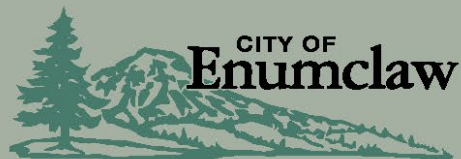


Enumclaw Comprehensive Plan

CAPITAL FACILITIES

DRAFT



11. CAPITAL FACILITIES

Purpose

The Capital Facilities Element (often referred to as the Capital Facilities Plan [CFP]) is a plan for capital improvements that support the City of Enumclaw's current and future growth. Its purpose is to support long-term planning to ensure the City's essential public facilities are adequate to meet demand associated with long-term growth, while establishing sound fiscal policies to ensure that the City can develop, maintain, expand, and/or replace those facilities, as needed. "Essential public facilities" refers to public facilities that are typically difficult to site (WAC 365-196-550), including:

- Airports
- State education facilities
- Transportation facilities of statewide significance as defined in RCW [47.06.140](#). These include:
 - The interstate highway system;
 - Interregional state principal arterials including ferry connections that serve statewide travel;
 - Intercity passenger rail services;
 - Intercity high-speed ground transportation;
 - Major passenger intermodal terminals excluding all airport facilities and services;
 - The freight railroad system;
 - The Columbia/Snake navigable river system;
- Marine port facilities and services that are related solely to marine activities affecting international and interstate trade;
- High capacity transportation systems.
- Regional transit authority facilities as defined under RCW [81.112.020](#);
- State and local correctional facilities;
- Solid waste handling facilities;
- In-patient facilities, including substance abuse facilities;
- Mental health facilities;
- Group homes;
- Secure community transition facilities;
- Any facility on the state 10-year capital plan maintained by the office of financial management.

For the purposes of the Capital Facility Plan, Enumclaw designates a capital facility as real property and/or improvements with a minimum value of \$5,000. This includes land acquisition, new construction, maintenance, and large-scale renovation. Capital investments beyond real property and improvements include large equipment and fleet with a minimum

value of \$5,000. This chapter discusses future capital improvements and projects, their costs, and sources for funding.

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 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. The City's total needs over the 20-year horizon of this plan are significant, and so, the City must prioritize which projects to address in the six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). To do so, the City considered which projects were most critical to its concurrency policy, prioritized based on criteria listed in goals and policies of this Element, and considered the length of time it takes to implement the needed facility. Additionally, the Capital Facilities Element adopts various functional plans related to specific municipal and other governmental and quasi-governmental public services discussed in the *Local Planning Context* section of this document.

The goals, objectives, and policies in this element will be used to guide City of Enumclaw's decisions on the use of capital funds. They will also indirectly guide private development decisions by providing a strategy for public capital expenditures.

State Planning Context

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.

Regional Planning Context

Like the City of Enumclaw's overall Comprehensive Plan, the City's Capital Facilities Element must be consistent with King County's CPPs and PSRC's Vision 2050 MPPs. Further, the Capital Facilities Element integrates planning for a number of public facilities and services discussed in previous Elements of this Comprehensive Plan, including Parks, Recreation, and Open Space, Transportation, and Utilities.

KING COUNTY COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES

King County has established CPPs related to public facilities and services with the overarching goal that "County residents in both Urban and Rural Areas have timely and equitable access to the public services needed to advance public health and safety, protect the environment, and carry out the Regional Growth Strategy." The County has 27 CPP related to public [capital] facilities.

King County's CPPs provide policy guidance on ensuring natural resource availability; implementing conservation and water reduction activities; planning for climate change and disaster preparedness and resiliency; planning for and siting capital facilities; and regional collaboration around resource use and facilities.

VISION 2050 MULTICOUNTY PLANNING POLICIES

PSRC's Vision 2050 for King, Snohomish, Pierce, and Kitsap counties includes MPPs for public services.

Local Planning Context

The essential public facilities addressed in this element include both owned and operated by the City and those supporting the City but either owned or operated by other governmental agencies, as shown in Exhibit CF-1.

Exhibit CF-1 City of Enumclaw Municipal Services, Service Providers, and Guiding Plans and Documents

Municipal Service	Service Provider	Relevant Plans and Documents
Administration	City of Enumclaw	
Elections	King County Elections	
Community Development	City of Enumclaw	
Court	City of Enumclaw	
Economic Development	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Enumclaw 2014 to 2018 Strategic Plan for Economic Development, June 2014⁸
Electricity	Puget Sound Energy	
Enumclaw City Television	City of Enumclaw	
Fire and Emergency Services	Enumclaw Fire Department / King County Fire District #28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King County Fire District 28, 2016-2035 Capital Improvement Plan, August 2015
Jail	City of Enumclaw / Enumclaw City Jail	
Natural Gas	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Enumclaw Natural Gas System Plan and Long-Range Investment Plan, 2016 to 2035⁹
Parks and Recreation	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City of Enumclaw Parks and Open Space Plan, 2019 (to be updated in 2025)
Police	City of Enumclaw / Enumclaw Police Department	

Municipal Service	Service Provider	Relevant Plans and Documents
Public Health	Public Health of Seattle and King County	
Public Housing	King County Housing Authority	
Regional Dispatch (911)	City of Enumclaw/Enumclaw 911 Communications	
Schools	Enumclaw School District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumclaw School District No. 216, 2019-2024 Capital Facilities Plan, July 2019
Senior Center	City of Enumclaw	
Sewer	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2016 General Sewer Plan Amendment 2, updated August 2023 Appendix G – Standards for Sanitary Sewer Systems, August 2023
Solid Waste, Recycling, and Yard Waste	City of Enumclaw	
Stormwater	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive Stormwater Plan, August 2019 2023 Stormwater Management Program Plan (SWMPP)
Streets	City of Enumclaw	
Transportation	King County Metro Transit	
Water	City of Enumclaw	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water System Plan, Feb 2024

In addition to integrating these previous elements, the Capital Facilities Element considers and adopts by reference various functional plans (also listed in Table 10-1). These include, but are not limited to, Utility Comprehensive Plans, the Transportation Management Plan, the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan), and the Enumclaw School District No. 216 Capital Facilities Plan. Each of these plans provide policy direction as well as

significant details on community needs, existing, planning capital facilities projects and the Capital Facilities Element integrates them through a singular Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) that includes a final, prioritized list of capital improvements and an associated funding plan. By following many of the aforementioned documents, the CFP will ensure consistency throughout the development process.

Some of these municipal facilities and services are discussed in previous Elements of this Plan, including the Parks and Recreation, Transportation, and Utilities Elements. A further summary of all of these capital facilities, including their inventory, their planning assumptions, and 20-year needs are provided in the Capital Facilities Inventory, Planning Assumptions, and Needs Assessment section of this Capital Facilities Element. For more information and detailed explanations concerning growth projections, land use determinations, existing facilities, and level of service, reference the documents listed in Exhibit CF-1.

Goals and Policies

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.

Policy CF-1.1 Provide high-quality public facilities and services at the level necessary to maintain the City’s LOS standards. Acceptable standards for public facilities and services are defined in Table 4.1. Levels of services should be periodically evaluated to ensure that they are being met.

Type of Facility	Adopted Level of Service Guidelines	Necessary for Development
Community Center	1397 square feet per 1,000 population	No
Parks and Trails		
Community Parks	3.59 acres per 1,000 population	No
Neighborhood Parks	2.26 acres per 1,000 population All residents live within ¼ mile of a neighborhood park	Yes
Trails	¼ mile of trail per 1,000 population	No
Streets	Plan and implement a regular pavement preservation program Maintain signalized intersections at a minimum LOS D and non-signalized intersections at a minimum LOS E	Yes
Utilities		
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	No
Sewer	Provide sewer service within the City limits in accordance with the General Sewer Plan, including:	Yes

Type of Facility	Adopted Level of Service Guidelines	Necessary for Development
	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 A treatment system capable of treating and discharging wastewater that meets all permit requirements of the NPDES permit Pretreatment of industrial and commercial wastewater if necessary prior to discharge into the City's collection system	
Solid Waste	Maintain efficient and effective garbage, recycle, and yard waste collection programs	Yes
Stormwater	Comply with NPDES Phase II federal permitting requirements	Yes
Water	Provide a high quality and adequate supply of water in accordance with the Comprehensive Water System Plan policies and design criteria	Yes

Policy CF-1.2 Water, sewer, and storm drainage services should be provided as outlined in the existing City plans, with highest priorities 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.

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

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

Policy CF-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.

Policy CF-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.

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

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

Policy CF-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.

- Policy CF-2.4 The following criteria, listed in order of importance, should be used to establish priorities for capital improvement projects:*
- 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 that can be completed concurrently with already prioritized projects (e.g., completing street reconstruction at the time of sewer line replacements).*
 - E. Equity. Projects that improve equity and address any inequities related to the implementation of projects in criteria A through D. Projects in criteria A through D are intended to be planned with equity in mind.*
 - F. Comprehensive Plan Conformance. Other projects furthering goals and policies of this Comprehensive Plan but not already prioritized through criteria A through D.*
 - G. Economic Development. Projects serving to foster economic development in Enumclaw and the surrounding community.*
- Policy CF-2.5 Require utility lines to be located underground wherever practicable.*
- Policy CF-2.6 Capital project planning should consider options that result in immediate low-cost investments with delayed benefits that would be unavailable in the future.*
- Policy CF-2.7 Consider resource conservation measures for services and facilities prior to developing additional infrastructure. Policy CF-2.8 Assess potential adverse impacts to community members, especially those historically impacted, in siting infrastructure and public facilities.*

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

- Policy CF-3.1 Compact growth, including the infill of vacant or undeveloped land, should be emphasized to allow for the efficient provision of services.*
- Policy CF-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.*
- Policy CF-3.3 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.*
- Policy CF-3.4 Plan for solid waste collection routes within right-of-way and roads.*
- Policy CF-3.5 Support access to telecommunication and internet infrastructure for all community members, and work to reduce service gaps, especially in underserved areas.*
- Policy CF-3.6 Identify and work to reduce gaps in service disparities where they may occur.*
- Policy CF-3.7 Avoid spillover growth impacts by planning and siting public services and infrastructure within urban growth areas.*

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

- Policy CF-4.1 Essential public facilities include 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.*
- Policy CF-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, to include analysis of likely impacts related to climate change, local economic development, equity, and public health impacts.*

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

- Policy CF-5.1 Encourage community involvement and support for school activities.*
- Policy CF-5.2 Proximity of housing to school location should be encouraged. Pedestrian access should be required.*
- Policy CF-5.3 Encourage communication and cooperation between the school district, developers, and the public.*
- Policy CF-5.4 The Enumclaw School District should be notified of all proposed development projects early in the review process.*
- Policy CF-5.5 Adequate school facilities should be in place before new development is to occur or impact fees should be required.*

Capital Facilities Inventory, Planning Assumptions, and Needs Assessment

As discussed previously, the City of Enumclaw the essential public facilities addressed in this element include both owned and operated by the City and those supporting the City but either owned or operated by other governmental agencies. These essential public facilities area related to several categories of public services. Some of these municipal facilities and services are discussed in previous Elements of this Plan, including the Parks and Recreation, Transportation, and Utilities Elements. Following, we provide a summary of these categories of capital facilities, including their inventory, their planning assumptions, and 20-year needs.

