

Introduction and Purpose

The Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is a plan for capital improvements that support the City of Enumclaw’s current and future growth. The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element (CFE) is to establish sound fiscal policies to guide the City of Enumclaw in planning and financing public facilities. Throughout the CFP, funding for general government projects are documented and acknowledged. The CFP also includes a financing plan for the six year period from 2016-2021.

By adopting and inventorying existing capital through a six-year projected Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), the City complies with the State of Washington’s Growth Management Act (GMA) that requires communities to plan for capital facilities, to secure adequate level of facilities and services, and ensure facilities are in place to serve development at time of occupancy or use. Capital facilities usually last for an extended period of time, they hold notable value, contain relatively large costs, and are inclined to be well grounded.

The process for arriving at the six-year plan involved identifying existing facilities and level of service standards and then applying the projected growth in residential population and employment to identify the needed capital facilities. The timing of the facilities was established through a combination of the requirements of the City’s concurrency policy and the length of time it takes to implement the needed facility.

Additionally, the Capital Facilities Element implements various functional plans: Utility Comprehensive Plans, Pavement Management Plan, Parks and Open Space Plan, and the Enumclaw School

District CFP. Each of these provides policy direction, and the Capital Facilities Element incorporates the level of service standards and funding plan to pay for and construct the physical improvements. By following many of the aforementioned documents, the CFP will ensure consistency throughout the development process. For more information and detailed explanations concerning growth projections, land use determinations, existing facilities, and level of service, etc., please consult these documents respectively. Other plan summaries with key issues related to these elements can be found within their respective documents.

For the purposes of the Capital Facility Plan, Enumclaw designates a capital facility as a structure or equipment that has a minimum threshold for capital of five-thousand dollars. This includes new construction facilities, maintenance, large-scale renovation, and acquisition of land or the purchase of major pieces of equipment to aid in construction or function of the facility. However, many of the projections for capital generally exceed the twenty-five thousand mark. This chapter discusses the future improvements and projects, their costs, and sources for funding.

Statutory and Growth Management Act Requirements

As required by RCW 36.70A.070(3) and Section 7(3) of the GMA as part of the Comprehensive Plan, Capital Facilities Plans:

- Generate a six-year plan to finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identified sources of public money for such purposes;
- Provide capital facilities for land development



that is envisioned and/or authorized within the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan;

- Maintain the quality of life for existing and future development of the community by generating an inventory of existing capital facilities, forecasting future capital facility needs, and establishing and maintaining level of service standards for capital facilities. The State Growth Management Act (GMA) guidelines suggest that this analysis be accomplished for water systems, roads, sanitary sewer systems, storm water facilities, schools, parks and recreation facilities, and police and fire protection facilities;
- Coordinate and provide consistency among the myriad of plans for public service improvements, including: (1) Other elements of the Comprehensive Plan; (2) Master plans and other studies of the local government; (3) Plans for capital facilities of State and/or Regional significance, plans of other adjacent local governments or jurisdictions; (4) and plans of special districts;
- Ensure the timely provision of adequate facilities as required by the GMA;
- Document all capital improvement projects and their financing; and
- Enact policies to reassess the Land Use Element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the Land Use Element and financing plan within the Capital Facilities Element are coordinated and consistent. Incorporating sound fiscal practices helps maintain or exceed adopted level of service standards for providing adequate City services, typically in the form of constructive physical improvements. By establishing levels of service as the basis for providing capital facilities and for achieving concurrency, the

Element determines the quality of improvements in the community. The City's six-year Capital Facilities Program (CFP) sets forth and documents funding that aids in the realization established by the larger Comprehensive Plan.

The GMA also seeks the selection of level of service standards for capital facilities. As a result, public facilities in the CFP should be based on quantifiable, objective measures of capacity such as traffic volume, capacity per mile of road, and acres of park per capita. In some instances, though, levels of service may best be expressed in terms of qualitative statements of satisfaction with a particular public facility. Factors that influence local level of service standards include, but are not limited to, community goals, national and local standards, and federal and state mandates.

Goals and Policies

A key basic principle with regards to this Element is that a strong base of capital facilities is largely reflected in our quality of life. Well-preserved and established physical stock such as fire stations, parks, roads, and other facilities are good indicators of community values. The goal is to accept the challenge of maintaining and operating public facilities such that the demand is supported as growth occurs or as needs change.

Goal CF – 1: Ensure that necessary public facilities and services can adequately serve development envisioned in the land use element when it is occupied and used without negatively impacting existing service levels.

Policies

1.1 *Acceptable standards for public facilities*

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and services are defined in Table 4.1. Levels of services should be periodically evaluated to ensure that they are being met.

1.2 Water, sewer, and storm drainage services should be provided as outlined in the existing City plans, with highest priority given to improving services in those areas where it already exists, next highest priority to infilling areas surrounded by utility service, and lowest priority to extension of utilities into un-served areas.

1.3 The land use element should be reassessed if funding to accomplish future growth falls short of meeting existing needs.

1.4 Annexation decisions should be based on a fiscal analysis of providing public facilities and services.

1.5 New developments shall demonstrate adequate provision of public services or provide for impact mitigation for those public services determined to be necessary for development.

1.6 Maintain and periodically evaluate the City's transportation concurrency ordinance. Charge impact fees when the City Council determines that new development should pay its proportionate share of the capital facilities that it needs.

Goal CF – 2: Ensure that public facilities and services are high quality, fully maintained, and cost effective.

Policies

2.1 Capital facilities should be planned and designed to minimize operating and maintenance costs.

2.2 Provide for routine maintenance of capital facilities to avoid unnecessary replacement.

2.3 Develop schedules and plans for replacement of capital facilities upon completion of their useful lives. Schedules and plans should avoid infrequent costly projects with significant impacts to rates.

2.4 The following criteria, listed in order of importance, should be used to establish priorities for capital improvement projects:

CRITERION	DESCRIPTION
A. Health, Safety, and General Welfare	Projects necessary for the public health, safety, or general welfare of the community.
B. Legal Order	Projects that must be completed because of court mandate or legal order to comply with state or federal mandates.
C. Funding Opportunity	Projects that can take advantage of available grant funds or other available money.
D. Concurrency	Projects best completed at the time of higher-ranking projects- 'Street reconstruction with sewer line replacement.'
E. Comprehensive Plan Conformance	Projects furthering goals and policies of this Comprehensive Plan, but not as urgent as projects satisfying criteria A - D.
F. Economic Development	Projects serving to foster economic development in Enumclaw and the surrounding community.

2.5 Capital project planning should consider options that result in immediate low-cost investments with delayed benefits that would be unavailable in the future.

Goal CF – 3: Facilitate the development of public services concurrently with the growth that is anticipated to occur in Enumclaw.

Policies

3.1 Compact growth, including the infill of vacant



or undeveloped land, should be emphasized to allow for the efficient provision of services.

3.2 The City should adopt a long-range plan that will finance capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes.

3.3 Coordinate land use and facility and service planning.

3.4 Allow eventual siting and construction of natural gas and electric distribution lines within rights of way that are being dedicated or within roads that are being constructed or reconstructed.

3.5 Plan for solid waste collection routes within right-of-way and roads.

Goal CF – 4: Establish and maintain a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities.

Policies

4.1 Essential public facilities shall including but not limited to those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities, state or regional transportation facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities, including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, and group homes. A facility should be classified as an essential public facility if it has one or more of the following characteristics:

a. It meets the Growth Management Act definition of an essential public facility;

b. It is on a state, county or city list of essential public facilities;

c. It serves a significant portion of the County or region or is part of a countywide service system; or

d. It is the sole existing facility in the County for

providing that essential public service.

