law enforcement agencies in our region, including the Central Basin Traffic Safety Task Force, Columbia Basin Investigative Team, and the Northwest Violent Offender Task Force.

Goal 3: PROMOTE FAVORABLE POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

Objectives

- 3.1 Support our schools by assigning commissioned personnel for the School Resource Officer program.
- 3.2 Coordinate and participate in community events.
- 3.3 Provide speakers or demonstrations as requested by community groups.
- 3.4 Offer educational seminars concerning crime trends as well as crime prevention resources.
- 3.5 Respond promptly to calls for police services.

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Existing Conditions

System Description

The Moses Lake Police Department provides all law enforcement services for the City of Moses Lake and operates a police station at 411 Balsam.

In the year 2011, the department employed 34 commissioned officers and 8 civilian employees. Based on a 2011 population of 20,640, the City has 1.65 commissioned Officers per 1,000 population.

The traditional means of measuring crime trends is to assess and evaluate the FBI Uniform Crime Report. Each agency submits monthly crime statistics to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC). Reports are subsequently sent to Washington D.C. Table CF-15 shows crime statistics for 2010 and 2011.

Year	Total Crimes	Total Crime Rate ¹	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate ¹	Property Crime	Property Crime Rate ¹
2010	1,599	82.2	83	4.3	1516	77.9
2011	1,529	74.0	69	3.3	1460	70.7

¹ Per 1,000 Residents
Source: Crime in Washington Annual Report 2011

Title	Staff Number
Police Chief	1
Captain	2
Department Secretary	1
Sergeants	4
Corporals	3
Detectives	4
Patrol	16
Community Services Coordinator	1
Clerks	4

Table CF-16 lists police services personnel employed by the City in 2011. The Departments vehicle inventory is presented in Table CF-17.

An average response time to a high priority call ranges from 1 to 5 minutes depending on the location. Priority categories of police response are as follows:

- A. Highest priority is given to incidents where the safety of an individual is threatened. This is a Code 3 response (all emergency equipment).
- B. In progress calls where the perpetrator is present also receive a high priority response. Depending on the severity of the incident, this may also be a Code 3 response, or a Code 2 response (emergency lights authorized, however obey traffic laws).
- C. Calls for response to a crime where the perpetrator is no longer present will be handled as soon as possible but will have lower priority than category A or B calls. This is a Code 1 response (no emergency equipment, must obey all traffic laws). These are the vast majority of calls MLPD patrol responds to.
- D. Calls for Police service on matters not included in the preceding three categories receive the lowest priority. Police assistance for non-criminal non-traffic calls will receive a response after all category A, B, and C calls are cleared.

Law enforcement is provided by the Grant County Sheriff's Office outside the city limits of Moses Lake. The City of Moses Lake and the Grant County Sheriff's Office have signed a Mutual Aid Peace Officer powers in accordance with the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act (Chapter 10.93 RCW). By signing this agreement, the jurisdictions agree to provide cooperative enforce-

Table CF - 17 Police Services Vehicle Inventory 2011			
Equipment	Year	Number	Assignment
Ford CV	1998	1	Administration
Ford CV	1997	1	Sergeants - Patrol
Ford Taurus	1995	1	Sergeant - Detective
Chevrolet Caprice	1991	1	Detectives
Plymouth Vol	1980	1	Detectives
Ford CV	2000	5	Patrol
Ford CV	2000	2	Traffic
Ford Aerostar	1986	1	Community Policing- Crime Prevention
Ford Aerostar	1990	1	DARE
Chevrolet Camero	1986	1	Safe Streets - School Res.
GMC Sonoma	1999	1	Parking Enforcement - Animal Control
Ford Crown Vic	2008	1	Administration
Ford Crown Vic	1998	1	Administration
Toyota Prius	2005	2	Detectives
Honda Accord	2009	1	Detectives
Dodge Charger	2009	1	Detectives
Ford Crown Vic	2008	5	Patrol
Ford Crown Vic	2009	4	Patrol
Ford Crown Vic	2010	1	Patrol
Chevrolet Cap	2012	1	Patrol
Chevrolet Colorad	2009	1	Community Services
Chevrolet P/U	2003	1	Police Specialist
Ford F350	1989	1	TRT

ment of the law beyond their territorial boundaries as requested by the jurisdiction in need of assistance.

The Moses Lake Police Department has a number of interlocal agreements with area law enforcement, including the Central Basin Traffic Safety Task Force, Columbia Basin Investigative Team, and the Northwest Violent Offender Task Force.