GENERAL CITY FACILITIES

The City of Enumclaw owns and maintains several buildings some of which it operates for municipal services and its own operations, and others of which it leases to be operated and/or maintained to others for operations of other public services, as shown in Exhibit CF-2.

Exhibit CF-2 City-owned Buildings

General City Facilities	Year Built	Address	Notes
City Hall	1924	1139 Griffin Avenue	
Public Works/Community Development/Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Offices	1953	1309 Myrtle Avenue	
Public Works/Parks, Recreation, Cultural Services Shops	1989	2041 Railroad Street	
Police/City Jail	1974	1075 Wells Street	Discussed in <i>Public Safety</i> Section
Senior Center	1970	1350 Cole Street	Discussed in <i>Parks, Recreation, and Senior Services</i> Section
Arts Alive!	1923	1429 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, leased and operated by Arts Alive!
Chamber of Commerce	1923	1421 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, leased and operated by Chamber of Commerce
Youth Center	1928	1356 Cole Street	City owned and maintained, operated by Auburn Youth

General City Facilities	Year Built	Address	Notes
			and Family Services
Enumclaw Library	1991	1700 First Street	City owned property, KCLS owned, maintained, and operated improvements
Enumclaw Expo Center	1940s-1960s	45224 284 th Ave SE	City owned, leased, maintained, and operated by Enumclaw Expo and Events Association
Fire Station	1960	1331 Wells Street	Discussed in <i>Public Safety</i> Section
Wastewater Treatment Plant	Major upgrade 2007-2009	451 Semanski Street S	Discussed in <i>Utility</i> Section

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, Enumclaw Expo and Events Association, which is a 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Organization which is dedicated to revitalizing the Expo Center and sustaining the legacy of the King County Fair. The City maintains ownership of the Expo Center facility.

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.

The Enumclaw Expo Center has a long list of desired capital investments listed in Exhibit CF-3, following.

Exhibit CF-3 Enumclaw Expo Center 20-year Project Needs

Capital Improvement Need	Estimated Costs
General Facility Needs	
Fire/Smoke Alarms	\$10,000
Reader Board	\$35,000
Signage for Buildings	\$20,000

Capital Improvement Need	Estimated Costs
Replace gate 1 & 4 with slider gates	\$20,000
Activity Hall	
New Lights	\$50,000
Replace Floor with Gymnasium Floor	\$200,000
Upgrade Kitchen Appliances	\$10,000
Administration Office	
Move Fence and Automatic Gate	\$25,000
Install New HVAC	TBD
Concessions Building	
New Hood and Stove upgrade	\$20,000
New Roof	\$50,000
Covered Arena	
Add Mesh Screen/Walls	\$150,000
New Lights	\$25,000
Upgrade new Sound and PA System	\$35,000
Paint	\$225,000
Field House	
Gutter Drainage Repairs	\$22,000
New Boiler	\$30,000
New heat pump downstairs	\$100,000
Remove/replace/repair Fountain	\$50,000
Renovate Downstairs Bathrooms for Brides/ Grooms/ Refs/ Visting teams	\$100,000
Basement renovation	\$200,000
Upgrade and Combine Electrical Panels	\$12,000
Gazebo	
Repave/Coat Floor	\$50,000
Horse Barn	
Guttes and Downspouts to tie into Stormwater	\$250,000
Concrete Repair	\$100,000
New Lights	\$20,000
Les Schwab Hall	
Awnings Above Doors	\$40,000
Sandblast and paint ceiling	TBD
Resurface floor	TBD
Covered Walkway to Activity Hall	\$200,000
Midway	
Updated Showers	\$200,000
Parking Lots	
Pave admin office parking lot	\$200,000
Replace Fence in North and South Parking Lots	\$75,000
Rabbit Barn	
Bathroom Upgrades and ADA improvements	\$300,000

Capital Improvement Need	Estimated Costs
Rodeo Arena	
Improve Drainage	\$20,000
Update/Expand Seating	\$200,000
Install sound system	\$50,000
RV Park	
Sewer Line to Restrooms and Showers	TBD
Equipment	
Articulate Lift	\$15,000
Floor scrubber	\$20,000
Sweeper	\$20,000
Livestock Barn	
Complete Gutter and Downspout Project	\$50,000
Install drainage on East Side of Livestock Barn	TBD
Repair Floor in Livestock Barn	TBD

ENUMCLAW LIBRARY

The Enumclaw Library has a history dating back to 1922. It was founded by the Enumclaw Parent-Teachers Association (PTA) 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. As part of the annexation, the City transferred the rights to the library building to KCLS who now maintained and operated it, while the City retained rights to the property.

The Enumclaw Library continues to serve the Enumclaw community through a number of services including the lending of both physical and digital materials; adult and children’s programming; use of databases, technology, and internet; and other activities. The City of Enumclaw has a City Library Board that provides guidance to the King County Library System.

PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (EMS)

The City of Enumclaw is served by the Enumclaw Fire Department, King County Fire District #28, which serves the City and 80 square miles of unincorporated King County surrounding City of Enumclaw p110 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.

Exhibit CF-4 Fire District Facilities

Fire Station	Location	Improvement Size (square feet)	Year Purchased / Built	Capacity	Condition	Acres
Station 41	1330 Wells Street 35420 Veazie	7,883	1968	6 bays	Fair	0.52
Station 42	Cumberland Road	4,388	1928	4 bays	Poor	1.98
	Resident Quarters	1,568	2006		Good	
	Auxiliary Building	1,152	1993	2 bays	Fair	0.99
Station 43	43407 212th Ave. SE	1,677	1969	1 bay	Fair	3.49
Vacant Land	Parcel 2320069162					5.85

In addition to fire district buildings, the Fire District also has a number of fleet and equipment.

While the current fire station locations provide adequate coverage for the Fire District, if the City of Enumclaw annexes additional area and/or as call volume increases, it may be necessary for the District to consider the current layout of its three fire stations and their ability to cover a commercial center within the established response standards. In its Comprehensive Plan, the Fire District has proposed several solutions to relocating and/or replacing its fire stations.

The Fire District does not currently include these fire station relocations in its capital improvement program. However, it does anticipate several necessary investments in equipment and fleet, as well as some limited maintenance to existing facilities. A complete inventory and plans for future improvements are identified within the 2016- 2035 King County Fire District No. 28 Capital Improvement Plan

POLICE

The Enumclaw Police Department was established in 1913 and continues to provide a variety of professional law enforcement services to the community, including handling over 8,200 calls for service each year. The department's organizational structure maintains 5 Divisions - Patrol, Investigations, Corrections, Communications, and Records. There are 19 Commissioned Officer positions, which include Chief of Police, Commander – Communications and Corrections, Commander – Patrol and Investigations, four Patrol Sergeants, ten Patrol Officers, 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 hours a day.

As the City of Enumclaw continues to grow, so does the need for 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.

REGIONAL DISPATCH (911)

Enumclaw 911 is a regional dispatch center located at the City of Enumclaw Police Station and operated by the City of Enumclaw. Enumclaw 911 Communications is responsible for answering and dispatching 911 emergency and non-emergency police services for residents inside the City of Enumclaw. Additionally, Enumclaw 911 answers and dispatches 911

emergency and non-emergency services for Mt. Rainier National Park after their own Communications Center closes for the day. Enumclaw 911 is one of 12 separate 911 centers in King County that cover different geographical locations. Some 911 centers provide services for police, fire and medical, while others may only provide services for police.

MUNICIPAL JAIL

The Enumclaw City Jail, located at 1705 Wells Street, Enumclaw, WA 98022, is open 24 hours a day and collocated with the Enumclaw Police Department. The Enumclaw City Jail operates a 25 bed (21 males and 4 females) one-year correctional facility. In addition to Enumclaw offenders, the facility is used by other local and Federal law enforcement agencies.

MUNICIPAL COURT

Enumclaw Municipal Court is located in Enumclaw City Hall at 1339 Griffin Avenue. The court has exclusive original jurisdiction over all criminal misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors, traffic infractions and parking violations arising under state statutes and city ordinances. Capital facilities needs associated with the municipal Court were discussed previously, in the *General City Facilities* section.

PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE FACILITIES

The City of Enumclaw Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services department operates and maintains a significant portfolio of parks, recreation, and trails facilities, as shown in Exhibit CF-6 and discussed following.

Exhibit CF-5 City-owned Parks Inventory

Site	Acres	Use	Amenities
Mini-Parks			
Bruce Guenther Park	0.4	Passive	1 picnic table
City Hall Park	1	Passive	
Goodwill Park	0.52	Passive	Garden and Public Art
Rotary Centennial Park	0.25	Passive	1 Picnic Shelter, 1 Picnic Table
Scott Park	0.7	Passive	
Triangle Park	0.4	Passive	
Veterans Memorial Park	1.6	Passive	Memorial Tributes
** Chinook Winds	0.22	Undeveloped	
Neighborhood Parks			
Elk Meadows	2.32	Active	
Ellenson Park	2.6	Active	Picnic tables, Playground, Soccer Field
Flensted Park	2.5	Active	Basketball Court, Picnic Tables, Playground, Soccer Field
MacFarland Park	6.5	Active	Baseball / Softball, Basketball Court, Picnic Shelters, Picnic Tables, Playground, Soccer Field

Martin Holdener Park	5.01	Active	
Martin Johnson Park	4.5	Active	Baseball / Softball, Open Field, Soccer
Montgomery Park	1.6	Active	Baseball/Softball Fields, Basketball Courts, Picnic Tables, Playground
Rainier Trails Park	3.6	Active	
Community Parks			
Boise Creek Park	19.3	Active	
Dwight Garrett Park	5.4	Active	Baseball/Softball Fields, Basketball Courts, Picnic Tables, Skate Park, Tennis Court
Enumclaw Park	5.6	Active	1 lighted softball/baseball field, children’s play area, picnic area
Farmers Park	9.7	Active	Disc Golf Course, Picnic Tables
Mahler Park	30	Passive	Undeveloped
Sportsman Park	12.86	Active	
TOTAL ACREAGE		150.58	

In addition to this inventory, the City has two undeveloped open spaces: Anderson Riverview (20 acres) and Fell Hill Open Space (14 acres) which were donated to the City but are outside of its urban growth area. The city has a policy of only operating parks and open space facilities within its urban growth area (UGA). Both Anderson Riverview and Fell Hill Open Space are well outside Enumclaw’s UGA, so at this time these properties are undeveloped and remain in reserve. It is likely that these properties will be surplus rather than developed, as they do not meet the City’s policies for parks and open space facility development.

The City also has 5.02 miles of developed trails, as shown in Exhibit CF-7.

