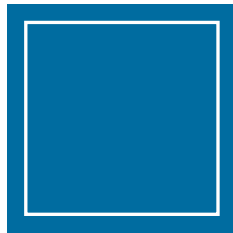
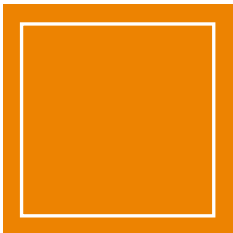
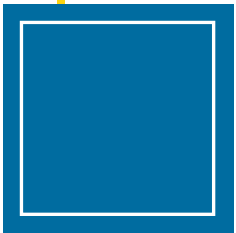




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September 2021 ▪ **DRAFT**

Prepared by:
BERK Consulting
MAKERS
Pertect



City of Moses Lake, 2020.

Ch. 7 Capital Facilities

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Introduction

Local governments planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) must include a Capital Facilities Plan Element in their Comprehensive Plan that is coordinated with the City's larger land use planning process. The Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) is the financing plan/feasibility analysis for the overall comprehensive plan. Capital facilities are urban services and facilities with a long and useful life that support current residents, businesses, and tourists, and that are needed to serve future development or meet another community need (such as economic development). They include systems owned by the City, as well as those owned by other public agencies (e.g., the School District) and by private companies. City-owned or operated facilities in Moses Lake include public buildings, fire and emergency medical services, police, parks, roadways, libraries, water, sewer, and stormwater facilities, and a homeless housing site. Non-City owned facilities include public schools.

What does GMA require?

Capital planning is required by GMA and must be coordinated with the City's larger land use planning process. At a minimum, state law requires the plan to include water systems, sewer systems, stormwater facilities, schools, park and recreation facilities, and police and fire protection facilities (WAC 365-196-415). WAC 365-195-315(2)(a) also recommends that schools be included in the capital facilities inventory even though they are not directly funded by the City.

The Growth Management Act establishes five requirements for this element, which are to:

- Provide an inventory of facilities;
- List a forecast of needs;
- Show proposed locations and capacity of planned facilities;
- Provide a financing plan for needed facilities; and
- Reassess planned facilities if they cannot be provided and paid for.

The process of addressing these five requirements helps the City make wise use of City funds by organizing and prioritizing projects. The first four requirements are addressed in the CFP Appendix and summarized here. The fifth requirement is addressed in Policy 7.2.7.

The Capital Facilities Element establishes policies to ensure adequate public facilities are available to serve existing and future development in the city and UGA in an efficient, effective, and equitable manner. The policies are designed to guide the actions of public agencies, such as the City, as well as private decisions related to individual developments to support anticipated growth.

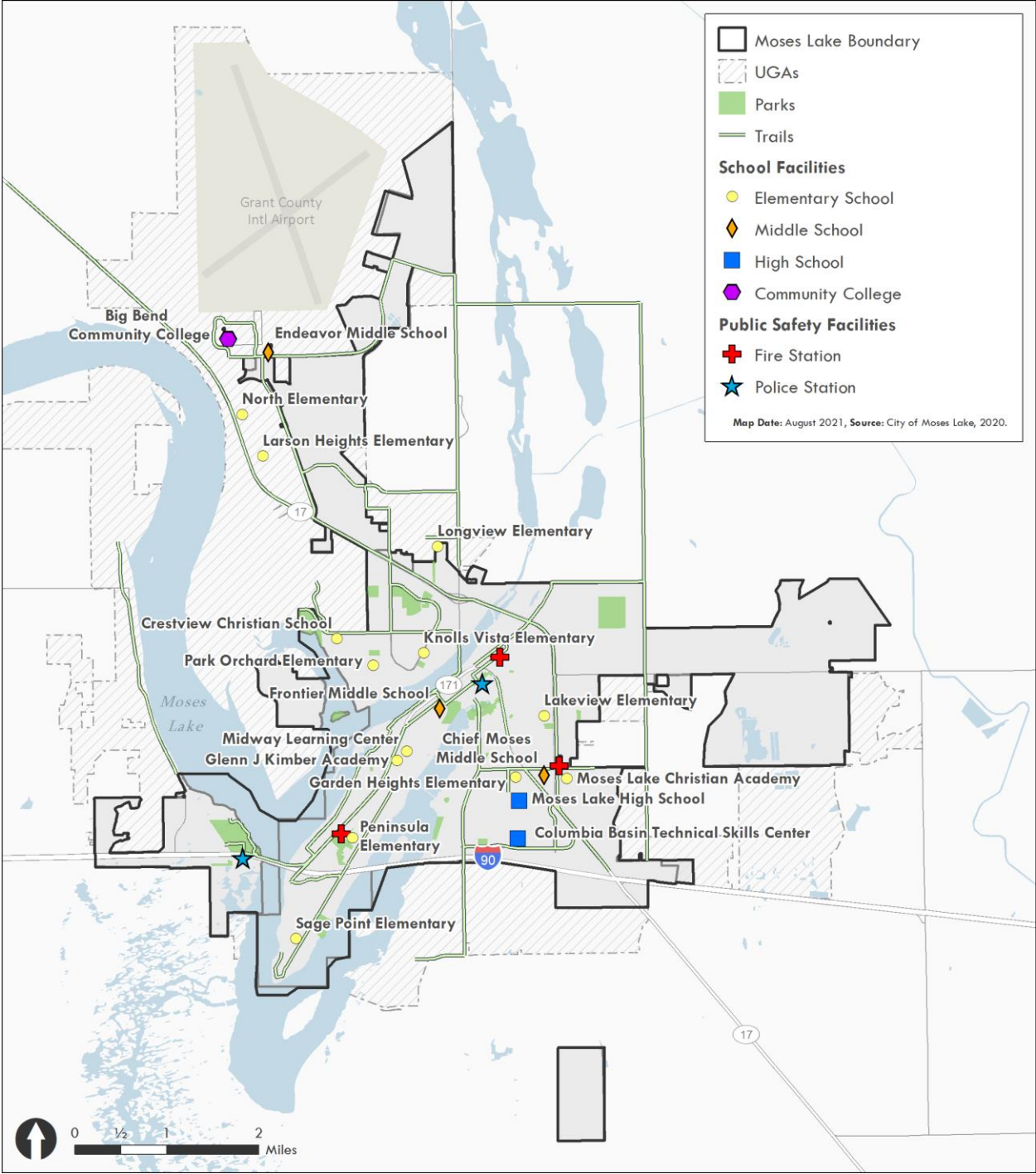
The capital facilities covered in this element are:

- Municipal facilities
- Fire and emergency medical services
- Police
- Parks and recreation facilities
- Schools
- Library

Transportation facilities (including streets) are covered in the Transportation Element and the City's 6-Year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP). Wastewater and water facilities are covered in the Utilities Element. The Capital Facilities Plan (Volume II – Appendices) contains consolidated capital facility inventory and capital funding analysis for each capital facility category, including transportation and utilities. The CFP provides the detailed forecast of needs and revenue and cost projections necessary to meet GMA requirements for capital planning. The CFP and TIP project cost estimates become elements of the City's annual budget.

