



Douglas County Capital Facilities Plan 2022-2027

An Element of Douglas County Comprehensive Plan
Chapter-7

Ordinance: TLS: 22-01-04B; Attachment "A"

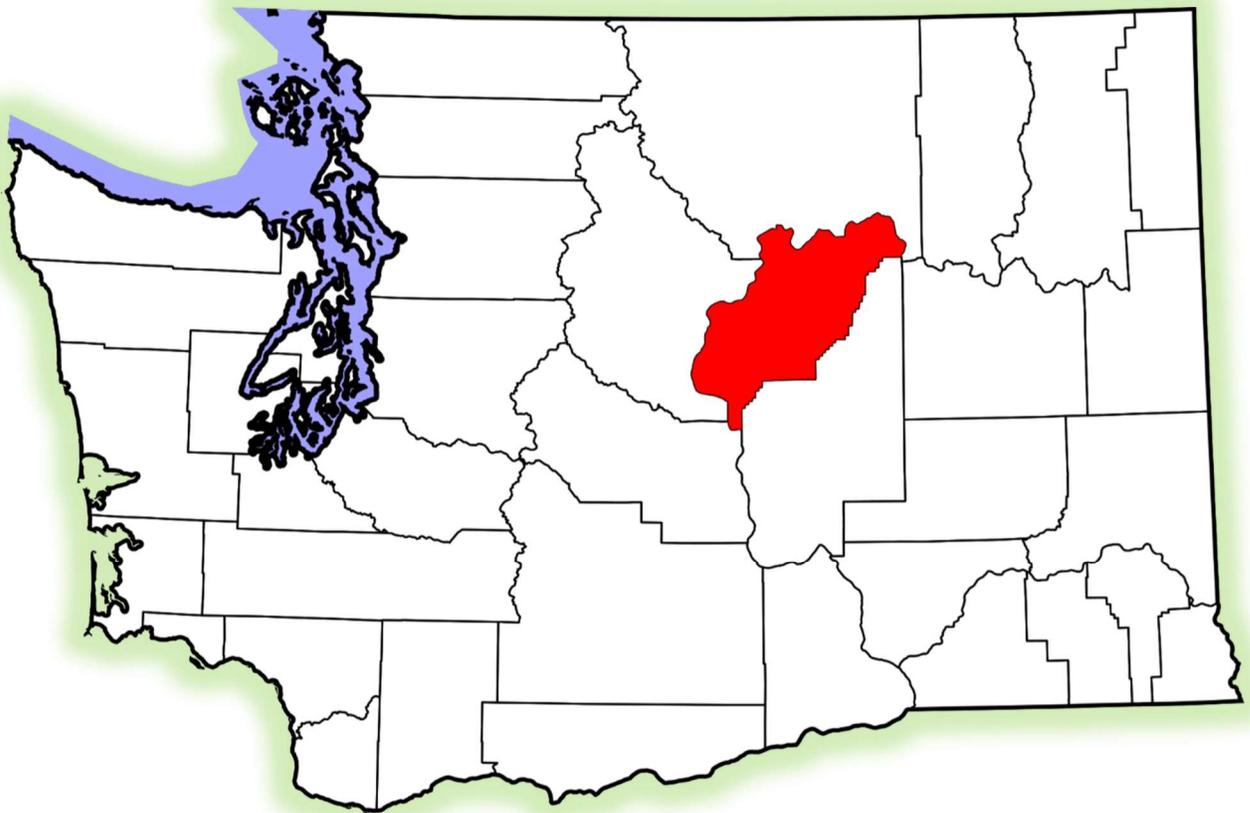


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is the operational implementation of the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP). The CFP is one of the elements of Douglas County's comprehensive plan that is required by the Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA).

The GMA requires the CFP to identify public facilities that will be needed to address development expected to occur during the next six years. The CFP must identify the location and cost of the facilities and the sources of revenue that will be used to fund the facilities needed to support development. The CFP must be financially feasible; in other words, dependable revenue sources must equal or exceed anticipated costs. If the costs exceed the revenue, the County must reduce its level of service, reduce costs by implementing non-capital alternatives or other methods, or modify the land use element to bring development into balance with available or affordable facilities.



Other requirements of the GMA mandate forecasts of future needs for capital facilities and the use of standards for level of service facility capacity as the basis for public facilities contained in the CFP. As a result, public facilities in the CFP must be based on quantifiable, objective measures of capacity, such as traffic volume capacity per mile of road or acres of park per capita.

One of the goals of the GMA is to: "Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current levels below locally established minimum standards. For these facilities, the following is required:

- 1) Facilities serving the development to be in place at the time of development (or, for some types of facilities, that a financial commitment is made to provide the facilities within a specified period of time); and
- 2) Such facilities have sufficient capacity to serve development without decreasing level of service below minimum standards adopted in the CFP. The GMA requires concurrency for transportation facilities. For transportation facilities, concurrent with development means "improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a financial commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies within six years."

GMA also requires public facilities and services to be "adequate." These public facilities and services include: streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, schools, fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.

The Capital Facilities Plan is also important when seeking funding assistance. For instance, an approved Capital Facilities Plan is required for the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce), Washington State Public Works Board, Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) and other state administered grants and loan programs.

INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Plan Element is required under the Growth Management Act (RCW 36.70A.070 (3) and is an important component of the Douglas County Countywide Comprehensive Plan and financial budgeting process. The Growth Management Act requires that the Capital Facilities Plan element contain at least the following features:

- An inventory of existing capital facilities;
- A forecast of the future needs for capital facilities;
- Proposed locations and sizes of expanded or new capital facilities;
- A six-year plan that will finance capital facilities;
- A requirement to reassess the land use element if funding falls short of meeting capital facilities needs as well as ensure consistency between the land use element and the capital facilities element with its associated financing plan.

OVERALL PLAN APPROACH:

Preparing the Capital Facilities Plan is a dynamic process that involves evaluating the land use element and population projections presented in the Comprehensive Plan and determining the necessary public facilities needed to support existing, as well as future development. The Capital Facilities Plan identifies public infrastructure needs for those facilities and services provided directly by the County, such as county buildings, equipment and law enforcement facilities. The transportation facilities analysis, assessment, and fiscal program are included in the Transportation Element of the Douglas County Countywide Comprehensive Plan, and are briefly discussed under the heading of Douglas County Capital Facilities. The Capital Facilities Plan also includes an analysis of facilities provided by other public entities such as parks and recreation, surface water management, solid waste, fire protection and the North Central Regional Library. In those cases, where comprehensive plans and/or financial programs exist, they and future amendments have been incorporated into the Capital Facilities Plan by reference (see Appendix A).

Once the analysis of existing facilities was complete and deficiencies identified, a list of needed improvements was prepared. The next step in the process was the preparation of a six-year financial plan identifying levels and sources for funding each of the prioritized capital facility and infrastructure projects. This has all been combined into the Capital Facilities Plan, which when adopted, becomes an element of the County's Comprehensive Plan.

PLAN INTENT:

Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act (GMA), RCW 36.70A.020, requires that the County must ensure that adequate public facilities and services are provided to new development at the time it is Available for occupancy, without decreasing current service level below locally established minimum standards. In summary, the Capital Facilities Plan meets the following GMA requirements:

- Identify public infrastructure needs for the next 6 year time period.
- Support adopted levels of service.
- Identify the financing methods.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will help in understanding how this Capital Facilities Plan is put together and read.

Capital Facility: Capital facilities are structures, improvements, equipment, or other major assets (including land) with a useful life of at least ten (10) years. Capital improvements are projects that create, expand, or modify a capital facility. This definition applies to projects that cost more than twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars.

Public Facility: The city-owned public capital facilities encompassed by this plan include the following: streets, sidewalks, paths and trails, parking facilities, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water system, storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system, parks and recreation facilities, general administrative facilities, vehicles, convention center, museum, and cemetery.

Level of Service: Levels of service are usually quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities that are provided to the community. Measures of levels of service are typically expressed as ratios of facility capacity to demand by actual or potential users. Sometimes, levels of service (LOS) standards are based on the public service, such as police protection, rather than on the facility that houses the service (e.g. police station).

Concurrency: This is a term that requires public facilities and services necessary to serve development to be in place at the time of development or a financial commitment is made to provide the facility within a certain period of time. The Growth Management Act requires concurrency on transportation facilities, while all other public facilities must be “adequate.”

CAPITAL FACILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL: Ensure that adequate capital facilities and services are planned, located, designed and maintained in an economical and efficient manner in order to meet existing and future needs of Douglas County as demonstrated in the comprehensive plan.

POLICIES:

- CF-1 Coordinate land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long range financial planning to best utilize limited fiscal resources.
- CF-2 Assure that capital improvements which are necessary to serve public and private projects are provided when they are needed.
- CF-3 Ensure that public facilities are provided for in a manner that protects investments and maximizes the use of existing facilities.
- CF-4 Establish transportation facility levels of service and standards for urban growth areas and rural/agricultural areas in the County.
- CF-5 Monitor the implementation of the capital improvement plan to ensure that the Land Use, Transportation, and Capital Facilities Elements are coordinated and consistent, and that established Level of Service standards for public facilities are achieved.
- CF-6 Plan for and provide capital improvements to correct existing deficiencies and accommodate existing and future needs.
- CF-7 Encourage compatible, multiple uses of public facilities, thereby increasing their usefulness, efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- CF-8 Require developments to address impacts to capital facilities, and condition their approval to maintain adopted levels of service and compliance with minimum adopted standards.
- CF-9 Maintain a cost-effective and responsive solid waste collection, disposal, and recycling system by pursuing the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan and the Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan as amended.
- CF-10 Maintain a cost effective stormwater collection, conveyance and detention system.
- CF-11 Encourage school, fire, water, port, park and recreation and sewer districts to pursue capital facilities planning to accommodate the needs of the expected population growth in the County and its communities.
- CF-12 Support the maintenance of a fire prevention, control, and public safety program that will protect the public from fire and other life safety hazards.
- CF-13 Implement the Capital Facilities Plan through effective partnerships and cooperation with other jurisdictions and agencies.
- CF-14 Determine the total cost of implementing proposed capital facilities prior to prioritization and inclusion in the Capital Facilities Plan.

CF-15 Review and update the Capital Facilities Plan each year in conjunction with the annual County budget cycle.

DOUGLAS COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES

LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Douglas County Washington contains 1,820 square miles with a population of approximately 43,550 people. The Sheriff's office employs 32 commissioned and 6 non-commissioned personnel. The Sheriff's Office is located in East Wenatchee at 100 19th Street. NW.