Exhibit CF-6 City-owned Trails Inventory

Trail	Size	Status/Use
Foothills Trail	1.00 Mile	Paved
BNSF Rail Corridor	0.42 Miles	Paved
Battersby Loop Trail	3.60 Miles	Paved (not complete)
Trail above Golf Course	unmeasured	Undeveloped

To be considered a “trail” at right-of-way must have been acquired and the trail must be level and cleared and has a useable surface such as gravel or chips.

The City’s level of service standards for parks and trails are:

- **Neighborhood Parks:** 2.26 acres per 1,000 residents and all residences located within 0.75mile. Neighborhood parks one acre in size or larger should be publicly-owned and maintained. Neighborhood parks less than one (acre in size should be privately-owned and maintained as “Tot Lots” within subdivisions. Every neighborhood park should have facilities to serve a broad range of the population and should include one or more play components (five to 12), one or more adult fitness structures or activity features (fitness

equipment, bocce, horseshoes, etc.), a sport court or a multi-purpose playfield. Trails, fitness equipment, and/or multiuse courts/fields should be added to existing parks as appropriate to the park to increase the range of age of users. Playgrounds, sport courts, multiuse fields, benches, and restrooms should be maintained or added to parks as appropriate.

- **Community Park:** 3.59 acres per 1,000 residents.
- **Trails:** 0.25 mile of trail per 1,000 residents.

Beyond parks and trails facilities, the City has three recreational facilities: the Enumclaw Aquatic Center, Enumclaw Senior Center, and Enumclaw Golf Course. The first two are operated by the City of Enumclaw, while the Enumclaw Golf Course is operated by a private organization through a lease agreement with the City. None of these facilities are operated as enterprises, although there is significant precedent for operating municipal golf courses as enterprises, in Washington State.

The details for making park improvements, costs and timing are covered in detail in the 2025 Parks and Open Space Plan, however, the major future project priorities are summarized, following:

- **Updating the Enumclaw Senior Center.** In April 2024, the City asked voters to decide whether to update its existing Senior and Youth facilities or whether to, alternatively, surplus the existing senior center and develop a new community center. To give voters this choice, the City developed a capital bond initiative (Proposition No. 1) that was included in an April 2024 special election. The Community Center Bond Initiative did not pass. The City has interpreted this as Enumclaw residents preference to refurbish the existing building and/or rent space to address senior and community needs. The current building needs significant repairs, and the estimated cost to renovate the building exceeds its total value; a 2021 feasibility study, identified that the existing Senior and Youth sites have a number of structural and seismic issues. The City must now consider how to address these issues and reimagine the use of the existing facility.
- **Enumclaw Senior Center/Community Center.** The current Enumclaw Senior Center was built in 1928 and, before becoming the City's senior center, was a garment factory, grocery store, and automotive dealership. The facility was not built with use as a community center in mind and cannot accommodate the growing needs of the Enumclaw community. In addition, the current building needs significant repairs, and the estimated cost to renovate the building exceeds its total value; a 2021 feasibility study, identified that the existing Senior and Youth sites have a number of structural and seismic issues. Instead, the City gave voters the choice whether to update the existing building or to, alternatively, surplus the existing senior center and develop a new community center which would accommodate seniors, children and youth, and families and include a senior center, commercial kitchen, common/dining room, classrooms, exercise room, full high school size gym as well as various offices housing ArtsAlive!, the Chamber of Commerce, City Parks and Recreation, and meeting spaces for the community, based on a conceptual design completed in 2018. To give voters this choice, the City developed a capital bond initiative (Proposition

No. 1³) that was included in an April 2024 special election. The Community Center Bond Initiative did not pass, receiving 47.93% approval, far short of the 60% super majority needed to pass. The City has interpreted this as Enumclaw residents preference to refurbish the existing building and/or rent space to address senior and community needs.

- **Aquatic Center Improvements and Spray Park.** The City had a consultant complete a feasibility study in 2019 for the renovations and additions to the aquatic center, including the development of an Additions outdoor spray park on the east side of the building. Currently, the City has moved forward with several necessary improvements to the Aquatic Center to be completed in 2024, including ADA upgrades, locker room upgrades (including lighting and showers), entryway and external façade improvements, and the addition of a 1500 square foot community/party room. After this phase of improvements, the City will need to review design and costs to decide whether to move forward with future phases of this plan.
- **Maintain and Improve Existing Parks Improvements to other Parks.** All of the existing serviceable parks are slated for some improvements. Some of these improvements, such as installation of off-street parking, will increase the parks' usage capacity. Other improvements, such as replacement outdated play equipment, will not increase capacity. With the Boise Creek Park, plus the school ballfields, Enumclaw currently has adequate playfields, however, improvements are necessary to keep up with high demand and facilitate maintenance.
- **Develop Additional Neighborhood Parks.** A few areas still will not be within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of an active-use park (Neighborhood Park or Boise Creek Park) after the Elk Meadows, Future Southeast Park, and Future Big West Park are built. The areas, not within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, are located at the edge of the UGA. The area to the extreme north is now covered by Thunder Mountain Middle School, with its own ball fields. Developing the following facilities will satisfy substantially the proximity standard included in this chapter. A neighborhood park in the Big West Subarea (located within the City of Enumclaw's urban growth area, west of Enumclaw's 2023 city limits) would be needed to satisfy the requirement that all residents be within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of a neighborhood park. To satisfy LOS requirements that all residents are within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of a neighborhood park, a new Southeast Park (not necessarily the final name) will be developed in conjunction with the Holdener Farm property, and will probably be about five acres in size. The exact location, cost, negotiations, and timing cannot be known until the Holdener property develops.
- **Acquire Land for a Future Big West Park.** This plan anticipates a new park north of SE 448th Street and west of 244th Avenue SE. This area is currently very rural and undeveloped. It is also located outside of current City limits. If the entire Big West urban growth area is annexed and develops, this park would be necessary to meet the LOS standard that no residential part of the City should be more than $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from a neighborhood park. However, that park will only be built if residential development expands beyond 244th Avenue. For this Chapter, it is assumed that this park would be acquired through the land development process.

³ The city is asking voters for a bond projected at \$0.30 per \$1,000 of assessed property value on the April 23, 2024, special election ballot. The city has identified \$3.35 million in grants and city funds for the project and is pursuing other grants and private donations to further reduce the amount of funding needed by taxpayers. These alternative funding sources are contingent on the bond passing.

- **Develop Mahler Park.** Mahler Park is currently undeveloped but does offer trail access to Newaukum Creek. Due to deed restrictions and environmental considerations related to Newaukum Creek and surrounding forested wetlands, this community park will be developed for passive use. The Cedar River Academy conducted an environmental study and developed a Master Plan for Mahler Park which has been incorporated by reference into this Parks Element. Future improvements will include an interpretative area, trails, parking, picnic tables and a restroom facility, while keeping the park as a natural area.
- **Complete Battersby Loop Trail.** The City seeks to complete the Battersby Loop Trail.

ENUMCLAW AQUATIC CENTER

The Enumclaw Aquatic Center was transferred to the City of Enumclaw by King County in 2005. The Pool was originally built by King County in the early 1970's as part of the "Forward Thrust" initiative, and as such, King County and now the City of Enumclaw are obligated to voters to maintain the pool or a replacement for the next 30 years. The City currently operates and maintains the pool, independently.

A Citizen's advisory committee was formed in 2018 to research and recommend alternative funding sources to operate and maintain the pool, which up until 2, 2020 as heavily subsidized by the general fund. In August 2019, King County voters approved a replacement for the King County Parks Levy which substantially increased levy proceeds, and with it, the annual disbursement of levy proceeds to King County cities. Enumclaw expected to receive an additional \$125,000 annual disbursement from this levy and elected to dedicate these proceeds to the Aquatics Center, as the City considers the Aquatics Center a regional facility. These proceeds have offset general fund subsidization.

Currently, the pool is not at capacity and can accommodate additional growth. In 2019, the City commissioned a feasibility study which established that the City should maintain the pool (including making necessary condition-related and ADA improvements) and make phased improvements to increase capacity to keep up with population growth. The pool is currently under construction (expected to last from January to August 2024, with a twelve-week closure from April 2024 to June 2024) for necessary maintenance and improvements, including ADA upgrades, locker room upgrades (including lighting and showers), entryway and external façade improvements, and the addition of a 1500 square foot community/party room.

ENUMCLAW COMMUNITY CENTER

The current Enumclaw Senior Center was built in 1928 and, before becoming the City's senior center, was a garment factory, grocery store, and automotive dealership. The facility was not built with use as a community center in mind and cannot accommodate the growing needs of the Enumclaw community. In addition, the current building needs significant repairs, and the estimated cost to renovate the building exceeds its total value.

Instead, the City has planned to surplus the existing senior center and develop a new community center since the early 1990s, which would accommodate seniors, children and

youth, and families. A consultant was hired to prepare plans for a new facility that would include senior center, commercial kitchen, common/dining room, classrooms, exercise room, full high school size gym as well as various offices housing ArtsAlive!, the Chamber of Commerce, City Parks and Recreation, and meeting spaces for the community. A conceptual design for this facility was completed in 2018.

The city cannot finance the community center through its general fund without significant cuts to other city services, such as police, fire, parks, and streets. Most community facilities are funded through voter-approved bonds. The city is asking voters for a bond projected at \$0.30 per \$1,000 of assessed property value on the April 23, 2024, special election ballot. The city has identified \$3.35 million in grants and city funds for the project and is pursuing other grants and private donations to further reduce the amount of funding needed by taxpayers. These alternative funding sources are contingent on the bond passing.

If the Community Center Bond Initiative does not pass, the City will consider alternative ways to addressing senior and community needs. A feasibility study in 2021, identified that the existing Senior and Youth sites have a number of structural and seismic issues.

ENUMCLAW GOLF COURSE

The Enumclaw Golf Course is an 18-hole regulation length course, spanning 188 acres. The golf course was transferred to the City in 2003 by Enumclaw Golf Club, Inc. It has 18 holes, a putting green, parking lot and clubhouse. Developed between the 1930s and the 1980s, the course was accepted in outdated and poor condition. Drainage is a constant issue due to its location and environmental features on the site.

The Golf Course is currently leased to and operated by a private outside organization. This decision was made in an effort to reduce subsidization of the golf course enterprise by the general fund. The golf course continues to recover its operating costs through user fees. Like the Aquatics Center, the City considers the Golf Course as a regional facility. However, while this may be adequate to fund operating costs, it has not been sufficient to build reserves for needed, long-term maintenance and capital improvements. To do that, the City, following the example of many of its peers with municipal golf courses, may need to consider opportunities to “right-size” golf operations to a scale that is fiscally sustainable.

TRANSPORTATION

The City of Enumclaw’s transportation system consists streets and highways, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, and transit service. The various components of the transportation system is discussed following and shown in Figure 1.

- **Street and Highway System.** The downtown street grid parallels old railroad line running through the City, with about 250 feet of spacing between roadways. Residential areas surrounding the core of the City were developed with cul-de-sacs and a strict hierarchy of streets. All of the signalized intersections within the City are located along state highways 164, 169, and 410 .