Exhibit 7-1 below shows the location of major community services in the city.

Exhibit 7-1: Existing Public Facilities



Source: City of Moses Lake, 2020.

Levels of Service (LOS) and Meeting Future Growth

Part of the capital facilities planning process involves prioritizing funds available for capital spending. This involves making decisions about the level of service (LOS) that will be provided and where investment will occur and must take into consideration land capacity for growth within Moses Lake. Level of service (LOS) standards for capital facilities are established as a “yardstick” to measure performance and help determine the level of investment needed to maintain or meet service standards as growth occurs. LOS standards may be defined by state law, recommended by national professional associations, or locally defined based on community preferences.

The CFP presents an inventory, revenue analysis, level of service analysis, and all known capital projects needed to accommodate projected growth in Moses Lake. This includes a 6-year and, when available, 20-year financing plan to meet concurrency requirements of the GMA. Together, the CFP and the Capital Facilities, Transportation, and Utilities elements provide a comprehensive look at investment in the City’s infrastructure and its ability to serve residents broadly.

Concurrency means that adequate public facilities are available at the time of development or within a reasonable time following development.

Essential Public Facilities

Essential public facilities are facilities that are typically difficult to site but that serve a public purpose. They may be publicly or privately owned or operated, and they may be regional facilities or facilities of state-wide significance. Examples include schools, water transmission lines, sewer collection lines, fire stations, hospitals, jails, prisons, solid waste transfer stations, highways, and stormwater treatment plants.

Essential public facilities are those facilities that are typically difficult to site but that serve a public purpose.

GMA requires that the City’s Comprehensive Plan include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities. No comprehensive plan is allowed to preclude the siting of essential public facilities within the community. It is important to recognize that the location of these facilities may have negative impacts on surrounding land use areas and different essential public facilities may have different needs in terms of their physical location.

The following facilities are designated as essential public facilities in the Moses Lake planning area:

- [Inventory in progress]

Essential Public Facility Siting Process

This section contains Moses Lake’s process for siting essential public facilities. To be considered an Essential Public Facility, a facility must the following criteria:

- The facility, conveyance, or site is used to provide services to the public;

- These services are delivered by government agencies, private or non-profit organizations under contract with or funded by government agencies, or private organizations subject to public service obligations; and
- The facility, site, or conveyance is necessary to adequately provide a public service.

The Moses Lake City Council will adopt and periodically update a list of essential public facility types that meet this definition, and which are eligible to use the essential public facility siting process. At a minimum, the list shall include all facility types listed in WAC 365-196-550. Facilities that meet the definition may request to be sited using the following process.

1. Requests for siting through the Essential Public Facilities process may be made in writing to the Director of Community Development, or the current position having the duties of this office. The letter shall describe the proposed facility, including how it meets the definition of an essential public facility and potential challenges to siting.
2. The Community Development Director will review the request and grant it if the following criteria are met:
 - The facility meets the definition of an essential public facility;
 - The facility is difficult to site because of one of the following:
 - The facility needs a type of site that is difficult to find;
 - The facility must be located near another public facility;
 - The facility has, or is perceived to have, adverse impacts that make it difficult to site; or
 - The facility is of a type that has been historically difficult to site.
 - There is a need for the facility in the Moses Lake area.
3. If the facility serves a regional, countywide, statewide, or national need, the Community Development Director should coordinate the siting process with affected jurisdictions within the facility service area. The multi-jurisdictional siting process should consider sites within the service area outside Moses Lake.
4. The facility siting process will include a public engagement process that includes at least one public hearing. The engagement process should specifically solicit input from residents living near the proposed facility and from the population who would use the facility, if applicable.
5. The City will require an analysis of potential impacts associated with proposed facility, include evaluation of potential adverse effects on environmental resources and likely effects on municipal services and finances.
6. The City will consider the following criteria in deciding the application:
 - Can the potential impacts associated with the proposed facility be sufficiently avoided or mitigated to make the facility compatible with the surrounding environment?
 - Can the factors that make the facility difficult to site be modified to increase the range of available sites or otherwise minimize impacts?

- Is the proposed facility consistent with the goals and policies of the Moses Lake Comprehensive Plan?
- How would the proposed facility comply with any applicable state siting and permitting requirements (e.g., hazardous waste facilities)?

Conditions and Trends

The City and special districts serve the Moses Lake community with infrastructure and public services. The City owns and operates public buildings, fire and police facilities, park and recreation facilities, streets, and wastewater, water, and solid waste facilities – streets are addressed in the Transportation Element, and wastewater, water, and solid waste facilities are addressed in the Utilities Element. Additional capital facilities addressed in this chapter that are not operated by the City of Moses Lake but are necessary for development include schools and libraries.

Service Providers

Exhibit 7-2 summarizes the types of facilities, providers, and applicable plans that further guide the agencies for facilities addressed in the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) Appendix. The applicable plans listed in Exhibit 7-2 are incorporated by reference.

Exhibit 7-2: Capital Facility Service Providers

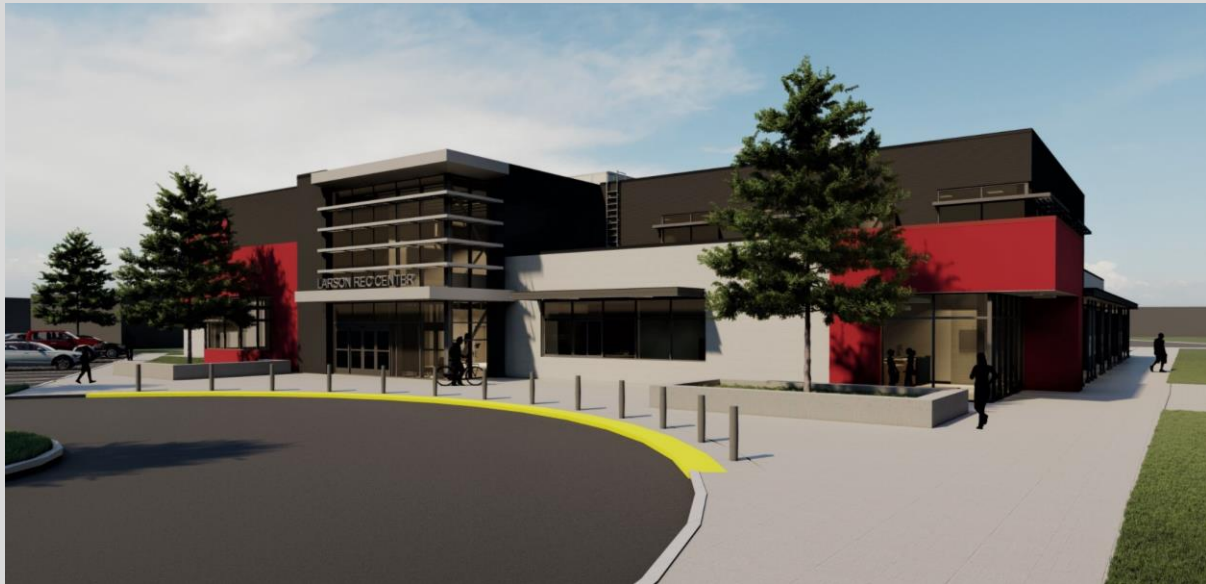
Facility Type	Provider(s)	Description	Applicable Plans
Municipal Facilities	City of Moses Lake	Includes City-owned buildings and property management related to City owned capital.	City Budget (2019)
Fire and Emergency Services	Moses Lake Fire Department (city limits) Grant County Fire District No. 5 (UGA)	Provides facilities that support the provision of fire and emergency services.	Moses Lake Fire Department Policy and Procedure Manual (2021) Moses Lake Fire Department Annual Report (2020)
Police	Moses Lake Police Department (city limits) Grant County Sheriff's Office (UGA)	Provides facilities that support the provision of law enforcement services.	Moses Lake Police Department Annual Report (2020) and Police Department Policy and Procedures Manual (2021)
Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Open Space	City of Moses Lake Parks and Recreation Department	Provides facilities for passive and active recreational activities.	2016 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan (<i>currently being updated</i>)