Our department is dedicated to providing effective and efficient law enforcement services, protecting the lives and property of the citizens of Douglas County, and ensuring the protection of all person's constitutional rights. The Sheriff is the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace of the county as directed under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.28.

The Sheriff's Office also provides law enforcement services to the cities of Bridgeport, Waterville, Rock Island and Mansfield on a contractual basis.

The Douglas County District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction that handles felony preliminary appearances, misdemeanors, infractions, protection orders, anti-harassment orders, name changes, civil and small claims cases and impound hearings. Douglas County Superior Court is located in Waterville, while the probation departments for District Court Probation and Superior Court Juvenile Probation are located in East Wenatchee at 100 19TH Street. NW.

INVENTORY:

Sheriff's Office: The Sheriff's Office is headquartered in the East Wenatchee office with administration, records, evidence storage and office space for deputies. This detachment has five administrative staff, four support staff, one detective sergeant, two detectives, one Columbia River Drug Task Force detective; two patrol sergeants, one emergency management/operations sergeant, two patrol corporals and twelve patrol deputies.

Bridgeport Office: A law enforcement office in the Bridgeport City Hall is provided by the City as part of the contract for law enforcement services. It contains three offices, common space, one holding cell, one interview room, and one storage cell. The detachment presently has six deputies, one patrol corporal and one patrol sergeant assigned to it.

Waterville Office: The Waterville Sheriff's office is located in the courthouse and contains office space, and a waiting area for deputies testifying in court. Deputies work from this space on a rotational basis..

Volunteer: In addition to its full time staff, the Sheriff's Office is assisted by volunteers. At the present time there are four auxiliary and two reserve volunteers serving.

Correction Facilities (Adult): Douglas County does not own or operate a county jail. Douglas County arrestees and inmates are housed at the Okanogan County Jail pursuant to an Interlocal Agreement. Douglas County pays \$58 per bed per day for housing of inmates at Okanogan County and guarantees payment for 40 beds per day. Douglas County also has an Interlocal Agreement with Chelan County for temporary detention of arrestees until picked up each morning and transported to the Okanogan County Jail. The Okanogan County Jail provides this transportation of arrestees under the inmate housing Interlocal Agreement.

Correction Facilities (Juvenile): Douglas County is a joint owner of a juvenile facility located in Medical Lake Washington called Martin Hall. Martin Hall was constructed in 1935 and has served many purposes before its current use as a juvenile detention facility. In the fall of 1995, nine East Washington counties formed the Martin Hall consortium (MHJFB). The owners include Adams, Lincoln, Ferry, Stevens, Pend Oreille, Asotin, Spokane and Whitman counties. Grant County also contracts with Martin Hall to hold youth. The goal was to develop an efficient and cost effective regional detention facility to house juvenile offenders in a safe, secure and humane setting. This facility houses the county’s pre and post sentenced juveniles at a cost of approximately \$165 per day for owner counties. The estimated long term needs for juvenile incarceration is well below the current use of 24 out of 50 total beds available but no actual study has been commissioned recently. Juveniles are being transported to the Martin Hall facility by a private transport company at this time.

Courts: The Douglas County Superior Court courtroom, offices and hearing rooms are located in the courthouse in Waterville. These facilities were remodeled and/or upgraded during the remodeling of the Courthouse. Since that remodel, significant safety and security improvements have been recommended / required which will require additional upgrading of the courtroom in 2021-2022. The source of funds will likely be REET, Current Expense, and / or law and justice grants for this purpose.

As a result of COVID-19, social distancing (Spring 2020) the Superior Court facilities have been moved to the fairgrounds for jury trials likely to begin in November, 2020. Just how long and what future improvements will be necessary to maintain that activity at that location remains to be seen. Additional renovations may be necessary which could be paid from CARES account monies, REET, law and justice grants and / or current expense. The Douglas County Superior Court juvenile probation department is located in the 19th Street Law & Justice Building at 100 19th Street NW, East Wenatchee.

The Douglas County District Court courtroom and offices are located in the 19th Street Law & Justice Building at 100 19th Street NW, East Wenatchee.

The Douglas County Sheriff Office currently owns and maintains the following fleet of vehicles and pieces of equipment:

| Amount | Sheriff Vehicle Inventory |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 51 | Motor vehicles |
| 1 | Wheeled all-terrain vehicle |
| 6 | Trailers |
| 2 | Boats |

LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITY NEEDS:

Sheriff’s Office: The Sheriff’s Office indicated the need for the following: covered parking for fleet vehicles at the Evidence Building, buses, trailers, etc. carport for remaining fleet, and covered parking

for up to six on-duty patrol cars. An outdoor training / firing range (Tactical Training Facility) located in North Central Douglas County that will be self-funded in a 2020 – 2026 phased project. The approximate cost is \$300,000 and located at Brandt's Pit (US 2) Parcel #2523360002. Funding will come from Current Expense PILT funds and / or REET funds.

Correction Facilities (Adult): The Douglas County Justice Facilities Study forecasted that jail bed needs by 2025 will be 130 per day. Jail bed needs in 2012 were averaging 50 beds per day. In order to meet Douglas County's correctional facility needs, the County is first considering a standalone jail facility to allow for self-ownership. Studies could begin as early as 2022. Costs are always higher to rent or lease space vs. county ownership of its own facility, given the number of daily inmates which are sent out of the county to other jurisdiction's correctional facilities. The study will examine different options to address growing law and justice needs, but in each assumed that an approximate 35,000 square foot jail would be required to meet the county's growing needs. However, we are not discounting developing a plan for a Regional Jail.

The rationale for the development of a County correctional facility is really a matter of controlling costs. Once a certain number of inmates per day is reached it becomes more cost effective for the county to have its own facility. A possible alternative to Douglas County sole ownership of a correctional facility would be a regional correctional facility. The concept of a regional facility is simply one of the economics of scale in construction and operations. This facilities ownership model would be much like that of RiverCom or a true partnership with equal decision making authority. A stand alone or regional facility can be designed in such a way that it could be used for pre-sentencing juveniles, female inmates and male inmates as well.

Douglas County commissioned a study to review its jail needs for the next 15 plus years early in 2008. That study was completed in May of that same year. At that time, the intent was for Douglas County to build its own jail and rent out the unused bed space to maintain positive revenue flow. It was determined that a minimum of 100 to 135 inmates would be the best point of beginning. The estimated costs of a turnkey facility including land acquisition is \$23-\$30 million dollars with an operational cost between \$2-2.6 million dollars annually. After the study was completed and evaluated, the county decided to incorporate the information from the 2008 study into one for a much larger regional facility that could include 4 to 6 additional counties as partners. This concept would be structured as a true partnership governed by a board of directors made up of elected officials from the jurisdictions housing prisoners in the facility. This facility would be classified as medium security with space made available for temporary holding cells for juveniles. There would also be space made available for a small number of female inmates as well. The current annual number of females incarcerated in the past few years has been in the low twenties. The financing of such a project could only be met by State/Federal Grants and/or a voter approved construction bond.

If the facility is located in Douglas County, it would likely be in the area north east of the Pangborn Airport. This location is in an area primarily zoned industrial with surrounding agricultural zoning. There is a well maintained road system that serves this location in both directions connecting to a major highway system. If the facility is a standalone county facility with sewer available, 10-15 acres would be desirable. If no sewer were available, then 20 acres would be the minimum parcel size. A regional facility would increase according to the number of partners and their long range anticipated needs. Until a study is completed based on a certain number of partners it would be difficult to make any creditable

projections for land needs, bed numbers or operational costs. The County may initiate a study in 2023 or 2022.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY:

The Prosecuting Attorney's Office (PAO) is located in the Waterville Courthouse and East Wenatchee Law & Justice Building and appears in local courts located in Waterville and East Wenatchee. The PAO prosecutes all criminal and all juvenile offenses in the county, except for gross misdemeanor and misdemeanor offenses committed in the City of East Wenatchee. The PAO is also the civil attorney for the county, providing advice, drafting and representation regarding land use, county road, tax foreclosure, election, employment, mental health, developmental disabilities, pest, county fair and all other legal issues.

Staffing levels have been increased to provide an adequate service level for the ever-increasing East Wenatchee and County population. The PAO has a full time civil deputy prosecuting attorney as well as two additional deputy attorneys (total of 4 DPS's), one crimes victim's coordinator and three support staff. Additional office and storage space is needed in the Law & Justice Building for the additional PAO and Coroner staff. The PAO office is communicating with the city of East Wenatchee Police Department about potentially renting spaces in its new facility in the amount of \$700 per month.

Because the population of the County will exceed 40,000 in the 2020 census, an elected coroner is required. Prior to exceeding the population limits, the prosecuting attorney serves as a part-time coroner. This additional PA will also require the creation of a full time department with salaries for the elected official, support staff, larger and more office space, equipment, and a vehicle. Anticipated expenses will likely be in the \$350,000.00 to \$450,000.00 range. Unfortunately, there is no outside source of funds to pay for these additional expenses.

COUNTY BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT:

Douglas County provides general administration, public service and internal management functions from a variety of spaces in buildings located throughout the County. The County also has a substantial fleet of equipment, road maintenance facilities, and stores of materials relating to County Road needs, all of which are provided thru the Equipment Rental and Revolving Fund (ER&R).

INVENTORY:

Waterville: The Waterville Courthouse contains the offices of the auditor, assessor, treasurer, prosecutor, commissioners, county engineer, courthouse maintenance, superior court, superior court clerk, WSU Cooperative Extension, management information systems (MIS) and a satellite office for the Sheriff's Office. Replacement of an aging HVAC system will likely take place in 2022 / 2026. The System serves the 1905 Courthouse and is reaching the end of its life expectancy and will be funded with grants, loans and / or self-funding. The Facilities manager is looking at the option of remodeling the old jail for more court space or general office space. This would include exterior work such as painting and wood repairs.

North Central Washington Fair: The facilities of the Douglas County Fair are also located in Waterville on approximately 20 acres of county-owned property. Parking areas for participants, vendors and fair visitors occupy approximately 7.76 acres (Figure 7.1). This almost 100-year-old event began as a Potato Festival and has grown into a true representation of North Central Washington's way of life. The four-day event draws families and individuals for all over the Pacific Northwest to enjoy the livestock exhibits, home grown agriculture, crafts and exhibits, great fair food, a two day Quarter Horse Race and PRCA Rodeo and a very successful Friday night western concert.

The Fair's Capital Improvement program includes a new front entry to better service the growing crowds, an outdoor stage that will allow for better spacing and to draw traffic to different locations on the grounds. It also includes new roofs on three buildings as well as the continued project of re-facing buildings. On that list is also interior exhibit building upgrades. Now that roofs have been replaced, it is time to fix some of the issues that arose from previous leaky roofs. The Fair also plans to remove and possibly replace an entire building call the Lion's Den and a portion of the dog barn. New racehorse stables are extremely important to the growth of off-season events on the grounds, in addition to needing new horse stalls in the 4-H horse stall buildings.

Lastly, with the growth we have seen and the potential to grow off-season events and utilize the grounds year round a new freestanding maintenance shop has also been added to the capital improvement plan. The financing for these projects will come from Washington State Fair grants, private donation, Friends of the NCW Fair, a non-profit group that does large fundraisers for projects on the fairgrounds; in additional to revenue generated by expanded use of the fair facilities on a year round basis and Sales and Use Tax grants. If additional COVID funding because available for 2022/2023 we will look into using some of that funding for projects that fit the granting requirements outlined by the county.

East Wenatchee: The Administration, Transportation, and Land Services offices are located in the Douglas County Public Services Building at 140 19th Street NW. The approximately 18,000 square-foot building is located on a portion of roughly 4.65 acres. It also houses offices for Solid Waste, Assessor, Auditor, Facilities and Management Information Services (MIS). In 2018, Douglas County self-funded an 8,436 sq. ft. Evidence Building (on approximately 2.35 acres). It is located South of the last phased of building at 19th Street – the Law and Justice Building which was completed in the Fall of 2019. The Law and Justice building (17,898 sq. feet on 2.40 acres) houses District Court, Sheriff, Prosecutor, Juvenile and Adult probation, and the future Coroner. This building was paid partially by a 25-year bond and partially out of County reserves.

Expanding parking at 19th Street and a bicycle staging area is being designed NW of the current plaza fountain. Staff is currently looking at covered parking in the parking area for County vehicles in the Public Services building parking lot. Funding will possibility be by park and recreation grants. Additional amenities may include passive recreation features, including bike racks. Parking may be expanded. The plaza fountain needs upgraded and new trail signage.

Additional parking and storage are to be identified and constructed on the East and West side of the complex to provide additional parking. Storage buildings may relocated, reconfigured or replaced. These improvements will be self-funded.

A possible remodel at the Public Services Building, 140 19th Street, East Wenatchee of the current Assessor's office space, Administration offices, and staff lunch room that is all located on adjoining walls may be completed. The same funding source as HVAC will be used.

Public driveway improvements (entrance road and pedestrian sidewalks (1,000 feet). Presently there is no sidewalk access from 19th Street to the Public Services Building and trail parking lot to provide for ADA access to and from the link bus stop. County building and trail all interconnect with the new 19,000 square foot Law & Justice South access by foot. Bicycle and wheelchair needed. MIS division is looking an emergency backup generator for the Law & Justice building and Public Services building.

27th Street Trailhead: The 27th Street trailhead needs to have a facelift to the west adding more parking and a better location for restroom facilities for trail users. Additional amenities may include passive recreation features, including bike racks. Parking may be expanded to the west and build a specific area for a pit toilet or sanitary facility. The funding for the improvement will come from the account set up for In Lieu of payments from developers that choose not to make open space improvements within their subdivision, Paths and Trails Funds, REET, trail grants or general fund participation.

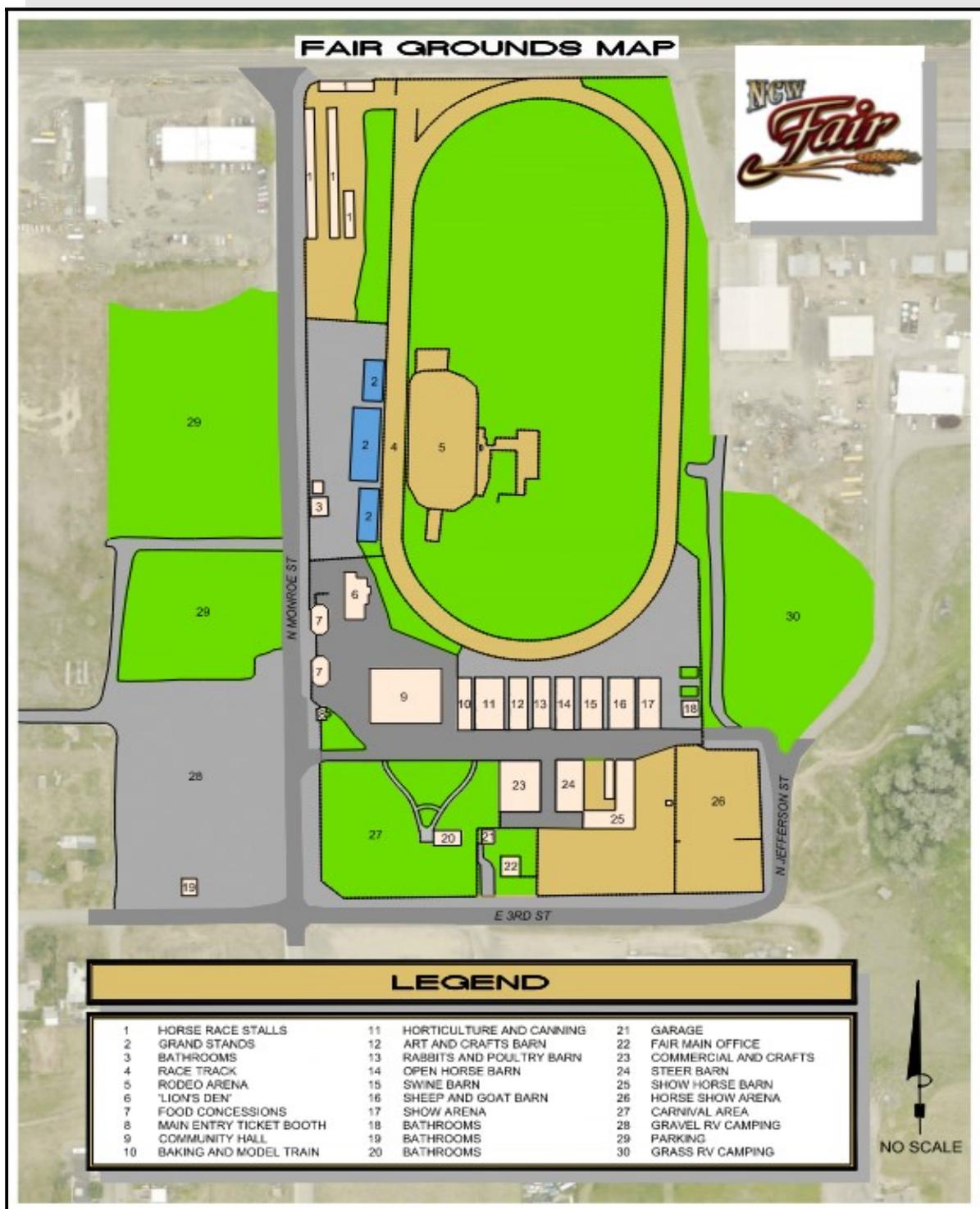
River View Drive Parking: River View Drive designated parking area has yet to be developed but the property is owned by the County. This trail access location is located within 100 ft. of the Apple Capital Loop Trail to the west and could provide 10 to 12 parking spaces with easy access to the loop trail and take some of the pressure off the 19th Street and 27th Street parking lots. This funding source would be the same as 27th Street. Improvements will mitigate impacts of trail use and access upon existing residential properties. Pedestrian facilities, such as a path or sidewalk may be added to access the trailhead.

19th and Cascade Parking / Trailhead: This location is a little more problematic in that it has a number of jurisdictional approvals we would need to proceed. The City would have to approve the site location in that it is presently located on a corner of an unimproved arterial so frontage improvements would likely be required. This location is directly adjacent to a proposed storm water pond for the City of East Wenatchee and it is in or directly adjacent to shoreline critical area. Funding sources would be the same as 27th and River View Drive.

32nd Place Trailhead: The 32nd Place trailhead needs to have a facelift and parking areas expanded for trail users. The funding for the improvement will come from the account set up for In Lieu of payments from developers that choose not to make open space improvement within their subdivision, Paths and Trails Funds, REET, trail grants or general fund participation.

Loop Trail Interpretative Boardwalk: Refurbishment, repair and maintenance may be funding by In Lieu of payments from development choosing not to make open space improvements within their project, Paths and Trail Funds, REET, trail grants or general fund participation.

Figure 7.1
Douglas County Fairgrounds



EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND REVOLVING FUND EXISTING FACILITIES

Equipment Rental and Revolving funds, also known as ER&R funds, are internal funds established to provide equipment rental services that allow expensive equipment and supplies to be rented to the County's various departments. Douglas County's ER&R fund includes an inventory of buildings and equipment rented to and managed by the Transportation and Land Services Department.

Area 1 Maintenance Facilities: The County Road maintenance shop for Area 1 is located at 110 Second Street NE in East Wenatchee. The shop and related areas occupy 3.3 acres of a 4.8-acre site. The remaining area accommodates buildings and staging areas. Indoor facilities include a sign shop and four double-covered equipment bays. The concrete maintenance building contains three repair bays, a parts room, a lunchroom, an office, restrooms, a storage room for miscellaneous equipment and supplies, and four additional vehicle storage bays. Outdoor facilities include a fuel depot with two aboveground fuel tanks, a vehicle/equipment wash pad, and material storage areas.

Area 2 Maintenance Facilities: The County Road maintenance shop for Area 2 is located in Waterville. This facility functions as the main repair and storage facility for the County Road Maintenance divisions. The shop has eight bays, a parts room, restrooms, a lunchroom, a tire room, and two supervisor's offices. Other facilities include fourteen covered bays for equipment, a fuel depot with two above-ground fuel tanks, a 10,000 gallon above-ground hot oil storage tank and a fenced outside storage area.

Area 3 Maintenance Facilities: The County Road maintenance shop for Area 3 is located in Mansfield, approximately sixty miles northeast of East Wenatchee. The shop building contains two bays, a parts room, restrooms, an office, a storage room, and a lunch room. Across the street are two additional covered equipment storage buildings, a storage yard, a 10,000 gallon above-ground hot oil storage container, and additional parking. The new 5,000 square foot truck shed was built near the existing Mansfield Shop. This building has a restroom and four bays used for materials and equipment storage. Two of the bays are heated.

Other Facilities: Other County Road maintenance facilities are located at Rex, approximately 30 miles northeast of Mansfield, and Bridgeport, approximately 80 miles north of East Wenatchee. Both facilities have two bays for storage or repair of equipment.

FACILITY NEEDS:

Area 1 Maintenance Facilities: The County has determined that the Area 1 Maintenance facilities at 2nd Street NE in East Wenatchee are obsolete and will either need to be renovated or operations relocated. A 39-acre, County-owned parcel in the Lincoln Rock area is one site under consideration, pending evaluation to determine feasibility for use. This Lincoln Rock site is twelve miles from the current shop site and located in the same general area as Lincoln Rock State Park, Rocky Reach Dam, and Bonneville Power Regional Substation. The site has more than enough area to accommodate any needed facilities for decades to come. Additionally, the site is an active, permitted gravel pit that

provides the County with a source of alluvially-deposited gravels. A new shop facility at this location would include a number of covered 40-foot by 60-foot truck bays, a covered 40-foot by 60-foot sand/salt storage building, and crew space for eight to twelve employees. The actual shop site would be constructed on a portion of the 39 available acres.

The County is currently in the early stages of project planning. Whether the County chooses to renovate the 2nd Street facilities or relocate operations to the Lincoln Rock site remains to be determined. It is projected that the funding for the planning, design, and construction of any renovated or new facilities would be from proceeds generated by the sale of Transportation Department property, County Road funds, ER&R funds, and bonding. If the shop is to be relocated, funds to replace existing BMPs, including Fueling Station, Vehicle Wash Area, Material / Equipment Storage, HVAC and Maintenance Structure, which are required Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping components require by the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit will come from the sale of the current shop location. In total \$796,000 was spend to construct these BMPs, of that \$433,358 were grant funds.

Decant Facility: The County has determined that a decant facility is needed to allow for the proper processing and disposal of catch basin materials collected by the County during maintenance of stormwater sewer systems throughout the East Wenatchee Urban Growth Area. The proposed facility is anticipated to be located in the East Wenatchee area and constructed within three years. Potential locations currently being evaluated include the County's property in the Pangborn Industrial Area on Urban-Industrial Way and the County's Area 1 Maintenance site on 2nd Street in the City of East Wenatchee.

In 2019 Douglas County used County Road Funds to purchase 5.6 acres of industrial land in the Pangborn Industrial Area for the potential construction of the decant facility. In 2020, the County purchased an additional 5 acres of abutting industrial land with Current Expense Funds. The estimated current total cost of the proposed decant facility is \$1.6 to \$2 million dollars. The project is anticipated to be funded by Washington State Department of Ecology grant and Douglas County Storm Water Utility funds.

It should be noted that the 10.6 acres of industrial property is large enough to support additional facilities and uses; such as, a satellite road department shop, a recycle center (moving the current one to that location), a solid waste transfer station, or a regional jail. Planning efforts are currently underway to determine the most appropriate uses of this land.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

The transportation chapters of this Capital Facilities Plan (Plan) were developed in compliance with *Title 36 RCW, Counties* and in accordance with the goals and policies set forth in the Douglas County Countywide Comprehensive Plan. The Transportation Facilities section discusses the inventory of existing transportation facilities, a detailing of how transportation-related capital projects are prioritized, a description of how concurrency with the Douglas County’s Comprehensive Plan and the State Growth Management Act (GMA) is achieved and maintained, and an explanation of how transportation-related project priorities are determined.

EXISTING FACILITIES:

Douglas County, in accordance with *Title 36 RCW, Counties*, operates, preserves, and maintains 1,645 miles of road. Urban classified roads total 102 miles and rural roads total 1,543 miles. Road surfacing includes 442 miles of pavement (ACP/BST), 699 miles of gravel, and 502 miles of unimproved or dirt public roads. These public roads serve to connect the growing Douglas County population to the state highways, commercial centers, recreational opportunities, agricultural lands, and residential areas throughout the County. The County’s road network is comprised of an array of assets that are regularly inventoried for purposes of planning, design, preservation, maintenance, and safety. Inventoried items include:

| Inventory | Inventory |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Arterial, Collector and Local Access Roads | Gravel Pits/Quarries and Stockpiles |
| Runaway Truck Ramps | Maintenance Buildings |
| Traffic Signs | Traffic Signals |
| Bridges (20 NBI, 43 SS) | Guardrails |
| Culverts <i>*see Stormwater section</i> | Streets Lights (Luminaires) |
| Stormwater Sewer System <i>*see Stormwater section</i> | Paths and Trails |
| Stormwater Retention, Infiltration and Detention Facilities. <i>*see Stormwater section</i> | Cattle Guards |
| | |

Transportation Project Prioritization

LEVEL OF SERVICE:

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires Counties to develop Level of Service (LOS) standards for roads and coordinate the standards with regional transportation authorities. The standards are used to determine if the level of service meets the needs of existing and future residents and to plan and prioritize the construction, preservation, and maintenance of assets throughout the County. The criteria used for LOS determinations include:

| Criteria Used for LOS | Criteria Used for LOS |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Farm to Market Route | Closure |
| Tonnage Class | Accidents |
| Function Class | AADT |
| Maintenance Class | Pavement Rating |
| Weight Restrictions | Speed Limits |

PRIORITY ARRAY:

Although the GMA requires the County to plan for and prioritize transportation based on criteria used in LOS analyses, other considerations; such as, safety, road geometry, non-motorized uses, right-of-way impacts, clear-zone concerns, and proximity to schools are used by the County. These criteria are taken into account in the Priority Array programming. The priority array system employed at the County is used to rank all potential projects on the County’s road system. The criteria used for ranking projects in the Priority Array include:

| Criteria Used for Ranking | Criteria Used for Ranking |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Functional Class | Truck Route |
| Project type | Pavement Condition |
| Urban / Rural | Bridge Condition |
| Traffic Volume | Road Geometrics |
| Projected Traffic Count | Connectivity |
| Truck Count | School Proximity |
| Truck Percentage | Pedestrian Facilities |
| Commercial Growth & Development | Clear Zone |
| Rights-of-way | Accidents |
| Tonnage Class | Funding Source |

CONCURRENCY ACHIEVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE:

The goal of project prioritization through the determination of LOS and priority array ranking is to ensure that the County’s transportation capital facilities are planned, located, designed and maintained to meet expected levels of service and the needs of the traveling public. The ongoing process of inventorying transportation assets, evaluating asset conditions and needs, and planning and implementing the construction, preservation, and maintenance of existing and proposed infrastructure ensures concurrence with the Transportation Element of the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan and the State Growth Management Act.

PRIORITY CAPITAL PROJECTS:

Capital facility improvement projects in Douglas County are typically funded by private land development actions, public agency grants, or Douglas County Transportation funds. Land development actions in urban areas are at a minimum typically required to improve the adjacent half of the existing public roads to current standards. In addition, larger projects, where offsite infrastructure would not accommodate added traffic, offsite improvements may also be required.

Publically funded improvement of transportation capital facilitates is typically limited to those supported by grant funding. Most grant-funded projects require matching funds from the local agency. Douglas County budgets matching funds as required to leverage any available grant funds.

Douglas County Transportation funds are occasionally used to fully fund relatively small construction projects where land development actions are unlikely to occur or where the County is unlikely to receive grant funds.

Transportation-related capital facility projects proposed for construction over the next six years have been identified in Douglas County’s Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP/TIP). The TIP can be found on Douglas County’s website and includes detailed scheduling and funding information. As is noted in the TIP, the County plans to expend over \$80,000,000 on transportation-related projects over the six-year planning period, with the majority of expenditures to be for new roadways or roadway reconstruction. Additional project categories included in the TIP include bridge, trail, stormwater, Americans with Disability Act (ADA), sidewalk, paths and trails, road preservation, and safety improvement projects. Funding detailed in the TIP include total secured and planned project costs and funding.

NORTH END MASTER PLAN-PLANNED ACTION:

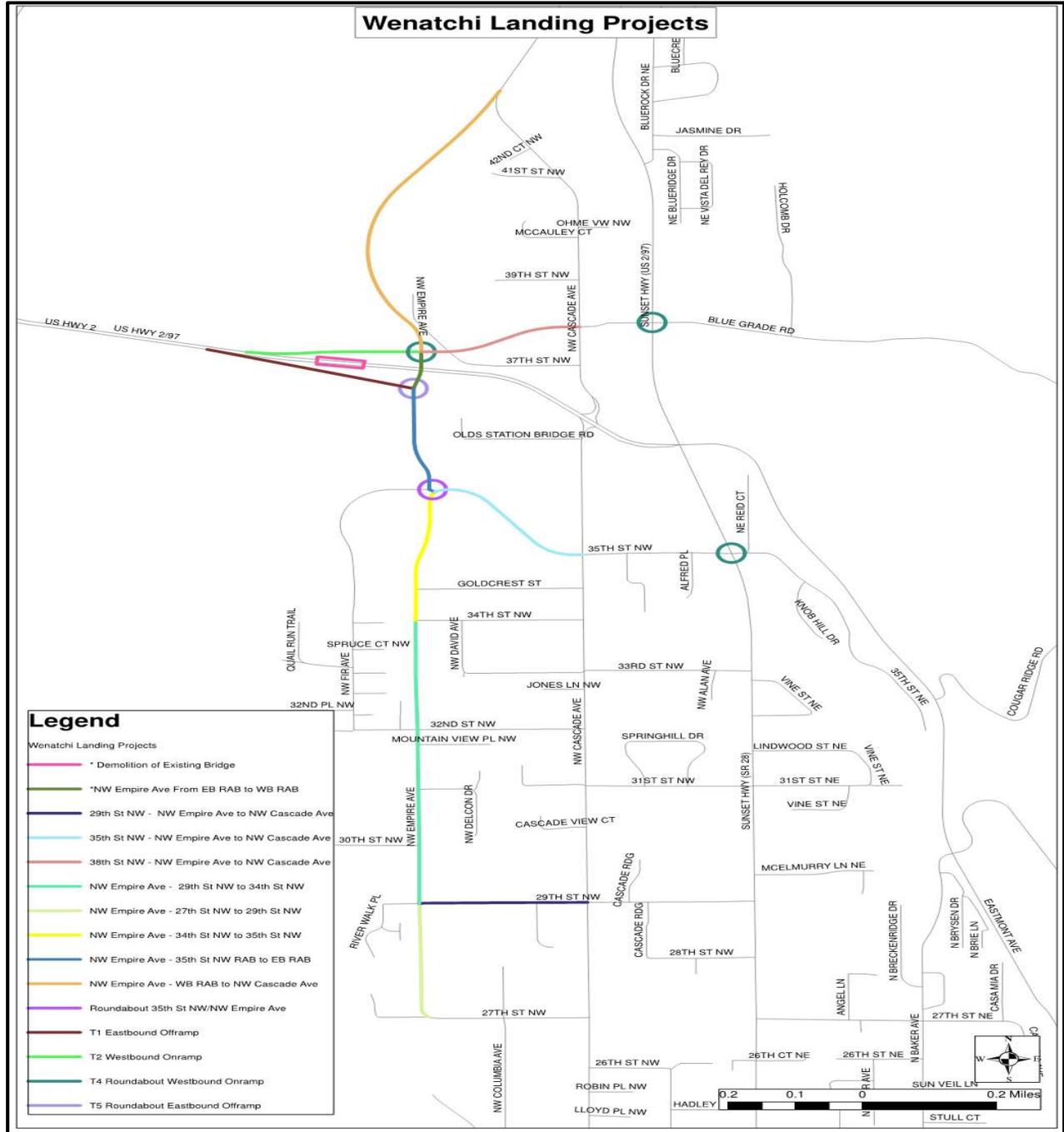
The North End Study Area encompasses approximately 317 acres and is located adjacent to the east approach to the Odabashian Bridge in East Wenatchee’s northern UGA. See Figure 7.2.

The North End Study Area is unique in its large parcel ownership along the Columbia River within the UGA. Zoning is a mix of Waterfront Mixed Use and General Commercial, which allow a range of high value uses.

Private ownership accounts for just over half (57.7%) of the land area, and public ownership comprises the remaining 42.3%. Public property owners include the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), Douglas County, Chelan County Public Utility District (PUD), and the East Wenatchee Water District. The study area contains a County-owned owned segment of the Apple Capital Loop Trail, as well as the newly opened Rocky Reach Trail, which provides a bicycle and

pedestrian connection north to Lincoln Rock State Park. WSDOT owns the property to accommodate planned interchange improvements where US 2/97 meets Empire Avenue. It is likely some WSDOT land will be surplus for other purposes upon completion of the interchange design.

Figure 7.2 Wenatchi Landing Transportation Projects



The Wenatchi Landing (North End) Master Plan study area has limited infrastructure for transportation, stormwater, and sanitary sewer. Much of the study area is currently vacant, although some land contains orchards and residential homes. This plan demonstrates how a coordinated vision and design, capital improvements, and continued cooperation among property owners, utility providers, and the Port, County, and City governments can achieve a thriving job center with tourism and recreation destinations.

As noted in the Wenatchi Landing (North End) Environmental Planned Action (Ordinance TLS-21-02-03B), Section C, Item 6, “In order to collect mitigation fees that are sufficient to address the collective transportation impacts and cost of mitigation improvements associated with planned actions, the County/City shall adjust transportation mitigation fees annually. The transportation mitigation fee obligation in Attachment E, Row 17 shall be adjusted annually in accordance with the indices employed by Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) or an equivalent as determined by the Public Works Director [i.e. the County Engineer]. The most recently published index is used for the following year. This adjustment shall occur automatically on January 1 of each year unless otherwise determined by ordinance of the County/City.”

However, WSDOT has discontinued its publication of the Construction Cost Index (CCI) as of 2016 and our department is therefore in need of an alternative method of construction cost adjustment. As an alternate to the CCI, Douglas have determined it is appropriate to utilize the National Highway Construction Cost Index (NHCCI) published quarterly by the Federal Highway Administration.

STORMWATER UTILITY

Surface Water Management Programs in Douglas County are managed under two separate programs. In the Federal Urbanized Area (Urban), which roughly equates to the East Wenatchee and Rock Island Urban Growth Areas, stormwater program management, including administration, planning and project development, facility operation, maintenance and repair, and Municipal Permit compliance are addressed by the Douglas County Stormwater Utility. Douglas County and the City of East Wenatchee jointly administered their individual Utilities from 1998 until December of 2019. While the agreement for joint administration of the Utilities is to be terminated, the County will continue to work cooperatively to plan and develop projects cooperatively where appropriate.

Urban: The purpose of the Stormwater Utility (SWU) is to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by establishing a comprehensive approach to surface and stormwater management pursuant to Chapter 36.89 RCW. This code seeks to protect life and property from storm, waste flood and surplus waters; to protect quality by preventing siltation, contamination and erosion of waterways; to protect aquifers; to protect fish; to assure compliance with federal and state surface water management and water quality requirements; to increase public education and citizen involvement; and to encourage the preservation of natural drainage systems and identify projects, and equipment and facilities for compliance with the Department of Ecology Phase II National Pollutant Discharge (NPDES) Municipal Stormwater General Permit.

The goal of the urban program is to provide infrastructure necessary to collect and convey stormwater runoff and minimize flooding from rainfall events and to comply with stormwater quality regulations in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit (Ecology).

Rural: Surface water management in County outside of the Utility Service Area (Rural) is addressed within the Transportation Department as infrastructure associated with the County Road system.

The Douglas County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (1995), the Douglas County Comprehensive Plan (2017) and the East Wenatchee Comprehensive Plan (2017) include goals and policies guiding stormwater management.

FUNDING:

Capital stormwater projects in the urban area are generally funded by grants and / or stormwater utility service charge revenue derived from within in the Utility Service Area (Federal Urbanized Area). Projects in the rural area are funded by County road funds.

- **Urban:** The Stormwater Utility is an enterprise fund intended to address the financial needs related to on-going maintenance, repair, and improvement or expansion of the urban stormwater system and to maintain compliance with the NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit requirements. Funding is generated by an annual service charge upon all developed parcels within the Utility Service Area. The Service Charge is based upon each parcel's Equivalent Service Unit (ESU). For commercial parcels, an ESU is equivalent to 2,750 square feet of impervious surface area. Single family residential and duplex parcels are assessed one (1) ESU. Triplex and four-plex parcels are assessed two (2) ESU's. The billing structure includes

discounts for operation and maintenance of privately owned and maintained stormwater facilities and for qualified low-income or senior residents.

- Rural:** The stormwater system in the rural area is primarily comprised of ditches and culverts. Maintenance, repair and improvement of the rural system in generally addressed as a component of the County road system. Alternate funding sources are pending investigation, so as to provide a higher level of services and minimize impacts to the County Road fund to address rural flooding and runoff

2022 – 2027 Stormwater Utility Revenue/Expenditure Plan

| | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Budget | Budget | Budget | Budget | Budget | Budget |
| Expenditures | | \$1,956,227 | \$2,668,393 | \$2,202,565 | \$1,893,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,020,000 |
| | Administration | 888,186 | 630,500 | 604,000 | 663,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 |
| | Capital | 565,000 | 1,010,000 | 545,000 | 630,000 | 650,000 | 650,000 |
| | NPDES | 503,041 | 1,027,893 | 1,053,565 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 620,000 |
| | Disaster Reserve | | | | | | |
| | Equipment Reserve | | | 125,000 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Revenues | | \$1,621,323 | \$1,152,700 | \$1,135,500 | \$1,206,200 | \$1,281,500 | \$1,286,500 |
| | Administration | 840,058 | 674,500 | 684,500 | 678,000 | 680,000 | 685,000 |
| | Capital | 121,400 | 76,400 | 51,400 | 51,400 | 51,400 | 51,400 |
| | NPDES | 609,700 | 351,700 | 350,000 | 426,700 | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | Disaster Reserve | 50,165 | 50,100 | 50,100 | 50,100 | 50,100 | 50,100 |
| | Equipment Reserve | 50,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Fund Balance | | \$4,455,325 | \$2,853,260 | \$3,920,325 | \$3,770,271 | \$3,083,471 | \$2,364,971 |
| | Excess revenues over (Expenditures) | -334,904 | -1,515,693 | -1,067,065 | -686,800 | -718,500 | -733,500 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ending Fund Balance | | \$4,120,421 | \$1,337,567 | \$2,853,260 | \$3,083,471 | \$2,364,971 | \$1,631,471 |

Design Standard:

Water Quantity: The level of protection afforded by stormwater management facilities is defined by their ability to handle runoff from storm events of a specified intensity and duration. These storms events, called design storms, are often based upon historical precipitation data for the specific area or for the surrounding region. Stormwater management facilities are intended to control runoff from the design storm with minimal damage to natural features (scouring or deposition of sediment) and virtually no damage to public infrastructure, specifically the transportation system or to private property.

The Douglas County Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (1995) identified utilization of the Type II SCS design storm with an intensity of two inches in ninety (90) minutes. The intensity was modified in 2011 to the 100 year, twenty-four (24) hour storm, which was deemed to be roughly equivalent in both peak runoff and volume.

Water Quality: Douglas County has adopted the Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington (SWMMEW) as the minimum standard for compliance with State and Federal water quality standards.

FACILITY INVENTORY & CONDITION

Stormwater management facilities fall into the following categories:

| Facility Category | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| Urban Canyons | These facilities are associated with the three (3) East Wenatchee urban area canyons: Canyon A, Canyon B, and Sand Canyon |
| Non-Urban Culverts | Culverts located throughout the County, outside of the East Wenatchee, and Rock Island Urban Growth Areas. |
| Non-Urban Bridges | Bridges located throughout the County, outside of the East Wenatchee, and Rock Island Urban Growth Areas. |
| On-Site Facilities | Stormwater facilities, typically private constructed to collect, and dispose of stormwater runoff from development. |

Urban-A map of the urban stormwater collection and conveyance system is maintained in the County Geographical Information System (GIS). As new facilities are completed the system map is updated based upon as-built plans and confirmed with field visits.

Public and private stormwater facilities within the Permit coverage area are required to be inspected and maintained in accordance with the requirements contained within the Municipal Permit.

Rural-A map of the rural stormwater collection and conveyance system is being developed in the County GIS and the Country Road Administration Board (CRAB) GIS-Mo asset management program. The inventory will continue to be developed and updated over time to identify all rural stormwater infrastructure. As new facilities are constructed the system map will be updated based upon as-built plans and confirmed with field visits

Urban Inventory- The collection and conveyance system includes:

| Amount | Inventory |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 2112 | Catch Basins |
| 185 | Manholes |
| 191 | Drywells |
| over 31,072 lineal feet | Culverts |
| over 8,590 lineal feet | Swales |
| over 185,449 lineal feet | Pipes |

Rural Inventory- The rural inventory is incomplete at this time. Current collection and conveyance system mapping includes:

| Amount <i>*(incomplete)</i> | Asset Type |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 15 | Catch Basins |
| 0 | Manholes |
| 5 | Drywells |
| over 54,367 lineal feet | Culverts |
| over 5,143 lineal feet | Swales |
| over 379 lineal feet | Pipes |

| Facility | Type | Condition | Year Constructed |
|--|--|-------------|------------------|
| Urban Industrial Ave Pond | Infiltration Pond & Drywells | Fair | 2011 |
| | | | |
| NE Grant Road/Airport Way Roundabout | Pond/Swale | Poor | 2006 |
| SW Grant Road/Airport Way Roundabout | Pond/Swale | Poor | 2011 |
| NW Grant Road/Airport Way Roundabout | Pond/Swale | Poor | 2011 |
| SE Grant Road/Airport Way Roundabout | Pond/Swale | Poor | 2011 |
| 3rd Street NE/ Mary Drainage (future) | Natural Drainage | undeveloped | n/a |
| 10th Street NE Ponds | Infiltration Ponds | Fair | 2004 |
| 19th Street NW Pond | Ponds and swales | Good | 2003 |
| Nelpar Drive - Baker Flats | Infiltration Pond | Fair | UNKNOWN |
| 35th Street (SR 28) | Infiltration Pond | Fair | 2005 |
| Canyon B Drainage | Sediment Traps / Check Dams | Good | UNKNOWN |
| Canyon Hills - (Private on DC parcel) | Infiltration Pond | n/a | 2006 |
| Badger Mountain Urban - upper | Infiltration Pond | Fair | 2004 |
| Eastmont Extension - Valley View | Infiltration Pond | Fair | 2011 |
| Daniels Drive Pond | Infiltration Pond | Fair | UNKNOWN |
| 23rd Street Pond - above canal | Infiltration Pond | Poor | 2002 |
| Cascade Elementary - * (Baker/23rd) | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2010 |
| 32nd Place NW | Pond | Good | 2013 |
| Canyon A - N. Lyle Ave | Culverts | Fair | UNKNOWN |
| Canyon B - 24" Outfall | Pond | Good | 2013 |
| 23rd Street Pond - west of SR 28 | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2014 |
| Western Sunset SW Facility | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2015 |
| Territorial Way Pond | Infiltration Pond | Good | |
| 35 th Street – Empire Ave | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2019 |
| Plateau Drive Storage Pipe Highland View Drive Storage Pipe | 108 LF (2) - 8' dia. Infiltration pipes | unknown | 2002 |
| Fancher Landing Storage Pipe A | 55 LF- 8' dia. Infil pipe | unknown | 2003 |
| Fancher Landing Storage Pipe B | 38 LF- 8' dia. Infil pipe | unknown | 2003 |
| Fancher Landing Storage Pipe C | 30 LF- 8' dia. Infil pipe | unknown | 2003 |
| North Lyle Ave - (8th NE) Storage Pipe | 33 LF- 8' dia. Infil pipe | unknown | 2003 |
| Melborne Court - (8th NE) Storage Pipe | 51 LF- 8' dia. Infil pipe | unknown | 2003 |
| Baker Avenue Pond (20 th Street NE) | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2016 |
| Enterprise Drive Pond (Strider BSP) | Infiltration Pond | Poor | 2018 |
| Nelpar Drive Pond (McDouglall ROW) | Infiltration Pond | Good | |
| Grant Road / S. Union Pond | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2015 |
| S. Union / Airway Street SE Pond *Airport | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2015 |
| S. Nevada Ave (S. of Grant Road) Pond | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2015 |
| N. Clemons & N. George Street Pond | Infiltration Pond | Good | 20__ |
| Douglas County Law and Justice Pond | Infiltration Pond | Good | 2019 |
| Manhattan Pond (located on private property) | Infiltration Pond | Fair | |

Equipment Inventory and Condition

| Classification | Equipment Inventory |
|----------------|--|
| Urban | 2008 Vactor Eductor Truck: The County owns a 2008 Sterling Chassis, 12 yard VACTOR Eductor Truck. The VACTOR is in aging / fair condition. When this vehicle is replaced, funding may include the following: ER&R funds for the VACTOR, Utility Funds, and Grants. |
| Urban | Covered Wash Bay: located at the Area 1 Shop, 2 nd Street, East Wenatchee. |
| Urban | County Fuel Station Retro-fit: located at the Area 1 Shop, 2 nd Street, East Wenatchee. |
| Urban | Material Storage / Covered Vehicle Storage and Maintenance Bays: located at the Area 1 Shop, 2 nd Street, East Wenatchee. |

Rural: No specific stormwater related equipment is associated with the rural stormwater system, which is considered to be a part of the transportation system. Equipment including the VACTOR truck is utilized in the rural area, as needed. The equipment has an associated rental rate that is used to compensate the Utility for use of the equipment acquired with Utility funds.

Equipment and Facility Needs:

Urban

- Decant Facility: To comply with the Municipal Stormwater, Permit Douglas County must dispose of street waste at a designated decant facility. The county shall pursue acquisition of property for the purpose of constructing a facility to accept, treat, and manage disposal of street waste from municipal operations. Funding may include grants, loans, utility revenue, and County road funds. Currently Douglas County has an agreement to utilize the City of Wenatchee regional decant facility for disposal of vactor and street waste.
- VACTOR Storage: heated.
- Regional stormwater collection, conveyance, and retention / detention and water quality treatment facilities are necessary to attenuate runoff and provide water quality treatment. Funding may be in the form of grants, loans and / or fund generated by the stormwater utility service charge funds, and in some instances public / private partnerships may be pursued.
- Future relocation of the Area 1 Shop, currently located at 2nd Street in East Wenatchee shall incorporate Best Management Practices (BMP) for Municipal Operations as identified within the NPDES Municipal Stormwater Permit and the Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington. *Funds to replace existing BMPs, including Fueling Station, Vehicle Wash Area, Material / Equipment Storage and Maintenance Structure, which are required Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping components require by the NPDES Municipal Stormwater*

Permit will come from the sale of the current shop location. In total \$796,000 was spend to construct these BMPs, of that \$433,358 were grant funds.

- Acquisition of equipment including sampling and testing equipment will be necessary.
- Identification of equipment shall be based upon evaluation by County staff and / or consultants.

Identified Urban Area Projects

| Year | Project | Funding source | Funded | Unfunded |
|-------------|---|---|-----------|-------------|
| | CANYON A PROJECTS | | | |
| | Ditch and Culvert rehabilitation | Utility Reserves | | \$300,000 |
| | Flood Channel Protection | Utility Reserves | | \$450,000 |
| | Retention Basin | Utility Reserves (City of East Wenatchee) | | \$2,800,000 |
| | CANYON B PROJECTS | | | |
| | - | | | |
| | SAND CANYON PROJECTS | | | |
| | - | | | |
| | URBAN AREA PROJECTS | | | |
| 2023 | Regional Decant Facility | Grants & Utility Reserves | \$300,000 | \$2,000,000 |
| 2022 | 19 th Street – NW Cascade Avenue – Stormwater Improvements | Grants, County Road Fund & Utility Reserves | | \$1,200,000 |
| 2023 | Fancher Heights Dry Wells | Grants, County Road Fund & Utility Reserves | | \$45,000 |
| 2024 | Chausse Victoria: Stormwater Retrofit | Grants, County Road Fund & Utility Reserves | | \$225,000 |
| 2025 | 5 th Street NE, East of Kentucky | Grants, County Road Fund & Utility Reserves | | \$350,000 |

Identified Rural Area Projects

| Year | Project | Funding source | Funded | Unfunded |
|-------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 2023 | Countywide Stormwater Plan | County Road | | \$300,000 |
| 2022 | Countywide Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan Update | County Road | | \$350,000 |
| | MOSES COULEE / PALISADES | | | |
| 2025 | Flood Warning Plan | County Road and Grants | | \$750,000 |
| 2022 | O&M of Channel and RR-Bridges | County Road and Grants | | \$150,000 |
| 2023 | Palisades #1 Bridge – Channel Migration | County Road and Grants | | \$150,000 |
| 2022 | Sagebrush Flats Bridge – Channel Capacity | County Road and Grants | | \$200,000 |
| | RURAL PROJECTS | | | |
| 2026 | Bauer’s Landing Stormwater Improvements | County Road & Private Contribution | | \$750,000 |
| 2026 | Sun Cove Stormwater Improvements | County Road & Private Contribution | | \$1,200,000 |

SOLID WASTE

The Douglas County Solid Waste Programs (DCSW) provides technical assistance to Douglas County and the participating jurisdictions for the planning, administration and implementation of the Douglas County Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The County has established inter-local agreements with all of the incorporated municipalities, excluding Coulee Dam, enabling SWPO to implement the jointly adopted SWMP.



INVENTORY:

The municipal solid waste collection and disposal was privatized in the 1980's which resulted in the closing of two of three county operated landfills, Bridgeport Bar and Pine Canyon. The third landfill, Lux Pit an inert landfill, remains in operation. The Greater Wenatchee Regional Landfill is owned and operated by Waste Management of Washington, Inc., and serves the County and regional landfill needs. All residents of unincorporated Douglas County may subscribe to one of three Washington State Transportation and Utilities Commission Certificated Solid Waste Haulers serving their specific geographic territory. The other option available to these residents is to self-haul to an approved solid waste handling facility. The incorporated areas (cities and towns) currently contract with private companies for the collection of solid waste, which is disposed of at the Greater Wenatchee Regional Landfill.

The Bridgeport Bar Landfill (officially closed in 1993) is located approximately 5 miles northwest of Bridgeport (6 miles southeast of Brewster at 25 Perkins Road, Brewster WA 98812.) The 5.4-acre site was acquired by Douglas County in 1932 for use as a gravel pit. In 1976, the parcel was sold to the Perkins Orchard Company and subsequently leased back to the County for 20 years. The County operated the landfill from 1976 until 1987 and was officially closed in 2019. In 1988 the landfill was covered with 2 to 4 feet of native soil and Okanogan County purchased 2.5 acres of the eastern portion to construct the Bridgeport Bar transfer station. The transfer station remains in operation and is used by residents of Okanogan County and the Bridgeport Bar self-haulers. In 2012, the landfill parcel was purchased by Douglas County. Completion of the closure process for this landfill was finalized in 2020. Douglas County purchased the road into the landfill location in 2012, for a cost of \$17,650.

The Pine Canyon Landfill (officially closed in 1993) is located approximately 5 miles west of Waterville, 5 miles east of Orondo, and ½ mile south of State Route 2 on Douglas County Road Number 1222. Approximately 4 acres of the 16.7 acre site were used for the landfill. The County acquired and operated the landfill from 1976 until 1989. Completion of the closure process was completed in 2019.

The Lux Pit Inert Landfill is located on a 4 acre site in Sections 19 and 20, T22N R21E. The landfill is approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the City of East Wenatchee and access to the landfill is by way of South Nile Avenue. The property was acquired in 1936 and developed as a sand and gravel pit until

1983 when it was converted to a County inert waste landfill. Currently the facility is utilized by Douglas County and authorized contractors only.

Community Recycling Centers (CRC) are located in Bridgeport, Rock Island, and Waterville. The Bridgeport and Rock Island recycling centers are located adjacent to their city shops. Waterville has located their center on a separate municipal property within their town limits. Mansfield has a recycling trailer located outside of their previous operated Community Recycling Center. The Recyclables are collected and processed at the Zacker Pit Facility. Community Recycling Centers are operated by volunteers. All collected designated recyclables are sorted, processed, and stored until a sufficient quantity is available for transportation. All designated recyclables are taken to a SWAC approved vendor and sold at a negotiated price. The towns/cities are reimbursed recyclables they collect throughout the year. All appliance that are collected at the CRC's are picked up and Freon is purged when necessary at Zacker Pit, by the programs certified Program Assistant. They are then taken to a SWAC approved scrap metal recycling center.

The City of East Wenatchee offers its residents curbside collection of acceptable recyclables through its contracted municipal solid waste hauler. In addition, recycling trailers are available for residents' use at the East Wenatchee City Hall and the Bi-Mart parking lot.

The SWP has purchased seven multi-bin recycling trailers, which are currently located at Sun Cove, Orondo School, Pangborn Memorial Campus, Baker Flats Industrial Area at the end of N.E. Cascade Ave, Palisades Grange Hall and Mansfield. The other remaining trailer will be used to swap out when collecting full trailers. These recycling trailers were placed at these locations as part of the SWP rural drop-box recycling program. Additionally, DCSW has placed recycling bins with lids at the Palisades School, Odom Distributing, Accor Technologies and 2nd Street County Shop. All collected designated recyclables are collected, sorted, processed and stored at the DCSW's Processing Center, located at Zacker Pit. Designated recyclables are taken to a SWAC approved vendor and sold at a negotiated price.

DCSW Waste Oil Collection Center (WOCC) is located at the county shop in Waterville. It consists of a 5,000 gallon double walled storage tank and waste oil receiving station.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS):

Douglas County has adopted Ordinance 95-ORD-01B which established the minimum service levels to be provided to all unincorporated Douglas County residential and nonresidential waste generators. These standards are implemented through the goals, recommendations and programs of the SWMP. Each participating community has agreed to adopt a Minimum Service Levels Ordinance which conforms to the recommendations contained within the SWMP.

FACILITY NEEDS:

Capital facility projects proposed to be implemented during the period 2022 to 2027 are identified in the Douglas County SWAC approved capital improvement plan. DCSW are considering hiring a consulting specialist to help determine the logistics of citing a transfer station in Douglas County with anticipated costs of approximately \$200,000.00. The County will consider and look into a composting/organics facility in Douglas County. There will be disposal days offered to Douglas County Residents at the Greater Wenatchee Regional Landfill, household hazardous waste collection event, tire collection events, paper shredding events, automobile collection events, and white goods collection which will cost DCSW approximately \$75,000.00. The majority of the planned improvements relate to community

recycling needs, with approximately \$215,000 anticipated to be expended. DCSW will also be focused on Homeless Camp/Encampment clean-up throughout Douglas County.

Capital expenditures for Solid Waste facilities, anticipated to occur during the period 2022 to 2027 are estimated at \$3,000,000. The information was derived from the Solid Waste and Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (Final March 2018). Revenues are based on historic patterns of state support for solid waste planning and management activities. Table 7-2 describes the proposed improvements and identifies the range of cost and source of funding.

Table 7-2 Solid Waste Capital Requests Schedule.

| Year | Project | Amount & funding source |
|-------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 2022 | Douglas County processing center. | \$60,000 Local Toxic Account DOE |
| 2022 | Household Hazardous Waste Collection Event | \$75,000 Local Toxic Account DOE |
| 2022 | Douglas County processing center | \$60,000 Local Toxic Account DOE |
| 2022 | Consulting firm to assist with citing a composting facility / organics collections | \$75,000 Local Toxic Account DOE |
| 2022 | Waterville CRC expansion. | \$45,000 Local Toxic Account DOE |
| | | |
| 2023 | Consulting firm assisting with citing a composting facility / organics collections. | \$75,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2023 | Bridgeport CRC expansion | \$45,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2023 | Consulting firm assisting with citing a transfer station. | \$100,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| | | |
| 2024 | Consulting firm assisting with citing a transfer station | \$80,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2024 | Consulting firm to assist with citing a composting facility / organics collections. | \$75,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2024 | Douglas County processing center | \$60,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2024 | Rock Island CRC expansion | \$25,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| | | |
| 2025 | Waterville CRC expansion | \$45,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2025 | Consulting firm assisting with citing a transfer station | \$100,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| | | |
| 2026 | Consulting firm assisting with citing a transfer station. | \$100,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |
| 2026 | Douglas County processing center | \$100,000 Local Toxic Account-DOE |

FINANCE PLAN

The Finance Plan identifies the resources that Douglas County can reasonably rely on to fund the capital needs identified in previous sections of the Capital Facilities Plan. . The Finance Plan satisfies the GMA requirement that jurisdictions prepare a plan that identifies how they will pay for necessary capital facility improvements (WAC 365-195-315).

As with other portions of the Capital Facilities Plan, the Finance Plan is divided into two distinct sections. The identification of potential resources and seven year forecasts are done only for those facilities and services provided under the budget authority of Douglas County, i.e. law enforcement and public buildings and equipment.

- **REVENUE FORECAST:** Douglas County relies on several different sources of funding for capital facility improvements. Funding sources are divided into three categories, operating, intergovernmental, and other. Operating revenues are collected to pay operating costs associated with the various services provided by the County. Property tax receipts, gas tax receipts, and user fees are examples of operating revenues. Intergovernmental revenues are obtained from other governmental entities, however, State and federal grants make up the majority of these revenues. The “other revenue” category includes bond proceeds, interest income, and miscellaneous revenue income.
- **GENERAL FUND:** The General Fund includes the majority of the services provided by Douglas County such as, law and justice services, emergency services, health and human services, VFW services, natural resources and general government. The General Fund Forecast, Table 7-3, updated in October 2021 indicates that the fund will have a declining balance, assuming current levels of operation. Obviously this cannot occur as the County must prepare a balanced budget and the only way that this can occur is through some combination of budget cuts and/or revenue increases. While Douglas County will have some difficult times ahead balancing the General Fund, it is safe to assume that the fund will not finance new capital facilities for some period of time.

Table 7-3 General Fund Forecast.

| REVENUE | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| General Property Taxes | \$6,541,299 | \$6,606,712 | \$6,672,779 | \$6,739,507 | \$6,806,902 | \$6,874,971 | \$6,943,720 | \$7,013,158 |
| Sales & Use Taxes | \$9,662,862 | \$9,759,490 | \$9,057,085 | \$9,147,656 | \$9,239,133 | \$9,331,524 | \$9,424,839 | \$9,519,088 |
| Other Local Taxes | \$27,493 | \$40,501 | \$27,768 | \$28,046 | \$28,326 | \$28,610 | \$28,896 | \$29,185 |
| Licenses & Permits | \$16,635 | \$17,725 | \$19,950 | \$21,892 | \$23,834 | \$25,775 | \$27,717 | \$29,658 |
| Intergovernmental Revenues | \$4,504,592 | \$1,648,886 | \$1,665,375 | \$1,682,029 | \$1,698,849 | \$1,715,837 | \$1,732,996 | \$1,750,326 |
| Charges for Goods and Services | \$1,884,526 | \$1,903,372 | \$1,922,405 | \$1,941,629 | \$1,961,046 | \$1,960,656 | \$2,000,463 | \$2,020,467 |
| Fines & Forfeits | \$574,888 | \$506,978 | \$439,069 | \$439,069 | \$439,069 | \$439,069 | \$439,069 | \$439,069 |
| Miscellaneous Revenues | \$1,279,225 | \$1,304,809 | \$1,330,906 | \$1,357,524 | \$1,384,674 | \$1,412,368 | \$1,440,615 | \$1,469,427 |
| Total Revenues | \$24,491,520 | \$21,788,474 | \$21,135,337 | \$21,357,351 | \$21,581,832 | \$21,808,809 | \$22,038,314 | \$22,270,377 |
| Other Financing Sources | \$90,815 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Resources | \$24,582,335 | \$17,887,404 | \$21,135,337 | \$21,357,351 | \$21,581,832 | \$21,808,809 | \$22,038,314 | \$22,270,377 |
| Beginning Fund Balance | \$10,075,593 | \$12,523,511 | \$13,045,489 | \$14,246,445 | \$14,743,958 | \$14,530,847 | \$13,625,067 | \$12,029,818 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | | | | | |
| General Government | \$10,330,558 | \$8,021,143 | \$8,426,553 | \$8,878,002 | \$9,329,451 | \$9,780,900 | \$10,232,349 | \$10,683,798 |
| Public Safety | \$8,889,833 | \$9,703,910 | \$9,974,487 | \$10,436,449 | \$10,898,412 | \$11,360,374 | \$11,822,336 | \$12,284,298 |
| Utilities and Environment | \$142 | \$4,231 | \$4,488 | \$4,744 | \$4,744 | \$4,744 | \$4,744 | \$4,744 |
| Transportation | | | | | | | | |
| Economic Environment | \$176,719 | \$211,970 | \$198,750 | \$205,675 | \$222,505 | \$222,505 | \$241,733 | \$241,733 |
| Mental & Physical Health | \$171,999 | \$177,280 | \$179,969 | \$182,659 | \$185,348 | \$189,410 | \$192,893 | \$192,893 |
| Culture And Recreation | \$143,083 | \$147,961 | \$150,135 | \$152,309 | \$154,482 | \$156,656 | \$139,508 | \$139,508 |
| Total Expenditures | \$19,712,334 | \$18,266,495 | \$18,934,382 | \$19,859,838 | \$20,794,943 | \$21,714,590 | \$22,633,564 | \$23,546,975 |
| Other Financing Uses | \$2,422,083 | \$3,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 |
| Total Uses | \$22,134,417 | \$21,266,495 | \$19,934,382 | \$20,859,838 | \$21,794,943 | \$22,714,590 | \$23,633,564 | \$24,546,975 |
| Ending Fund Balance | \$12,523,511 | \$13,045,489 | \$14,246,445 | \$14,743,958 | \$14,530,847 | \$13,625,067 | \$12,029,818 | \$9,753,220 |

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Capital Projects Fund is financed by the 1/4% of the Real Estate Excise Tax that is collected on all real estate transactions occurring within Douglas County. Proceeds from this fund can be used to help finance capital improvements, as long as the project is included within the Capital Facilities Plan. Table 7-4 Capital Projects Fund project forecast projected to the year 2027

Table 7-4 Douglas County Capital Projects Fund.

| | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Actual | Estimate |
| Revenue | | | | | | | | |
| 1/4% Real Estate Excise Tax | \$831,615 | \$850,000 | \$750,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| Expense | | | | | | | | |
| Transfer to pay bonds | \$267,038 | \$269,278 | \$267,198 | \$269,553 | \$271,673 | \$271,673 | \$271,472 | \$271,473 |
| Capital | | | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Fair projects | \$82,909 | \$50,000 | | | | | | |
| Firing range | \$42,409 | 100,000 | | | | | | |
| Beginning fund balance | \$2,832,430 | \$3,271,690 | \$3,701,962 | \$3,984,765 | \$4,015,212 | \$4,043,540 | \$4,071,867 | \$4,100,395 |
| Ending fund balance | \$3,271,690 | \$3,701,962 | \$3,984,765 | \$4,015,212 | \$4,043,540 | \$4,071,867 | \$4,100,395 | \$4,128,923 |

*Every even year, State fair grants are generally available.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL & REVOLVING FUND (ERR):

The ER&R Fund appears to have a reasonable and/or growing ending fund balance during the six year period. However, as in any forecast, it is important to note the primary revenue sources relied on to support the fund. The recession may well impact these revenue sources as well, resulting in a reduced ending fund balance. This is another area of the budget that the County will have to watch carefully in order to anticipate the full impact of the economic downturn. Table 7-5 shows revenues and expenditures for the Equipment Rental and Revolving Fund Forecast projected to the year 2022.