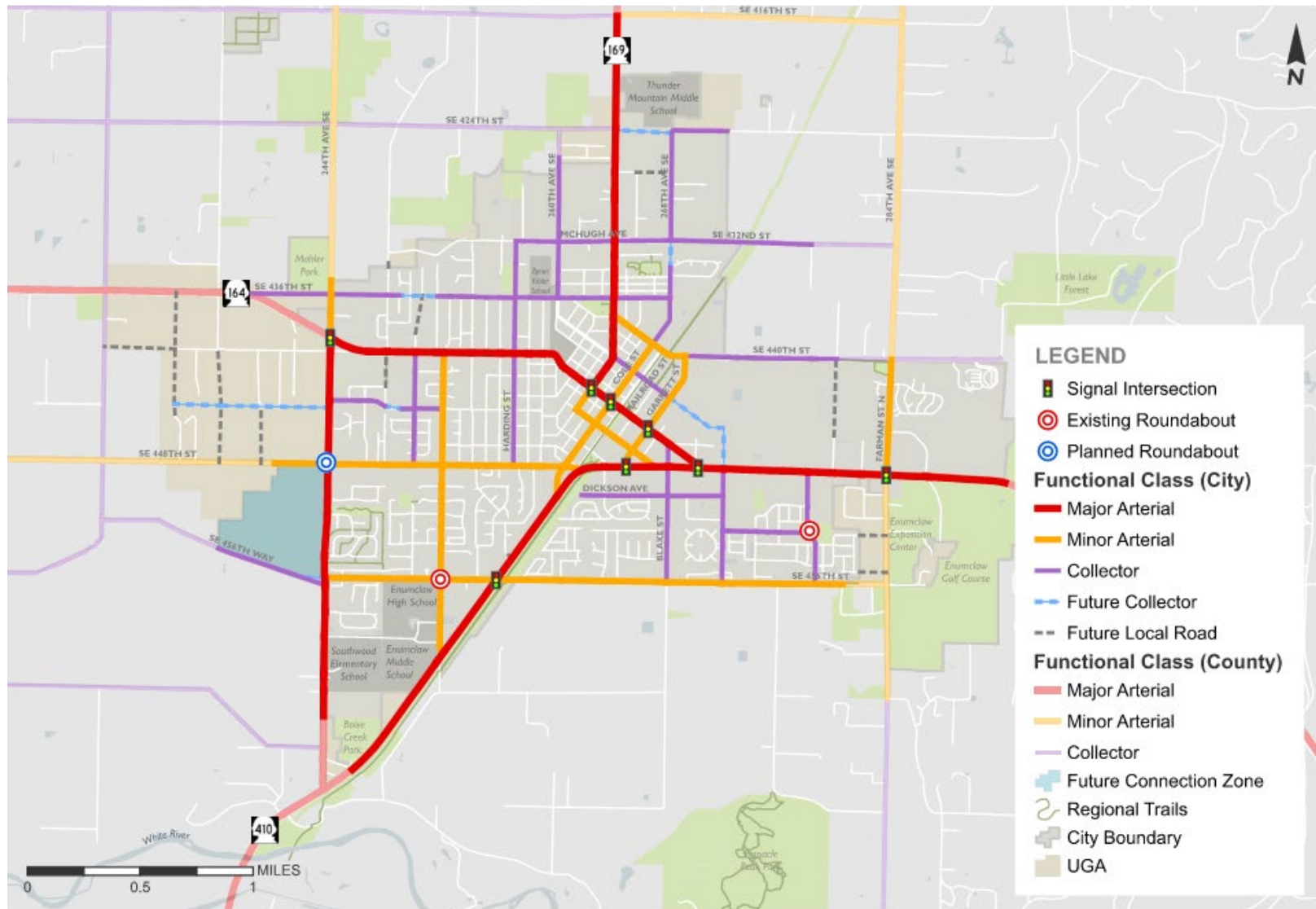
The Enumclaw street system has four functional classes of streets: Major Arterials, Minor Arterials, Collector Streets, and Local Streets. The functional classification of a street designates the planning, design, maintenance, and operational standard for that

roadway. A map of the Functional Classifications of Enumclaw's roadways is shown in Figure 2.

- **Major Arterials.** Enumclaw's major arterials connect community centers and facilities. These are often constructed with limited direct access to abutting land uses. Transit routes are generally located on major arterials, as are transfer centers and park-and-ride lots. SR 164, SR 169 and SR 410 connect the City to the regional transportation network and adjacent cities of Black Diamond, Auburn and Buckley. These routes are owned and maintained by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) but operations are coordinated with the City. 244th Avenue SE is a major arterial running north-south along the west side of the City with a posted speed limit of 45 mph. It serves as a connection to State Highways SR 164 and SR 410 and as a de facto bypass along the west side of the City.
- **State Highways.** SR 410 is a major arterial running east-west through the southern portion of the City. There are traffic signals at the intersections with Warner Avenue, Garrett Street, Griffin Avenue (SR 164), Watson Street N, and Farman Street N. The speed limit is 40 mph from Buckley Bridge over the White River to the east City limits and is two to four lanes wide with left-turn pockets at major intersections. East of Farman Road, the speed limit is increased to 50 mph. SR 164 is a major arterial running east-west from SR 18 in Auburn to SR 410 in Enumclaw. Through the study area, it is SE 436th Street/SE 436th Way within King County and Griffin Avenue within the City limits. SR 169, also known as Porter Street within City limits and 264th Avenue SE adjacent to the city limits, is a major arterial running north-south from SR 164 to the communities of Black Diamond, Maple Valley, and Renton. It is a two-lane arterial with a traffic signal where it intersects with SR 164.
- **Minor Arterials.** Minor arterials are roadways that connect traffic from collector streets and augment major arterials. The City of Enumclaw's minor arterial streets include Farman Street, Semanski Street (SR 410 to Griffin Avenue), Roosevelt Avenue (244th Avenue SE to Cole Street), Warner Avenue (244th Avenue SE to Blake Street), Garrett Street, and segments of Battersby Avenue, Porter Street and Stevenson Avenue downtown. The typical minor arterial has two lanes varying in width from 10 to 11 feet per lane. Traffic is predominantly controlled with stop signs along abutting streets. On-street parking is allowed along many sections of minor arterials within the city limits. Cole Street is a key downtown street serving as the city's main street. The street has been improved for pedestrians with a "curb-less" design between Stevenson Avenue and Marshall Avenue which can be closed for festivals and other community events. The street has a 24-foot wide, two-lane roadway with parallel parking along a majority of the street's length.
- **Collector Streets.** Collectors are roadways that provide easy movement within neighborhoods and connect two or more residential or commercial areas while also providing a high degree of property access within a localized area. Collector streets within the study area include Harding Street, McHugh Avenue/SE 432nd Street, Cole Street/268th Avenue SE (North of McHugh), Kibler Avenue, Battersby Avenue/SE 440th Street, Blake Street, Watson Street N, Warner/SE 456th Street, Garrett Street, Washington Street, Division Street, and Dickson Avenue. Most of the collector streets are two-lane undivided streets with stop control along abutting streets. Existing Pavement widths vary from 10 to 13 feet per lane. Parking is allowed along most sections of collector streets.

- **Local Streets.** Local streets provide access between residential or business areas and the arterials. They generally have two travel lanes and 25 mph speed limits. Street widths vary from 18 feet in more rural areas to 32 feet in built- up sections of the City. Curb and gutter sections exist in the City and are bordered by planting strips and sidewalks. Where a local access street joins an arterial, there is usually stop-sign control. Traffic control signs are generally not needed on low- volume intersections of local streets.

DRAFT



Arterial Functional Classification System

City of Enumclaw Transportation Element Update



FIGURE

02

Multimodal level of service standards are required for active transportation facilities, locally owned arterials, and transit routes that serve urban growth areas, to serve as a gauge to judge system performance, and to help achieve the statewide goal of environmental justice. LOS standards establish the basis for the concurrency requirements in the GMA, while also being used to evaluate impacts as part of the State Environmental Protection Act (SEPA).

There are four organizations with jurisdiction in the study area which set LOS standards. They include the City, King County, PSRC, and WSDOT. The LOS standards vary for City roadways, County roadways, and State facilities depending on their intersection type or roadway classification. The LOS standards set by each organization are summarized below:

- **City of Enumclaw⁴**
 - LOS D for signalized intersections
 - LOS E for unsignalized intersections
- **King County⁵**
 - LOS E for roadways in unincorporated areas surrounding the City
- **WSDOT/PSRC⁶**
 - LOS D for Highways of Statewide Significance in urban areas
 - LOS C for Highways of Statewide Significance in rural areas
 - LOS D for Highways of Regional Significance, Tier 2

Both SR 164 and SR 169 are identified by WSDOT as Highways of Statewide Significance (HSS). While SR 410 was not identified as a HSS, the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) has identified SR 410 as a Tier 2 Regionally Significant State Highway (RSSH). SR 410 is also part of the National Highway System west of its intersection with SR 164 (Griffin Avenue).

In addition to multimodal level of service standards, the Transportation Element also includes Active Transportation LOS standards, shown in Exhibit CF-8. These standards emphasize system completion of sidewalks, pathways, or multi-use trails on arterial and collector roadways. The LOS designations are shown in green, orange, and red.




- A green LOS indicates a primary facility meets adopted roadway standards and has facilities on both sides of the street, while a secondary facility may only have facilities on one side of the street.
- An orange LOS indicates a primary facility has facilities on only one side of the roadway, when both sides would be preferred.
- A red LOS indicates no designated facilities are provided for active transportation users and is considered unacceptable.

Exhibit CF-7 Active Transportation LOS Standards

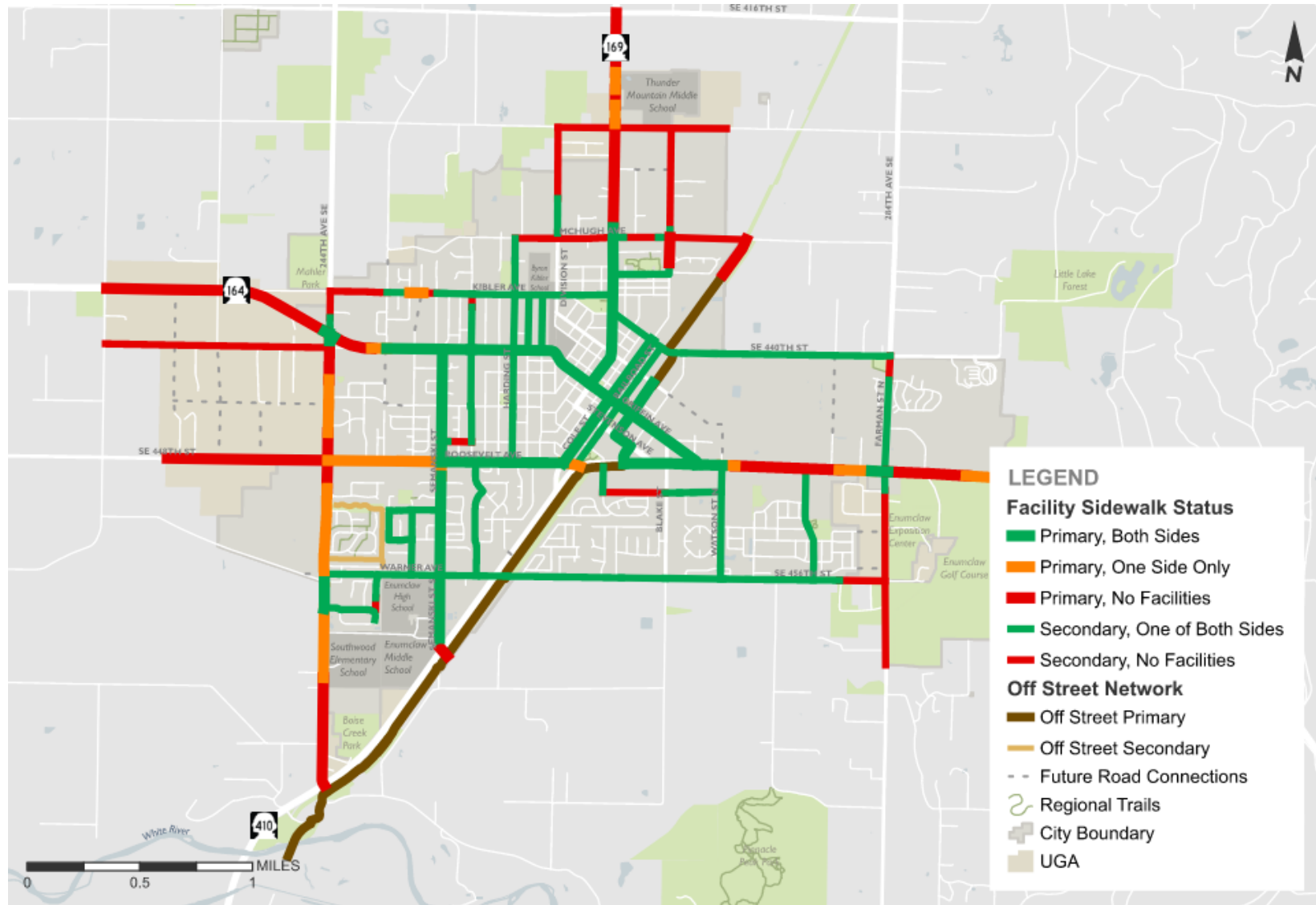
⁴ *Comprehensive Plan*, City of Enumclaw (2014).

⁵ *Comprehensive Plan*, King County (2012), p7-16.

⁶ *Level of Service Standards for Washington State Highways*, WSDOT (2010).

LOS	Primary Route	Secondary Route
	Meets City standards, facilities on both sides	Meets City standards, facilities on one or both sides
	Facilities exist, but only on one side	N/A
	No facilities exist, does not meet standards	No facilities exist, does not meet standards

The City utilizes these LOS standards to prioritize investments in the active transportation network and identify where significant gaps in the system need to be addressed to serve the City's land use plan as shown in the Figure on the next page. The long-term project list identified in the Transportation Element represents the improvements needed to implement the orange LOS for primary routes and green LOS for secondary routes.



Existing Active Transportation Network LOS

City of Enumclaw Transportation Element Update



FIGURE

UTILITIES

ELECTRICITY

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) is the electrical energy utility serving the City of Enumclaw. PSE is a private utility providing electric and, in most cases but not in Enumclaw, natural gas service to homes and businesses in Puget Sound region, covering 10 counties and approximately 6,000 square miles. Although PSE is a private utility, its operation and rates are governed by a public entity, the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC).

PSE relies on long-term planning to ensure that its customers have the infrastructure and electrical supply they need. As part of this, and as regulatorily required, PSE updates and files an Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) with the WUTC every two years. PSE's most recent IRP was completed in 2021 and has a planning horizon of 2022 to 2045. The 2021 Plan is notable in that it outlines PSE's plans to eliminate coal from its electrical production by 2026, achieve greenhouse gas neutral generation by 2030, and achieve carbon neutral generation by 2045. According to the 2021 IRP, as PSE retires coal from its electrical production, the utility may begin to experience a peak capacity shortfall as soon as 2026. However, if PSE were to use all of the energy resources that it owns or contracts for, it could meet its electrical energy needs through 2031. Within the IRP, PSE then documents a preferred regional transmission portfolio for meeting its energy needs over a 24-year period..

PSE is part of the western regional system, which means that the electricity is produced elsewhere and transported to users first through high-voltage transmission lines and then reduced and redistributed transmission substations, distributions substations, and transformers. Enumclaw is served by the Electron Heights to Enumclaw transmission line and Enumclaw substation. Within the City of Enumclaw, PSE operates and maintains approximately 8 miles of high-voltage transmission lines. PSE is currently in the process of expanding and converting the Electron Heights to Enumclaw transmission line, which includes updating the Enumclaw Substation, to ensure they can continue to meet City of Enumclaw and regional electric demands and improve reliability.

NATURAL GAS

The City of Enumclaw has operated a natural gas utility within city limits since 1957, when the City, in partnership with the City of Buckley, installed a 13-mile-high pressure main from Auburn through Enumclaw and ending south of the White River Bridge along Highway 410. The City is, now, one of only two remaining municipally-owned natural gas utilities in Washington State.

The City's level of service standard for natural gas is to 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. This certified service area is 44.3 square miles and includes the City of Enumclaw, its urban growth areas, and portions of unincorporated King County. Natural gas is also distributed through the system to the City of Buckley through a 20-year agreement with Puget Sound Energy that was initiated in 2014.

As of 2023, the utility had 19 district regulator stations and 116.7 miles of distribution main serving 5,000 retail customers. The City’s Natural Gas Comprehensive Plan the *Natural Gas System Plan and Long-Range Investment Plan, 2016-2035* was last updated in February 2016 and is incorporated by reference into this Utilities Element. As part of developing the *Natural Gas System Plan and Long-Range Investment Plan, 2016-2035*, the City’s natural gas infrastructure was evaluated and a planning base model representing the system at 2035 buildout conditions (based on the City’s 2035 Master Development Plan) was developed to allow for comparison of long-range scenarios for the Utility and develop a preferred alternative and investment plan for the Utility over the next 20 years.

The selected alternative required an investment of \$3 million in 2015 dollars between will invest over \$3 million between 2016 and 2035 and recommended that the City validate load growth periodically and adjust the timing of capital projects as appropriate. In addition, additional operating and capital needs related to regulatory requirements also need to be incorporated.

Exhibit CF-8 City of Enumclaw Natural Gas Utility 20-year Needs Analysis, 2023 Dollars

Description		Cost Estimates	
		Actuals (2016\$)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)
Uprate 4-inch steel IP main in Warner Avenue between the existing Warner Regulator Station and Blake Street, adding a new regulator station near the intersection of Warner Avenue and Blake Street, a new regulator station near Auburn Enumclaw Road and 228th Avenue SE. Increase HP to 326 psig. Uprate the IP system to 50 psig.			
HP System Pressure	Uprate to 326 psig 82,400 ft. Uprate existing steel IP main, 6,543 ft.	\$254,210	\$320,000
IP System Pressure	New regulator stations 1. Enumclaw Auburn Rd and 228th Ave SE. 2. Warner and Blake Rebuild Roosevelt Regulator Station.	\$285,355	\$360,000
Regulator Station Work	2” – 6,666 Ft. 4” – 14,273 Ft. Relocate 16 services along Warner (\$8,000)	\$225,000	\$280,000
New PE Pipe Installed	4” – 21,023 Ft.	\$1,502,276	\$1,890,000
Steel Pipe Replaced with PE		\$1,513,656	\$1,910,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		\$3,780,497	\$4,760,000

These investments are expected to occur in the 20-year horizon of this Plan, but not in the next six years. However, the timing of these investments is highly dependent upon when growth occurs. It is recommended that the City update the planning model periodically to analyze the growth that has occurred and modify the project timing proposed within this report based upon actual growth.

POTABLE WATER

The City of Enumclaw has operated a Water Utility since 1923, when it acquired its water system from Weyerhaeuser Company which included Boise Spring. The Utility's level of service standard for potable water is to provide a safe and adequate supply of water in accordance with the Comprehensive Water System Plan policies and design criteria. In addition to its own level of service standard, the Water Utility also has a duty to serve all existing and new service connections within its retail service area in accordance with Washington State municipal water laws, although four criteria must be met:

- The City has sufficient water rights to provide service;
- The City has sufficient capacity to serve water in a safe and reliable manner;
- The service request is consistent with the adopted local plans, land use plans, and development regulations;
- Service can be provided in a timely and reasonable manner.

The Utility serves a 28.8-mile retail service area that includes the City of Enumclaw as well as approximately 23.5 square miles of unincorporated King County. It also has a future water service area that encompasses approximately 8.5 square miles.

Within its current retail service area, the Utility serves approximately 7,785 retail customers, and a total population of 16,900 people, including approximately 12,830 Enumclaw residents and 4,070 people in unincorporated King County.

The Water System's current facilities include four sources of supply:

- Boise Spring
- Watercress Spring
- PC Johnson Wellfield
- Golf Course Well

The water system has five reservoirs:

- 3 MG City Reservoir
- Crews Reservoir
- Stanridge Hill Reservoir
- Fairway Hills Reservoir
- 1 MG City Reservoir

The water system has seven booster pump stations:

- Weyerhaeuser Booster Pump Station
- New Horizons Booster Pump Station
- Standridge Hill Booster Pump Station
- 1013 Zone Booster Pump Station
- 983 Zone Booster Pump Station
- Fairway Hills Booster Pump Station
- Highview Booster Pump Station

The water system has three pressure reducing stations:

- New Horizons
- New Horizons Booster Pump Station
- 983/988 Zone

Appropriately sourced, treated, and pressurized water is then distributed throughout the water system through approximately 145.9 miles of city-owned and -maintained water main, which ranges from 1 in to 24 inches in diameter. A further 8.7 miles of privately-owned water main, primarily serving sprinkler systems and mobile home park communities served through master meters, is connected to the City system.

The City’s Comprehensive Water System Plan identifies capital needs and a 10-year capital improvement program, as well as projects to be completed over a 20-year time horizon, for the Water Utility, shown in Exhibit CF-10, following.