Facility Type	Provider(s)	Description	Applicable Plans
Schools	Moses Lake School District (School District 161)	Provides facilities for instruction for the City of Moses Lake.	TBD
Library	City of Moses Lake and NCW Libraries (previously North Central Regional Libraries)	Provides access to books, movies, and music and to other community services like free wireless internet and children's story hours.	NCW Libraries 2019 – 2021 Strategic Plan
Streets	City of Moses Lake Public Works Department	Provides streets, sidewalks, traffic controls, and street lighting.	<p><i>See the Transportation Element</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Moses Lake Transportation Benefit District Annual Report (2021)</i>
Wastewater	City of Moses Lake Public Works Department and the Port of Moses Lake	Provides facilities used in collection, transmission, storage, and treatment or discharge of waterborne waste and stormwater within the city and UGA.	<p><i>See the Utilities Element</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2015 Wastewater System Master Plan
Water	City of Moses Lake Public Works Department	Provides supply of potable water to the city and UGA.	<p><i>See the Utilities Element</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water System Plan (2016) ▪ Grant County Coordinated Water System Plan (1982, updated 1999)
Solid Waste	City of Moses Lake and Grant County PUD	Provides automated refuse collection to residential customers.	<p><i>See the Utilities Element</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan

Municipal Facilities

Existing Conditions

The City of Moses Lake provides numerous services at its municipal facilities throughout the city, many of which are discussed in detail in the CFP Appendix and the Utilities Element. Existing public buildings owned or operated by the City include the Civic Center (including the Museum & Art Center), the Civic Center Annex, two fire stations, the Police/Parks Building, the Public Works and Parks Operations Complex, and several wastewater buildings (the Central Operations Facility and two wastewater treatment plants; see the Utilities Element). The CFP details an inventory of these facilities, forecasts future needs based on growth, and proposes projects and financing for proposed projects. See Exhibit 7-1 for the location of these buildings.



Architectural rendering of the Larson Recreation Center

Level of Service

Planning for municipal facilities is based on employment trends, current known overcrowding at facilities, and expansion requirements. Space plans are also determined based on the program objectives of individual departments. Because the City operates a variety of public facilities with unique needs, this plan does not establish a single LOS standard for municipal facilities. Locational standards necessary to meet concurrency requirements are established for individual facility types (e.g., public safety, parks and recreation) in the following sections. The City relies upon recommended space standards when planning future facilities and on the general goals and policies

for capital facilities presented in this chapter to direct municipal facility improvements and investments. Specific LOS standards for public safety services, parks and recreation, schools, and libraries are discussed in the relevant sections below.

Future Growth and Recommendations

Future growth and development will place increased demand on the City's municipal facilities and services. Municipal facility needs affected by growth include equipment and space needs as well as additional staff time to process building permits, conduct development plan reviews, and perform City administrative functions. The City should consider recommended space standards and develop an appropriate LOS standard for administrative office space per employee to guide future space development. New facilities should be planned for a minimum of 20 years of growth and evaluated each five year period.

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

Additional satellite fire stations will be required in the future to serve outlying areas of the city, including the Larson and Port areas in the north and areas south of Downtown. One possible proposed location is the City-owned property along Central Drive, though other locations may provide better response time. Due to high call volumes in the southern portions of the city, Moses Lake Fire Department has prioritized construction of the southern station over expansions in the north. Police staff may also occupy these future buildings, depending on staffing needs.

The City's former firing range, located on the City's property along Randolph Road, was abandoned due to the concerns of the adjacent industry. This range was used by the City of Moses Lake Police Department as well as other law enforcement agencies for firearm practice. The Moses Lake Police Department currently contracts with a range in Ephrata to meet training needs, and no new City firing range facilities are planned.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services

Existing Conditions

The City of Moses Lake operates its own Fire Department composed of career firefighters who provide a full range of fire protection, rescue, public education, inspection, investigation, and emergency medical services (EMS) for the city from two stations (see Exhibit 7-1). The Department is made of three primary divisions: Fire Suppression, Emergency Medical Services, and Fire Prevention. Fire services within the unincorporated UGA are provided by Grant County Fire District No. 5 – the City participates in a County-wide Mutual Aid Agreement with Grant County Fire District No. 5 to provide additional resources in the event of large scale incidents.

Staff and Facilities

Fire Station 1 serves as the Headquarters for the Moses Lake Fire Department. The station is equipped with six drive-through apparatus bays, public meeting rooms, living quarters for on-duty staff, the department training facility, and the department administrative offices. Three rotating platoons consisting of a captain and 3-7 firefighter/EMT or paramedics provide 24-hour coverage from the station.

Fire Station 2 is a satellite station to serve the Peninsula and Mae Valley areas. Three rotating platoons consisting of a lieutenant, firefighter/EMT, and firefighter/paramedic provide 24-hour coverage.



Services

The Fire Department is responsible for fire suppression and EMS services as well as fire prevention services. The Fire Suppression Division is primarily responsible for emergency response and peripheral duties that support that mission. All career personnel are either certified emergency medical technicians (EMTs) or paramedics. The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for fire investigations, annual and special inspections for commercial occupancies, code enforcement, reviewing construction plans for compliance with the International Fire Code, the Life Safety Provisions of the International Building Code, the technical review of fire protection systems, and hazardous materials compliance with nationally recognized standards. Public Fire Education is also overseen by the Prevention Division. Both the Fire Prevention and Suppression Divisions are involved in pre-fire planning and hazard tracking and analysis.