4.2 At a minimum, the criteria for siting essential public facilities shall include the existing conditional use permit requirements for those facilities that present siting difficulties. Included in the review shall be an environmental analysis, either through the established NEPA or SEPA procedures.

Goal CF – 5: Encourage adequate school facilities and quality education through the coordination of planning efforts.

Policies

5.1 Encourage community involvement and support for school activities.

5.2 Proximity of housing to school location should be encouraged. Pedestrian access should be required.

5.3 Encourage communication and cooperation between the school district, developers, and the public.

5.4 The Enumclaw School District should be notified of all proposed development projects early in the review process.

5.5 Adequate school facilities should be in place before new development is to occur or impact mitigation fees should be required.

Levels of Service Standards (LOS)

Capital Facilities Plan to be based on service standards that are measurable and financially feasible for six fiscal years after plan adoption. These level of service standards determine the need for capital facilities and should be based on the community's vision of its future and its values. They are a minimum standard to ensure that adequate public facilities and services are provided as the community grows. The inventory and needs



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analysis section of this chapter provides an analysis of existing deficiencies and future needs based on these LOS standards and the future anticipated growth. LOS standards influence the timing and location of development by clarifying which areas have excess capacity and may easily support development, and by delaying new development until it is feasible provide the needed public facilities. The following levels of service are the minimum thresholds that the City will strive to provide for existing development. The minimum thresholds necessary to adequately serve future development are included as noted.

Table 6.1 Level of Service Standards



Type of Facility	adopted level of service guideline	Necessary for development (Y/N)
Community center	1397 square feet/1,000 population	N
community park	3.59 acres/1,000 population	N
Neighborhood park	2.26 acres/1,000 population and all residents live within ¼ mile of a neighborhood park	Y
Trails	¼ mile of trail/1,000 population	N
Natural Gas	Provide natural gas service within the City's certified service area boundary in accordance with the Enumclaw Municipal Code, Pipeline Safety Manual, and Natural Gas Comprehensive Plan.	N
Police service	Maintain current ratio of 1.62 officers per 1,000 population	Y
sewer	Provide sewer service within the City limits in accordance with the General Sewer Plan, including:	Y
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a collection system capable of conveying all wastewater discharges from customers within the City limits that minimizes overflows and the need for new lift stations. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a treatment system capable of treating and discharging wastewater that meets all permit requirements of the NPDES permit. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pretreatment of industrial and commercial wastewater if necessary prior to discharge into the City's collection system. 	
Solid Waste	Maintain efficient and cost effective garbage, recycle, and yard waste collection programs.	N
stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comply with NPDES Phase II federal permitting requirements. 	Y
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider establishment of a stormwater utility to provide a dedicated source of funding. 	
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan and implement a regular pavement preservation program. 	Y
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain signalized intersections at a minimum LOS D and non-signalized intersections at a minimum LOS E. 	
Water	Provide a safe and adequate supply of water in accordance with the Comprehensive Water System Plan policies and design criteria.	Y
Schools	As determined by the Enumclaw School District CFP	Y
Fire and EMs service	As determined by the Fire District #28 CFP	Y
Library	As determined by the King Library System	N



Financing Strategy

The budget process is the physical and fiscal expression of the City’s Mission Statement and an extension of the Comprehensive Plan. The heart of the City’s Mission Statement is the resolution to provide “municipal services to our citizens in an effective and responsible manner, preserving the community’s well-being, respecting the dignity of our citizens and promoting excellence in public service.” Enumclaw’s overall 2015 City budget was \$49 million. The General Fund budget for 2015 is \$11.9 million (see table 6.6) with 46% or \$5.5 million dedicated to salary and benefits. The total for all projects, both new and continuing, that were included in the budget is approximately \$7.9 million, the majority of which are funded through utilities or externally funded, not the General Fund.

PROJECT PRIORITIZING

City resources are diminished and projects are expanding as the community grows. Prioritization of capital improvements is vital to short-term and long-term city operation. It is necessary to look at all of the capital facility and utility projects to make some necessary decisions on timing and feasibility. Costs shown are in dollars and are a rough approximation. More precise costs will be provided on a project-by-project basis as budgets for each project are determined.

In order to prioritize for decision-making, it is necessary to apply a consistent set of criteria to each of the proposed projects. A list of criteria was developed with the importance in fulfilling the intent of the Comprehensive Plan in mind. Lettered criteria (Table 6.2) have descriptions which help in prioritizing the projects.

Table 6.2 Scoring Criteria for Project Prioritization

CRITERION	DESCRIPTION
A. Health, Safety, and General Welfare	Projects necessary for the public health, safety, or general welfare of the community.
B. Legal Order	Projects that must be completed because of court mandate or legal order to comply with state or federal mandates.
C. Funding Opportunity	Projects that can take advantage of available grant funds or other available money.
D. Concurrency	Projects best completed at the time of higher-ranking projects- ‘Street reconstruction with sewer line replacement.’
E. Comprehensive Plan Conformance	Projects furthering goals and policies of this Comprehensive Plan, but not as urgent as projects satisfying criteria A - D.
F. Economic Development	Projects serving to foster economic development in Enumclaw and the surrounding community.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Capital facilities in the State of Washington and the City of Enumclaw are funded in a variety of ways. Capital facilities in the enterprise fund category (waste water, water, storm drainage, and gas) are generally funded by system user fees, one time impact fees, revenue



serviced bonds and grants in aid from the county, state, and federal governments. Non-enterprise fund facilities must rely on revenue from taxes or bonding retired with general tax revenue and by grants from county, state and federal agencies.

The Growth Management Act requires the City to identify the sources of funding for each type of capital facility. This section provides a general overview of funding sources that have been or are being used, an historical look at revenues from these sources and projections for these revenues to the year 2021. Based on forecast revenue, the City will have sufficient funding to provide capital facilities resulting from the growth anticipated in the land use element. See tables 6.4 and 6.5.



Table 6.3 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	Code	Funding source/Definition/Limitations
001 General Fund	GF	Property Tax, Sales Tax, User Fees, Fines, Permit Fees & Licenses
110 Street	ST	MVFT 99.58%. Transportation related projects.
110 Street-Path & Trails	PT	MVFT 00.42%. Transportation related projects
130 REET 2	R2	Planning for specific projects, acquisition, construction, repair of streets, sidewalks, lighting systems, traffic signals, water, storm, and sewer systems. Parks are excluded from acquisition. Projects must be in CFP.
131 REET 1	R1	Similar to REET 2, plus parks acquisition and trails projects. Includes facilities for recreation, law enforcement, fire protection, libraries, administration, and judicial functions. Projects must be in CFP.
150 Seized Assets	SA	Expansion and improvement of drug enforcement (10% to DOR).
156 Drug Education	DE	Drug and alcohol enforcement and education.
158 Impact	IM	Impact fees from development. Transportation and park projects.
180 Property Management	PM	Rents/leases. For the acquisition/development of property and support General Fund.
190 Golf Course	GC	Improvement of the course and support parks.
410 Water	WF	GFCs, rate payers. Fund related projects.
420 Wastewater	SF	GFCs, rate payers. Fund related projects.
430 Natural Gas	NG	Rate payers. Fund related projects.
440 Solid Waste	SW	Rate payers. Fund related projects.
490 Expo Center	EX	Rentals and user fees, Expo capital fund. Fund related projects.
520 Equipment Rental/Replace	ER&R	Major equipment and vehicle acquisition.
535 Facilities Maintenance	FM	Major facilities repairs and maintenance.



Table 6.4 2016-2021 Capital Improvements by Department

Expenditures							
Department	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Water	6,974,817	133,500	2,088,500	938,500	631,000	31,000	10,797,317
Sewer	127,000	479,000	976,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	1,582,000
Stormwater	40,000	15,000	20,000	TBD	TBD	200,000	275,000
Parks & Recreation	102,000	212,000	163,750	187,000	246,000	102,000	1,012,750
Natural Gas	294,000	123,000	391,000	108,000	108,000	107,000	1,131,000
Solid waste	301,000	160,000	TBD	25,000	340,000	TBD	826,000
Police	88,000	30,000	140,000	TBD	TBD	TBD	258,000
City facilities and equipment	99,000	36,000	TBD	70,000	TBD	100,000	305,000
Expo	438,400	139,000	137,500	107,500	65,000	150,000	1,037,400
Streets	116,053	993,333	858,333	683,333	833,333	658,333	4,142,718
Total	8,580,270	2,320,833	4,775,083	2,119,333	2,223,333	1,348,333	21,367,185



Table 6.5 2016-2021 Capital Improvement Revenue and Available Resources

	2015 Ending Fund Balance	Reserve Goal	Available Ending Fund Balance	Annual Revenue Available for Capital Projects &	Forecast Resources	Total Resources including grants and loans
					2016-2021	
001 General Fund	1,519,808	797,951	721,856	TBD	502,950	1,224,806
110 Street-Path & Trails	90,717	71,653	19,064	50,000	815,000	834,064
112 Transp. Benefit District	109,037	TBD	109,037	440,000	2,640,000	2,749,037
130 REET 2	343,944	51,050	292,894	731,156	4,386,936	4,679,830
131 REET 1	438,325	136,050	302,275	599,526	3,597,156	3,899,431
150 Seized Assets	2,621	TBD	2,621	7,000	42,000	44,621
156 Drug Education	31,174	TBD	31,174	1,500	9,000	40,174
158 Impact Fee-Parks	150,996	TBD	150,996	20,000	120,000	270,996
158 Impact Fee - Streets	175,240	TBD	175,240	80,000	480,000	655,240
170 Pool	41,400	38,512	2,888	TBD	TBD	2,888
180 Property Management	1,448,610	65,547	1,383,063	91,000	546,000	1,929,063
410 Water (WF)	1,875,307	1,184,764	690,543	603,333	10,782,315	11,472,858
420 Wastewater (SF)	1,454,448	1,420,142	34,306	107,000	2,099,000	2,133,306
430 Natural Gas (NG)	1,504,631	1,327,144	177,487	217,716	1,306,296	1,483,783
440 Solid Waste (SW)	275,007	181,638	93,369	TBD	160,000	253,369
490 Expo Center (EX)	N/A	N/A	311,500	28,617	762,200	1,073,700
520 Equipment Rental (ER&R)	2,429,488	58,378	2,371,110	113,867	683,202	3,054,312
Total	11,890,753		6,869,423	3,090,715	28,932,055	35,801,478



INVENTORY AND NEEDS ANALYSIS- CITY OWNED AND OPERATED

WATER SYSTEM

The City of Enumclaw’s Water Utility operates a water supply system providing safe, reliable and customer-oriented service to 5,600 customers within the city and portions of unincorporated King County encompassing approximately 37 square miles. The City has three water sources to the east of the City: Boise Springs, Watercress Spring and Well, and PC Johnson Wellfield. The City also has an emergency intertie connected to the Tacoma Water pipeline that passes through the City; however the intertie has not been used since 2003. In 2016, the City plans to incorporate the Enumclaw Golf Course well into the municipal water system as an additional source.

To protect customer health all the City sources are treated with chlorine for disinfection. The City of Enumclaw does not add fluoride to its sources. The City does raise the pH of the Boise and Watercress sources to reduce the potential for the water to corrode metal piping. Water storage is provided by four reservoirs that have a total maximum capacity of 2.74 million gallons (MG). A 3 MG reservoir will be constructed in 2016, increasing the total capacity to 5.74 MG. In addition, the City’s water system has nine pressure zones with one pressure reducing station, seven booster pump stations, and more than 142 miles of water main. The physical geography of the water service area includes a range in elevation from approximately 1,250 feet in the eastern portion to approximately 520 feet along the boundary with the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation. See Figure 6.1.

More detailed water system inventory, data and plans

for future improvements are identified within the *2013- 2033 City of Enumclaw Comprehensive Water System Plan (CWSP)*. GPM = Gallons Per Minute. See *Appendix for the Enumclaw Comprehensive Water System Plan as amended*.

	20 YEAR NEEDS ANALYSIS		
MEASURE	CAPACITY	CURRENT DEMAND	FUTURE NEED
MAX DAY DEMAND (GPM)	5,088	2,186	3,581

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TIME FRAME	FACILITY AND Equipment	COST(\$)	fund
0-6 YEARS	AMR System	1,200,000	WF
	Boise Springs Transmission Main Replacement	10,000	WF
	City 1 MG, Crews, Fairway Hills & Stanridge Improvements	50,000	WF
	City Reservoir Improvements	5,750,000	Loan, WF
	Comprehensive Water Plan Update	70,000	WF
	Emergency Generator at Lower New Horizons BPS	20,000	WF
	Minor Improvements and Telemetry Upgrades	186,000	WF
	PC Johnson Automatic Transmission Main Valve	10,000	WF
	Upper Fairway Hills BPS Rehabilitation	180,000	WF
	Water Main Replacement Program	1,850,000	WF
	Zone 888/983 Well	1,780,000	Loan, WF
	Zone 983, 1040 1175 Expansions	690,000	Developer, WF
	Convert mapping to GIS	15,000	WF
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	WF, Other
7-20 YEARS	See 2013-2033 CWSP		
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	WF, Other

SEWER SYSTEM

The capacity and delivery of the sewer system is a crucial aspect of Enumclaw’s development. Since the early 1990s, the City has experienced several periods of moratoriums based on a lack of water or sewer system capacity. The most recent moratorium was enacted in late 1998, based on a lack of sewer system capacity and was extended on a bi-annual basis. The final moratorium expired in early 2009 following completion and adequate startup of the new treatment plant upgrade. The most recent update of the General Sewer Plan indicates that the sewer collection and treatment system has adequate capacity to serve the forecasted population increase within the City and urban growth area provided some improvements are completed. The City will continue to make system improvements to ensure levels of service are maintained as growth occurs. See Figure 6.2.

MEASURE (annual ave)	CAPACITY	CURRENT DEMAND	FUTURE NEED
Flow mGD	2.54	1.48	2.64
BOD LB/DAY	3,500	2,139	3,072
TSS LB/DAY	3,500	2,614	3,754

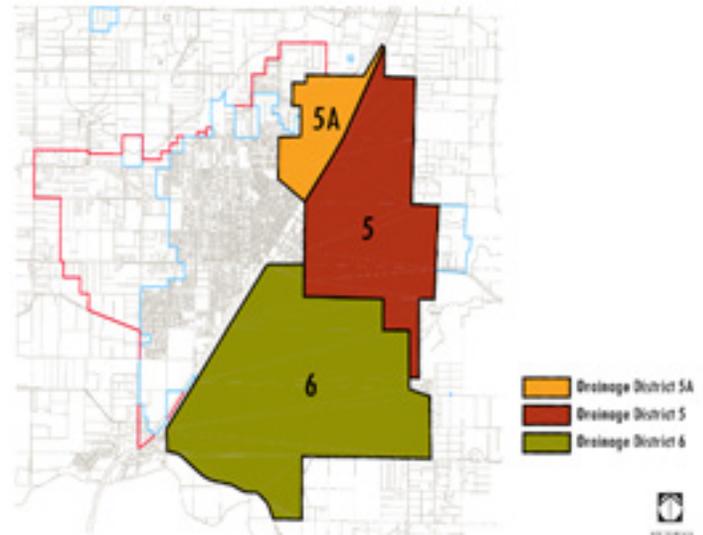


TIME FRAME	FACILITY AND Equipment	COST(\$)	fund
0-6 YEARS	Flow Monitoring Program	80,000	SF
	Rate and Charge Study	30,000	SF
	WWTP Plant Improvements	1,457,000	Loan, SF
	Convert mapping to GIS	15,000	SF
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	SF, Developer
7-20 YEARS	See General Sewer Plan		
	General Sewer Plan Update	100,000	SF
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	SF, Other

STORM WATER

The City must maintain compliance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and State Waste Discharge General Permit for discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewers in Western Washington, known as the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit. The Phase II Permit allows municipalities to discharge stormwater runoff from municipal drainage systems into the State’s water bodies (e.g., groundwater, and streams) as long as the municipalities implement programs to protect water quality by reducing the discharge of stormwater pollutants to the “maximum extent practicable” through application of permit-specified programs. These programs include: public education and outreach, public involvement and participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination, controlling runoff from development and construction sites, municipal operations and maintenance, compliance with total maximum daily load requirements, monitoring and assessment, and reporting. In addition to benefitting water quality,

the above programs are also intended to reduce the potential for flooding caused by excessive stormwater runoff.



The City system includes near 50 miles of storm drainage piping. Stormwater runoff leaving the City system ultimately discharge to the Boise and Newaukum Creeks which ultimately discharge into the White and Green Rivers. See Figure 6.3. Approximately 1/3 of the city limits and urban growth area is served by drainage districts 5/5A and 6. Though originally established to assist with draining fields for agricultural purposes, each of the districts has seen urban growth within a portion of their boundaries and will see additional growth in future years. Although the City and drainage district have overlapping jurisdictions, the systems that each maintain are separate.

Stormwater facilities to serve new development are required at the time of construction according the City’s most recently adopted stormwater manual and NPDES permit. The City does not currently have a stormwater utility to fund repair and maintenance of the existing system. In the event that a stormwater



utility is formed, the stormwater utility can replace some or all of the fund sources listed below.

TIME FRAME	Facilities and Equipment	COST(\$)	fund
0-6 YEARS	Formation of Stormwater Utility	TBD	GF/R1/R2
	Stormwater comprehensive plan	40,000	GF/R1/R2
	Convert mapping to GIS	15,000	GF
	Decant facility study	20,000	GF/R1/R2
	Battersby Ave culvert replacement at 276 th Ave	200,000	GRT/R1/R2
	Other upgrades and replacements	TBD	GF, Developer
7-20 YEARS	To be determined by comprehensive plan		
	Other upgrades and replacements	TBD	SF, Other

STREETS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

As a community, Enumclaw values streets and transportation facilities. Facility demands are maintained through LOS standard, transportation engineering standards and the goals and policies found in the Transportation Element (Chapter 5). Detailed analysis of locations, classifications, needs and demand for streets and transportation facilities is found in Chapter 5. The following projects are on the City’s 6 year TIP.

TIME FRAME	FACILITY AND Equipment	COST(\$)	fund
0-6 YEARS	Railroad Street Woodstave pipe abandonment	15,000	R1/R2/S T
	ADA Self Assessment and Transition Plan	30,000	GRT/ST/ GF
	Warner Semanski Intersection Improvement	50,000	IM
	Warner Avenue Overlay	300,000	GRT/ST
	Foothills Trail (PE, ROW)	35,000	ST
	Foothills Trail (Construction)	200,000	GRT/ST
	SR 410/SR 164 Signal Modifications (PE)	25,000	WSDOT/ ST
	WSDOT SR 169 Overlay (PE)		WSDOT
	SR 410/SR 164 Signal Modifications (CN)	175,000	WSDOT/ ST
	WSDOT SR 169 Overlay (CN)		WSDOT
	ADA Ramp Retrofit Program	75,000	GRT/ST/ GF
	Sidewalk Program	150,000	ST/R1/R 2
	Annual Pavement Management Program	433,333	TBD
7-20 YEARS	See Transportation Element, Chapter 5		

PARKS, RECREATION, AND CULTURAL SERVICES

As a community, Enumclaw values parks and recreation as an important and necessary local public service. Enumclaw is committed to ongoing active community involvement in its planning for parks



and programs and application of the factors of excellence in parks and recreation. Facility demands are maintained through LOS standard, community based assessments (location, distribution, access vs. population, demographics, economy, needs, and interests), and evaluating community feedback. While the greatest single competing interest in providing sufficient parks and recreation services is the impact of serving a regional population with local facilities and programs. The city currently has 5.2 acres of mini parks, 23.6 neighborhood parks, 29.3 developed community parks, and 274 acres of open space, golf course and trails totaling 332.80 acres (see Chapter 9, and for a complete review of Enumclaw’s parks information visit the 2014 City of Enumclaw Park and Open Space Plan for more information).

TIME FRAME	FACILITY AND Equipment	COST(\$)	fund	
0-6 YEARS	Aquatic Center Pool Liner	100,000	R1/R2/GR T	
	Aquatic Center Heat Exchanger Piping	12,000	FM	
	Battersby Loop Trail ROW Acquisition	50,000	GF/R1	
	Boise Creek Drainage Fields 1-4	20,000	GF/R1	
	Boise Creek Parking Lot Acquisition	162,000	R1	
	Downtown Park Conceptual Plan and Construction Documents	50,000	IM	
	Elk Meadows Construction Docs	20,000	IM	
	Elk Meadows Park Phase 1 Construction	160,000	IM	
	Foothills Trail Lighting	244,000	GRT/R1	
	McFarland Park Restrooms	50,000	GRT(CBD G)	
	Martin Johnson Play Structure Expansion	5,000	IM	
	Park Landscaping/Furnishings	33,600	GF	
	Park Signs	6,000	GF	
	Play Surface Replacement	10,000	GF	
	Tennis/Basketball Court Resurfacing	30,000	GF/R1	
	7-20 YEARS	See 2014 Enumclaw Park and Open Space Plan		



NATURAL GAS

Founded in 1957, Enumclaw Natural Gas in partnership with the City of Buckley installed a 13 mile high pressure main from Auburn extending through Enumclaw and ending south of the White River Bridge along Hwy 410. Today the City of Enumclaw is one of only two remaining municipal-owned gas distribution companies in Washington State, serving over 4,000 customers and maintaining approximately 90 miles of piping. In 2014, the City entered into a 20 year agreement to provide natural gas to Puget Sound Energy for the City of Buckley. Operated and maintained by 5 field employees, one manager, and shared administrative support, stringent state and federal regulations are followed with the highest regard for public safety.

The city receives its natural gas through a single source via Williams Pipeline in Auburn. The gas is then transported 10 miles through a 6 inch high pressure line into the City of Enumclaw, while on the way delivering gas to single residential services and several small sized regulator stations for multiple service systems. For the main intermediate pressure system serving the City itself, gas pressure is cut from 240 psi to 35 psi through two primary district regulator stations located on Roosevelt and Warner Ave and delivered to a vast distribution piping system made up of 50% plastic and 50% coated and catholically protected steel pipe (Figure 6.1). The City has a daily maximum contract demand of 6,500 Dth per day available through Williams Pipeline and a current peak demand of 4,700 Dth per day delivered in February of 2014. Specific details are outlined in the City’s Natural Gas System Plan and Long-Range in Appendices, as amended.

20 YEAR NEEDS ANALYSIS		
system demands	CURRENT DEMAND	FUTURE NEED
Total	339 Mcfh	760 Mcfh
Enumclaw	235 Mcfh	636 Mcfh
PSE contract	104 Mcfh	124 Mcfh

TIME FRAME	FACILITY AND Equipment	COST(\$)	fund
0-6 YEARS	Uprate intermediate pressure system	280,000	NG
	Convert mapping to GIS	15,000	NG
	New and upsized piping	650,000	NG/Devel oper
	AMR Replacement	186,000	NG
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	NG
7-20 YEARS	Uprate high pressure system	185,000	NG
	New regulator station	75,000	NG
	Rebuild regulator stations	150,000	NG
	New and upsized piping	2,000,000	NG/Devel oper
	Other upgrades and replacements	As needed	NG

SOLID WASTE – CITY SERVICES, COUNTY TRANSFER STATION, FUTURE DEMAND AND GROWTH IMPACTS

CITY SERVICES

The City offers a variety of solid waste services to businesses and residents, including:

- Household Refuse Collection



- Curbside Recycling
- Yard Waste Collection
- Commercial Refuse Collection
- Commercial Recycling.

The largest capital cost of the solid waste utility is the purchase its fleet of trucks. Replacement frequency is targeted at 10 years with the retired truck retained as backup and the oldest truck in the fleet sold as surplus. Trucks used by the City are listed below.

Veh No.	Vehicle Description	YEAR
243	95 FREIGHTLINER W/HEIL	1995
266	00 VOLVO W/25 YD MCNEIL	2000
277	02 PETERBILT W/20 YD HEIL	2002
306	07 PETERBILT/WAYNE CURBTENDER AUTOLOAD	2007
307	07 PETERBILT/WAYNE CURBTENDER AUTOLOAD	2007
325	13 PETERBILT 320 W/PACKER	2012

COUNTY TRANSFER STATION

King County’s transfer station, in operation since 1993, is within the Enumclaw City limits at 1650 Battersby Ave E. The station accepts residential and non-residential waste and recycled materials, including cardboard, metal, appliances, yard and wood waste, and other recyclables. King County is solely responsible for its funding and operation.

FUTURE DEMAND AND GROWTH IMPACTS

Annexed areas remain with the private hauler, Waste Management, for 7 years after annexation as allowed by state law. However, as the City expands, an increase in staff and equipment may be necessary to serve the additional demand. The recommended alternative is to improve the efficiency of collection by converting the residential garbage service from manual to automated loading.

Due to the specialized equipment involved that the City doesn’t have, Waste Management provides large container service within the City limits.

20 YEAR NEEDS ANALYSIS			
MEASURE	CAPACITY	CURRENT DEMAND	FUTURE NEED
GARBAGE TONS/YR	6,450	5,240	7,600
RECYCLE TONS/YR	1,560	900	1,305
YARD WASTE TONS/WK PEAK	100	70	102

TIME FRAME	FACILITY or equipment	COST(\$)	Fund
0-6 YEARS	Garbage Trucks (2)	680,000	ER&R
	Residential garbage carts	160,000	Loan
	Cart and dumpster replacement	25,000	SW
7-20 YEARS	Garbage Trucks (4)	1,400,000	ER&R
	Cart and dumpster replacement	185,000	SW

POLICE

The Enumclaw Police Department was established in 1913 and continues to provide a variety of professional law enforcement services to the community. The department’s organizational



structure maintains 5 Divisions - Patrol, Investigations, Corrections, Communications, and Records. There are 18 Commissioned Officer positions, which include Chief of Police, Operations Captain, three Patrol Sergeants, ten Patrol Officers, Detective Sergeant and two Detectives.

The department also maintains and operates one of twelve Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) in King County through our Communications Center with six Communications Officers (including one supervisor) dispatching for police, King County Fire District 28, and after hours dispatching for the Mt Rainier National Park Service. Additionally, the department has a one year holding facility (City Jail) with six state certified Corrections Officers (including one sergeant), a Department Administrative Secretary and a Records Specialist. The Police Department is located at 1705 Wells St; the police station is staffed 24 hrs a day.

As the City of Enumclaw continues to grow, so too will the need for increased law enforcement services. The Police Department’s growth will, in part, be based on several factors that measure the department’s efficiency and effectiveness through the types of services rendered and the response to those services. Considerations will include response to priority one calls for service, the ability to effectively handle additional calls for police services, and commitment to missions and goals that meet or exceed community expectations and services that enhance the community’s quality of life issues.

Priority Calls for Service Defined:

- Priority One – Crimes in progress, life threatening or potential for injury.
- Priority Two – Calls of urgent nature, but not recognized emergencies.
- Priority Three – Calls considered routine in

nature; will respond when practical.

Priority Calls for Service Threshold Standards – Response Times:

- Priority One – Goal to respond to 85% within six (6) minutes and average four minutes, thirty seconds (4.5 min) or less.
- Priority Two – Goal to respond to 60% within seven (7) minutes and average five (5) minutes or less.
- Priority Three – No time thresholds. Can be answered as soon as practical based on number and type of calls for service. (For a complete report consult Enumclaw Police Department Priority Dispatching System, revised March 2005.)

Priorities for coping with future demand and population growth impact: the Police Department plans to focus on three primary areas of growth to ensure its continued success in providing quality law enforcement services and maintaining and establishing LOS standards:

1. Personnel
2. Training and Equipment
3. Police Facility

Priorities within these areas include: radio communications for both police and fire; a properly designed communications center that provides dispatching services for police, fire and contractual entities; and a long-range CFP that would determine department needs as it relates to future growth.

Additional focus is warranted via a feasibility study, as determined by a Police CFP, that will establish and develop the possibility of a combined public safety center, and/or a new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) that could meet the City’s future growth expectancy. Such a study is essential to enhancing the department’s ability to manage disaster



preparedness in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

as well as the housing the operations of the Chamber of Commerce and Arts Alive. City services and operations include Administration, Finance/DP, Court, Community Development, Parks, Public Works, Police, Senior Center and Youth Center.

The City maintains an equipment replacement fund or vehicles and other similar equipment. Equipment Rental staff maintain the city's vehicle and equipment fleet and also coordinate necessary major out-of-shop repair and manage the city's fuel supply contract. A replacement reserve is accumulated within this fund for the purpose of having sufficient capital to replace vehicles and equipment at the end of their scheduled life.