Exhibit CF-9 City of Enumclaw Water Utility 20-year Needs Analysis, 2023 Dollars

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost		Projected Date
		Actuals (2023\$, rounded to nearest \$1,000)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)	
D-16	Steel Main Replacements	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	annual
G-7	Rural Area Isolation Valves (annual)	\$200,000	\$200,000	annual
G-9	Misc. Water Improvements	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	annual
D-7	Boise Springs Transmission Main	\$3,222,000	\$3,230,000	2024/2025
ST-4	Reduce Dead Storage in Crews Reservoir	\$2,000	\$0	2024
D-14	McHugh Avenue from 2512 to 2840 McHugh	\$1,202,000	\$1,200,000	2025
SO-2	PC Johnson Wellfield Manganese Treatment Predesign	\$50,000	\$50,000	2025
Z-1	New Pressure Zone	\$1,146,000	\$1,150,000	2026
D-13	Harding Street from Kibler Avenue to Griffin Avenue	\$1,176,000	\$1,180,000	2027
D-4	Roosevelt Avenue from Stevenson Avenue to Watson Street	\$1,176,000	\$1,180,000	2027

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost		Projected Date
		Actuals (2023\$, rounded to nearest \$1,000)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)	
D-5	Roosevelt Avenue Transmission Main	\$3,442,000	\$3,450,000	2027
G-6	Automated Flushing Devices	\$15,000	\$20,000	2027
D-3	Stevenson Avenue from Railroad Street to Roosevelt Avenue	\$1,735,000	\$1,740,000	2028
D-17	Y Bar S Main Replacement	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	2029/2034+
G-5	PC Johnson Wells 2 and 3 Rehabilitation	\$250,000	\$250,000	2029
D-11	Lafromboise Street Alley from Elmont Avenue to Montgomery Avenue	\$693,000	\$690,000	2030
D-12	Montgomery Avenue and Pioneer Street	\$405,000	\$410,000	2030
D-6	Farman Street Looping	\$845,000	\$850,000	2031
G-3	PC Johnson Automatic Transmission Main Control Valve	\$448,000	\$450,000	2031
G-4	PC Johnson Wellfield Chlorine Analyzer	\$10,000	\$10,000	2031
BS-1	Replace Equipment at Lower New Horizons	\$348,000	\$350,000	2032
D-15	Washington Avenue from Porter Street to James Street	\$1,394,000	\$1,400,000	2032
SO-3	Replace PC Well 3 Pump	\$548,000	\$550,000	2032
G-1	Comprehensive Water System Plan Update	\$150,000	\$150,000	2033
ST-1	New 2 MG Reservoir	\$4,831,000	\$4,840,000	2033/2034
ST-3	Storage Integrity Evaluation	\$50,000	\$50,000	2033
BS-2	Emergency Generator at Lower New Horizons	\$270,000	\$270,000	2034+

Project Number	Project Description	Estimated Project Cost		Projected Date
		Actuals (2023\$, rounded to nearest \$1,000)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)	
D-1	Stevenson Avenue from Marion Street to Railroad Street	\$856,000	\$860,000	2034+
D-10	Griffin Avenue from Florence Street to Highpoint Street	\$1,746,000	\$1,750,000	2034+
D-2	Marion Street from Stevenson Avenue to Edith Avenue	\$292,000	\$290,000	2034+
D-8	Porter Street from Battersby Avenue to McHugh Avenue	\$1,306,000	\$1,310,000	2034+
D-9	Griffin Avenue from Pioneer Street to Florence Street	\$1,167,000	\$1,170,000	2034+
G-2	Boise Spring Rehabilitation	\$50,000	\$50,000	2034+
G-8	Facility Equipment Replacements	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	2034+
SO-1	New Watercross Well 1	\$1,874,000	\$1,880,000	2034+
ST-2	Decommission 1 MG Reservoir	\$674,000	\$670,000	2034+
SUBTOTAL, SIX-YEAR (2024-2029)		\$18,509,000	\$18,540,000	
SUBTOTAL, REMAINDER of 20-YEAR 2030-2044		\$19,457,000	\$19,500,000	
TOTAL		\$37,273,000	\$37,350,000	

It is expected that these capital improvements will be funded through water utility rate payments from consumers; it is assumed that a rate increase of 5% per year on the City's base and consumption rates will be sufficient to fully cash-fund the high-priority projects in the City's Water Utility project list program over the next 10 years.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications, including landline, cable, cellular, fiber optic, and wireless television, internet, and phone services, are available in Enumclaw through a number of private companies including Comcast, Astound (Wave) Broadband, CenturyLink, T-Mobile, AT&T, and Verizon.

Under federal law, "franchising authorities," which in Washington State includes cities, including Enumclaw, can require cable television companies to negotiate a franchise (in other words, a contract) to provide cable television service, like cable television, within a municipality. The City of Enumclaw currently has 1 non-exclusive franchise with Comcast Xfinity cable, which is managed by City of Enumclaw Media Services, who negotiates, monitors, and enforces the franchise agreement. Enumclaw Media Services is also responsible for operating Enumclaw City Television Channel 21, city telecommunications equipment and service, city cellular telephone service, and this City of Enumclaw website.

Landline telephone services are available in Enumclaw from CenturyLink and Comcast. Cellular telephone services are available on four networks including AT&T, T-Mobile, UScellular, and Verizon Wireless. There are 37 total carriers using these networks. Satellite phone service is also available through a number of carriers.

A variety of internet services (like cable, wi-fi, satellite, fiber optic, and cellular) are available in Enumclaw, from a number of internet providers, including Comcast, Astound (Wave) Broadband, CenturyLink, T-Mobile, AT&T, and Verizon.

SOLID WASTE, RECYCLING, AND YARD WASTE

The City operates a Solid Waste Utility through which it offers a variety of solid waste collection and recycling services to both residential and commercial retail customers, including:

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

The City does not provide large container service which is instead currently delivered privately by Waste Management Inc.

The City's level of service for solid waste services is to maintain efficient and effective garbage, recycle, and yard waste collection programs. The Solid Waste Utility provides garbage and recyclables services to approximately 4,700 residential and commercial retail customers within the City's corporate boundaries and yard waste collection for 2,941 customers. The Solid Waste Utility does not serve the City's UGAs, which are instead served by King County through its private solid waste, recycling, and yard contractor, which is currently Waste Management, Inc.

While the City of Enumclaw's Solid Waste Utility provides solid waste collections, it is not responsible for ultimate disposal; that is King County's responsibility. King County operates a network of solid waste facilities, including the Enumclaw Transfer Station located in Enumclaw at 1650 Battersby Ave E.

The City's Solid Waste Utility's primary capital asset is its fleet. The City plans for fleet replacement based on a 10-year lifespan, with newly retired trucks retained as backups and the oldest truck in the fleet sold as surplus. However, the City is significantly behind on replacement according to this standard. If this standard were maintained, all six of these

vehicles would require replacement in the six-year capital improvement program, and secondary replacement within the 20-year capital improvement program.

Exhibit CF-10 City of Enumclaw Solid Waste Utility 20-year Needs Analysis, 2023 Dollars

Project	Cost (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)	Year
Replacement Truck	\$240,000	2024
Replacement Truck	\$240,000	2024
Replace cart and dumpsters	\$50,000	2024
Replacement Truck	\$250,000	2025
Replacement Truck	\$260,000	2026
Replacement Truck	\$270,000	2027
Replace cart and dumpsters	\$240,000	2028
Replacement Truck	\$360,000	2034
Replacement Truck	\$360,000	2034
Replacement Truck	\$380,000	2035
Replacement Truck	\$400,000	2036
Replacement Truck	\$410,000	2037
Replace cart and dumpsters	\$360,000	2038
SUBTOTAL, SIX-YEAR (2024-2029)	\$1,550,000	
SUBTOTAL, REMAINDER of 20-YEAR 2030-2044	\$2,270,000	
TOTAL	\$3,820,000	

The City performed a cost-benefit analysis which suggested conversion to front load collection (from rear load commercial collection). As a starting point to implement this conversion, the City has replaced two trucks in 2024. The City has also purchased new 1.5 yard and 8 yard commercial front load containers as part of this conversion. These investments were funded by general fund revenues, however, the City should consider funding these fleet investments through solid waste rate payments from consumers in the future, as paying for these investments with general funds is a subsidy of the solid waste utility.

STORMWATER

The City of Enumclaw’s initial stormwater planning effort is documented in the Comprehensive Stormwater Drainage Plan prepared in 1978. In November 2017, the Enumclaw City Council, through Ordinance 2624, 2017 authorized the creation of a Stormwater Utility to properly fund the cost of all personnel, administration, equipment, maintenance, and stormwater projects. The City has established and codified in Enumclaw Municipal Code 14.10.510 that its stormwater system provides benefits and services to all property within the City’s corporate limits. As such, all real property is subject to Stormwater Utility User Fees.

The City's level of service standard for stormwater is to comply with NPDES Phase II federal permitting requirements required under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

City of Enumclaw's stormwater drainage system includes over 3000 catch basins, over 300 manholes, over 65 miles of piping, over 15 miles of ditches, 30 or more above ground stormwater facilities, and 15 or more underground stormwater facilities. Stormwater runoff leaving the City system ultimately discharge to the Boise and Newaukum Creeks which ultimately discharge into the White and Green Rivers.

Several CIPs have been identified to correct deficiencies or improve water quality in the City's storm drainage. These projects represent the

High Priority Projects

CIP 2: Commerce and Gamblin Streets

CIP 3: Chinook Winds Stormwater Facility

CIP 7: Scandia/Myrtine/Johnson Flood Reduction

CIP 8: Expo Center North Parking Lot Stormwater Improvements

Medium Priority Projects

CIP 1: Battersby Avenue West Culvert Replacement

CIP 5: Decant Facility

CIP 6: McHugh Avenue Stormwater Infrastructure

Additional Stormwater Management Action Plan Projects

- Battersby Stormwater Pond Retrofit
- RV Park Stormwater Pond Retrofit
- Farman Water Quality Facility
- Foothills Trail Riparian Plantings
- Commerce ROW Riparian Plantings
- Rainier Water Quality Facility

Problem Areas

PA 1: Drainage District Nos. 5 and 5A system repair / maintenance

PA 2: Drainage District No. 6 system repair / maintenance

PA 3: 244th Ave Stormwater Ditches

It is expected that these capital improvements will be funded through stormwater utility rate payments. However, the current rate of \$7.50 per month per equivalent service unit (ESU) does not provide for capital reserves and only allows for completion of small capital projects

annually (less than \$25,000). Over the 20-year horizon of this Comprehensive Plan, the City will need to estimate the costs associated with this capital improvements, prioritize the projects, and appropriately increase the stormwater rate to fund sufficient reserves to complete these capital projects.

WASTEWATER

The City of Enumclaw has owned and operated a Wastewater (often referred to as a sanitary sewer) utility since 1915. The City of Enumclaw operates its Wastewater Utility according to all applicable federal, state, and regional design criteria, laws, regulations, and policies. The City's level of service standard for sanitary sewer services is to provide sewer service within the City limits in accordance with the General Sewer Plan, including provision of:

- 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;
- A treatment system capable of treating and discharging wastewater that meets all permit requirements of the NPDES permit; and,
- A pretreatment of industrial and commercial wastewater if necessary prior to discharge into the City's collection system.

As of 2023, the Utility serves 4,140 retail customers within this service area. This includes the majority of single family residences within the City; there are estimated to be fewer than 200 single family residences that are not served by the City's wastewater utility (who instead rely on onsite sewerage systems). This value also includes the City's approximately 450 non-residential customers as well as its sole industrial customer, the King County Transfer Station.