Level of Service

LOS for fire protection is measured in terms of response times and staffing levels. The City's adopted LOS response time standards for turnout time and various incident types are listed in Exhibit 7-3. The current average citywide response time is 4 minutes, 45 seconds.

Exhibit 7-3: Moses Lake Fire Department Adopted Response Time LOS Standards

Response Type	LOS Standard
Turnout Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 seconds 90% of the time
Fire Suppression Incident	
First Arriving Engine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes 90% of the time within the city for the first fire engine and 4 personnel
Deployment of a Full First Alarm Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 minutes 90% of the time within the city – full alarm assignment includes 2 additional engines, 1 ladder truck, 1 medic unit, and 1 additional command/safety officer for a total compliment of 13-15 personnel on scene
Emergency Medical Incident	
Arrival of First Medical Response Aid Vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes 90% of the time with a minimum of 2 EMT-B qualified personnel when responding within their first due area
Arrival of Advanced Life Support Transport Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 minutes with a minimum of 1 EMT-B and 1 EMT-P qualified personnel
Other	
Arrival of Hazardous Materials Trained and Equipped Technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes 90% of the time within the city for 4 personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness or Operations Level*

* Currently no capability to provide Hazardous Materials Technicians.
 Source: City of Moses Lake, 2021.

Other criteria that can affect fire service are fire flow and the transportation system:

- Sufficient water supply or fire flow is critical to the ability of the Fire Department to adequately fight fires. While fire flow is a consideration for all types of construction, it is more of a concern for commercial, and is a significant concern for industrial development. It also affects the insurance rating of the City. Fire flow considerations are incorporated in fire codes. All new development is required by statute to meet the requirements for adequate fire flow.
- The Fire Department depends on an efficient transportation system in good repair to keep response times low. The layout of streets, their widths and conditions, and secondary access routes directly affect response times. Since these considerations are built into future City LOS standards, it is assumed that future transportation improvements will promote more efficient fire and emergency service activities.

Future Growth and Recommendations

Growth over the next twenty years will increase demands for fire suppression, fire prevention, and emergency medical services. The Department will need additional manpower, facilities, and equipment to continue to meet fire and EMS needs of the citizens. Additional satellite fire stations and associated staff will be needed sometime in the future to meet response time standards in outlying areas of the city. Additional firefighters will also be needed to bolster the response from outlying stations as the industrial base and population grow. The Department will likely need to

add one staffed medic unit, one additional brush fire truck to the fleet during the planning period. A pumper/tender unit will also likely require replacement within the next 5 years. Based on current call volume, an additional fire station will be needed to serve fire response zones 4 and 9 (southern Moses Lake). New station will also eventually be necessary in the northern and western portions of the city to serve new growth and address geographical issues.

Other options to address future increased demand for fire and emergency medical services include:

- Requiring future development proposal to assess and mitigate their impact on fire and emergency medical services.
- Forging new and renewing old interlocal agreements to continue support from adjacent fire and emergency service jurisdictions.

Police

Existing Conditions

The City of Moses Lake Police Department provides law enforcement services within city limits and operates out of the Police/Parks building at 411 Balsam St. Law enforcement within the unincorporated UGA is provided by the Grant County Sheriff's Office. The City and Grant County Sheriff's Office have signed a Mutual Aid Peace Officer powers agreeing to provide cooperative law enforcement beyond their territorial boundaries as requested by the jurisdiction in need of assistance.¹ The Police Department also has a number of interlocal agreements with area law enforcement, including the Central Basin Traffic Safety Task Force, Columbia Basin Investigative Team, and the Northwest Violent Offender Task Force.

In 2019, the Police Department employed 38 commissioned officers and 8 civilian employees.² Commissioned officers include the Police Chief, 2 captains, 5 sergeants, 4 detectives, and 26 police officers. Based on a 2019 population of 24,220, the City has 1.57 commissioned officers per 1,000 population.

Average response times to high priority calls range from 3-8 minutes depending on the location. Highest priority is given to incidents where the safety of an individual is threatened – this is a Code 3 response (all emergency equipment). In progress calls where the perpetrator is present also receive a high priority response. Depending on the severity of the incident, these may also be a Code 3 response, or a Code 2 response (emergency lights authorized, however obey traffic laws). The vast majority of all MLPD calls are calls for response to a crime where the perpetrator is no longer present – these are handled as soon as possible but have lower priority (Code 1 response).

¹ In accordance with the Washington Mutual Aid Peace Officers Powers Act (RCW Chapter 10.93).

² See the 2020 Preliminary Budget.

Level of Service

LOS for police protection is expressed in terms of response times and staffing level (see Exhibit 7-4) The main factors affecting LOS are the population served and the number of calls for service. In determining future needs for police services within the City of Moses Lake, a LOS standard of 1.7 officers per 1,000 population is used. The statewide average for cities of similar size to Moses Lake (20,000- 40,000 residents) is 1.27 commissioned officers per 1,000 population (2019).³ The Department’s 2019 staffing ratio was 1.57 commissioned officers per 1,000 population. The Department also has a LOS average response time of 5 minutes for high priority calls, the existing 1-5 minute response time meets this LOS.

Exhibit 7-4: Moses Lake Police Department Adopted LOS Standards

LOS Type	LOS Standard	Existing LOS
Staffing Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.7 commissioned officers per 1,000 population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.57 commissioned officers per 1,000 population
Response Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 minutes for high priority calls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3-8 minutes

Sources: WASPC, 2019; BERK, 2021.

Future Growth and Recommendations

The City will need to address any deficiencies in police services that result from growth and development. Based on an estimated 2038 population of 35,626, there would be a need for an additional 23 commissioned officers to meet increased demand for police service. The Police Department is already operating out of a constrained space in the Police/Parks building and any additional officers will further increase the need for new and expanded capital facilities. Additional non-commissioned personnel, vehicles, and other equipment will also be needed to support police services.

The Department should also continue to strengthen its local partnerships and interlocal agreements with area law enforcement. These relations have previously enabled the Department to expand its expertise and resources, which is a direct benefit to the community.

³ Per the Washington Association of Sheriffs & Police Chiefs (<https://www.waspc.org/crime-statistics-reports>).

Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Open Space

Existing Conditions

The City’s Park and Recreation Department is responsible for planning, developing, and maintaining parks and recreation facilities, trails and routes, and open space areas in Moses Lake; developing and administering recreational and tourism programs; providing tree/brush chipping service to reduce waste; and operating the Moses Lake Museum & Art Center.

The City operates and maintains 39 parks and facilities totaling approximately 400 acres throughout the city. The 2016 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan) and CFP Appendix detail an inventory of existing facilities and programs. The PROS Plan also includes goals and objectives to achieve adopted LOS standards and adequately meet the community’s public recreational needs. The City is currently updating the PROS Plan.

The City also maintains a system of sidewalks, bikeways, and multi-use paths. See the Transportation Element for a description of these facilities.