Table 7-5 Equipment Rental & Revolving Fund (ERR).

| | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Quantity | District | | Proposed | Proposed | Proposed | Proposed | Proposed | Proposed |
| | | Capital Equipment Purchase Area | \$860,000 | \$1,015,000 | \$1,080,000 | \$1,555,000 | \$1,010,000 | \$1,285,000 |
| | | Crushing | | \$700,000 | | \$700,000 | | \$700,000 |
| 1 | 1,2, 3 | Grader | | | | | \$330,000 | |
| 3 | 1,2,3 | Supervisor's Pickups | \$80,000 | \$45,000 | | | | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Excavator | | | \$290,000 | | | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Pickups 3/4, ton/ reg. CAB 4X4 | | \$140,000 | | | \$150,000 | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Loader | \$250,000 | | | \$250,000 | | |
| 2 | 1 | Snow Plow | | | \$25,000 | | | |
| 1 | 2 | Sweeper (Vacuum) | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Water Truck | | | | \$300,000 | | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Backhoe | | | | \$125,000 | | |
| | 1,2,3 | Unanticipated purchases | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| 6 | 1,2,3 | Truck(s) 10-yard/dump & wings | \$480,000 | | \$690,000 | | \$480,000 | |
| | | De-icer Unit CW | | | \$25,000 | | | |
| 3 | 1,2,3 | Sander | | \$80,000 | | | | |
| 1 | 1,2,3 | Brooms | | | | \$130,000 | | |
| | | (2) Trailer (PUP) | | | | | | \$130,000 |
| | | Weed Spray Truck Pumps GPS, RH Drive | | | | | | \$220,000 |
| | | Service Truck CW | | | | | | \$185,000 |
| 6 | | Misc. shop equipment | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| | | Post truck lift system | | | | | | |
| | | Drive on pickup lift | | | | | | |
| | | Forklift | \$40,000 | | | | | |
| | | Total Shop Equipment | \$50,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| | | Shop repairs | | \$50,000 | | | | |
| | | Total shop repairs | | \$50,000 | | | | |
| 1 | | Pickup or SUV | | \$40,000 | \$80,000 | | \$40,000 | |
| | | Survey Pickup | | | | | | \$85,000 |
| | | Total | | \$40,000 | \$80,000 | | \$40,000 | \$85,000 |
| 1 | | SUV-vehicle | | | \$40,000 | | | |
| | | Total Planning | | | \$40,000 | | | |
| | | Total Administration | \$68,000 | | | \$35,000 | | |
| 2 | | SUV-vehicle | \$68,000 | | | \$35,000 | | |
| | | Grand totals | \$1,218,000 | \$1,075,000 | \$1,205,000 | \$1,565,000 | \$1,060,000 | |

Table 7-6 County Road Fund Six Year Forecast.

| | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Expenditures | | \$16,131,891 | \$26,833,527 | \$25,939,771 | \$50,933,997 | \$24,642,590 | \$35,549,723 |
| | Maintenance | \$6,553,790 | \$6,750,404 | \$6,952,916 | \$7,161,503 | \$7,376,348 | \$7,597,638 |
| | Preservation | \$1,894,674 | \$1,951,514 | \$2,010,059 | \$2,070,361 | \$2,132,472 | \$2,196,446 |
| | Construction outlays | \$2,742,122 | \$13,209,459 | \$11,929,100 | \$36,524,700 | \$9,826,900 | \$20,576,400 |
| | General Services | \$1,325,931 | \$1,365,709 | \$1,406,680 | \$1,448,880 | \$1,492,346 | \$1,537,116 |
| | Operations | \$2,430,172 | \$2,503,077 | \$2,578,169 | \$2,655,514 | \$2,735,179 | \$2,817,234 |
| | Work for Others | \$132,298 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 |
| | Capital Purchases | \$100,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| | Storm Water Fees | \$334,395 | \$320,000 | \$334,000 | \$340,000 | \$345,000 | \$350,000 |
| | Debt Redemption & Interest | \$534,509 | \$533,364 | \$528,847 | \$533,039 | \$534,345 | \$274,889 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Transfers Out | \$84,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| | Other Expense | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Revenues | | \$13,499,120 | \$26,179,500 | \$25,935,820 | \$50,901,965 | \$24,644,178 | \$35,561,601 |
| | Property Taxes | \$7,200,000 | \$7,722,000 | \$8,099,220 | \$8,480,212 | \$8,865,014 | \$9,253,664 |
| | Other Taxes (Leasehold & Franchise) | \$130,000 | \$130,000 | \$130,000 | \$130,000 | \$130,000 | \$130,000 |
| | Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax | \$3,500,000 | \$3,800,000 | \$3,900,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$4,100,000 | \$4,200,000 |
| | Grants | \$1,990,622 | \$9,257,500 | \$7,331,500 | \$25,911,400 | \$5,863,400 | \$17,036,600 |
| | Contributions | \$ | \$4,600,000 | \$5,800,000 | \$11,700,000 | \$5,000,000 | \$4,250,000 |
| | Other Revenues | \$178,498 | \$170,000 | \$175,100 | \$180,353 | \$185,764 | \$191,337 |
| | Transfers In | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 | \$500,000 |
| | Sale of Property | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Beginning Fund Balance | | \$4,344,214 | \$1,711,443 | \$1,057,416 | \$1,053,465 | \$1,021,433 | \$1,023,021 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Excess Revenues Over (Expenditures) | | (\$2,632,771) | (\$654,027) | (\$3,951) | (\$32,032) | \$1,588 | \$11,878 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ending Fund Balance | | \$1,711,443 | \$1,057,416 | \$1,053,465 | \$1,021,433 | \$1,023,021 | \$1,034,899 |

PRIORITIZING CAPITAL FACILITIES:

As there are few new capital facilities proposed during the period of this plan, it did not seem necessary to undertake a detailed prioritization process at this time. When the annual update of the Capital Facilities Plan is prepared, it will be to the County’s advantage to implement the suggested prioritization system. The system will be extremely useful during the update process, as there will likely be more projects than available funding.

A rating system as identified in Table 7-7 is proposed and may be used to evaluate and rank projects. The resultant product should be a prioritized list of capital projects that best meet the needs of the County and that can be funded. A project’s status should be based on a combination of factors, primarily the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan, identified deficiencies in existing systems, citizen input, and the feasibility of obtaining funding. The following criteria and rating system is intended to provide at least a beginning quantification of these factors which can be used to initiate discussions on a project’s merits.

Table 7-7 Capital Facilities Decision Matrix.

| Key/Rating | Criteria | Explanation |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Life, Health & Safety 5 | Is the proposed improvement needed to protect public health, safety, and welfare? | This criterion should be considered one of the most important since one of the basic functions of government is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. |
| Legal Mandate 5 | Is the proposed improvement required to comply with a legal mandate? | Compliance with legal mandates is often a prerequisite to obtaining state or federal funding assistance needed for improvements and failure to comply can result in severe penalties. |
| Tax Base 4 | Does the proposed improvement contribute to or directly improve the tax base? | It is important to judge a proposed improvement's impact on the local tax base. For example, upgrading access to an area allows for more commercial or industrial development. |
| Funding Available 4 | Is funding available? | It is important to separate improvements that have an identifiable and available source of funding from those that require applications for funding, bond issues or other financing mechanisms that may or may not be approved. For example, an improvement which could be directly budgeted out of the General Fund would rate higher than one which required a lengthy grant or loan application and approval process. |
| Maintenance 4 | Does the proposed improvement have a clearly identified source of revenue for ongoing maintenance and operation? | It is important to provide an opportunity to incorporate a project's long term maintenance needs into the prioritization process. A project with high maintenance costs and no identified funding source for maintenance would rate low, while a project with a clear source of maintenance funds would rate high. |
| Cost Effective Service 4 | Will the proposed improvement result in cost effective service delivery? | There should be some consideration of the proposed improvement's long term impact on the County's financial situation. For example, an improvement which corrects an existing maintenance problem or a project which results in an improvement with low maintenance requirements should rate better than an improvement which does not correct an existing maintenance or will result in higher maintenance costs. |
| Partnership 3 | Does the proposed project create opportunities for public/private partnerships or intergovernmental cooperation? | Improvements that involve other private or public entities are important and may result in savings to all parties, or rank higher for some sort of funding program due to multiple partners |
| Consistency 3 | Is the proposed improvement consistent with the elements of the comprehensive plan, including the goals and policies of the capital facilities element? | Planned improvements must be consistent with the comprehensive plan. The issue of consistency also comes into play if the County seeks outside funding for all or parts of planned improvements. |
| Level of Service 3 | Will the proposed improvement enhance the provision of that service for existing residents? | This criterion is used to determine a project's impact on the current residents. |
| Forecast Demand 2 | Is the proposed improvement needed to help meet forecasted demand? | This criterion is used to determine a project's impact on forecasted demand. |

APPENDIX A

Documents incorporated and adopted by this Capital Facilities Plan by reference:

- Douglas County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
- Eastmont Metropolitan Parks District Comprehensive Parks Plan 2008
- Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plan (March 1995, as amended)
- Douglas County Justice Facilities Study
- American with Disabilities Act Transition Plan
- Douglas County 6-Year Transportation Improvement Program