The Wastewater Utility operates a sewer collection system consisting of eleven lift stations and 54 miles of gravity collection main. Nine of the lift stations are City-owned while the remaining two (Sunrise and Thunder Mountain) are owned by the Enumclaw School District and on Enumclaw School District property (at Sunrise Elementary School and Thunder Mountain Middle School) and may be transferred to the City in the future. The sewer collection system includes about 48 miles of active collection and active customer service pipe that varies from 8 inches to 36 inches in diameter.

The Wastewater collected is treated at a centralized plant, the Enumclaw Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The WWTP was upgraded and expanded, reopening in November 2008, to increase the Wastewater Utility's treatment capacity.

While the upgrades to the WWTP which culminated in it's reopening in November 2008 establish adequate capacity to serve the expected growth in the City and UGA, the *City of Enumclaw, General Sewer Plan, March 2016* did identify approximately \$15,807,000 (in 2015 dollars) in additional improvements needed over it's 20-year planning horizon. While some of these investments have been made, many remain, as shown in Exhibit CF-12 and updated to 2023 dollars.

Exhibit CF-1112 City of Enumclaw Wastewater Utility 20-year Needs Analysis, 2023 Dollars

Project Number	Project	Cost Estimates	
		Actuals (2023\$, rounded to nearest \$100)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)
CS-01	Buckley Road - Gravity Sewer	\$1,998,700	\$2,000,000
CS-02	Roosevelt Avenue East Gravity Sewers	\$2,532,800	\$2,540,000
CS-03	248th Lift Station	\$6,830,000	\$6,840,000
CS-04	24-in From Myrtine-Scandia to Across SR410	\$798,800	\$800,000
CS-05	24-in on Myrtine - Scandia to Roosevelt	\$2,768,400	\$2,770,000
CS-06	264th Ave Extension at TMMS	\$1,055,200	\$1,060,000
CS-07	Garret Park- Gravity Sewer	\$56,900	\$60,000
CS-08	Harding St - Kibler to Griffin	\$1,965,500	\$1,970,000
CS-09	Initial & Franklin - Remove Double Sewer	\$179,200	\$180,000
CS-10	Lincoln Avenue Gravity Sewer - Division to Cole	\$820,000	\$820,000
CS-11	Loraine St Kibler to Griffin and E on Griffin to Garfield	\$2,323,000	\$2,330,000
CS-12	Laframboise Alley Sewer Improvements	\$569,900	\$570,000
CS-13	Chinook LS (Based on Alt 2 provided by City)	\$3,060,400	\$3,060,000
CS-14	Roosevelt Avenue & SR410 (Design Only)	\$100,000	\$100,000
CS-15	Berilla LS Pumping Upgrade	\$82,800	\$80,000
CS-16	Misc Sewer Improvements	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
CS-17	Sewer Model Update and Analysis	\$150,000	\$150,000
CS-18	I & I Reduction / System Rehab	\$7,000,000	\$7,010,000
CS-19	Griffin Ave - Loraine to Farrelly	\$2,515,100	\$2,520,000
CS-20	244th Ave / Roosevelt Ave Sewer Extension	\$150,000	\$150,000
CS-21	Rainier LS Upgrade	\$82,800	\$80,000
WWTP-01	RBC Building Upgrade	\$2,523,000	\$2,530,000
WWTP-02	Headworks Screen Repl	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
WWTP-03	Centrifuge Dewatering System	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000

Project Number	Project	Cost Estimates	
		Actuals (2023\$, rounded to nearest \$100)	Updated (2024\$, rounded to nearest \$10,000)
WWTP-04	Equipment and Control Replacements	\$2,400,000	\$2,400,000
WWTP-05	Asset Mgmt System	\$250,000	\$250,000
	TOTAL, 20-year (2024-2044)	\$44,312,500	\$44,370,000

These investments are expected to occur in the 20-year horizon of this Plan. but not in the next six years. Although some projects may occur as funding becomes available. It is expected that these capital improvements will be funded through utility rate payments from consumers.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

ENUMCLAW SCHOOL DISTRICT

The City of Enumclaw is served by School District No. 216, started in 1887, which is classified as a non-charter local school district that is not a supervisory union. The district’s jurisdictional boundaries span 456 square miles, including the City of Enumclaw, as well as the City of Black Diamond and residents of nearby King County unincorporated communities. As of November 2023, the District serves a student population of 4,225 students.

Exhibit CF-13 Enumclaw School District Facilities

School	Address	Capacity
Birth-to-Five Center	1640 Fell Street Enumclaw, WA 98022	
Elementary Schools (kindergarten through fifth grade)		
Black Diamond Elementary	25314 Baker Street Black Diamond, WA 98010	430
Byron Kibler Elementary	2057 Kibler Avenue Enumclaw, WA 98022	430
Southwood Elementary	3240 McDougall Avenue Enumclaw, WA 98022	450
Sunrise Elementary	899 Osceola Street Enumclaw, WA 98022	450
Westwood Elementary	21200 SE 416 th Enumclaw, WA 98022	450

School	Address	Capacity
Middle Schools (sixth through eighth grade)		
Enumclaw Middle School	550 Semanski Street S. Enumclaw, WA 98022	550
Thunder Mountain Middle School	42018 264 th Avenue E. Enumclaw, WA 98022	550
High Schools (ninth through twelfth grade)		
Enumclaw High School	226 Semanski Street S. Enumclaw, WA 98022	1,497

The Enumclaw School District identifies its level of service (or “standard of service”) based on the number of classrooms available at each school and the desired average class load districtwide. It is the District’s assertion is that favorable class size promotes the standard and quality of educational programs.

The District’s “standard of service” for elementary school students (kindergarten through fifth grade), is:

- Elementary school permanent capacity should be between 450 to 600 students.
- Average district wide class size for grades K-3 are 20 students per teacher with a reduced overall ratio of 1 to 17 when specialist and intervention teachers are considered.
- Average district wide class size for grades 4 and 5 should not exceed 26 students.
- Special Education for student with disabilities may be provided in a self-contained classroom with a maximum capacity of 10-12 depending on the program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

- English Language Proficiency (ELP)
- Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
- Education for Disadvantage Students (Title 1)
- Highly Capable Program Other Remediation Programs
- Learning Assisted Program (LAP)
- Behavior Programs for severely behavior-disordered students
- Hearing Impaired
- Mild, Moderate and Severe Developmental Disabilities
- Developmental Preschool Early Childhood Education Assistance Programs (ECEAP)

All of the special programs referenced above require specialized classroom space; thus, the full-time student capacity of buildings housing these programs may be reduced. When programs change, program capacity fluctuates, and the plan is updated annually to reflect the change in program and capacity.

The District's "standard of service" for secondary school students (sixth through twelfth grades), is:

- A Middle school permanent capacity should be between 550 to 800 students.
- Average district wide class size for grades 6-8 should not exceed 28 students.
- Average district wide class size for grades 9-12 should not exceed 28 students.
- Special Education for students with disabilities may be provided in a classroom with a capacity of 10-15 depending on program.

Identified students will also be provided other educational opportunities in classrooms and/or special spaces for programs designated as follows:

- Instrumental and Vocal Music
- Integrated Programs & Resource Rooms (for special remedial assistance)
- Advanced Placement Programs
- Basic Skills Programs Career and Vocational Education Programs

Many of these programs require specialized classroom space and can reduce the permanent capacity of the school buildings. Each school's available capacity will vary with the type of programs and space utilization in the building.

Enumclaw School Districts current Capital Facilities Plan was completed in 2021-2026. The District is in the process of updating this Plan. To help prioritize its capital needs, the Enumclaw School District has established a committee to help revise and steward the District's own capital facilities plan and ensure that it reflects the values and priorities of the community. This committee, the Community Facilities Oversight for Capital utilization and Sustainability Committee (FOCUS Committee) is in the process of studying the district's capital facilities needs, reviewing data, and developing long-term recommendations to the school board, to ensure that prioritized capital facilities projects meet the needs of Enumclaw School Districts students, families, staff, and community over the next 20 years.

As of April 2024, the FOCUS Committee has established a list of capital facilities needs to be accomplished as soon as possible, as well as those to be completed within the next five years, following:

Projects to be completed as soon as possible, including:

- Ten Trails Elementary School
- Combining Southwood Elementary and Byron Kibler Elementary in a larger capacity school and adjusting boundaries
- Fitting BT5 students in that combined school or using a small portion of Southwood Elementary
- Security for all schools
- Westwood/Thunder Mountain Roofing
- Black Diamond AC- due to two stories
- Immediate maintenance needs are prioritized, and buildings are maintained
- Looking at staffing and changes that could be made to maintain
- Safety and security needs
- PAC Rebuild
- Repaving McDougall Ave

- Rebuild Kibler- Combine with Southwood or Westwood

Projects to be completed in the next five years:

- Elementary campus rebuild- Kibler
- K-8 school
- Middle school expansion- EMS
- New Elementary in Black Diamond
- Performing Arts Center

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES

The Green River Community College Enumclaw Campus is located in downtown Enumclaw at 1414 Griffin Avenue Enumclaw, WA 98022. The is an extension of the main Green River Community College campus in Auburn and offers general education credit classes for first year students and running start students, as well as continuing education classes which allows to support lifelong learning and personal and professional growth. Starting in Fall of 2024, the Enumclaw campus will offer first year classes for its Cybersecurity and Networking Associate's Degree (AAS-T).

Integrated Capital Facilities Plan

The City of Enumclaw funds specific programmatic activities and capital investment from several funds, which have varied over the ten-year historical period (2013 to 2023) informing this CFP. Exhibit CF-15 shows the funds considered in this analysis and illustrates the years within the historical period for which they were relevant.

Exhibit CF-14 Funding Sources Reviewed

Fund	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1 General Fund										
101 Contingency										
110 Street										
112 Transportation Benefit District										
115 Lodging Tax										
130 REET 2										
131 REET 1										
150 Seized Assets										
154 Jail Administration Fund										
156 Drug Enforcement Fund										
158 Impact Fee Accounts										
170 Pool										
190 Golf Course										
213 2003 LTGO Bond Redemption Fund										
215 Local Improvement District Debt Service										
230 LID Guaranty Fund										
310 Welcome Center										
410 Water Utility										
420 Wastewater Utility										
430 Natural Gas Utility										
440 Solid Waste Utility										
450 Stormwater Fund										
455 Water/Sewer Revenue Bond										
490 Exposition Center										
520 Equipment Rental										
530 Data Processing Internal Service										
535 Facilities I/S Fund										
701 Cemetary Endowment Care										
722 La Fromboise Memorial										

The City has both governmental and proprietary funds, as indicated by the first digit of the fund code, as follows:

- Governmental Funds
 - Code 000 - General (Current Expense) Fund
 - Code 100 - Special Revenue Funds
 - Code 200 - Debt Services Funds
 - Code 300 - Capital Projects Funds
 - Code 700 - Permanent Funds
- Proprietary funds
 - Code 400 - Enterprise Funds
 - Code 500 - Internal Service Funds

The City does not currently have any fiduciary funds, nor did it during the historical period. It is important to consider the City’s fund structure when generating this integrated capital funding plan, because the City will use both fungible general fund revenues as well as a mix of dedicated, committed, and proprietary resources to fund its future capital investments. For example, resources for Transportation and Utilities, which both have specific dedicated funding sources have already been considered as part of those elements. While this does not preclude us from further prioritizing capital investments related to those public services, doing so would only minimally increase the total revenues available for other purposes. As such, we will consider the revenues available for these other purposes separately and integrate the results of the transportation improvement plan and utility improvement plans, here.