Level of Service

Adopted park and recreation LOS standards from the 2016 PROS Plan are summarized below in Exhibit 7-5. New LOS standards are being developed as part of the current update process and will be adopted by reference when finished.

Exhibit 7-5: Moses Lake 2016 Parks and Recreation Adopted LOS Standards

Parkland	2015 Ratio	Adopted LOS	2015 Inventory	2015 Acres	2015 Need	2025 Need
Mini Parks	0.49 ac/1000	0.25–0.5 ac/1000	9 sites	10.75 ac	0 ac	12.4–24.8 ac
Neighborhood Parks	1.52 ac/1000	1.0–2.0 ac/1000	8 sites	33.62 ac	0 ac	49.6–65.6 ac
Community Parks	6.4 ac/1000	5.0–8.0 ac/1000	6 sites	141.7 ac	0 ac	248.2–397.1 ac
Regional/Urban Parks	6.4 ac/1000	5.0–10.0 ac/1000	2 sites	141.11 ac	0 ac	248.2–496.4 ac
Special Use Areas	1.7 ac/1000	1.07 ac/1000	9 sites	37.67 ac	0 ac	90.8 ac
Natural Open Space	0.94 ac/1000	1.20 ac/1000	3 sites	20.81 ac	5.69 ac	59.6 ac

Parkland	2015 Ratio	Adopted LOS	2015 Inventory	2015 Acres	2015 Need	2025 Need
Total Parkland LOS	17.4 ac/1000	13.5–22.8 ac/1000	37 sites	395.09 ac ¹	5.69 ac	460.06–1134.3
Linear Parks	0.42 ac/1000	n/a	2 sites	9.43 ac ¹	n/a	n/a
Total Parkland Acreage	—	—	—	380.0 ac ¹	—	—
Pathways & Trails	2.8 mi/1000	.86 mi/1000	62.98 mi	n/a	0 mi	139 mi

Recreation Facilities	2015 Ratio	Adopted LOS	2015 Inventory	2015 Count	2015 Need	2025 Need
Soccer fields <i>[Full size]</i>	1 field/11040	1 field/4000	2	2	2.52	12.41
Soccer fields <i>[Modified]</i>	1 field/2007	1 field/4000	11	11	1.41	12.41
Tennis Courts	1 court/7360	1 court/2000	3	3	8	24.8
Playgrounds	1 set /1299	1 set/2000	17	17	8	24.8
Museum	1/22080	n/a	13,000 ft ²	1	0	TBD ²
Skate Park	1/22080	n/a	1	0.5	0	2.24

Note: The PROS Plan used a 2015 population of 22,080 and 2025 population estimate of 49,644 (nearly 15,000 more than the 2038 estimate of 35,626 used in this plan) to estimate need.

1 Marine Drive Park and Neppel Landing are two Linear Park sites providing an additional 9.43 acres resulting in 395.09 acres of total park acreage.

2 The current new Moses Lake Museum & Art Center (13,000 sq. ft.) was overbuilt in anticipation of future growth. Specific needs for increased square footage oriented towards the projections for 2025 are difficult given the fact that there is no specific standard provided by the NRPA. Future programming and specific needs should be factored into any plans to expand this facility.

Source: Moses Lake 2016 PROS Plan, Table 4-11.

In addition to specifying park acreage per 1,000 persons, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) standards specify service area radius, a measure of how close park facilities should be to each other to adequately serve residential areas. The City does not currently have an adopted location based LOS standard for park and recreation facilities, but many areas do not meet NRPA's location based standards; most parks are located in older neighborhoods with fewer parks and recreational facilities serving rapidly growing areas within the city and unincorporated UGA.

Future Growth and Recommendations

The City is committed to providing quality park and recreation facilities to its residents and is meeting the demands and needs of a dynamically growing community. The 2016 PROS Plan identified a need for nearly all types of parklands and recreational facilities by 2025 based on the

adopted LOS standards and projected growth (see Exhibit 7-5).⁴ The PROS Plan identified goals and objectives to achieve adopted LOS standards and established an actionable implementation plan and funding plan to meet current and future needs. The City is currently updating the PROS Plan, including an assessment of future needs and an updated implementation plan to mitigate the impacts of growth.

Some strategies that could be used to address deficiencies and meet future need include:

- Specify criteria for acquiring park lands.
- Acquire new park lands and develop additional recreation facilities in new and developing neighborhoods.
- Establish LOS standards reflective of the community’s needs and financial resources.
- Consider park facility locations and adopt a service area LOS standard in line with NRPA guidelines.
- Establish policies to deal with park and recreation facilities and open space deficiencies as a result of annexations and heavy regional use.
- Consider continued park and recreation facilities and open space enhancements to serve commercial areas and the Central Business District.

Schools

Existing Conditions

The Moses Lake School District (MLSD) serves children from the City of Moses Lake and unincorporated Grant County. The District currently has ten elementary schools, three middle schools, one comprehensive high school, and one technical skills high school. All schools are within city limits with the exception of Larson Heights Elementary, North Elementary, and Endeavor Middle School. A new elementary school is expected by Fall 2021 and a project-based high school is scheduled to open in Fall 2022.

MLSD ended the 2019-2020 school year with a full-time equivalent student enrollment of just over 9,000 students (up from approximately 8,300 four years ago) and an average class size of 19.0. MLSD employed over 1,100 professionals, including 458 classroom teachers during the 2019-2020 school year. District staff size increases or decreases based on enrollment and state funding.

⁴ Future growth used to estimate need in the PROS Plan was higher than the estimated 2038 growth used in this plan (49,644 versus 35,626), but new growth will still place additional demand on the existing facilities.

The new Civic Center and associated Museum & Art Center was overbuilt in anticipation of future growth. Future programming and specific needs should be factored into any plans to expand this facility.

Level of Service

Moses Lake School District projects enrollment annually and bases its space needs on the state formula for school facilities; these includes space allotments of 90 square feet per elementary student, 117 square feet per middle school student, and 130 square feet per high school student. Additional square foot allotments are granted for vocational and special education students. Each school is designed to accommodate the following:

- Elementary: 400-600 students.
- Middle School: 700-900 students.
- High School: 1,250-1,600 students.

The actual capacity of a school depends on the current curriculum and student/teacher ratio. Curriculum planning will continue to provide guidance for adequate planning and financing of facilities. MLSD has adopted educational specifications for each school to support the curriculum. In addition to general classrooms required for regular instruction, the District has identified specialized areas (such as computer labs or technology centers, music rooms, special education rooms, play fields and gymnasiums, and science labs) in its educational specifications. Schools are also designed with personal and property safety in mind.