Level of Service (LOS)

LOS for police protection is expressed in terms of response times and staffing level as shown in Table CF -18. The main factors affecting LOS are the population served and the number of calls for service. In determining future needs for police services within the City of Moses Lake, the statewide average of 1.53 commissioned officers per 1,000 population (2011) for cities of similar size (10,000-25,000 residents) will be used. The 2012 LOS

staffing ratio is 1.65 commissioned officers per 1,000 population. For response time LOS, an average response time goal of 5 minutes for high priority calls will be used. The existing 1-5 minute response time meets this LOS.

Future Deficiencies

The City of Moses Lake has grown significantly over the past 12 years, approximately 45%. The current Urban Growth Area (UGA) population is approximately 31,865. Those residing outside the city limits utilize city and retail services. Consequently, the calls for police services have also increased. Manpower levels have increased to meet the needs of growth in the city limits. However, the following should be considered as growth continues:

- ◆ **Additional calls:** In 1999, the Police Department received and responded to 13,321 calls for service. In 2011, the Police Department responded to 16,001 calls for service, an increase of approximately 20%, or 1.6% per year. If this trend continues, we can anticipate an additional 4,466 calls by 2030.

Table CF - 18 Police Services Level of Service		
LOS Type	LOS Standard	Existing LOS
Staffing Level	1.53 Commissioned Officer per 1,000 population	1.65 Commissioned Officers per 1,000 population
Response Time	5 Minute, Ave. High Priority Call	1-5 minute response time

- ◆ **Additional Personnel:** To maintain our current ratio of 1.65 commissioned officer per 1,000 population in 2032, with anticipated population of 39,023, the police department will need an additional 31 commissioned officers. This would include an additional administrative position, four sergeants, 23

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police officers, and three detectives.

- ◆ **Additional Clerical Support Staff:** The increase in commissioned officers would call for a minimum of four additional clerical staff. Our current staffing level is 4 with one supervisor. Four additional positions are necessary by 2032.
- ◆ **Additional Community Service Officers:** Currently the Department employs two civilian positions assigned to animal control and parking. By 2032, an additional position will be required.
- ◆ **Crime Analyst:** This would be a new position. A crime analyst is necessary to conduct research on crime trends and allocation of resources. This position would also assist with computer technology and provide support to detectives and operations personnel.
- ◆ **Evidence Technician:** This would be a new position. Currently, this task is being performed by the Police Specialist. This position would be responsible for maintaining the evidence.
- ◆ **Annexations:** If areas with large populations, such as the Larson Housing area, were to be annexed, additional personnel would be required at the 1.65 officers/1,000 population ratio.
- ◆ **Vehicles:** Patrol vehicles are a vital necessity for police service. To accommodate 31 additional commissioned personnel, at least 10 vehicles would be required.
- ◆ **Facilities:** The current police facility was constructed in 1978. It does not meet the needs of the Police Department at this time. Expansion and remodeling has been planned. Cost for the expansion project is approxi-

mately \$800,000.

A new police/fire substation is planned for construction within the next three years. The substation will be constructed on the north end of Moses Lake. Approximate cost is \$2.5 million. A replacement firing range has been scheduled for construction since 2011. The cost is \$1 million.

Recommendations

The City will need to address any deficiencies in police services that result from growth and development.

The police department's primary deficiency is that it has outgrown its current facilities. The main station has not been expanded since its original construction (1978), when the department served a population of 10,000. The department's firing range was taken out of service to accommodate industrial expansion. It's important to replace the facility to assure compliance with accreditation standards and meet the needs of the community as well as its employees.

The strength of the police department is its many interlocal agreements with area law enforcement agencies, and local partnerships. Those relations have enabled the department to expand its expertise and resources, which is a direct benefit to the community.

Another source of pride is the department's accreditation with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs since 1991. MLPD is one of approximately 40 accredited law enforcement agencies in the state.

Current manpower levels are acceptable, and exceed the state averages. However, the city must continue to plan for growth. Significant investments must be made in facilities for both police and fire.

Section 7.7 - Library Facilities

This section presents the goals and policies for library facilities, an inventory of existing facilities within the City of Moses Lake and the UGA, level of service standards, a deficiencies analysis, and recommendations.

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The following goal and policy statements were prepared by the City of Moses Lake to indicate continued support of the Library System:

GOAL 1: THE CITY WILL PROVIDE A LIBRARY FACILITY THAT HOUSES RESOURCES NECESSARY TO MEET THE PERSONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND PROFESSIONAL NEEDS OF MOSES LAKE CITIZENS AND SERVE AS A LEARNING AND REFERENCE CENTER FOR THE COMMUNITY.

Objectives

- 1.1 The City will maintain adequate library facilities for Moses Lake's population, circulation, technology, books, and material resources.

Existing Conditions

The Moses Lake Public Library, located at 5th and Pioneer Way, has been operating since 1956. In 1962 the library became a branch of the North Central Regional Library. Currently the library houses over 69,626 volumes but as an affiliate branch of the North Central Regional Library system, the local library retains access to 775,244 volumes which are continuously rotated throughout the system

at the request of the users.

Current hours of operation are Monday through Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.; Friday 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Sunday 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. (school year only). Some services provided by the facility include reference materials, audio books, e-books, videos, DVDs, free wireless Internet, reading programs, and special children's story hours. The library currently has 18 user computers, 2 catalogue computers, and 2 children's computers. The library is administered by a five-member Library board.

The City of Moses Lake owns the facility and the grounds which the library is located on. The City pays all costs related to the facility, including the monthly utilities and some maintenance costs. North Central Regional Library Services owns the materials, and pays for staffing and maintenance expenses.

Level of Service

Currently there are no adopted LOS standards for the Moses Lake Public Library. Without established LOS standards, it is not possible to present a quantitative analysis of system deficiencies. However, the mission statement of the Library will serve as the guide to providing library service. The mission statement is as follows:

PROVIDE LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES TO MEET THE DIVERSE EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS OF ITS CURRENT AND POTENTIAL USERS.

In fulfilling its mission the library will:

- Provide and maintain organized collections of books and related library materials.
- Promote and make library services conveniently available.
- Serve as a source for reliable information within and beyond the library's service area.

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- Encourage self-education and life-long learning.
- Support and defend the library user's freedom to read.
- Cooperate with other organizations, agencies and institutions with similar goals.
- Maintain a strong and financially secure library system.

Existing Deficiencies and Mitigation

Past improvements to the facility have included ADA-compliant restrooms in 2013, new tile and carpet in 1999, reroofing in 1998, and the installation of automatic doors in 1997. Library staff have identified the need for more electrical outlets as current deficiencies.

Future Deficiencies

The Moses Lake Public Library Foundation is raising money for a remodel and expansion of the existing library to address the following items:

- Compliance with the Americans with Disabili-

ties Act for the basement.

- Add flexible meeting and study space so that programming and events will no longer interfere with other patrons using the library.
- Update the wiring, windows, etc. to make the building more energy-efficient and to better meet the needs of modern and future library users.
- Open up the ends of the building to increase space and visibility of the surrounding park and the 5 Corners area.
- Add space for collection expansion, computing, and future growth.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Library Board develop a detailed LOS standard for the library facilities. These standards should enable the Board to identify facility deficiencies and plan for necessary improvements. The Comprehensive Plan's goals and policies will help ensure that improvements and acquisitions for library facilities are provided for and funded concurrently with new development.

Section 7.8 - Transportation Facilities

The City of Moses Lake is served by a variety of transportation facilities, ranging from bicycle/pedestrian paths to a network of arterials and highway facilities. The City is primarily responsible for the maintenance of facilities such as streets, traffic control hardware, sidewalks, and bicycle lanes. The Washington State Department of Transportation is responsible for maintenance and future improvements to SR-17 and I-90 as well as any associated LOS issues. New street construction is typically developer-driven and paid for by the developer. Public transportation is provided by Grant Transit Authority.

The Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a more complete reference to existing and planned transportation facilities in the City. LOS Standards are discussed and facility improvements identified to maintain the standards for the next 20 years.

Section 7.9 - Water Facilities

Water Facilities serving the City of Moses Lake are developed and maintained by the City. Water is supplied by local wells. Moses Lake's water system consists of 20 wells and 12 water storage tanks, serving over 8,100 residential, commercial, and industrial accounts. Service is provided throughout the city and into areas of the unincorporated UGA. Private water purveyors are located throughout the UGA, providing residential service. A more complete discussion of the City's water system is included

in the Utilities Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan. The City of Moses Lake Comprehensive Water System Plan should also be consulted for detailed discussions.

Section 7.10 - Wastewater System Facilities

The City of Moses Lake owns and operates two independent collection, treatment, and disposal systems. They are the City/Sand Dunes System and the Larson System. The City/Sand Dunes System serves the entire service area except for the Larson area, which is essentially the old Air Base. The Larson System was and continues to be independent of the City/Sand Dunes System.

The collection systems are unique as they have a higher than average number of pumping stations due to the rolling topography in the area. The Sand Dunes System has 26 pump stations and the Larson System has six. The treatment plants include aeration basins and settling basins to treat sewage to the secondary level.

In the Sand Dunes System, the Central Operations Facility (COF) provides pretreatment for most of the flows in the form of screening and grit removal. Treated wastewater disposal is accomplished at both treatment plants through infiltration basins. A more complete discussion can be found in the Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The City of Moses Lake Sewer System Master Plan should also be consulted for detailed discussions.

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Section 7.11 - School Facilities

The Growth Management Act requires that all capital facilities develop a six-year financing plan to help determine when new facilities will be needed and what funds will be available for facilities. WAC 365-195-315(2)(a) recommends that schools be included in the Capital Facilities Inventory even though not funded by the City. The City of Moses Lake is served by School District 161 for public elementary, middle, and high school education. The District has a Ten Year Facilities Plan (2010 - 2020) which does not include specifics on costs and funding.

This section of the Capital Facilities Element is based on information provided by the Moses Lake School District. It lists the City's goal specific to school facilities, provides an inventory of the District's facilities, and describes future system deficiencies and scheduled recommended improvements.

Goals and Policies Developed for the Comprehensive Plan

The Comprehensive Plan includes the following capital facilities goal for schools:

GOAL 1: THE CITY WILL WORK WITH THE MOSES LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT TO MAKE INVESTMENTS IN UPGRADING SCHOOL FACILITIES.

- 1.1 The City of Moses Lake has the authority to impose impact fees to pay for new school facilities that are necessitated by future growth if the school district has a school capital facility plan, and shall consider the process at the District's request.
- 1.2 In consideration of the request, the City shall ensure that the School District facility plans

are consistent with the amount and location of growth envisioned in the City's Comprehensive Plan, as well as determine if the standards used by the School District are consistent with community expectations and values.

- 1.3 The School District must have a capital facility plan which contains the following information:
 - A. A long range plan for capital improvements and construction needed to support the City's 20-year growth targets.
 - B. A demonstration of how facility and service needs are determined.
 - C. At least a six-year finance plan, to be updated on an annual basis, that demonstrates how capital needs are to be funded.
 - D. Population projections consistent with those used in developing the City's Comprehensive Plan.
 - E. An assessment of the condition and functional characteristics of school facilities within the District.

Existing Conditions

The Moses Lake School District serves children from the City of Moses Lake and unincorporated Grant County. Moses Lake School District currently has ten elementary schools, three middle schools, and a comprehensive high school. With the exception of Larson Heights Elementary, North Elementary, and Endeavor Middle School, all Moses Lake Schools are within the city limits. Tables CF-19 and CF-20 describe facilities in the district including special purpose facilities such as libraries, theaters, and gymnasiums. (See Figure CF-4 for facility location). A new building for the High School pool is currently under construction.

The district has two cooperative construction projects recently completed on 29 acres south of the Moses Lake High School: a transportation facility and a Skills Center for high school students. The Skills

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Center is expected to greatly assist students' postsecondary education.
 preparation for careers, apprenticeships, and

Table CF-19				
SCHOOL BUILDINGS				
	Building Area (square feet)	Grounds (Acres)	Classrooms	Portable Classrooms
Moses Lake School District				
<i>Elementary Schools</i>				
Peninsula	40,333	10	21	4
Knolls Vista	33,195	8	16	4
Lakeview Terrace	32,103	15	16	4
Midway	32,103	10	16	16
Larson Heights	34,402	10	16	4
Garden Heights	33,407	15	18	4
Longview	41,243	10	21	4
North	34,494	14	16	4
Sage Point	46,851	10	22	0
Park Orchard	46,851	10	22	0
<i>Middle Schools</i>				
Frontier	91,875	12	34	0
Chief Moses	106,523	21	38	10
Endeavor	31,173	8	12	0
<i>High Schools</i>				
Moses Lake High School	226,000	56	61	10
Source: Moses Lake School District, 2012 and 2014				

Table CF - 20				
MOSES LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES				
School	Gymnasiums	Auditoriums	Cafeterias	Libraries
Peninsula	1	0	1	1
Knolls Vista	1	0	1	1
Lakeview Terrace	1	0	0	1
Midway	1	0	1	1
Larson Heights	1	0	0	1
Garden Heights	1	0	0	1
Longview	1	0	0	1
North	1	0	1	1
Sage Point	1	0	1	1
Park Orchard	1	0	1	1
Frontier	1	0	1	1
Chief Moses	2	0	1	1
Endeavor	1	0	0	1
Moses Lake High School	4	1	1	1
Source: Moses Lake School District, 2012 and 2014				

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The Moses Lake School District has an inventory of three undeveloped sites that could be developed, traded, or sold, depending on the student housing needs.

- Site 1: Cascade Valley - 10 acres
- Site 2: South of Moses Lake High School - 11 acres contiguous to high school property and 20 acres across Yonezawa Boulevard.
- Site 3: East of Stratford Road

The Moses Lake School District ended the 2011-2012 school year with a full-time equivalent (FTE) student enrollment at just over 7,200 students (See Table CF-21). This is up from 6,150 students just ten years ago.

The district has experienced growth through the years. To alleviate overcrowding, a number of short- and long-term solutions have been implemented, including the passage of a construction bond in 1993 to modernize and construct facilities, and the passage of a construction bond in 2007 to build two elementary schools, a gym at Chief Moses Middle School, and a transportation support facility as well as purchasing portables to provide more classroom space. The district is currently working with the community to develop alternative strategies to deal with crowding at the secondary level.

Table CF-21 Student Enrollment, 2011-2012													
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Students	369	684	595	618	607	631	616	595	553	684	571	407	304

Table CF-21B Projected Student Enrollment, 2013-2018																	
Grade	K	1	2	3	4	5	K-5 Total	6	7	8	6-8 Total	9	10	11	12	9-12 Total	District Total
2013	661	683	629	669	604	637	3883	600	626	624	1850	744	573	547	449	2313	8046
2014	670	687	669	630	676	612	3944	626	607	625	1858	779	615	490	482	2366	8168
2015	680	696	673	670	636	685	4040	601	633	606	1840	780	644	526	432	2382	8202
2016	689	707	681	674	677	644	4072	673	608	632	1913	756	644	551	464	2415	8400
2017	698	716	692	682	681	686	4155	633	681	607	1921	788	625	551	486	2450	8526
2018	707	725	701	693	689	690	4205	674	641	680	1995	757	651	535	486	2429	8629

Source: State of Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction School Construction Assistance Program Report 1049 - Determination of Projected Enrollments, School Year 2012-2013

The district had a staff of 475 certificated employees and 308 classified employees during the 2011-2012 school year. The district staff size increases or decreases based on enrollment and state funding.

Level of Service

Existing LOS Standards

The district bases its space needs on the state formula for school facilities. That includes space allotments of 90 square feet per elementary student; 117 square feet per middle school student; and 130 square feet per high school student. Additional square foot allotments are granted for vocational and special education students.

Capacity

Each school will be designed to accommodate the following:

- Elementary: 400-600 students.
- Middle School: 700-900 students.
- High School: 1250-1600 students.

Program Capacity

The actual capacity of a school will depend on the current curriculum and student/teacher ratio. Changes in the curriculum or student/teacher ratio will change the capacity of a building. Leasing space or using portable classrooms are temporary solutions to address growth. Other temporary solutions will be explored with the community.

Curriculum

The District has adopted educational specifications for each school. The school facilities support the District's curriculum. Therefore, curriculum planning will continue to provide guidance for adequate planning and financing of facilities.

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Besides the general classrooms required for regular instruction, the following specialized areas are

identified in the educational specifications for schools:

Elementary Schools

- Learning Resource Center
- Computer Lab
- Gymnasium
- Multipurpose Room
- Music Room
- Special Education Room
- Play fields
- Therapy Room

Secondary Schools

- Learning Resource Center
- Computer Labs
- Special Education Rooms
- Gymnasiums
- Vocal/Instrumental Music Rooms
- Art Rooms
- Vocational Classrooms
- Science Labs
- Technology Rooms
- Play fields
- Performing Arts

School Safety

Schools will be designed with personal and property safety in mind. Students, teachers, administrators, maintenance staff, and members of the community will help maintain and protect school property to provide an emotionally and physically safe and healthy learning environment for all.

Existing Deficiencies and Mitigation

The Moses Lake School District projects enrollment annually. The district utilizes cohort survival data provided by the state and historical data to project enrollment for each school and for the district. The Cohort Survival Method uses a five-year average of the percent of students progressing from grade to grade. The average over five years is used to

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project the enrollment for the next five years.

The district superintendent is a member of the Moses Lake Chamber of Commerce and the Grant County Economic Development Council. Each of these organizations is very involved in business relocation services and new start-ups which can have an impact on enrollment.

Current enrollment data would indicate that there are adequate facilities to handle the immediate student housing needs of elementary students. The district has approximately 400 unhouseed students at the secondary level, which will require community involvement in planning for solutions that utilize the current facilities to meet the needs of the students in the short term until additional facilities can be built.

In February 2012, the District ran a bond measure to build another high school and two elementary schools. The plan was to relieve crowding at the middle school by moving the 6th graders back to elementary schools, making room for just grades 7 and 8 in the current middle school buildings, and reducing the grades 9-12 crowding by adding another high school. The bond needed 60% to pass, but received 50.4%. Instead of re-running the bond, the School Board held a series of community meetings to receive input on how to address educational needs using existing facilities. The Board's decision was to convert the previous alternative middle school and high school into a third middle school and change the high school schedule from a 4-period day to a 6-period day for the 2014/2015 school year. Beginning in 2015/2016, the plan is to have year-round school for all grades. Another bond may also be proposed.

In the past, the district has addressed unanticipated growth by using portables, leasing appropriate space in the community, and transporting students between elementary service areas.

Future Deficiencies

The student population is expected to grow over the next 20 years. This growth will have its greatest impact at the middle and high school level but will be felt throughout the system. Proposals that have been discussed to accommodate this growth include building a new high school, rolling back 6th grade to the elementary schools, and alternate schedules such as year-round school or double shifts.

The District uses the 2005 Roadmap to the Future: Long Range Facility Plan, based on community input, to plan for future needs. Items from this plan that have not yet been implemented are as follows:

- Reconfigure Moses Lake High School parking
- One to two more elementary schools
- New middle school
- Expand core facilities for high school students including commons, theater, and a multi-use community room adjacent to the commons
- Substantial addition to Moses Lake High School or a second high school for 650 new students by 2015-2020
- Maintain current facilities and technology
- Update mechanical, heating and cooling, and plumbing systems

Recommendations

The Moses Lake School District's Long Range Facilities Planning Committee has been meeting since March 2010. The group reviewed current facilities as well as information from the Roadmap to the Future work that was done in 2005. The committee analyzed data on school sizes, test scores, and graduation rates. They looked at "lessons learned" from districts that have experienced secondary growth. They had surveys of the community and 8th grade students, and looked at rules and status of new construction, unhouseed student formulas, and projected bond tax rate information. Based on much discussion and research, the committee made the following

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recommendations to the School Board on May 26, 2011:

- Secondary building on property that the board determines most suitable to meet the educational needs of secondary students today and into the future
 - Moses Lake High School facility upgrades to make educational modifications, update the building, and reconfigure parking and acreage south of MLHS
 - Two new elementary schools
 - Roll 6th grade students back to elementary schools, to create space for grades 7-8 in current middle school facilities, maximize state matching funds, provide space for full-day kindergarten, and help relieve crowding that will occur at elementary schools
- Facilities upgrades
 - Technology upgrades at all facilities
 - Purchase of property for future or current school sites
 - The board should include line items that allow for prioritization of repair or upgrades to athletic facilities and facilities used community-wide, such as pool cover and heating system, bathhouse access and size, replace tennis courts at MLHS and CMMS, and resurface track
 - Items the board determines necessary to provide for safety at the current facilities

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Section 7.12 - Additional Capital Planning References

The following references may be consulted for more detailed information regarding existing and planned facilities, service standards, and facility development issues:

- City of Moses Lake Comprehensive Water System Plan.
- City of Moses Lake Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan.
- City of Moses Lake Capital Improvement Program.
- City of Moses Lake Sewer System Master Plan.
- Transportation Chapter of the City of Moses Lake Comprehensive Plan.
- Utilities Chapter of the City of Moses Lake Comprehensive Plan.

Section 7.13 - Finance Plan

The Land Use Element, Utilities Element, and Capital Facilities Element identify capital improvements that address the adequacy of roads, fire and police protection, parks,

schools, other public facilities and services that are necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare of residents within the corporate limits and residents within the Urban Growth Area. The Growth Management Act requires that we identify capital improvements and detail how we expect to fund such improvements.

A finance plan provides for fiscal planning by identifying funding sources to assure adequate public facilities and services. By planning for adequate public facilities and services, the City can ensure that they are provided as the community grows, and can reduce costs to the public by encouraging maximum possible use of existing facilities and cost-effective service extensions.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

Currently the city exceeds the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards for a core community park system within the City limits; however there is a deficiency of 19.8 acres to meet the NRPA standard of 10.5 acres/1000 population. In addition, there are deficiencies within the unincorporated UGA and deficiencies in the walking distances to parks. By 2017, there are additional deficiencies. Many of the deficiencies can be corrected by developing lands already designated for parks. The following improvement projects and reasonably anticipated funding are identified below. While these future projects are not linked to a specific time period, they will be realized as funding becomes available during the 20-year period. Future improvements will strive to ensure adequate facilities for both corporate limits and the unincorporated UGA population.

Capital Facility Category	Existing Improvement Costs (2014-2018)	Future Improvement Costs (2019-2035)	Currently Available Financing	Funding Shortfall (2014-2035)
Parks and Recreation Facilities	\$1,392,000	\$2,600,000	\$3,992,000	0
Municipal Facilities	\$8,000,000	0	\$8,000,000	0
Fire/Emergency Facilities	0	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	0
Police Facilities	\$1,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$3,500,000	0
Library Facilities	0	0	0	0
Transportation Facilities	\$8,100,000	\$50,000,000	\$58,100,000	0
Water Facilities	\$7,850,000	\$14,572,000	\$22,422,000	0
Wastewater System Facilities	\$6,200,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,200,000	0
School Facilities ¹				0
Total	\$32,542,000	\$87,172,000	\$119,714,000	0

¹Schools are not City's Responsibility

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Table CF-23A			
Parks and Recreation Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2014-2018			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Source	Amount
Parks Development			
Basin Homes	\$82,000	General Fund	\$82,000
Park Improvements			
Cascade Valley entry road	\$80,000	General Fund	\$80,000
Vista staging/parking areas	\$70,000	General Fund	\$70,000
Yonezawa staging/parking areas	\$70,000	General Fund	\$70,000
Blue Heron Restroom	\$150,000	General Fund	\$150,000
Deane Family Interpretive Impr.	\$50,000	Private Donation	\$50,000
Skating Rink Sales/Rental Building	\$250,000	General Fund	\$250,000
Ice Rink Dressing Room/Restrooms	\$250,000	General Fund	\$250,000
Ballfield Lighting			
Larson	\$120,000	General Fund	\$120,000
Kvamme	\$220,000	General Fund	\$220,000
Greenhouse	\$50,000	General Fund	\$50,000
Facilities Subtotal	\$1,392,000		\$1,392,000
Shortfall for Facilities			\$0

Table CF-23B			
Parks and Recreation Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2019-2035			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Source	Amount
Blue Heron Park Campground	\$2,300,000	General Fund	\$2,300,000
BMX Street Course Park	\$150,000	General Fund	\$150,000
Montlake Acquisition	\$100,000	General Fund	\$100,000
Parker Horn Acquisition	\$50,000	General Fund	\$50,000
Facilities Subtotal	\$2,600,000		\$2,600,000
Shortfall for Facilities			\$0

Municipal Facilities

funding sources are shown in Table CF-24.

No improvements for existing deficiencies have been identified for municipal facilities. No municipal facility improvements are required during the six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) planning period.

Additional municipal facilities will be required in the 20-year planning period. Funding has been identified to finance the needed improvements.

The projects and reasonably anticipated

Table CF-24			
Municipal Facility Improvements and Fund Sources 2012 - 2032			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Source	Amount
Firing Range	\$1,000,000	General Fund	\$1,000,000
Satellite Police/Fire Station	\$5,000,000	General Fund	\$5,000,000
Municipal Facilities	\$8,000,000	General Fund	\$8,000,000
Facilities Subtotal	\$14,000,000		\$14,000,000
Shortfall for Facilities			\$0

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Fire/Emergency Facilities

No improvements for existing deficiencies or the first six year Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) planning period. The needed fire station is included in the Municipal Facilities table. Additional vehicles will also be required. Future staffing costs are not included in this projection.

Police Facilities

No additional officers, vehicles, support staff, equipment, or facility improvements have been identified to address existing deficiencies. No municipal facility improvements are required for the first six-year CIP planning period. Facility improvements beyond the six-year period are included in the Finance Plan for Municipal Facilities. Staffing and costs are not included.

Library Facilities

No improvements for existing deficiencies are identified for library facilities. No municipal facility improvements are required for the first six-year CIP planning period.

Transportation Facilities

No improvement projects to correct existing facilities deficiencies were identified. Improvement projects to correct deficiencies within the first six years are estimated at \$8,100,000. Funding has been identified to finance the deficiencies. See Table CF-25A.

Transportation facility improvement costs are included for the 20-year planning period. Reasonably anticipated funding has been identified to finance the future improvements. See Table CF-25B.

Table CF-25A Transportation Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2014-2017			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Source	Amount
Overlay and/or Seal Coat	\$4,800,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$4,800,000
Lakeshore Dr. Reconstruction	\$1,200,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,200,000
Build Lark Ave.	\$500,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$250,000
		Developer Contribution	\$250,000
Longview Street	\$1,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,000,000
Virginia & Luta reconstruction	\$600,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$600,000
Existing Facilities Subtotal	\$8,100,000		\$8,100,000
Shortfall for Existing Facilities			\$0

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Table CF-25B			
Transportation Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2018-2032			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Source	Amount
Valley Road/Stratford Road - Add Turn Lanes	\$1,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,000,000
Division/Nelson Signal	\$300,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$300,000
3 rd Avenue Reconstruction	\$1,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,000,000
Additional Lake Crossing	\$42,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,000,000
		State & Federal Grants	\$41,000,000
Railroad right-of-way acquisition	\$2,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$2,000,000
Yonezawa East	\$750,000	Developer Contribution	\$750,000
Wheeler Road Improvements SR-17 to Rd N	\$1,000,000	Street Improvement Fund	\$1,000,000
Westlake & Hansen Reconstruction	\$2,000,000	Developer Contribution	\$2,000,000
Future Facilities Subtotal	\$50,050,000		\$50,050,000
Shortfall for Existing Facilities			\$0

Water Facilities

Improvement projects to correct for existing facility deficiencies are estimated at \$7,850,000. Funding has been identified to finance the existing deficiencies and is based on the 2014 Capital Improvement Program.

Water supply facility improvement costs are included for the 20-year planning period. Funding has been identified to finance future improvements.

The projects and anticipated funding sources are shown in Tables CF-26A and CF-26B.

Table CF-26A			
Water Supply Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2014-2018			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Sources	Amount
Rebuild/Replace 4 Pump Houses	\$2,000,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$2,000,000
Water Main Replacement Lakeshore	\$300,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$300,000
Redrill Well #4, install new pumphouse & controls	\$1,500,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,500,000
System Improvements	\$450,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$450,000
Replace steel water mains	\$1,000,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,000,000
Replace Larson water services	\$1,100,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,100,000
New Wheeler Road well	\$1,500,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,500,000
Existing Facilities Subtotal	\$7,850,000		\$7,850,000
Shortfall for Existing Facilities			\$0

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Table CF-26B			
Water Supply Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2019-2035			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Sources	Amount
New Well Construction	\$5,300,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$5,300,000
New Reservoir Construction			
Moses Pointe	\$600,000	Private Developer	\$600,000
Peninsula	\$1,800,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$1,800,000
New Water Main Construction	\$972,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$972,000
Water Main Replacement	\$500,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$500,000
Install fire hydrant foot valves-Larson	\$400,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$400,000
New buildings	\$5,000,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$5,000,000
Future Facilities Subtotal	\$14,572,000		\$14,572,000
Shortfall for Future Facilities	\$0		\$0

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Wastewater System Facilities

Improvement projects to correct for existing facility deficiencies are estimated at \$6,200,000. Funding has been identified to finance the existing deficiencies

and is based on the 2014 Capital Improvement Program. See Table CF-27A.

Wastewater system facility improvement costs are shown in Table CF-27B.

Table CF-27A			
Wastewater Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources through 2018			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Sources	Amount
Upgrade 4 Lift Stations	\$1,000,000	Water/Sewer Construction Fund	\$1,000,000
Manhole Lining	\$1,600,000	Water/Sewer Construction Fund	\$1,600,000
Mae Valley Improvements	\$1,000,000	Water/Sewer Construction Fund	\$1,000,000
Replace 5 Lift Station Generators	\$1,000,000	Water/Sewer Construction Fund	\$1,000,000
Sewer Main Lake Crossing	\$1,600,000	Water/Sewer Construction Fund	\$1,600,000
Existing Facilities Subtotal	\$6,200,000		\$6,200,000
Shortfall for Future Improvements			\$0

Table CF-27B			
Wastewater Water Supply Facilities Improvements and Fund Sources 2019-2035			
Facilities	Cost	Funding Sources	Amount
Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades	\$10,000,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$10,000,000
New Buildings	\$5,000,000	Water/Sewer Fund	\$5,000,000
Future Facilities Subtotal	\$15,000,000		\$15,000,000
Shortfall for Future Facilities	\$0		\$0

School Facilities

The School District is currently going through a planning process to identify how to address overcrowding at the middle school and high school level. At this time, not enough is known about what the eventual solutions will be that cost estimates have not been generated.