BASELINE FUNDING CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

Capital facilities in the State of Washington and the City of Enumclaw are funded in a variety of ways. 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, a historical look at revenues from these sources, projections for these revenues to the year 2044, and an assessment of the revenues that will, therefore, be available for capital investment. As discussed previously, due to the fact that many revenues funding transportation and utilities are dedicated to those purposes, we have evaluated resources available for those purposes separately.

Based on revenue projections, the City will have sufficient funding to support prioritized capital facilities resulting from the growth anticipated in the land use element. However, the City does not have resources to fund its significant capital investment needs in the 20-year period without additional prioritization, additional revenues, or some combination of the two.

TRANSPORTATION FUNDING

Based on historical revenue trends, we expect the City of Enumclaw to generate revenue for its transportation activities, including both programmatic activities and capital investments, from many sources, as shown in Exhibit CF-16, following.

Exhibit CF-15 Projected Revenues Available for Transportation Activities, 2023\$ (rounded to nearest \$10,000)

	2024-2029	2030-2044	TOTAL
Flexible Revenues			
TBD Retail Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 3,420,000	\$ 11,660,000	\$ 15,080,000
TBD Motor Vehicle Excise Taxes	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 3,490,000	\$ 5,170,000
State Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Distributions	\$ 1,680,000	\$ 3,310,000	\$ 4,990,000
State Multimodal Transportation Account Distributions	\$ 120,000	\$ 410,000	\$ 530,000
Fees, Licenses, and Permits	\$ 240,000	\$ 930,000	\$ 1,170,000
General Fund Transfers-in	\$ 3,880,000	\$ 14,510,000	\$ 18,390,000
Capital Restricted Revenues			
Federal Indirect Grants	\$ 1,770,000	\$ 5,240,000	\$ 7,010,000
State Grants	\$ 2,580,000	\$ 7,630,000	\$ 10,210,000
REET Transfers-in	\$ 1,340,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 6,340,000
Impact Fees Transfers-in	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 4,120,000	\$ 5,220,000
SUBTOTAL, FLEXIBLE REVENUES	\$11,020,000	\$ 34,310,000	\$ 45,330,000
SUBTOTAL, CAPITAL RESTRICTED REVENUES	\$ 6,790,000	\$ 21,990,000	\$ 28,780,000
TOTAL	\$17,810,000	\$ 56,300,000	\$ 74,110,000

The City's transportation funding sources include both flexible revenues and capital restricted revenues. Future revenues were projected on a per capita basis using the compound annual growth rates imputed from 10-year historical averages. These projections

are made on a per capita basis to reflect growth in revenue anticipated from growth in population.

These projections are intended to be both conservative and planning-level. Additionally, this projection methodology is intended to estimate the overall revenues collected over the 20-year planning period – it is not intended to estimate the revenues that might be collected in any given year.

For the purposes of this analysis, we have assumed that the City will continue to receive approximately the same per capita grant funding moving forward. As we discussed, you may elect to assume that the City will receive grant funding in the future; this is simply a projection based on what has historically been achieved.

Beyond grant funding, the City has, historically, made an ongoing policy choice to provide a substantial amount of general fund revenues for transportation purposes annually. We have assumed that the City will continue to provide approximately \$45 per capita in real dollars (2023\$) of general funds for transportation.

We also projected the cost of the City's ongoing programmatic transportation activities, as shown in Exhibit CF-17.

Exhibit CF-16 Projected Expenditures related to Programmatic Transportation Activities, 2023\$ (rounded to nearest \$10,000)

	2024-2029	2030-2044	TOTAL
Roads/Streets Ordinary Maintenance	\$ 3,010,000	\$ 11,660,000	\$ 14,670,000
Roads/Streets General Administration and Overhead	\$ 2,270,000	\$ 3,490,000	\$ 5,760,000
Roads/Streets Operations	\$ 1,550,000	\$ 5,240,000	\$ 6,790,000
Debt Repayment	\$ 1,170,000	\$ 390,000	\$ 1,560,000
Interest and Other Debt Service Costs	\$ 150,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 160,000
TOTAL	\$ 8,150,000	\$ 20,790,000	\$ 28,940,000

Expenditure projections were made similarly to how revenues were projected. These costs will be subtracted from total transportation revenues, shown in Exhibit CF-18, to show the remaining revenues available for capital investments.

Exhibit CF-17 Programmatic Revenue Sufficiency, 2023\$ (rounded to nearest \$10,000)

	2024-2029	2030-2044	TOTAL
Flexible Revenues	\$ 11,020,000	\$ 34,310,000	\$ 45,330,000
- Programmatic Expenditures	\$ 8,150,000	\$ 56,300,000	\$ 64,450,000
= Programmatic Revenue Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ 2,870,000	\$ (21,990,000)	\$ (19,120,000)

Our projections suggest that the City of Enumclaw has sufficient revenues to address its programmatic transportation activities over the next six-years but that expenditures will begin to outpace revenues at about the ten-year-mark. They also suggest that the City will have substantial revenues available for transportation capital projects. However, we know that

transportation needs may be greater than what resources allow and that needs may change over time.

We then added the surplus programmatic revenues to total capital restricted revenues to estimate the total resources available for capital investment, in Exhibit CF-19.

**Exhibit CF-18 Remaining Projected Expenditures for Capital Projects
Projected Revenues Less Projected Expenditures, 2023\$ (rounded to nearest \$10,000)**

	2024-2029	2030-2044	TOTAL
+ Surplus Programmatic Revenues	\$ 2,870,000		\$ 2,870,000
+ Capital Restricted Revenues	\$ 6,790,000	\$ 21,990,000	\$ 28,780,000
= TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT	\$ 9,660,000	\$ 21,990,000	\$ 31,650,000

A total of \$44,900,000 (2023\$) would be needed to fully fund the capital improvements, as shown in Exhibit CF-20, which suggests that available revenues are not sufficient to fund all of Enumclaw’s anticipated capital improvements.

**Exhibit CF-19 Remaining Projected Expenditures for Capital Projects
Projected Revenues Less Projected Expenditures, 2023\$ (rounded to nearest \$10,000)**

Transportation Capital Improvement Project Cost Summary	
Improvement Category	Costs ¹
Enumclaw Transportation System Improvements (2024-2044)	\$44,900,000
Unfunded State Highway Projects (Non-Concurrency: Not Needed to Support the Land Use Element)	(\$15,000,000²)
Unfunded Local Sidewalk Projects (Not Needed to Support the Land Use Element)	(\$23,970,000)
Funded in the Transportation Element (Needed to Support the Land Use Element)	\$44,900,000³
NOTES: 1) Planning level costs in 2023 dollars. 2) Undefined project cost estimate 3) TBD, General Fund, State/federal grants and Transportation Impact Fees (TIF) revenue	

Transportation capital revenues are sufficient to fund the six-year transportation improvement program. However, since the already prioritized capital projects list is greater than the total revenues available for capital investment, the City will need to consider additional strategies to fully fund these transportation capital investments in the 20-year period.

UTILITIES FUNDING

Significant capital investments are needed to support the City's municipal utilities, including its natural gas; potable water; solid waste, recycling, and yard waste; stormwater; and wastewater utilities. Some of the capital investments needed are time sensitive, while others should be timed as growth occurs. It is expected that some of these capital improvements will be funded through rate payments from customers and rate-payers (in the case of the stormwater utility), however, the City may also consider development mitigation fees and/or revenue serviced bonds and other debt financing (loans), as necessary. In some cases, this may require rate increases. In some cases, utilities may be able to acquire competitive local, state, and federal grants to fund these investments.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PRIORITIZATION AND FUNDING STRATEGY

There are two main types of strategies that can be used to balance this implementation plan:

1. Increase revenue, through increases in existing funding tools or implementation of new tools.
2. Decrease expenses by decreasing programmatic activities or further prioritizing capital projects.

Significant use of the latter strategy was used in the development of this plan. Policy makers, city staff, and consultants have already heavily prioritized the capital projects that appear in this Capital Facilities Element. However, additional prioritization is still a tool for balancing the plan if additional revenue options are not available.

Capital Facilities policy 2.4 outlines the criteria the City should use when establishing priorities for capital improvement projects.

- 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 that can be completed concurrently with already prioritized projects (e.g., completing street reconstruction at the time of sewer line replacements).
- E. Equity. Projects that improve equity and address any inequities related to the implementation of projects in criteria A through D. Projects in criteria A through D are intended to be planned with equity in mind.
- F. Comprehensive Plan Conformance. Other projects furthering goals and policies of this Comprehensive Plan but not already prioritized through criteria A through D.
- G. Economic Development. Projects serving to foster economic development in Enumclaw and the surrounding community.

Prioritization of capital improvements is vital to short-term and long-term city operation. It is necessary to look at all the capital facility and utility projects to make some necessary decisions on timing and feasibility.

While prioritizing the capital projects list is important, City policy makers should also be sure to make necessary investments and not defer needed capital investments. Policy makers have several options for increasing funding for capital facilities in Enumclaw. Some of these options involve increasing fungible citywide revenues, some are limited to specific purposes, and still others are limited to general or specially-purposed capital projects. These funding and financing options are itemized following:

- Increase Revenues through Existing Funding Tools:
 - General Fund Appropriations
 - Increase property tax collections
 - Access “banked” capacity
 - Levy Lid Lift
 - Update and increase existing impact fees
 - Update and increase utility rates
 - Increase acquisition of competitive funding from local, state, and federal grants
 - Increase revenues generated by the Transportation Benefit District (TBD)
 - Increase Motor Vehicle Excise Tax rate
 - Increase Retail Sales and Use Tax rate
- Increase Revenues through New Funding Tools:
 - Implement a business and occupation tax
 - Implement Local Improvement District or Road Improvement District (LID/RID).
 - Pursue public/private partnerships
 - Pursue private funding
- Increase Revenues through New Financing Tools:
 - Implement Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) Bonds
 - Implement Unlimited Tax General Obligation (UTGO) Bond

When evaluating for funding strategies to balance the implementation plan, policy makers should consider:

- Feasibility
- Taxpayer/resident support
- Order of magnitude of potential funding
- Considerations around revenue options:
 - Volatility of the revenue source
 - Levy and debt capacity impacts

The City of Enumclaw should develop a funding strategy for accomplishing its long capital improvement goals over the 20-year horizon of this Comprehensive Plan.