Future Growth and Recommendations

The student population is expected to grow over the next 20 years. In the past, MLSD has addressed unanticipated growth by using portables, leasing appropriate space in the community, and transporting students between elementary service areas. The new elementary school (Groff Elementary) and new project-based high school will alleviate some of the current capacity issues:

- Groff Elementary will have capacity for 500 students with 25 total classrooms and will serve as a prototype model for future Moses Lake elementary schools. Each classroom will include state-of-the-art technology and flexible furniture and design to allow for breakout areas and dynamic configurations. The classroom space is designed to be adaptable to a range of activities, learning styles, and classroom needs.
- The project-based high school (known informally as Real World Academy) will accommodate educational models that foster innovation: technology, hands-on learning, collaboration, trade and professional development. The school will offer different educational options than currently available at Moses Lake High School in an effort to connect to a wider range of students' post-graduation goals. Students who would like to attend various classes throughout all three high school programs will have the capability to do so.

MLSD will also ask voters to renew the current 3-year Educational Programs and Operations levy (originally approved in 2018 and due to expire in 2021) to continue to provide essential services and support for student programs and day-to-day operations that the state only partially funds.

Library

Existing Conditions

The Moses Lake Public Library, located at 5th and Pioneer Way, has been operating since 1956. In 1962 the library became a branch of the North Central Washington Library System (NCW Libraries). Currently the library houses over 69,000 volumes. As an affiliate branch of the NCW Libraries system, the local library retains access to over 600,000 volumes which are continuously rotated throughout the system at the request of the users. Some services provided by the facility include reference materials, audio books, e-books, videos, DVDs, free wireless Internet, reading programs, and special children's story hours.

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

Level of Service

There are currently no adopted LOS standards for the Moses Lake Public Library. NCW Libraries' mission from the *2019–2021 Strategic Plan* will serve as the City's guide to providing library services:

Connecting the people of North Central Washington to vital resources and opportunities that foster individual growth and strengthen communities.

Future Growth and Recommendations

It is recommended that the Library Board develop a detailed LOS standard for the library facilities. These standards should enable the Board to identify facility deficiencies and plan for necessary improvements. The Comprehensive Plan's goals and policies will help ensure that improvements and acquisitions for library facilities are provided for and funded concurrently with new development. Additionally, NCW Libraries has completed facilities assessment that identifies approximately \$500,000 in necessary improvements to the Moses Lake Library. The City is working with NCW Libraries on an expansion plan for the facility in conjunction with the City's planned Downtown Creative District.

Economic Development

As described in Chapter 3 – Land Use, Moses Lake's economy boast leading agricultural employers and a strong aerospace industry. The city's location on major regional transportation routes also

makes it ideal for further commercial and industrial development, and the City has a long history of supporting business growth. The following projects and initiatives will help Moses Lake realize its economic development objectives and support future growth in the community.

Grant County International Airport Employment Center

The GCIA Employment Center Project is a joint effort between the City of Moses Lake, the Port of Moses Lake, and Grant County to strengthen business and employment opportunities in the aerospace and manufacturing node surrounding the Grant County International Airport. The Employment Center encompasses approximately 1,258 acres adjacent to the eastern side of the Grant County International Airport. In 2015, Grant County issued a Planned Action Environmental Impact Statement (Planned Action EIS) for the project; under SEPA, planned actions allow for up-front environmental review and streamlined permitting for development projects that comply with development standards and mitigation measures established in the Planned Action Ordinance.

Downtown Creative District

This project would revitalize the 125-acre Paver District in Downtown Moses Lake, which has suffered from disinvestment in recent decades. The recent COVID pandemic has further hurt local businesses and forced business closures in the area. The Creative District project seeks to create a unique sense of place for Downtown Moses Lake, focused on civic uses and the city's cultural heritage. Project goals also include reduced vacancy of downtown commercial spaces, increased mixed-use and live-work development, and creation of economic opportunity and community resilience for a diverse cross-section of city residents.

Revitalization of the Creative District will be accomplished through targeted investments in facilities and infrastructure, including the following:

- Expansion of the Moses Lake public library to include meeting spaces and maker/artist spaces;
- Establishment of a small business/start-up incubator in partnership with the Moses Lake Chamber;
- Improvements to stormwater facilities on Broadway and Third Avenue to demonstrate use of stormwater facilities for placemaking and improvement of surface water quality and lake health;
- Construction of a mixed-use housing project to implement the City's Housing Action Plan; and
- Enhancements at McCosh Park and Sinkiuse Square to enhance utilization and honor local tribal history and relationships.

The City estimates the total cost of improvements associated with the Creative District at approximately \$22 million. While funding has been secured for some components of the project, the City is seeking grant funding for the majority of costs.

Broadway District Revitalization

Moses Lake's Broadway corridor (historic Highway 10) provides an important connection between I-90 and Downtown and can serve an important economic function as a gateway to the city. However, significant improvements are necessary to improve development viability in the area and create a multimodal transportation corridor. Goals of the revitalization project include:

- Stormwater and wastewater infrastructure improvements to reduce runoff pollution and improve lake health;
- Increased bicycle and pedestrian access through the district;
- Redevelopment of urban infill properties, which increased property values and property tax revenues; and
- Revitalization of the local business community.

Infrastructure investments, property acquisitions, and site improvements are projected to cost approximately \$120 million. Key projects include:

- Street upgrades, traffic calming, transit infrastructure, and pedestrian/bicycle facilities along 3.75 miles of roadway;
- Acquisition of the portion of the Columbia River Railroad line that runs through the district for conversion and incorporating in the Moses Lake Activity Trail; and
- Acquisition of property for development as subsidized housing, mixed-use commercial development, or hotel/convention spaces through public-private partnerships.

Funding for the Broadway District Revitalization is anticipated to come from a new tax increment financing district, supplementing by grant funding.

Cascade Valley Utility Extension

The Cascade Valley area is currently underserved by water and sewer utilities. Before this area can fully develop, additional water, sewer, and roadway improvements will be necessary to ensure availability of services. The City has developed a conceptual plan for extending utility services to the incorporated portions of Cascade Valley along Valley Road. This route would provide the greatest benefit to the larger Cascade Valley area while being relatively easy to maintain long-term. The proposed extension of both water and sewer mains down Valley Road would require the following improvements:

- 5,800 linear feet of sewer force main;
- 2,500 linear feet of sewer gravity main;
- 5,200 linear feet of 12-inch water main;
- 3,100 linear feet of 8-inch water main;
- 1 new sewer lift station;

- 1 new water well and well house; and
- 8,300 linear feet of roadway repaving as part of water and sewer line installation.

Total conceptual cost for this project is approximately \$4 million. Funding sources and timeline for the project have not yet been identified.