Police 20 YEAR NEEDS ANALYSIS	2015	2035	Future Need
PD Administration Offices (square feet, 320 sf per employee not including corrections)	7,700 sf	11,520 sf	3,820 sf
City Jail (beds/square feet)	24/2,680 sf	24/2,680 sf	0
Personnel	30	42	12
Admin	1	2	1
Officers	17	25	8
Dispatch	6	9	3
Corrections	6	8	2

TIME FRAME	Facility or Equipment	COST(\$)	Fund
0-6 YEARS	Security Upgrades	TBD	FM
	Dispatch/Radio Upgrade & Replacement	VARIES	PSEARN
	Police CFP, including feasibility of shared public safety/court facility	90,000	GF/R1
	Feasibility/cost study for 50 bed corrections facility	50,000	GF/R1
	Re-roof east half of building	60,000	FM
7-20 YEARS	New or enlarged public safety facility	TBD	GF/R1/Loan

CITY FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

The City of Enumclaw owns and maintains multiple buildings that support City services and operations,

Chapter 6 - Capital Facilities Element



Building	YEAR BUILT	LOCATION	notes
City Hall	1924	1339 Griffin Avenue	
Public Works/Community Development/Parks Offices	1953	1309 Myrtle Avenue	Stevenson-Yerxa Building
Public Works/Parks Shops	1989	2041 Railroad Street	
Police/City Jail	1974	1705 Wells Street	
Senior Activity Center	1970	1350 Cole Street	
Wastewater Treatment Plant	2008	289 Semanski Street	
Arts Alive	1923	1429 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, rented to non-profit arts organization
Chamber of Commerce	1923	1421 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, rented to Chamber of Commerce
Youth Center	1928	1356 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, run by Auburn Youth and Family Services
Enumclaw Library	1991	1700 First Street	City owned property maintained by KCLS, building owned and maintained by the King County Library System (KCLS)
Enumclaw Expo Center	1940s-1960s	45224 284th Ave SE	City owned, leased to and maintained by the Enumclaw Expo Center Foundation
Fire Station No. 28	1960	1331 Wells Street	City owned, maintained by Fire District No. 28

City Facility	2015	2035	Future Need
20 YEAR NEEDS ANALYSIS			
SR/Community Center	9,837 sf	22,346 sf	12,509 sf
City Hall Offices	7,593 sf	TBD	TBD
Public Works/Community Development/Parks Offices	3,632 sf	TBD	TBD
Public Works/Parks Shops	12,317 sf	TBD	TBD



TIME FRAME	FACILITY or equipment	COST(\$)	Fund
0-6 YEARS	Accounting Software Upgrades	100,000	GF
	Card Entry System, Stevenson-Yerxa & Shops	36,000	DP
	Citywide phone system replacement	70,000	DP
	City Hall – Renovate admin offices to include reception area/main desk, additional conference room	TBD	FM/R1
	Downtown Redevelopment Mixed Use Feasibility	50,000	GF/GRT
	Expo Center – Fieldhouse Energy Retrofit	TBD	EXPO
	Expo Center Roofs – Admin, Exhibit, Activity Hall		EXPO
	HVAC Replacements – Shops, Police, Sr Center, Chamber of Commerce	TBD	FM
	Permit Tracking Software	20,000	GF
	Repoint Masonry- Multiple Buildings	TBD	FM
	Server replacement: COEAPP1, COEM51 & COESQL1	29,000	GF
	Stevenson-Yerxa – Renovate basement for additional office space/filing	TBD	FM
7-20 Years	Stevenson-Yerxa Energy Retrofit – Windows, insulation	TBD	FM
	Repair bluestone/sandstone on Cole Street and Logger’s Legacy	TBD	R2/FM/STREET

Enumclaw Expo and Events Association, although the City maintains ownership of the property. The Expo Center is comprised of 72 acres with a variety of multi-use buildings, grass midways, parking lots and arenas that are versatile enough to accommodate most any event. Annual attendance at the Expo Center events is over 150,000 and events range from weddings to concerts and dog shows to motorcycle rallies.

ENUMCLAW EXPO CENTER

The Enumclaw Expo Center (formerly the King County Fairgrounds) was transferred from King County to the City of Enumclaw in 2006. Beginning July 1, 2015, operation of the Expo Center was transferred to a newly established Non-Profit Organization,

Chapter 6 - Capital Facilities Element



TIME FRAME	FACILITY or equipment	COST(\$)	Fund
0-6 YEARS	Signage for Field House	3,400	EXPO
	Paint Exhibit Hall, Activity Hall and Admin bldg	50,000	EXPO
	Update Restroom in Exhibit Hall	30,000	EXPO
	Expand and remodel Restrooms in Activity Hall	90,000	GRT
	New Electrical Panels at FH. Upgrade and combine old ones	12,000	EXPO
	Fire or smoke alarm at Field House	5,000	EXPO
	Signage for bldgs	15,000	EXPO
	Covered Walkway between EH and AH	25,000	GRT
	Roof on Activity Hall	150,000	GRT
	Roof on Concession bldg, Rabbit Barn Bathrooms	15,000	GRT
	Field House floor refinished	36,000	EXPO
	Insulation at Field House	32,000	EXPO
	Air conditioning at FH	46,000	EXPO
	Remove, replace or repair of Fountain out at Field House	20,000	GRT
	Move Fence at Admin bldg and automate gate 3	10,000	EXPO
	Awnings above doors on Exhibit Hall	\$15,000	EXPO
	Reader board somewhere in town or on major road	\$25,000	GRT
	Re-pave/coat gazebo floor	\$7,000	EXPO
	Drainage improved in Rodeo Arena	\$7,500	EXPO
	Electricity in South Lot	\$25,000	GRT
	Refinish floor in Activity Hall	\$18,000	GRT
	Upgrade/ remodel Kitchen in Activity Hall	\$7,500	EXPO
	Admin offices need new paint/furniture	\$25,000	EXPO
	Tunnel under road for electrical	TBD	TBD
	Renovate Restrooms downstairs at FH	\$50,000	EXPO
	Pave corner by dumpsters and container at FH	TBD	TBD

TIME FRAME	FACILITY or equipment	COST(\$)	Fund
	Pave road to RV Park	\$20,000	EXPO
	Color Printer	\$3,000	EXPO
	Turnstiles or something of the like for attendance numbers	\$10,000	EXPO
	Updated appliances for concession bldg	TBD	TBD
	New lights on Covered Arena and Horse barn to match other bldgs that were replaced	\$15,000	GRT
	Scrubber	\$7,500	GRT
	Sweeper	TBD	TBD
	New boiler at Field House	\$30,000	EXPO
	Collapsible bleachers for EH/AH	\$15,000	EXPO
	Sewer Line to RV Park with Restrooms and showers	TBD	TBD
	Replace fence in north and south parking lot	\$20,000	EXPO
	Mesh/screen walls on Covered Arena	\$150,000 TBD	GRT
	Articulate lift to reach top of bldgs, gutters, trees, etc.	7,500	TBD
	Air Curtains above doors in EH	15,000	EXPO
7-20 YEARS	TBD		

INVENTORY- OTHER AGENCIES

SCHOOLS

The Green River Community College Enumclaw Center is located in downtown Enumclaw. The campus offers a range of credit and non-credit classes to fit the wishes of the community and surrounding plateau area.

Enumclaw is supported by School District No. 216, started in 1887, which is classified as a non-charter local school district that is not a supervisory union. District 216's current area consists of about 444 square miles in southeastern King County, bordered on the north by the Tacoma School District, on the west by the Auburn School District, and on the south



by Pierce County. The Enumclaw District serves a student population of about 4,308 (Oct. 2009) students in kindergarten through 12th grade, in five elementary schools (Black Diamond, Byron Kibler, Southwood, Sunrise and Westwood), two middle schools (Enumclaw and Thunder Mountain), Enumclaw High School, White River Alternative Program (WRAP), and the Muckleshoot Tribal School from the Cities of Enumclaw and Black Diamond and several surrounding unincorporated areas. Community support, strong academic programs, and vocational opportunities are a priority. Continued first-rate service to students is a long-term aim of the Enumclaw School District (Enumclaw School District website, retrieved 11/8/11).

District No. 216, under King County Code 21A, identifies its standard of service is based on the number of classrooms available at each school and the desired average class load district-wide. A favorable class size promotes the standard and quality of educational programs (for a complete report consult Enumclaw School District No. 216 2015-2020 Capital Facilities Plan). For a full list of Enumclaw’s schools and their locations, see table 6.5.

SCHOOL TYPE	SCHOOL NAME	YEAR BUILT	LOCATION
Higher Education	Green River Community College (Enumclaw Center)	n/a	1414 Griffin
Secondary	Enumclaw High School	1961	226 Semanski St. South
	Enumclaw Middle School	1983	550 Semanski St. South
	Thunder Mountain Middle School	2000	42018 264 th Ave S.E.
	White River Alternative Program	n/a	27515 120 th St. East, Buckley
	Black Diamond	1961	23514 Baker St., Black Diamond
	Byron Kibler	1953	2057 Kibler Ave
	Southwood	1970	3240 McDougall
	Sunrise	1992	899 Osceola St. at 244 th Ave Se
	Westwood	1964	21200 S.E. 416 th Ave

FIRE AND EMS

The City of Enumclaw is served by King County Fire District #28, which serves the City and 80 square



miles of unincorporated King County surrounding the city. The Fire Department is responsible for providing fire protection services, pre-hospital emergency medical care, fire instruction, and performing fire inspections. In 2015 staffing consisted of 1 Fire Chief, 13 career firefighters, 30 volunteer firefighters and 1 administrative support positions. The district operates out of three stations: Station No. 1 at 1331 Wells Street, Station No. 2 at 35431 Veazie-Cumberland Road, and No. 3 at 43407 212th AVE SE. A complete inventory and plans for future improvements are identified within the 2016- 2035 King County Fire District No. 28 Capital Improvement Plan.

Station Name	YEAR BUILT	LOCATION
Station No. 41	1960	1331 Wells Street
Station No. 42	1928	35431 Veazie-Cumberland Road
Station No. 43		43407 212 th Ave SE
Vacant Property	N/A	APN 2320069162

LIBRARY

The Enumclaw Library has a history dating back to 1922. It was founded by the Parent-Teachers Association and, by 1924, it held 1,439 volumes, 500 of which were in Danish. In 1983, the City acquired the land where the current library now sits at 1700 First Street from Burlington Northern Railroad. A bond issue funded construction of the library, with its grand opening on September 28, 1991. In June of 2012 the Enumclaw Public Library was annexed to the King County Library System and continues to serve

Enumclaw community. In addition to a wide variety of books, periodicals, and audio and video materials, the library offers an Internet and a word processing station open to the public and children’s programs. The Library Board provides guidance and to the King County Library System.

CABLE

Enumclaw receives cable service from Comcast Cable of Washington under a franchise agreement fee. There is also High-speed Cable Internet available through Comcast. As part of the franchise agreement, service charges provide government access on Enumclaw City Television (ECTV) Channel 21 (winner of the 2006 Alliance for Community Media Northwest Region’s Overall Excellence Award). This is also broadcast to 3,000 Comcast homes within incorporated Enumclaw. ECTV is a division of the City Administration and is responsible for programming the Community Calendar and the City Website. SkyNet, DISH and DirectTV also provide services in the city.

TELEPHONE

Enumclaw receives telephone services from CenturyLink and Qwest Communications, which is required to provide services to individual customers upon request. In areas of Enumclaw, high speed DSL Internet is also available through CenturyLink and Qwest. Most of the telephone lines are co-located with Puget Power electric lines. Numerous wireless telephone providers also offer services in the Enumclaw area.

ELECTRICITY - PUGET SOUND ENERGY

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is a private utility providing electric and natural gas service to homes



and businesses in Puget Sound region, covering 10 counties and approximately 6,000 square miles. PSE's regional and local electric and natural gas planning efforts are integrated and centered on providing safe, dependable, and efficient energy service. PSE provides electrical power to approximately 1.1 million electric customers throughout 8 counties in the state of Washington.

Regulation

PSE's operations and rates are governed by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC). PSE electric utility operations and standards are further governed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the National Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), and the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) that monitor, assess, and enforce compliance and reliability standards. The residents of the City of Enumclaw and region rely on the coordinated effort between PSE and City for the adoption and enforcement of ordinances and/or codes to protect transmission and distribution line capacity and support federal and state compliance of safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of PSE's electric facilities. Routine utility work and vegetation management is required to maintain compliance with these FERC, NERC, and WECC regulations.

Integrated Resource Plan

In order for PSE to meet regulatory requirements, to provide dependable and cost effective service, PSE updates and files an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) with the WUTC every two years. This Integrated Resource Plan (IRP or plan) presents a long-term forecast of the lowest reasonable cost combination of resources necessary to meet the needs of PSE's

customers over the next 20 years. The current plan, which was filed in May of 2013, details both the energy supply and transmission resources needed to reliably meet customers' wintertime, peak-hour electric demand over the next 20 years. The plan, which will be updated in the fall of 2015, forecasted that PSE would have to acquire approximately 4,900 megawatts of new power-supply capacity by 2033. This resource need is driven mainly by expiring purchased-power contracts and expected population and economic growth in the Puget Sound region. The IRP suggests that roughly more than half of the utility's long-term electric resource need can be met by energy efficiency and the renewal of transmission contracts. This reduces the need down to 2,200 MW by 2033. The rest of PSE's gap in long-term power resources, the IPR stated is likely to be met most economically with added natural gas-fired resources.

Within the City of Enumclaw, PSE operates and maintains approximately 8 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and one substation. PSE serves approximately 9,651 electric metered customers within the city.

Future Projects

To meet regional and City of Enumclaw electric demand and improve reliability, new transmission lines and substations may need to be constructed in addition, existing facilities will need to be maintained and possibly rebuilt to serve current and future demand. Specific transmission construction that is anticipated in the City of Enumclaw in the next 10 to 20 years includes the following:

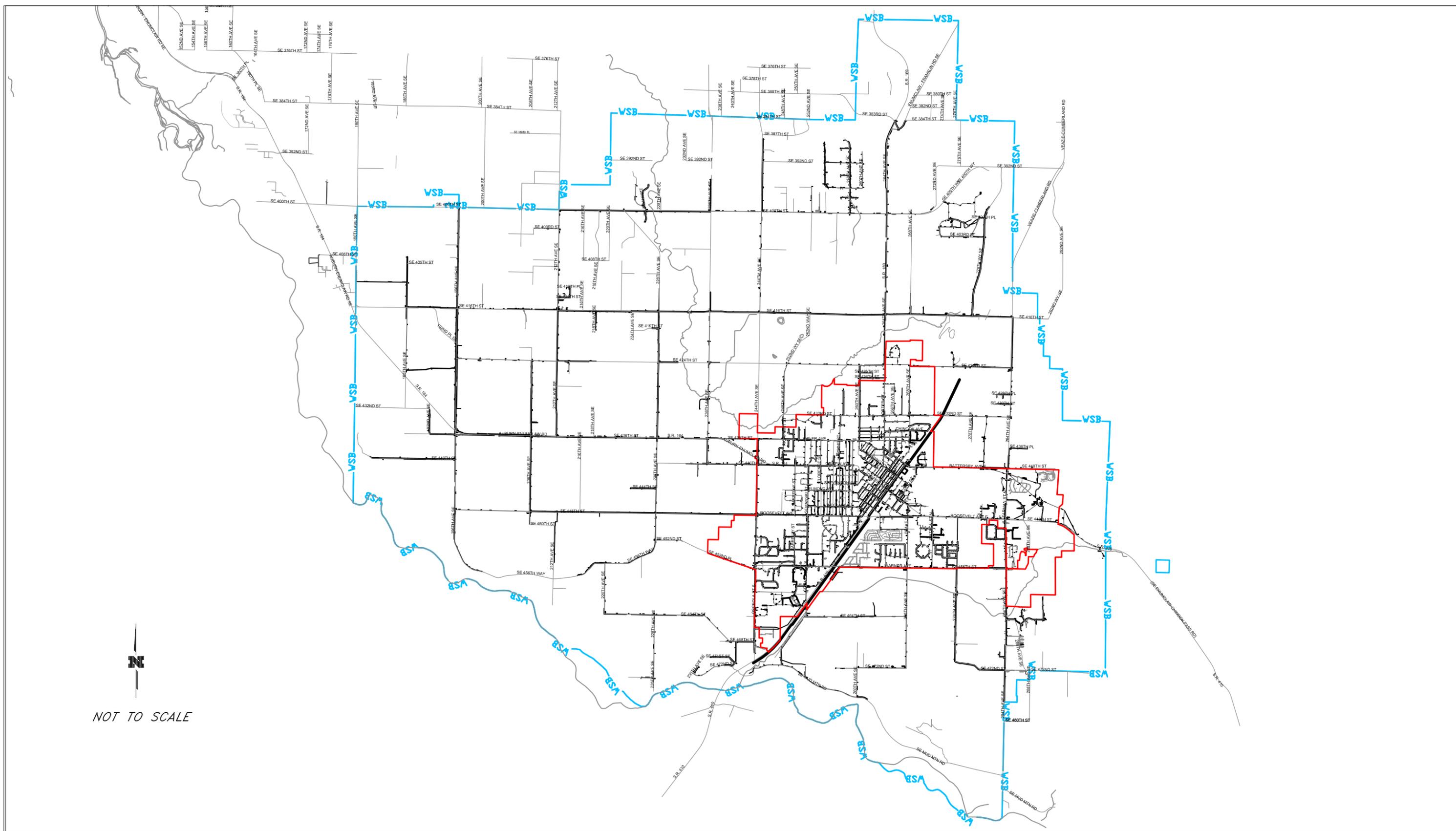
- **Future Transmission Line and Work at Enumclaw Substation**

PSE has plans in the future to construct a

Chapter 6 - Capital Facilities Element



new transmission line from the existing Enumclaw substation east and then south and connect to the existing transmission line that runs east through the city along Hwy 410. This will allow a loop through connection of the transmission line serving the Enumclaw substation which is intended to improve reliability.



CALL 2 DAYS
BEFORE YOU DIG
1-800-424-5555

The City of Enumclaw makes no claims concerning the accuracy of this map nor assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information hereon.

LEGEND

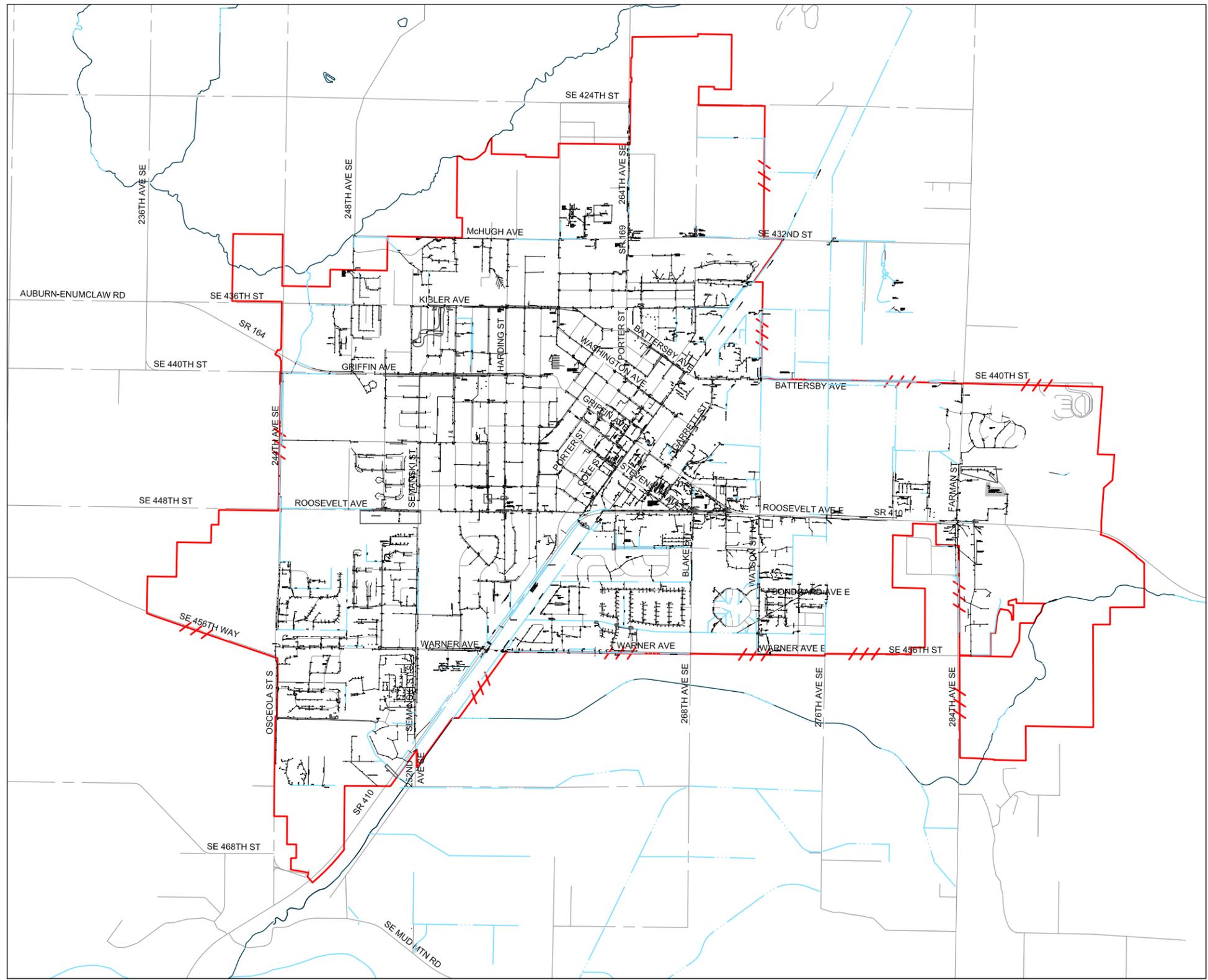
- CITY LIMITS
- WATER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARY
- MUCKELSHOOT TRIBAL LANDS

City of Enumclaw
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1309 MYRTLE AVENUE, ENUMCLAW, WASHINGTON 98022
(360) 825-3593 - FAX (360) 825-7232

**CITY OF ENUMCLAW
WATER SYSTEM**

Figure 6.1
City of Enumclaw, King County, Washington, USA.

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NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

STORM SYMBOLS

- MANHOLE
- CATCH BASIN
- YARD DRAIN
- SIDEWALK DRAIN
- PRIVATE CLEAN OUT
- ▭ CULVERT

STORM DRAINAGE MAINS

LEGEND

- ACTIVE STORM MAIN
- - - UNKNOWN SIZE MAIN
- · · ABANDONED OR DEAD MAIN
- - - PRIVATE MAIN
- ▬▬▬ CITY LIMITS/STORM DRAIN LIMITS
- FLOW LINE DITCH/CREEK/RIVER

CALL 2 DAYS
BEFORE YOU DIG
1-800-424-5555

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1309 MYRTLE AVENUE, ENUMCLAW, WASHINGTON 98022
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**CITY OF ENUMCLAW
STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

City of Enumclaw, King County, Washington, USA.

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Figure 6.3