I-90 Improvement Project

In addition to its role as a major regional transportation corridor, I-90 serves as a vital local transportation link for the Moses Lake area, connecting central Moses Lake to the growing West Moses Lake/Mae Valley area. This project would include the formal design, environmental review, and construction of additional multi-modal local access lanes on I-90 between Hansen Road and West Lakeshore Drive, as well as construct improvements to the overpass and pedestrian connection at Hansen Road. The goals of the project include:

- **Improve traffic safety on I-90:** Growth in the area has increased congestion on this segment of I-90, leading to safety hazards as local traffic is forced to mix with interstate traffic. Additional local-access lanes would relieve congestion and reduce conflicts.
- **Improve lake health:** This portion of I-90 includes a lake crossing, and the existing roadway is not compliant with Eastern Washington National Pollution Discharge standards. Roadway upgrades would allow installation of improved stormwater facilities to handle runoff from the highway.
- **Improve pedestrian access and safety:** Improvements to the pedestrian overpass at Hansen Road would include enhancements to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Additional benefits of the project would include improved freight mobility due to reduced mixing of local and interstate traffic, improved transportation access to the West Moses Lake/Mae Valley area in anticipation of future growth, and improved access to recreational amenities, including Blue Heron Park.

Total cost for the project is estimated at \$95 million, and funding is anticipated to consist of a mix of local funds and federal grant funding.

Goals and Policies

This element's goals and policies address how the City will ensure public facilities and services (including essential public facilities) are in place to serve current and future residents and employees. This element requires that capital facilities are in place and available when new development occurs, otherwise known as concurrency. A requirement to reassess the land use element is included in the policies if probable funding falls short of existing needs.

Adequate Service and Funding

Goal 7.1 Ensure that public facilities and services are adequate to serve the planned land use patterns in the city and its Urban Growth Area.

Policy 7.1.1 Plan capital facilities that have capacity and are located to serve existing development and future growth planned in the Land Use Element.

Policy 7.1.2 Adopt level of service standards for individual services to measure performance and evaluate future facility needs. Require the provision of essential public facilities and services that meet adopted LOS standards concurrent with development. Standards are defined in Exhibit 7-6.

Exhibit 7-6: Level of Service Standards

Facility Type	LOS Standard
Municipal Buildings	None. Consider an appropriate LOS standard for administrative office space per employee.
Fire and Emergency Services	<p>Turnout Time: 75 seconds 90% of the time</p> <p>Fire Suppression Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ First Arriving Engine: 5 minutes 90% of the time within the city for the first fire engine and 4 personnel ▪ Deployment of a Full First Alarm Assignment: 10 minutes 90% of the time within the city – full alarm assignment includes 2 additional engines, 1 ladder truck, 1 medic unit, and 1 additional command/safety officer for a total compliment of 13-15 personnel on scene <p>Emergency Medical Incident</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival of First Medical Response Aid Vehicle: 5 minutes 90% of the time with a minimum of 2 EMT-B qualified personnel when responding within their first due area ▪ Arrival of Advanced Life Support Transport Unit: 7 minutes with a minimum of 1 EMT-B and 1 EMT-P qualified personnel <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrival of Hazardous Materials Trained and Equipped Technicians: 5 minutes 90% of the time within the city for 4 personnel trained to the Hazardous Materials Awareness or Operations Level
Police	<p>Staffing Level: 1.7 commissioned officers per 1,000 population</p> <p>Response Time: 5 minutes for high priority calls</p>
Parks	<p>Parkland</p> <p>Level of service standards for park and recreation facilities are established in the City’s 2016 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan and its successors. LOS standards from the PROS plan are reproduced below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total Parkland LOS: 13.5–22.8 ac/1,000 population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mini Parks: 0.25–0.5 ac/1,000 population ○ Neighborhood Parks: 1.0–2.0 ac/1,000 population ○ Community Parks: 5.0–8.0 ac/1,000 population ○ Regional/Urban Parks: 5.0–10.0 ac/1,000 population ○ Special Use Areas: 1.07 ac/1,000 population ○ Natural Open Space: 1.20 ac/1,000 population ▪ Pathways & Trails: 0.86 mi/1,000 population <p>Recreation Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soccer fields [Full size]: 1 field/4,000 population ▪ Soccer fields [Modified]; 1 field/4,000 population ▪ Tennis Courts: 1 court/2,000 population ▪ Playgrounds: 1 set/2,000 population
Schools	None. Consider a standard addressing building square footage, student capacity, and student generation. This may allow the City to support the collection of an impact fee. See CFP Appendix.
Library	None.

Facility Type	LOS Standard
Streets	<i>See the Transportation Element</i>
Wastewater	<i>See the Utilities Element</i>
Water	<i>See the Utilities Element</i>
Solid Waste	<i>See the Utilities Element</i>

Policy 7.1.3 Ensure new development meets Moses Lake’s transportation LOS before development may be permitted. Mitigation may be required to meet the adopted LOS.

Policy 7.1.4 Maintain and use updated departmental functional plans (e.g., *Wastewater System Master Plan, Water System Plan*) to guide development of capital properties and investment decisions within each functional area. Ensure functional plans are generally consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan.

Goal 7.2 Prioritize funding to maintain and invest in adequate capital facilities and public services that increase quality of life, meet service standards, and accommodate Moses Lake’s current and future population.

Policy 7.2.1 Prepare and adopt a 6-year Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) to finance capital facilities, assess funding capacities, and identify public and private financing to ensure adequate levels of service are maintained. Annually adopt a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that more specifically identifies financing and implementation of facilities contained in the 6-year CFP. Ensure 20-year projected growth, level of service, and funding projections are also considered in the CFP.

Policy 7.2.2 Require development to carry a proportionate share of capital facility improvement costs, including parks and recreation and transportation facilities, concurrent with development to achieve and maintain the adopted LOS standards for essential capital facilities.

Policy 7.2.3 Ensure budget decisions are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 7.2.4 Aggressively pursue funding from all levels of government and private agencies to accomplish the City’s capital investment program while optimizing resources.

Policy 7.2.5 Support infill in vacant residential areas by participating in the cost to construct a lift station where it appears private sector investment is unlikely to occur. Encourage maximum residential densities in areas benefitting from the lift station and collect reimbursement fees.

Policy 7.2.6 Explore the use of impact fees as a funding mechanism to pay for capital facility improvements. Consider exempting certain land uses which have broad public purpose (e.g., low income housing) from paying impact fees.

Policy 7.2.7 If projected funding is inadequate to finance needed capital facilities that provide the City’s adopted LOS, adjust the LOS, the planned growth, and/or the sources of revenue to maintain a balance between available revenue and needed capital facilities.

Goal 7.3 Locate capital facilities in such a way as to provide safe and efficient service to all residents. Plan, design, and site capital facilities in a fair and equitable manner.

Policy 7.3.1 Ensure that City-provided community facilities and services are appropriate for the size and composition of the population they serve.

Policy 7.3.2 Provide equitable supply and access by accounting for existing community conditions and needs and by considering how decisions will impact different geographic areas and racial and socioeconomic groups.

Policy 7.3.3 Locate emergency service facilities to maximize ease of access and minimize response time.

Policy 7.3.4 Ensure that facilities and infrastructure are designed and located with consideration of their impacts on community character.

Policy 7.3.5 Encourage public engagement and input into large public capital facility projects to identify community needs and community benefits.

Public Safety

Goal 7.4 Provide efficient, cost effective, and concurrent levels of fire protection, emergency medical services, and law enforcement services to protect the lives and property of Moses Lake residents, businesses, and visitors.

General Public Safety

Policy 7.4.1 Maintain current community education programs on fire prevention, crime prevention, and community policing to increase the level of community awareness.

Policy 7.4.2 Evaluate the adequacy of the City’s public safety facilities and equipment, mutual aid agreements, and personnel staffing and program needs for the present and for changes in needs with anticipated growth.

Policy 7.4.3 Emphasize continued cooperation through interlocal agreements with rural fire districts and law enforcement agencies of adjacent jurisdictions as well as other public safety service providers.

Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services

Policy 7.4.4 Continue to work to improve response times and response safety.

Policy 7.4.5 Evaluate the adequacy of special hazards response capabilities with regard to hazardous materials response, and ice, water, and technical rescue needs.

Police

Policy 7.4.6 Maintain the Police Department’s accreditation with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), to assure policies and procedures are updated and current.

Policy 7.4.7 Deter crime and provide security by maintaining an adequate police force and offering effective police services. Assure all police employees receive comprehensive training and appropriate equipment.

Policy 7.4.8 Hold all police employees accountable to uphold the core values of the department.

Parks, Recreation Facilities, and Open Space

Goal 7.5 **Design, develop, and maintain an integrated system of parks, recreation facilities, trails, greenbelts, and open space for residents and visitors that enhance the community’s quality of life, supports the economic and tourism base, and meets the community’s growing needs.**

Policy 7.5.1 Regularly prepare and implement a Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan (PROS Plan) that provides a vision, addresses community desires and trends, and identifies needed capital improvements, costs, and potential revenues. Adopt any new goals and policies established in a revised PROS Plan to be consistent with RCW 36.70A.070 and as an Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 7.5.2 Develop a parks LOS standard that is consistent with policy guidance in the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

Policy 7.5.3 Acquire future parklands and resources within the city and the unincorporated UGA to ensure that ample recreation and open space areas are available to meet community needs.

Policy 7.5.4 Invest in new or enhanced park and recreation facilities to diversify recreation opportunities for residents and visitors, better utilize waterfront and natural open space assets, integrate the park and trails systems to support City beautification efforts, and respond to community needs according to established standards and available resources.

Policy 7.5.5 Incorporate unique ecological features and resources into the park system to preserve and enhance environmental resources and features.

Policy 7.5.6 Identify and preserve significant historical opportunity areas and features and incorporate them into the park system. Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.

Policy 7.5.7 Create a comprehensive system of multi-purpose park trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities, and developed local neighborhoods and business districts.

Goal 7.6 Ensure the recreation system is accessible and meets the needs of all ages and interest groups.

Policy 7.6.1 Evaluate existing parks, facilities, and programs to improve safety and accessibility for all users.

Policy 7.6.2 Acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, watercraft access, and other related recreational activities and pursuits.

Policy 7.6.3 Develop athletic facilities that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests.

Policy 7.6.4 Develop multiple-use indoor community centers that provide a variety of services on a year-round basis, including arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, eating and health care, daycare, and latch key. These spaces should serve all age groups, including preschool, youth, teens, and seniors.

Policy 7.6.5 Develop high quality special-purpose facilities (such as golf courses, swimming pools and aquatic centers, ice arenas, convention and theater facilities, marinas, and off-leash areas for dogs) that meet the interests of all segments of the community.

Policy 7.6.6 Diversify cultural arts facilities and programs to increase community awareness, attendance, and participation opportunities.

Goal 7.7 Provide adequate funding to support new parks and recreation programs and to maintain the existing facilities.

Policy 7.7.1 Ensure facilities are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain with life cycle features that account for long-term costs and benefits. Evaluate existing parks, facilities, and programs to maximize efficient maintenance and operating practices.

Policy 7.7.2 Explore implementation of growth impact fees, land set-aside or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances and identify cost sharing opportunities to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.

Policy 7.7.3 Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining park and recreational facilities to accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests.

Policy 7.7.4 Encourage the multiple use of public facilities to take advantage of cost efficiencies and provide the greatest benefit to residents and visitors.

Policy 7.7.5 Leverage public/private partnerships and other non-traditional sources for recreational opportunities, facilities, and funding. Cooperate with Grant County, Moses Lake School District, neighboring communities, and other public and private agencies where appropriate.

Coordination

Goal 7.8 Coordinate the provision of capital facilities through collaboration with neighboring governments and private providers.

General

Policy 7.8.1 When services are provided by others, cooperate and coordinate with the other agencies or private providers to ensure sufficient and uninterrupted service to residents as growth occurs.

Policy 7.8.2 Actively participate as stakeholders in processes for planning capital facilities of regional or statewide importance.

Policy 7.8.3 Coordinate and collaborate with public agencies to site essential public facilities and to ensure their impacts on adjacent uses at proposed or alternative locations have been anticipated.

Schools

Policy 7.8.4 Partner with the Moses Lake School District to offer quality education to the Moses Lake community.

Policy 7.8.5 Consider implementing school impact fees at the School District's request to pay for new school facilities necessitated by future growth.

Library

Policy 7.8.6 Provide a library facility that houses resources necessary to meet the personal, educational, and professional needs of Moses Lake citizens and that serves as a learning and reference center for the community.

Essential Public Facilities

Goal 7.9 Provide adequate locations for siting essential public facilities.

Policy 7.9.1 All essential public facilities shall be located and developed to be compatible with adjoining land uses to the greatest possible extent.

Policy 7.9.2 Essential public facilities shall be located in areas where they are best able to serve the individuals they are intended to serve.

Goal 7.10 Essential public facilities should be equitably located throughout the City, County, and State. No jurisdiction should absorb a disproportionate share.

Policy 7.10.1 All essential public facilities providing County-wide or Statewide services shall be identified according to the requirements under the Grant County-wide Planning Policies Section 3.1.

Policy 7.10.2 A review process for siting or the expansion of essential public facilities shall be established according to the requirements under the Grant County-wide Planning Policies Section 3.2 through 3.3.

Policy 7.10.3 The criteria for determining the location of essential public facilities should be coordinated and consistent with other planning goal requirements, such as reducing sprawl, promoting economic development, protecting the environment, and supporting affordable housing.

Policy 7.10.4 Coordinate and collaborate with other public agencies to site essential public facilities and to ensure their impacts on adjacent uses at proposed or alternative locations have been anticipated.

References

- City of Moses Lake Municipal Budget (2019)
- Moses Lake Fire Department Annual Report (2020)
- Moses Lake Police Department Annual Report (2020)
- Moses Lake Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan (2016)
- NCW Libraries 2019 – 2021 Strategic Plan
- Moses Lake Wastewater System Master Plan (2015)
- Moses Lake Water System Plan (2016)
- Grant County Coordinated Water System Plan (1982, updated 1999)
- Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan