

City of Soap Lake

Comprehensive Plan



2018 Update

City of Soap Lake Comprehensive Plan 2018

Adopted xxxxxxxx

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY OF SOAP LAKE

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING UNDER GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

OVERALL PLANNING PROCESS GOALS

URBAN GROWTH AREA

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN .

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

EXISTING CAPITAL FACILITIES

LAND USE ELEMENT

CRITICAL AREAS

GOALS AND POLICIES- LAND USES

CRITICAL AREAS GOALS AND POLICIES

HOUSING ELEMENT

INVENTORY

GOALS AND POLICIES .

UTILITIES ELEMENT

GOALS AND POLICIES ..

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

GOALS AND POLICIES.

FINANCING

AMENDMENT PROCESS

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

INVENTORY

GOALS AND POLICIES.

SHORELINE ELEMENT

GOALS AND POLICIES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

GOALS AND POLICIES

APPENDIX A: Definitions

APPENDIX B: Transportation Data

APPENDIX C: Maps

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City of Soap Lake Community Vision Statement

The following statements serve to guide the comprehensive plan. This vision was developed following community input at two “Community Visioning” meetings held as an element of the public participation plan for this document.

- *The City of Soap Lake is a community that respects and preserves its natural, historical and cultural resources.*
- *The City of Soap Lake is a community that recognizes the unique characteristics of Soap Lake and we seek to provide excellent stewardship of the outstanding scenic and natural features which surround us.*
- *The City of Soap Lake is a community that encourages a balanced, cohesive, and diverse community that makes room to accommodate differences as we grow.*
- *The City of Soap Lake is a Community that utilizes its special features and characteristics where various physical, educational, economic and social activities can be pursued in a safe, attractive and healthy environment.*
- *The City of Soap Lake is a community that strives to improve and increase the tax base to provide a high level of service to its residents and visitors and to improve and increase employment opportunities by encouraging new businesses to join the community.*
- *The City of Soap Lake recognizes the contribution and benefit the Senior population has on the Citizens of Soap Lake and actively supports the continued resources available at the Soap Lake Senior Center.*
- *The City of Soap Lake recognizes its historical reputation as a community devoted to healing waters and overall healthy environment. The City supports the continued mission of the McKay Healthcare and Rehab Center. The City of Soap Lake will continue to support this important community resource and seek ways to assist and facilitate future needs for expansion and long term care development.*

In addition to this community based vision statement developed specifically for the Comprehensive Plan the Community also developed a vision statement as

part of the development of the 2005 Downtown Master Plan. To insure that the valuable work and ideas invested in that plan the vision statement from the 2005 Downtown Master Plan is incorporated into the Comprehensive Plan as follows:

- *We the residents will revitalize our Soap Lake community into a place recognized and appreciated for its healing attributes for the mind, body and spirit.*
- *We will support development of small businesses to enhance the sustainability of our community, the quality of life for our residents, and the experiences of our visitors.*
- *In revitalizing our community, we will create an environment for residents and visitors to participate in the arts, culture, and recreational opportunities, to appreciate Soap Lake's unique heritage and culture, and to learn about its unique geology. We will create improved year-round opportunities to enjoy the healing waters and mud of Soap Lake.*
- *We value the physical character and natural scenery of Soap Lake. We will encourage development that is oriented to the lake and sensitive to the natural context of its surroundings."*

These vision elements will serve as a guide in setting Goals for the City of Soap Lake and in the development of policies and implementation strategies associated with the Soap Lake Comprehensive Plan

The City of Soap Lake has also adopted the following Business Plan:

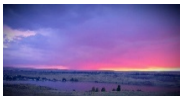
VISION: The City of Soap Lake will respect, preserve, and provide good stewardship of its natural, historical, and culture resources while providing a safe environment for its citizens and a unique experience to visitors.

MISSION: *We, the residents, will revitalize our Soap Lake community into a place recognized and appreciated for its healing attributes for the mind, body and spirit, support development of small businesses to enhance the sustainability of our community, the quality of life for our residents, and the experiences of our visitors, create an environment for residents and visitors to participate in the arts, culture, and recreational opportunities, to appreciate Soap Lake's unique heritage and culture, and to learn about its unique geology, create improved year-round opportunities to enjoy the healing waters and mud of Soap Lake, encourage development that is oriented to the lake and sensitive to the natural context of its surroundings.*



Promote Civic Engagement

- Centennial Celebration
- Dog Park Improvements
- Animal Shelter
- Implement Master Park Design Plan
- Update & Implement Spa Plan
- Quarterly Town Meetings



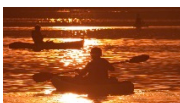
Support Economic Development

- Establish Economic Development Committee
- Pay Station at Campground
- Continue Branding & Marketing Plan
- Mineral Water Meters in 2018
- MW Pump House/Lava Lamp Base



Safe and Healthy Neighborhoods

- Implement Transportation Plan
- Replace 5-7 Fire Hydrants Annually
- Gravel Road - Alley Maint. & Refurbishing
- Continue Free Community Dump Days
- Implement Disaster Plan
- Lift Station Odor Control



City Facilities and Infrastructure

- Implement Mineral Water Plan
- Prioritize & Schedule Water Line Replacement
- Prioritize & Schedule Sewer Line Replacement
- Replace Water Meters with Wi-Fi Meters
- Establish CIP Funds



City Government

- Biennial Budget
- Policy Reviews and Updates
- Improve Governance Transparency
- Efficient Council Meetings
- City Hall Building Renovations
- Update Public Works Equipment

I. INTRODUCTION

A leisurely stroll through downtown Soap Lake could conjure up several fascinating images. If one looks at the “Swedish Massage” and other signs revealed by peeled back paint on buildings along Main Ave, or feels the unique

texture of the Soap Lake water, it becomes apparent that Soap Lake is different from other eastern Washington communities. Upon further investigation of the collection of historic photos at the visitor center, one can learn about Soap Lake's heritage, which is centered on turn of the century residents making pilgrimages to the community to seek healing from the legendary waters and mud of Soap Lake. A stroll might take one past a well cared for waterfront park, and possibly even a volunteer community member working hard to keep the city and lake clean. Soap Lake is fortunate to have the seeds of an attractive tourist destination in place including destination restaurants and resorts, high quality spas, and a welcoming and well organized community. The strength in Soap Lake lies not just in the unique and attractive physical features but with the strength and determination of the citizens of Soap Lake. The City is fortunate to have a very rich and diverse community that embraces its cultural past and its unique present day creative energy.

II. HISTORY OF SOAP LAKE

The following history is taken from the Downtown Master Plan 2005

Soap Lake's rich history can primarily be attributed to the unique qualities of the lake which are said to have healing powers. The summary of Soap Lake history below illustrates the cyclical periods of discovery and re-discovery that typifies Soap Lake's history. Most recently Soap Lake has entered a period of being rediscovered. The past few years have brought a significant increase in Russian / Ukraine population, many of whom have been attracted to the area by the lake. Activities underway by the community including the potential of the spa and reinforcement of the health and wellness community already in place also contribute to Soap Lake's rediscovery.

Native American Place of Healing Free of Battle and War - Pre 1900s

Tradition holds that Soap Lake was called "Smokiam", meaning healing waters by the nomadic Native American Tsincayuse people. Out of respect for the healing waters, Native American Tribes suspended battle while visiting Soap Lake for healing purposes, causing the area to be known as an area of no war. While Soap Lake waters were regarded as having healing properties long before white settlement, Native American steam huts remained on the water's edge long after settlers built a town at Soap Lake. These remaining Native Americans hosted annual horse racing events and Pow-Wows. The Pow-Wows continued until recent decades as an opportunity for nomadic tribes to gather. Until roughly 1900, Nomadic Native Americans remained in the Soap Lake area. Settlement and homesteading began to intensify with the arrival of the railroad in the late 1800s.

Early Settlement and Heyday as Healing Center - 1900 - 1930s

The early 1900s were characterized by the development of several Sanitariums which allowed patients to use the lake water to treat the symptoms of Beurgers Disease, Psoriasis, and other skin, circulatory and digestive ailments. A few notable Sanitariums are the following:

- Lombardy Hotel on the shores of the lake (1905)
- Siloam Lodge on the hill above East Beach (1905)
- Thomas Hotel and Sanitarium at Main Ave. W and 5th St. N. (1921)
- Lakeview Sanitarium at Main Ave. W and 1st St. SW (1913)

The most common way for visitors arrive to Soap Lake was to travel to the nearby rail spur and be shuttled to Soap Lake via horse-drawn buggy and later, via automobile, often by persons associated with the Sanitariums. The nearest railway stations were at Ephrata and Adrian, and in 1911 at Grant Orchards. In addition to the large sanitarium hotels noted above, other businesses included a range of boarding houses and businesses renting tents and selling products catered to visitors. At the time Soap Lake was incorporated in 1919 it was considered by all historic accounts to be a festive entertainment and gathering place. An industry which created products from the lake thrived during this time period. The heyday of Soap Lake continued until depression hit in the 1930s.

Reclamation and Grand Coulee Dam - 1930s - 1960s

The federal government decided to fund the Grand Coulee Dam project in 1933. Construction lasted until 1942. During this period, Soap Lake transitioned in many ways from being considered a resort and entertainment center to being a more stable center of employment based on the Dam construction and its location within a now agriculturally viable region. Highway 17 was built in 1935, making Soap Lake more accessible. In the 1950s after completion of the dam, it became apparent that groundwater from irrigation of lands was increasingly infiltrating the lake, causing water levels to rise and dilute the mineral properties of the lake. Soap Lake residents fought a legal battle that rose to the Supreme Court to save the mineral properties of the lake and maintain the level of the lake. As a result, a system of groundwater well interceptors was installed around the lake that remain in operation today. Residents' desire to maintain water properties underscores that the tradition of healing waters which continued to be crucially important to Soap Lake in the mid 1950s. McKay Hospital was founded in 1938, originally as a special treatment center for Beurgers disease. At this time minority groups, particularly those such as the Germans who believe in the healing powers of the Soap Lake water began to settle permanently in the area. A significant Jewish population also emerged.

Artist Community Counterculture Attraction - 1960 - Present

The advent of modern medicine meant that Soap Lake's prominence as a healing community largely declined after the 1950s. A number of intermittent

attempts were made at rebuilding downtown business through introduction of unique markets, the most recent being a thriving community of antique stores. Some remnants of these antique stores remain, but most closed in the mid 1990's. Recently, Soap Lake received an influx of artists, and the city became known in some respects as a counter-culture and artistic center which has engendered such artistic endeavors as the expansion into a new building for the Masquers Theater Company, the Calling the Healing Waters Sculpture, and the Giant Lava Lamp. An influx of retired baby boomers contributes to a population increase.

Immigration and Diversity 1990s – Present

Soap Lake has experienced significant immigration by several ethnic communities. Most notably, in recent years immigration from Russia and the Ukraine to areas in and near Soap Lake has been prevalent. At the time of this report, enrollment in Soap Lake schools includes significant percentages of first generation Ukrainian and Russian pupils. Additionally, numbers of Hispanic persons living in and near Soap Lake have increased. These communities add diversity to the larger Soap Lake community and bring new perspectives, customs and culture to the City.

Remaining Historic Cues

Many cues to the history and heritage of Soap Lake still remain in the landscape. These can be recovered and emphasized in urban design to help reconnect with the historical significance of Soap Lake.

III. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING UNDER THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

The Washington Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A, establishes a framework which encourages communities to respond to growth in realistic ways. It recognizes that some central issues exist for all communities, and that these issues have implications for the state as a whole.

The interest of statewide planning lies at the heart of the Act. The statute asks that each community create a comprehensive plan based on the foundation and framework of the thirteen goals contained in RCW 36.70A.020:

- **Urban Growth** - Encourage development in urban area where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.
- **Reduce Sprawl** - Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low density development.
- **Transportation** - Encourage efficient multimodal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and City comprehensive plans.

- **Housing** - Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.
- **Economic Development** - Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and the disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the states natural resources, public services, and public facilities.
- **Property Rights** - Private property will not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners will be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.
- **Permits** - Applications for both state and local government permits should, be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability.
- **Natural Resource Industries** - Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.
- **Open Space and Recreation** - Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks.
- **Environment** - Protect the environment and enhance the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.
- **Public Facilities and Services** - Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development will be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current levels below locally established standards.
- **Historic Preservation** - Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance.
- **Shorelines of the State** - The goals and policies of the Shoreline Management Act (RCW 90.58.020) are adopted by reference as a goal of the GMA.

IV. OVERALL PLANNING PROCESS GOALS

GOAL 1.1: Active citizen participation in community goals and government.

GOAL 1.2: Promote Civic pride in the community.

GOAL 1.3: Develop opportunities for citizen participation in community activities and government.

GOAL 1.4: Utilize a functional, continuing City planning process.

GOAL 1.5: Preservation of the small City, friendly atmosphere of Soap Lake.

GOAL 1.6: Establish policies and practices that support the inclusion and participation in community activities by all segments of the Soap Lake Community.

GOAL 1.7: Increase planning coordination with the other jurisdictions of Grant County.

GOAL 1.8: Actions regarding new proposed developments, including proposed new land uses and capital facilities and services improvements will consider the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

GOAL 1.9: Provide for frequent review of the City's comprehensive plan and development regulations, by council review at time intervals consistent with statutory requirements

GOAL 1.10: Encourage and support economic growth and creation of new businesses and services, if sited appropriately.

GOAL 1.11: Private property will not be taken for public use without just compensation having been given. The property rights of landowners will be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.

GOAL 1.12: Applications for development approval should be processed in a timely and fair manner by the City.

V. URBAN GROWTH AREA

In accordance with RCW 36.70A.110, the City and Grant County are required to address urban growth to ensure the future orderly and efficient use of county and municipal lands.

Since future expansion of Soap Lakes municipal boundaries should be anticipated over the twenty-year planning period, the potential for expansion of the Urban Growth Area (UGA) should be considered.

It is important to note that a UGA can only be amended within the county's comprehensive plan no more than once per year and must follow the process as set forth by Grant County.

VI. COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The City of Soap Lakes Comprehensive Plan will be used to identify potential growth for Soap Lake over the twenty-year planning period, and how to address and accommodate various development impacts. The comprehensive plan text includes goals and policies for the long-term development of the City. The Goals and Policies in the comprehensive plan offer the direction guidance in the decision making process of the City when the plan is formally adopted by its legislative body, the City Council.

Generally, a community plans to:

- Make sure the tax dollars invested in public roads, water and sewer lines, emergency services, parks and other public services are spent wisely.
- Introduce long range considerations into decisions on short-range actions. Promote the public interest, the interest of the community at large, rather than the interests of individuals or special groups within the community.
- Improve the physical environment of the community as a setting for human activities to make it more functional, efficient, beautiful, healthful, decent and interesting. The comprehensive plan includes goals and policies for the long-term development of the community. Each element of the comprehensive plan includes a list of the community's goals and policies for addressing particular issues. Goals are general expressions of the City's hopes and aspirations about its future development. They are the target to shoot for, even though they may never be completely attainable. Policies are broad statements of intent to guide or direct action in order to achieve objectives. Policies can prohibit, permit, or require various actions. Within this document, these statements will guide public and private land use decisions as the community develops. The City of Soap Lake's Comprehensive Plan includes the following elements:

1. Land Use
2. Housing
3. Capital Facilities
4. Utilities
5. Transportation
6. Shoreline
7. Economic Development

IMPLEMENTATION

With the enactment of growth management, the comprehensive plan initiates the beginning step in the overall development of the community, reflecting the desires of

citizens and officials as to how the City should grow over the twenty-year period. It does not intend to anticipate all of the changing needs that will occur over a 20 year planning period; therefore, an annual review of the plan is available to ensure that it is meaningful and effective.

The City is required to assess its existing development regulations based on the Comprehensive Plan, and amend those regulations for consistency. Zoning, subdivision, building, critical areas ordinance, health, street standards, development standards and sign codes are examples of regulations that may be useful in the implementation of the comprehensive plan. Recommendations to update to the zoning, subdivision, other development ordinances must be based on and be consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Zoning

The zoning ordinance and map divide the land into districts and, within these districts regulate the permitted and conditional uses, density, and the placement, height, bulk and coverage of buildings and structures. This ordinance is required to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan goals, policies and maps.

Subdivision

The subdivision ordinance regulates the process of laying out parcels of undeveloped land into lots, blocks, streets and public areas. It is primarily used to control new or expanding residential, commercial or industrial development. Consideration of how land may be developed in the Urban Growth Area will be based on the County's subdivision and cluster subdivisions ordinances; therefore, communication and coordination are vital to ensure adequate public facilities.

Critical Areas Ordinance

The Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) regulates the preservation, protection and enhancement of identified critical areas within the City's jurisdiction and will also apply to lands that may be annexed. The CAO must reflect the overall goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, be consistent with the requirements of the Growth Management Act and be based on best available science

Other Implementation Tools

Building codes also are used to implement the Comprehensive Plan. These codes regulate design, construction, quality of materials, use occupancy, location and maintenance of buildings and structures within the City. Building codes are required to be updated periodically to ensure that the specifications do not contradict the Comprehensive Plan and are consistent with adopted building code requirements at the State level.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

The Comprehensive Plan is an overall policy document based upon community desires. It is a dynamic document that needs to reflect changes and circumstances as they

develop within the community. The comprehensive plan must be maintained, evaluated, and updated if it is to keep pace with the changing needs of the City.

Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan may be requested by the City Council, Planning Agency, or by any affected citizen or property owner. By reviewing and updating the plan on a regular basis, Soap Lake can maintain public interest and involvement in the planning process. It demonstrates the City's own commitment toward implementing a long term vision for the community through the policy guidance in the comprehensive plan. The Comprehensive Plan can be amended no more than once per year. Exceptions to this regulation are contained within the Growth Management Act. There may be times when a proposed change or revision is necessary to address a public health, safety, welfare issue, and/or Court Order. Such "emergency amendments" will follow State regulations but may not follow an established Comprehensive Plan amendment timeline.

The Growth Management Act states that public participation will have a wide range of input the process will have a "broad dissemination of proposals and alternatives, opportunity for written comments, public meetings after effective notice, provision for open discussion, communication programs, information services, and consideration of and response to public comments." Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan should include early and continuous public input. Local individuals, businesses, and groups along with regional, state, and national organizations can add distinctive and valuable input to the planning process.

Types of Public Participation

Encouraging public participation may require a variety of approaches. The following samples techniques provide a range of options for consideration.

NOTICE

- Newspaper legal notices and special advertisement
- Postings at post office or other areas know to attract people
- Newsletters and/or utility flyers
- Website
- Invitations to specific groups or interested parties
- Direct mailing

MEETINGS

- Council and Planning Meetings
- Public Hearings
- Open House or Workshops
- Special Community Visioning Meetings

WRITTEN COMMENT

- Survey
- Written Comment
- E-mail and other forms of electronic communication

ADDITIONAL FORMATS

- Youth workshops, public service messages, advisory committee, school programs, visioning, etc.

Comments and ideas are used throughout the process to shape the Comprehensive Plan changes. To fully secure adequate public participation or as new proposal are considered additional meetings may be required.

In the development of the 2018 Comprehensive Plan Update the Soap Lake City Council adopted a Public Participation Plan which stated:

“The City of Soap Lake recognizes the need for early and continuous public involvement in the process of updating the City’s Comprehensive Plan. The following public participation plan is intended to encourage public involvement in the update to the City’s comprehensive plan in a manner consistent with the requirements of RCW 36.70.A

The City of Soap Lake will do this through the following actions:

- Conduct at least two Community Visioning Meetings allowing the public to provide input into the Comprehensive Plan Update.
- Conduct at least two public hearings before the City Council to hear and consider public input to the draft updated Comprehensive Plan prior to adoption.
- Encourage written comment from the public and other interested parties.
- Utilize the City water bills to keep the public informed of key dates and opportunities for public participation.
- Utilize other methods, such as public postings, to keep the public informed of the update process.”

Beginning in June of 2017, the City conducted five public outreach meetings with the community. The meetings were well attended and provided valuable insight into the community vision, goals and policies

VII. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following information provides historical and projected population estimates, land use analysis and a housing needs assessment.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Population projections allow the City to analyze facility and land needs to support orderly development. The analysis of local population and demographic trends is important for a broad understanding of the community and to anticipate future needs. The analysis of population projections for the next 20 years is based on the Office of Financial Management (OFM) projections for the County.

The most recent population estimate available for Soap Lake is for 2006 which is 1,740 and comes from the Grant County Comprehensive Plan. Grant County has adopted a population projection using the high series projection issued by OFM. As such, Grant County is planning for a population of 117,459 in 2025.

Grant County allocates a percentage of the projected County population growth to each community based on Office of Financial Management (OFM) high-end projections. The last projections were determined with the adoption of the Grant County Comprehensive Plan Update in 2006 by Resolution No 06-269-CC and show the City of Soap Lake growing at a rate of 1.5%. The allocated population to Soap Lake for the planning period ending in 2025 is 2,514. A population projection of 86 is projected for the unincorporated Soap Lake Urban Growth Area.

Although growth rates historically have significantly fluctuated the growth rates for Soap Lake have stabilized over the last several decades. The population projections adopted by Grant County represent the highest rates allowed under the provisions of the Growth Management Act but do not necessarily reflect the true growth rates county-wide and within Soap Lake. It will be important to carefully monitor the growth rates over the next 20 year planning period and make mid-course modifications as warranted.

LAND USE ANALYSIS

With population projections and housing requirements outlined, the next step is to determine current land uses and what lands are available for development. An analysis of residential housing lands necessary to meet population projections and lands for commercial and industrial development has been completed.

Current Land Uses

Land Use designations show the general distribution of land uses reflecting the unique character of the City, as well as the desired pattern for new development.

The "Residential" category represents a majority of the land used for traditional dwelling units, including single family, multi-family, manufactured and mobile home residences.

Included in the "Public" classification are all of the parks, schools, play fields and federal, state, county and City-owned facilities. The commercial uses are located primarily along Main Ave, with "pockets" of concentrated commercial uses along highway 17. Industrial activities consist of the public wastewater treatment and land disbursement area. The number of acres identified for right-of-way was calculated by subtracting the parcel-based land use inventory number from the overall land located within the UGA.

EXISTING LAND USE – 2018

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Vacant	232.0	37%
Residential	153.6	28%
Public	111.1	18%
Park	19.9	3%
Multi-family	10.8	2%
Commercial	12.9	2%
Ag	58.0	10%
TOTAL	598.4	100%

Land Use Pattern

The current land use pattern in downtown Soap Lake is organized primarily by two commercial corridors which cut through a general pattern of single family housing. Vacant parcels and vacant structures also occupy a significant amount of land in the City of Soap Lake. Business activity on SR 17 caters to local uses as well as highway pass-through traffic within the Coulee Corridor.

Main Avenue is the pedestrian-oriented commercial corridor in Soap Lake. Businesses on Main Avenue serve more local functions, and include destination business attractions. Tourist and destination uses on Main Avenue are clustered near the Canna intersection and include hotels, the Masquers Theatre, and restaurants.

Single family homes occupy much of the remaining lands in the Soap Lake core. The character of the single family housing varies significantly. Included are a number of historic homes scattered throughout the city, some clad in field-stone. Small aging single family homes from the post WWII era occupy many of the parcels. To the west end of town there is a high concentration of small cottage type housing, originally used for temporary lodging for visitors and tourists during past decades. Some larger single family homes, and newer single family homes, can be found along the Lakeshore Avenue section of town, and more recently on the hills above east beach outside of the city limits. Lakeshore access and views provide amenity to these larger or newer homes. Immediately south of the City of Soap Lake is the Country Club Estates golf-oriented subdivision featuring manufactured homes.

Owner-occupied housing units		Renter-occupied housing units	
Built 1999 to March 2018	1.9%	.5	Built 1999 to March 2018
Built 1995 to 1998	9%	4.5%	Built 1995 to 1998
Built 1990 to 1994	7.6%	-	Built 1990 to 1994
Built 1980 to 1989	11.8%	4.8%	Built 1980 to 1989
Built 1970 to 1979	16.1%	19.7%	Built 1970 to 1979
Built 1960 to 1969	10.4%	13.8%	Built 1960 to 1969

Owner-occupied housing units		Renter-occupied housing units	
Built 1950 to 1959	19.9%	20.8%	Built 1950 to 1959
Built 1940 to 1949	14.9%	18.0%	Built 1940 to 1949
Built 1939 or earlier	8.5%	17.8%	Built 1939 or earlier
Median - 1967		1958 - Median	

QT-H7. Year Structure Built and Year Householder Moved Into Unit: 2000 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3)

Public and Civic uses are dispersed throughout the City of Soap Lake. Of particular importance are two beach parks on the Southeast and Southwest corners of the lake (East Beach and West Beach) and a newly renovated park on Elder. The City Hall and Police Department are located at the Canna Street / 2nd Avenue intersection near the center of town. A public school complex is located in the southwest sector of town along 2nd Avenue.

The graphic depicting property ownership pattern reveals that a large percentage of the land in Soap Lake is in absentee ownership. Further, a substantial portion of the absentee ownership is held by entities from western Washington. Of the total non right-of-way acreage of the City of Soap Lake, roughly 35% is held by owners from Western Washington. A substantial amount of this percentage is accounted for by one western Washington based company and land trust organization. Many of the properties under this ownership have remained unimproved.

Property Ownership Pattern



This reflects an interest in the area for seasonal use or investment purposes.

Local ownership of land is also largely consolidated. Several land owners from Soap Lake and the vicinity have amassed significant landholdings in and around the commercial portions of the downtown district. While some of these landholders are active in efforts to revitalize downtown Soap Lake, there has been limited physical reinvestment activity in recent decades on locally owned properties.

The vacant properties graphic illustrates the

individual parcels that do not contain a structure according to the Grant County Assessor's records. The prevalence of vacant properties is significant. More than 1/3 of all the non right-of-way land area in the City of Soap Lake is vacant. The amount of vacant land exceeds the existing acreage that is developed for residential use. Many of these are single family parcels which do not currently have a home on them. Others are large vacant parcels of land including the waterfront properties between near the flagpole and the parcel in central Soap Lake referred to in this document as 'the rock' parcel. The rock parcel, like many others in Soap Lake, features rugged conditions and rocky terrain, which has made it difficult to develop. The prevalence of vacant property suggests that Soap Lake has ample space to attract and accommodate additional residents and businesses

LAND DISTRIBUTION

Based on the existing pattern of uses, population projections, capital facility and utility capacities, desires for tourism related land uses, and a review of build-able lands the Urban Growth Area which was initially established in the 1990's and last updated in 2009 encompassing land expected to adequately accommodate growth within a planning horizon of 20+ years to 2028, has recently been expanded. The recent UGA expansion is along the northeast boundary and includes a large area owned by the City of Soap Lake. The overall expansion is approximately 680 acres, much of which encumbered by steep slopes, rocky ground and priority habitat. This land is designated as "public", which is a continuation of an existing public designation.

The following assumptions were developed during the 2018 comprehensive plan amendments and UGA expansion process to analyze the location of the Urban Growth Area, as well as the distribution of land uses and the density limitations in the different residential designations.

1. General lifestyles and living patterns will continue for the anticipated planning horizon of 20+ years, to the year 2038. There does however appear to be an increasing demand for smaller entry level housing and smaller housing to accommodate an aging population. This is also reflected in the decrease of average house size from 2.2 to 2.0 over the previous 10 years.
2. Because of the increasing number of retirees, advances in technology and lower cost of living growth is expected to slightly exceed historical trends.
3. Overall density within the community is expected to continue at 4-6 units per acre.
4. It is expected that the areas within the city limits that are already platted for residential development will develop before those areas in the unincorporated UGA.

5. Existing household size (2.0) and vacancy rate (22%) are expected to remain consistent with the 2010 US Census figures¹.
6. The percentage of land devoted to right-of-way needs will remain the same because the majority of the land base has already been subdivided.
7. It is not anticipated that any of the land owned by public entities will be available for residential development in the future.

POPULATION & HOUSING

Expected population growth for the Soap Lake Urban Growth Area, as well as for the rest of Grant County and neighboring cities, can be seen in the table below. The Growth Management Act requires that the designated urban growth area must include areas and densities sufficient to accommodate the urban growth projected to occur in the County for the next 20 years according to population projections developed by the State Office of Financial Management (OFM). The numbers provided in Table 2 reflect the outcome of a coordinated process between the cities/towns and the county during 2018 where the 2010 US Census and the updated OFM high range projections were allocated to the urban and rural areas of Grant County.

Population analysis and forecasting was conducted using various methods. The guiding principles for allocating future population are historical growth trends, adopted county-wide planning policies found in the Grant County Comprehensive Plan and the supply of vacant, buildable land within each community.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS – 2018 through 2038

Areas of Growth	Projected Average Annual Growth Rate	Incorporated City				
		2017 OFM	2025 Estimate	2038 Projection		
Soap Lake	1.79%	1,550	2013	2398		
Ephrata	2.0%	8005	9549	11376		
Moses Lake	3%	23,720	25,540	30,428		
Quincy	2.0%	7370	8331	9926		
Grant County		95630	1	134058		

Source: Grant County Comprehensive Plan,

¹ H3. OCCUPANCY STATUS [3] - Universe: Housing units Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

The official 2010 US Census count for Soap Lake was 1,733. The age distribution within Soap Lake is fairly even across the ten year age brackets. Overall, the largest age groups in the community are individuals over 60 years of age and generally retired.

POPULATION BY GENDER

MALE			FEMALE		
0-9 years	124	15%	14%	130	0-9 years
10-19 years	101	12%	10%	93	10-19 years
20-29 years	68	8%	9%	80	20-29 years
30-39 years	99	12%	10%	91	30-39 years
40-49 years	104	13%	12%	108	40-49 years
50-59 years	95	12%	14%	123	50-59 years
60-69 years	86	10%	11%	100	60-69 years
70+ years	145	18%	20%	186	70+ years

In 1999, 49% of city residents made less than \$20,000 per year². The lower income levels correspond to the median cost of housing and low rental rates with in the city as can be seen in the table below. Mobile or manufactured homes comprise 22% of all housing and an additional 2% of housing was identified as RV, boat, van, etc in the 2000 Census. Of the occupied housing units in the community, 55% were owner-occupied and 45% were renter-occupied³.

Residential Construction Activity

As indicated earlier a total of 17 new housing units per year will be needed to accommodate projected population numbers. The City has undergone a significant increase in building construction over the last 10 years since the last comprehensive plan update. In addition to housing starts that are setting new records on a yearly basis the city is also seeing reinvestment in existing housing stock through remodel and repair. In addition, the city has experiences the development of multifamily facilities and additional commercial construction and remodel.

² P52. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999 [17] - Universe: Households Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 3 (SF 3)

³ H4. TENURE [3] - Universe: Occupied housing units Data Set: Census 2010 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

HOUSING DEMAND ANALYSIS and ANALYSIS OF LAND NECESSARY FOR RESIDENTIAL GROWTH

The adopted population projections and allocations for Soap Lake are equivalent to the need for an additional 337 new dwelling units over the 20 year planning period or an average of 17 new dwelling units being built each year. This is based on the expectation of 774 new residents over the 20 year planning period with an average of 2.3 people per household. Based on an average density of 4 dwelling units per acre it is projected that Soap Lake will need a total of 84.25 acres of buildable land available. This does not take into account land that may be vacant but unavailable for development do to ownership desires (market factor) and land that is un-buildable due to physical limitations such as critical areas, soil conditions among others.

In most communities it is reasonable to assume a market factor of 25 %, however as is demonstrated above in the ownership patterns for Soap Lake, much of the available vacant land is owned by outside interests and much of that is owned by a few large land owners. As such the viability of this land being available for future development within the planning period is suspect and a larger market factor may be justified.

Assuming a market factor of 50% and a non-buildable land factor at 30% the following formula can be utilized to determine needed residential acreage needed to meet expected population growth.

$$84.25 \text{ acres} + 40.62 \text{ acres (market factor)} + 24.38 \text{ acres (non buildable land factor)} = 149.25 \text{ acres.}$$

Based on this analysis the City of Soap Lake has more than sufficient land available for its projected needs for residential development. It may be desirable to consider re-designation of some residential land to commercial and Industrial as discussed below.

Analysis of Land Necessary for Commercial/Industrial

The residents of Soap Lake have a limited opportunity for employment within the City. Only 2% of the current land use in Soap Lake is for Commercial purposes. No land is zoned or used for light industrial use.

In public forums, including the community visioning meetings held as part of this Comprehensive Plan update, the lack of zoned industrial and commercial was identified as an issue facing Soap Lake. Community Consensus determined that there is a significant need to provide for a sufficient land area for the development of light industrial areas within the City to encourage and support employment for the residents of the City.

According to the 2010 census over 92% of all residents who were employed were employed at jobs outside the City of Soap Lake.

The lack of adequate and suitable land for commercial and industrial development has reduced the level of growth in Soap Lake compared to nearby cities and within Grant County as a whole.

Many communities devote up to 10% of their total land area to commercial and industrial development. In communities with a large industrial base or large commercial shopping centers this percentage can be much higher. The 2% of land for commercial use in Soap Lake is extremely low and does not promote nor provide adequate commercial and industrial development.

To address this lack of Commercial and Industrial Land and in order to provide a strong tax base, reduce travel time, improve the quality of life and job opportunities, and fill a regional need for larger retail and industrial land the City of Soap Lake has designated a Mixed Commercial Industrial area. This land is ideal for larger retail and industrial due to its proximity to the state highway and public utilities.

Capital Facilities and Utilities

Soap Lake is a code city with a mayor-council form of government. In addition to the seven-member council and mayor, there is a Finance Director, Assistant Clerk, Administrative Assistant, a Public Works Superintendent, a Wastewater Operator, and various support staff. The City of Soap Lake manages a local RV and Tent campground located along the southeast shore of the lake. This facility is open year round with limited availability during the winter months. There are 15 tent sites open year round and 28 RV sites, 7 of which are open year round. This facility also has full shower and restroom accommodations as well as regular garbage pickup.

Water & Sewer Infrastructure

Over the past ten years, the City of Soap Lake has invested in improvements to the capacities of its domestic water supply and wastewater treatment facilities. The design capacity of the city's wastewater treatment plant is approximately 200,000 gallons per day, and is operating at two-thirds of design capacity. The wastewater facilities plan anticipates the city to have a population of 3,200 by 2022.

The domestic water supply has recently been improved to add a second production well to the water system. The city's water comprehensive plan documents prepared in 2002 by Wilson Engineering indicate that the water/sewer infrastructure is capable of supporting additional growth in the City of Soap Lake. The second well used during peak summer demand periods has a slight sulfur odor, which has caused some complaints from water customers.

Mineral Water System

The City of Soap Lake operates a unique non-potable water supply system, which pumps mineral water from Soap Lake and distributes this mineral water to residences and businesses throughout the City Center. The Public Works Department indicates that portions of this mineral water system are in poor condition and are continuing to deteriorate. This is particularly true for the individual service lines to the houses and resorts, which are constructed of galvanized pipe and are now seriously corroded. The main lines, which distribute a mineral water system to the City Center, have also deteriorated, according to the Department of Public Works. Several community neighborhoods have been eliminated from the City's central mineral water supply. The main distribution lines are generally small diameter cement pipe.

Cross Connection Controls

Another important item to note is the Washington State Department of Health and Environmental Protection Agency requirement that potential sources of "cross connections" are monitored and managed in order to prevent contamination of the domestic water supply by non-domestic sources. In Soap Lake, the coexistence of a domestic water supply along side the non-potable mineral water supply leads to a potential cross contamination risk. This potential risk exists because the potable and non-potable water supplies are constructed adjacent to each other in the street and may run in adjoining trenches to houses or businesses. Also there is a potential for physical cross connection of these two water systems inside plumbing of households or businesses. It is possible that someone may mistake the non-potable water system for the potable drinking water system when they make connections or perform plumbing. The Washington Department of Health requires a certified operator and written protocol for the protection of the domestic water systems from cross connection with non-potable water supplies. Therefore, the City of Soap Lake should emphasize the importance of cross-connection control of its potable as well as non-potable water supplies to its customers, and consider cross-connection control as it plans improvements to the mineral water system.

Fire Protection

The City of Soap Lake was recently annexed into Fire District 7 which now provides all Fire Response, Emergency Services (EMT) and fire inspections. This annexation has improved the capabilities of fire protection in Soap Lake from the all volunteer department which was in place prior to annexation into the Fire District7.

Transportation

Historically, Soap Lake has been removed from the main regional transportation arteries. When the region first received rail service, tracks did not extend beyond Ephrata, and today the I-90 freeway passes roughly 21 miles south of Soap Lake through Moses Lake. Soap Lake's relative isolation has caused it to develop somewhat as a self-contained destination.

Today the main transportation highways to and from Soap Lake are State Route 17 and State Route 28. State Route 17 passes directly through Soap Lake between Moses Lake and I-90 and State Route 97 to the north as it continues up the Coulee Corridor, while State Route 28 skirts the southern border of the City between Ephrata and Davenport. The intersection of State Route 17 and Main Avenue is a critical intersection for traffic entering the downtown core. A secondary entrance is from State Route 28 along Division Street.

Seasonal variation in traffic is another important factor to consider. Soap Lake residents are well aware that traffic significantly decreases during the winter months. Though no actual monthly counts are available to determine exact seasonal fluctuation in traffic volumes, WSDOT provides factors that allow for an estimation of traffic volume fluctuation based on data for similar roadways across the state. The data show a difference of nearly 2,000 vehicles per day (35%) between July, the busiest month, and January, the month with least traffic.

Potential Transportation Revisions

Citizens and representatives of the City of Soap Lake have indicated that it would be their desire to have a traffic signal operational at the intersection of Main Avenue and State Route 17 (Daisy Street). The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) is the nationally accepted governing guidance on when and where traffic signals should be installed based on an engineering analysis called “Warrants”. Without performing detailed traffic studies of the intersection of Main Avenue with State Route 17, it appears unlikely that a traffic signal will be warranted in the near future at the Main Avenue/State Route 17 intersection.

The goals of a signal, according to the residents of Soap Lake, would be to slow traffic and enhance the likelihood that travelers might turn onto Main Avenue and enhance economic development. These same goals might be achieved using alternative design solutions by constructing “traffic calming” measures at the intersection of Main Avenue and State Route 17, as well as along several blocks north and south on State Route 17.

Non Motorized Transportation Opportunities

Non-motorized transportation options are somewhat limited in the City of Soap Lake and include the following:

- A designated bike pathway extends into Soap Lake from the southeast to the High School and the new post office.
- A number of informal trails and roadways are used for recreation and non-motorized transportation..
- The wide streets and low traffic volumes create an environment that is considered “easy” for bicyclists.

Currently there is no trail linkage between east and west beach and to other recreation destinations. This is an item that has been deemed important in the Community Visioning effort

Storm Water and Soap Lake Water Quality

Soap Lake is a basin with no major inlet or outlet stream. The water body is fed by a system of underground springs and water flows, and captures nearby surface water runoff. The only natural outlet to the Lake is the process of evaporation. In the 1950s, a system of manmade groundwater well interceptors was installed around the Lake that remains in operation today. This system of pumps collects excess groundwater, which is largely a product of irrigation, and diverts it away from Soap Lake to control the level of the lake and protect its mineral properties. With these groundwater interceptors in place, no major flow runs in or out of this basin lake.

Storm water runoff depositing into Soap Lake is a concern due to the basin nature of the Lake. Storm water from several locations is collected and channeled into the Lake within City limits during storm events. Within the City of Soap Lake, channels enter the Lake from the southeast via a swale to the west of Daisy Street through a drainage pipe that deposits onto East Beach. A second channel collects water from the Rock parcel near the center of town and enters a drainage pipe that deposits in the center of the Lake's south shore. A third channel collects storm water from the southwest and deposits at Smokiam Park. Careful attention should be paid to the pollution that is allowed to enter these storm water runoff channels – particularly the southeast channel, which appears to collect runoff from agricultural uses just outside city limits. The drainage pipe outlets from the channels are also a visual concern on both Smokiam Park and West Beach.

ECONOMIC BASE

This information is a compilation of data from various sources, including the 2005 Downtown Master Plan. This Plan details the economic conditions for the city and outlines numerous goals, policies and projects to address economic concerns. The following is a summary of the market analysis and potential target markets.

Primary Trade Area

The primary trade area for Soap Lake is the area within a 25-mile radius of downtown (30-45 minute drive). This area contains more than 30,000 residents. Soap Lake residents are generally older, and have lower incomes, than the surrounding communities, so the year-round attraction of customers from throughout the trade area is critical to the survival of most downtown businesses. Soap Lake continues to grow, and become more diverse, with new residents from Eastern Europe, Latin America and western Washington. More affluent newcomers are moving to subdivisions outside the City limits, and to view lots overlooking the Lake.

Tourist Markets

Two former studies provide valuable insights for identifying target tourist markets and business opportunities in Soap Lake:. Key implications the studies are the following:

- More directional and interpretive signs are critical since 70% of travelers are non-residents
- Services, activities and amenities for children are needed (and need to be promoted)
- Soap Lake needs to be promoted online, in guide books, and at visitor centers along I-90/SR17
- Visitors seek itineraries and packages (driving tours, wildlife viewing, hiking, biking, etc.)
- The Soap Lake Chamber/visitor center need to be open longer hours, focus on marketing/sales
- Travelers seek shopping opportunities, and customer markets could be expanded with online sales
- Soap Lake must seek regional partnerships to market effectively to potential visitors
- Friends and family are key motivators for travel, so marketing to local/regional residents is important

Soap Lake's Competition

An inventory and analysis of destinations throughout the Northwest that feature spas, hot springs and mineral baths revealed at least 90 such places. The key attraction at each is year-round access to warm water, and accompanying therapeutic amenities (spa/salon, sauna, therapy, massage, yoga, tai chi). Other amenities that draw customers are organic cuisine, wine cellars, retail stores, entertainment, fitness centers, recreation trails, equipment rentals (boats, bikes, cross-country skis, etc.) and meetings rooms. The lodging facilities range in price from \$49 to \$400+ per night, and spa treatments from \$30 to \$275. Luxury facilities generally are located with good access to a major airport, cultural attractions and outdoor destinations (beach, ski resort). The rural or remote facilities tend to be more rustic and moderately priced.

Soap Lake's Niche and Primary Target Markets

Based on the market analysis, Soap Lake's niche in the marketplace can be described as follows:

- Healing waters & mud (more than just hot water)
- Moderate to higher-moderate pricing
- Unique history & geology
- Link to Coulee Corridor, wine country tours
- Non-crowded, off-the-beaten-path
- Outdoor recreation and wildlife
- Family-oriented

VIII. LAND USE ELEMENT

The Land Use Element of a comprehensive plan is intended to promote orderly community growth by providing for planned land use areas that consider environmental, economic and human factors. The Plan is designed to meet both the present and future needs of the community, and to serve as a guide to decision makers when presented with options for developing and redeveloping Soap Lake's Urban Growth Area (UGA).

This Element also helps

retain the basic form and pattern of the community while creating opportunities for an orderly expansion. As a portion of the Soap Lake Comprehensive Plan, the Land Use Element includes the City of Soap Lake's twenty-year vision for land use planning. In general, the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designations Map shows the locations of the different land use categories, as well as the boundary which defines the UGA. These designations are intentionally non-specific in order to account for site and project specific flexibility. They are a graphic expression of the goals and policies within this document, and were based on number of factors, including:

- The unique physical factors and social/economic characteristics in the area
- The type of existing development and identified need for new development
- Existing and proposed zoning regulations
- Ownership patterns
- Resource Lands and Critical Areas

The Land Use Map and the goals and policies are meant to be used to evaluate individual land use proposals, as well as being a guide for both public and private actions affecting the growth and development in the community. The Land Use Designations Map is not a zoning map. It is intended to indicate the type of future development that is desired for an area, while at the same time allowing flexibility for previously approved development. It is important to keep in mind that this plan addresses a twenty year time period. Any changes that result from the policies in this plan will likely take place slowly, over time, and will result in incremental changes as opposed to drastic changes overnight.

CRITICAL AREAS

The purpose of defining resource and critical land is to ensure that land actions will not negatively impact the natural environment or the health, safety and welfare of residents and businesses. The prevention of environmental problems is stressed in order to avoid long-term costs associated with correcting these problems. The City does not have any designated agricultural commercial lands of long term significance within the corporate limits or the UGA. Furthermore, there are no forest or mineral resource lands within the UGA.

The quality of life is directly related to the quality of environmental factors, such as air and water issues. Many times the subtle and prolonged degradation of the environment can undermine the community's appeal and viability. The following goals and policies are intended to provide some measure of protection to the environmental elements that contribute to the quality of life in Soap Lake without being prohibitive as to development potential and private property rights. In reviewing and updating these goals and policies, the best available science was considered in order to protect the functions and values of critical areas. In addition, the goals and polices work to support and compliment the updated Critical Areas Ordinance.

The GMA states that local governments must classify, designate and regulate to protect critical areas, which include:

- Wetlands
- Areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water
- Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas
- Frequently flooded areas
- Geologically hazardous areas

Soap Lake is regulated as a Shoreline of the State under the Shoreline Management Act. It is subject to rules and regulations contained within the Soap Lake Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP) and is not regulated through the Critical Areas Ordinance. Goals and Policies specific to shorelines are addressed later in this document.

GOALS AND POLICIES- LAND USE

GOAL LU I: Balance the utilization of land to provide for viable uses which do not unduly interfere with adjacent land uses.

POLICY LU I.1: The following land use categories are to be implemented through the zoning ordinance and other implementing regulations, as necessary:

1. First residential district (map symbol R-1);
2. Second residential district (map symbol R-2);
3. Public Zone
4. First commercial district (map symbol C-1);

5. Second commercial district (map symbol C-2);
6. Industrial district map (map symbol M-1);
7. Critical resource area overlay district (overlay map symbol CRA).

POLICY LU 1.2: Require new development to provide land for parks, links to parks through the development of trails, and tourist recreational opportunities throughout the City when provided for under land use rules and/or findings through the use of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

GOALS AND POLICIES – RESIDENTIAL

GOAL LU 2: Maintain a sufficient number and variety of safe, aesthetically pleasing housing units by encouraging new and by enhancing/refurbishing existing housing in a variety of neighborhoods that are served by adequate public facilities and utilities for people of all income levels.

POLICY LU 2.1: The community will continue its primary role in the conservation of housing by publicly investing in the infrastructure servicing the area, such as storm drainage, street paving, and recreation, and will provide zoning to help prevent incompatible land uses and depreciation of property values.

Rationale: Preservation of property values can be maintained by providing predictability in what is going to happen in surrounding areas. Zoning is one tool that addresses that issue. The City has a program to improve infrastructure that should be continued within the Capital Facilities Plan.

POLICY LU 2.2: Encourage residential development to locate within the urban growth area, consistent with the comprehensive plan.

Rationale: Within Urban Growth Areas there will be sufficient urban-type services either already available, or planned for, which can handle urban densities.

POLICY LU 2.3: Encourage residential growth to occur in areas where public utilities exist or may be provided at reasonable costs.

Rationale: Development in areas where services can be easily provided will keep the costs down, making housing more affordable and keeping public expenditures to a minimum.

POLICY LU 2.4: The City of Soap Lake will require development proposals and public projects within the Urban Growth Area be jointly reviewed by the county and the City, with final approvals continuing to reside with the county for areas outside of corporate limits.

POLICY LU 2.5: Prior to annexation of new areas for residential purposes, determine the feasibility of redevelopment and in-fill of existing corporate boundaries.

POLICY LU 2.6: Establish policies and regulations that support the construction of housing on vacant property within the City and the redevelopment of underdeveloped property within residential areas to minimize urban sprawl and associated public service costs.

Rationale: Redevelopment and in-fill of existing areas helps to lower the cost of development and provide more efficient use of existing public utilities by cutting down on the cost of providing these services. In-fill also eliminates a significant number of vacant lots that may cause fire hazards or collect junk materials that may be a detriment to surrounding property values. The City of Soap Lake has revised development regulations to encourage the full use of vacant land within the city by allowing on site septic systems where City sewer service is not currently available.

POLICY LU 2.7: Within the single family residential districts, allow only the development of compatible uses that provide services and activities that enhance the residential experience

Rationale: To help preserve and enhance the quality of life in Soap Lake, it is important to take all possible steps to avoid incompatible uses within residential districts. By prohibiting higher intensity uses, such as commercial or industrial, in residential areas numerous conflicts should be avoided.

POLICY LU 2.8: Provide for multi-family uses near business centers that are adequately serviced by multi-modal transportation systems and utilities. This includes the placement of multifamily developments in the commercial zones

Rationale: Multi-family developments should serve as a buffer between business centers and residential neighborhoods where the largest number of residents are closest to shopping and transit to decrease motorized traffic and encourage other modes of transportation.

POLICY LU 2.9 Allow for the use of Short Term rental units in residential zones provided such use will be regulated to insure compatibility with existing neighborhoods

Rationale: Short term rental units provide another option for visitors to Soap Lake and encourage tourism and economic development.

POLICY LU 2.10: Provide for accessory apartments in residential zones as long as the unit maintains the appropriate residential character and quality living environment.

Rationale: Accessory apartments can increase density without having a high impact to a neighborhood. It also allows for the owner to either supplement their income or to house a relative, such as an elderly parent.

POLICY LU 2.11: Allow for day care facilities throughout residential areas in a manner consistent with state law.

Rationale: It is increasingly necessary for households to have two incomes in order to maintain their standard of living, thereby creating a need for adequate day care facilities. Because of the convenience to working families and depending on the density of an area, day care facilities are appropriate in residential areas and should be allowed accordingly.

POLICY LU 2.12: Require the construction of of all buildings within the City to meet minimum construction requirements as adopted and found in the International Building Code and International Residential Code.

Rationale: To ensure the public health, safety and welfare are served by requiring that all dwelling units will at a minimum meet all building codes adopted and amended by Washington State.

POLICY LU 2.13: Maintain high standards for residential development, construction and maintenance. Such standards will include a diverse choice of housing types, quantities and designs.

POLICY LU 2.14: Provide innovative and flexible development and design opportunities by establishing a process for and encouraging planned developments.

Rationale: High standards for all development will help provide long-term stability to the community by ensuring the continuance of a durable housing stock. However, such standards are not meant to preclude the development of housing units to serve all income levels and special needs populations because of higher cost. Planned developments can provide flexibility which allows the municipality to encourage the maximum use of new concepts in land development that might otherwise be inhibited by the strict application of the zoning ordinance. It can also encourage the enhancement of the natural characteristics of the land, help create permanent open space, and help utilize the public facilities requires of residential developments more efficiently.

POLICY LU 2.15: Establish criteria for housing and home sites that enhance the compatibility of residential developments.

POLICY LU 2.16: Develop desigh criteria for Multi-family residential housing that relate to density, structure bulk, size and design, landscaping and neighborhood compatibility.

Rationale: Criteria helps assure that the uses and/or types of development which may have the potential to be inconsistent with residential neighborhoods are either precluded from a zoning district or are conducted in such a way as to be compatible. Construction and lot maintenance standards within the different zoning categories will reduce the chance of incompatible adjacent development or vacant lot neglect.

POLICY LU 2.17: Promote the retro-fitting and weatherization of existing housing for improved energy efficiency.

POLICY LU 2.18: Develop incentives that work to preserve and protect historic sites and buildings.

Rationale: Part of the quality of life of the area is expressed and promoted in the history behind the community. By preserving historic sites and buildings not only is this quality maintained, the long term viability of the community is enhanced.

POLICY LU 2.19: Require owners of vacant parcels and/or vacant buildings or structures to maintain said parcels, buildings and/or structures in a manner that does not promote or create fire hazards, and that does not detract from the quality of the surrounding area.

Rationale: Because of the arid climate, vacant lots that are overgrown with weeds and brush, and buildings that are left in a dangerous state of disrepair, cause a significant fire hazard and dangerous potential accident situations, and may be a detriment to surrounding property values.

GOALS AND POLLICIES - COMMERCIAL

GOAL LU 3: Preserve and maintain a commercial area that will provide the goods and services needed in the community.

POLICY LU 3.1: Develop the Central Business District as a location for family oriented business, cultural and recreation activities.

Rationale: By promoting the downtown as a center for community needs and services a strong sense of community will evolve, encouraging local shopping and serve to strengthen the high quality of life enjoyed by Soap Lake residents.

POLICY LU 3.2: Develop regulations and policies that support continued use, development, revitalization and historic preservation within established commercial areas, particularly the downtown business area.

Rationale: Existing commercial areas represent a substantial public and private investment in buildings and infrastructure support. Maintaining and enhancing the vitality of these areas would serve to reduce the costs associated with development of new commercial areas. Additionally, the downtown core is a major financial and professional center with historic significance that has a major role in promoting a sense of community. This character should be retained. To promote the efficient use of utilities, existing traffic patterns and continuity of the commercial areas incentives should be provided to upgrade and expand existing commercial areas. Commercial identity should be encouraged to be maintained and character of the area revitalized to keep the existing commercial areas vibrant.

POLICY LU 3.3: Allow for the promotion improvement of the area economy through diversification of commercial and tourist oriented business.

POLICY LU 3.4: Allow for the development of business districts in scale with the needs of the population throughout the City and region.

Rationale: The stability of a community can be directly tied to the viability of its commercial areas. By encouraging an inviting aesthetically pleasing commercial environment through design criteria, that stability is strengthened. The future of Soap Lake and the quality of life its residents enjoy can be enhanced and expressed through a quality and vibrant commercial district.

POLICY LU 3.5: The expansion of commercial uses will occur adjacent to existing similarly developed areas in conformance with the comprehensive plan and in a manner sensitive to less intensive land uses, such as residential neighborhoods.

Rationale: Additional commercial development will be necessary to support population growth and accommodate economic diversification. This development should occur within and adjacent to existing commercial activities where infrastructure support is available or can be conveniently and efficiently extended and should mitigate potential adverse impacts on adjoining uses of differing intensity.

POLICY LU 3.6: Develop policies that support businesses that will, through excellence of design and the nature of the use, provide long term benefits to residents and visitors.

POLICY LU 3.7: Commercial land will be developed in a manner which is complimentary and compatible with adjacent land uses and the surrounding environment.

Rationale: By making adjacent land uses complimentary and compatible, the continuation of commercial uses is ensured, less resistance to additional growth will be expressed, and both land uses can co-exist without undue hardship to either.

POLICY LU 3.8: Support commercial areas with adequate streets, parking and utilities and access to public transit.

POLICY LU 3.9: Require commercial development to provide adequate off-street parking, appropriate landscaping and setbacks where appropriate

POLICY LU 3.10: Promote development in the Central Business District that is compatible with the existing characteristics. This may include common-wall construction, zero-lot lines and off-street parking located behind structures.

Rationale: Commercial activities are intensive land uses generating traffic volumes and service needs greater than those in residential areas. Commercial areas should be accessed by major or secondary arterials, provide adequate parking and be supported by a full range of utilities including sanitary and storm sewage collection and disposal and water quantities adequate to provide required fire flows.

POLICY LU 3.11: Develop regulations and policies that provide for adequate circulation patterns in commercial areas and provide linkages to other land use activities where practical.

POLICY LU 3.12: Recognize pedestrian needs in commercial areas by promoting a more pleasant and comfortable environment through drought tolerant landscaping, buffering vehicular traffic, and pedestrian amenities.

Rationale: To maximize the efficient utilization of commercial development by consumers, the atmosphere should be as inviting as possible, and ease in moving from one place to another is essential. The circulation patterns for not only motorized traffic, but also pedestrian and transit traffic, must provide linkages between commercial uses, and within each area as well. This is particularly important to maintaining the viability of each existing area until such a time as they can be connected to become one. Attractive, vibrant commercial areas will encourage additional merchants to locate close by, enhancing the commercial core.

POLICY LU 3.13: Maintain existing zoning for commercial uses and protect it from conversion to other uses.

POLICY LU 3.14: Encourage the co-use of existing commercial structures with upper story residential uses. Maintain commercial uses at street level.

Rationale: By encouraging more joint residential/commercial use there will be a continuing presence in the Commercial core that will support and encourage commercial development.

POLICY LU 3.15: Allow for high density residential development, tourist oriented residential development and overnight accommodations to occur in the Commercial zones

Rationale: Encouraging a broader and diverse residential development the number of people associated with the commercial core will support existing and new business needs.

GOALS AND POLICIES - Business and Light Industrial

GOAL LU 4: Promote business and light industrial development that contributes to; the creation of an employment base, economic diversification, growth and stability of the community without degrading its natural systems or residential living environment

POLICY LU 4.1: Identify lands best suited for business and light industrial activity through the development and application of location and design criteria.

Rationale: To facilitate business and light industrial development, lands must be designated as appropriate for intensive activities including but not limited to manufacturing, wholesaling and repair. As with any use, not all areas are suitable for industrial development. This policy recognizes that some areas not now designated for

industrial use may be more appropriate than those presently designated and an inventory and evaluation should be undertaken to determine needs and suitability. Location criteria should consider present uses of the land as well as existing and developing uses of surrounding lands; the availability and suitability of land in the immediate vicinity beyond the study area boundary; the adequacy of the transportation network and supporting utilities; physical constraints; ownership patterns; and community appearance.

POLICY LU 4.2: Promote and enhance community characteristics to assist in planning business and light industrial development.

Rationale: In the process of industrial site selection a major emphasis is placed on the characteristics of the community including appearance, environmental quality, and opportunities for housing, recreation, and education. Maintaining a high standard for each of these factors will enhance the ability of the area to attract new industries.

POLICY LU 4.3: Provide for clean business and light industrial development which is compatible with the quality of the City and natural environment (air, water, noise, visual).

Rationale: business and light industrial development should be compatible with the quality of the environment enjoyed by area residents. In development and operational phases industrial activities should be sensitive to the expectations of the community.

POLICY LU 4.4: Promote, through policies and regulations, business and light industrial development to locate in Soap Lake.

Rationale: Developments that are compatible with and do not detract from the quality of life enjoyed by the area residents are encouraged to locate in the City of Soap Lake to help increase economic diversification, create jobs and promote economic stability.

POLICY LU 4.5: Provide for business and light industrial development to locate in industrial/ business park areas adjacent to major street arterials, preferably on lands not well suited for residential uses.

Rationale: Ensure that business and light industrial development adjacent to other land uses is compatible and will not detract from the environmental quality and sensitivity of the area. Location requirements would be based on a set of criteria that provide ease of access, adequate utilities and compatibility with adjacent land uses.

POLICY LU 4.6: Support, whenever possible, the extension of utilities, support facilities, infrastructure and services for business and light industrial activity.

Rationale: To encourage business development, generally a full range of utilities is necessary. Integrated capital improvement programs should be reviewed to assure timely provision of those services.

POLICY LU 4.7: Support a variety and innovative design in business site development and encourage an attractive and high quality environment for business activities through good landscaping, parking and building design where land uses of distinct character or intensity adjoin.

Rationale: Through well designated sites, encouragement of firms to locate will be easier and promote development. Including provisions for landscaping, adequate parking and innovative building designs will decrease conflicts in land use and make industrial areas inviting to locate.

POLICY LU 4.8: Actively support economic development measures that serve to revitalize and promote the growth of existing sites.

Rationale: By revitalizing existing industrial areas, efficient use of existing infrastructure can be utilized. This should promote additional expansion by attracting new business maximizing land use potential.

GOALS AND POLICIES - Mixed Use Development

GOAL LU 5: Encourage attractive mixed use development in support of the local and regional needs.

POLICY LU 5.1: Develop design standards that provide flexible land use options while supporting the need for enhanced community character.

POLICY LU 5.2: Promote, through streets, sidewalks, streetscape, bike lanes and other design concepts that promote traffic flows to the Central Business District.

POLICY LU 5.3: Support tourist uses and stays by allowing service and tourist destination activities and land uses.

POLICY LU 5.4: Allow light industrial uses provided that the impacts can be sufficiently mitigated to minimize affect to surrounding properties.

POLICY LU 5.5: Ensure adequate drainage facilities to protect property and environment from flooding and declines in water quality.

POLICY LU 5.6: Support development of new industries, such as computer campuses and research and development centers.

POLICY LU 5.7: Support mixed use development, including a variety of retail, commercial, service businesses.

GOALS AND POLICIES - CRITICAL AREAS

GOAL CA I: Preserve and protect the functions and values of the area's natural features and maintain a harmonious relationship between the man-made community and the natural environment.

POLICY CA 1.1: Protect environmentally sensitive natural areas and the functions they perform by the careful and considerate regulation of development.

POLICY CA 1.2: Coordinate conservation strategies and efforts with appropriate state and federal agencies and private organizations to take advantage of both technical and financial assistance and to avoid duplication of efforts.

POLICY CA 1.3: Work with a variety of groups and organizations for the development of an education program that promotes conservation areas and private stewardship of these lands.

POLICY CA 1.4: Promote the recycling of all usable materials and alternative disposal methods.

POLICY CA 1.5: Use best available science when determining critical areas location and qualified specialists for site specific development.

POLICY CA 1.6: Promote fertilizer and pesticide best management practices of schools, parks, and other non-residential facilities that maintain large landscaped areas, to protect against ground water contamination, as recommended by the Cooperative Extension Service, or a licensed chemical applicator.

IX HOUSING ELEMENT

The Growth Management Act RCW 36.70A.070(2) states that the Housing Element of the comprehensive plan must ensure the vitality and character of established neighborhoods that:

- Includes an inventory and analysis of existing and projected housing needs;
- Includes a statement of goals, policies, and objectives and provisions for the preservation, improvement, and development of housing, including single family residences;
- Identifies sufficient land for housing including, but not limited to; government assisted housing, housing for low-income families, multifamily housing, and group homes and foster care facilities; and
- Makes adequate provisions for existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community.

Housing represents a critical physical feature of the built environment, and the need for adequate housing for all residents of the community is important and can only be realized through a fair and open housing market.

INVENTORY

Services to housing and to the residents within them comprise a major portion of City expenditures. Taxes on housing are a principal source of local government revenue. The availability and condition of housing within the City, therefore, is important in its long-term planning.



Physical assessment of housing is necessary to get an understanding of problems individuals and families face now, and might expect to face in the future. In describing housing information should be presented by the number and kinds of housing units, number of owner or renter occupied units, location, condition, vacancy rates and supply. In addition, regular analysis of assessed valuation should be performed to show value-use relationships of land. This analysis can be used as general information, used to locate areas of similarity that should be protected from unsuitable land use, and used to show areas appropriate for the location of City facilities.

The average household size in Soap Lake was 2.0 persons. This is a decrease of approximately 25% over the previous 10 years

Existing Housing - Type and Value

The most current data on housing from the 2000 U.S. Census Bureau indicates a total of 998 housing units. Of these 784 were identified as occupied. Of the occupied units 54.8% were owner occupied and the remaining 45.2% were renter occupied. In the 2000 vacancy rate for housing was 21.9%. The vacancy rate numbers may be extraordinarily high due to the number of housing units that are utilized as second or vacation homes

The median house or condo value in 2014 was 96,700 which represents an increase of 29.8% since 2000

Soap Lake:  \$96,700
Washington:  \$257,200
Source: City-data.com

Income Range of Households

As of 2016, the estimated median household income for Soap Lake was 29,169.

The Graph below provides the estimated median household income in 2007 for Soap Lake and provides a comparison statewide.

Soap Lake:\$29,169
WA: \$67,106

Source: City-data.com

The seven year increase in median household income for those living in Soap Lake is approximately 15% or about 2.1% per year.

The value of housing has increased at a rate that is twice that of the median household income.

Housing Analysis

Housing units needed to meet the expected population projections and the corresponding land analysis is located in the Introduction under “Background Information”.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL H 1: Promote the development and maintenance of housing, together with adequate services, that meets the needs and income levels of the citizens of the City of Soap Lake

Policy H 1.1: The City of will coordinate its actions with countywide planning policies on housing.

Policy H 1.2: Housing Types: A wide range of housing development types and densities will be encouraged and promoted. This will include multiple-family and special needs housing to provide affordable housing choices for all.

Policy H 1.3: Manufactured housing, meeting specific requirements, is a viable housing option and will be allowed in all residential zones. Utilize regulations in a manner consistent with State Law that ensures the compatibility with surrounding residential development

Policy H 1.4: The inclusion of all types of housing for individuals with special needs should be encouraged.

Policy H 1.5: Multi-family housing that meets the needs of all income levels should be encouraged where appropriately zoned.

Policy H 1.6: City should consider economic techniques and strategies for providing affordable housing.

Policy H 1.7: The City should consider creating a means to survey housing and housing problems in the future.

Policy H 1.8: Promote quality residential growth; more specifically by involving the citizens of the City early in the planning process

Policy H 1.9: Promote and enforce City codes that maintain building safety, property maintenance, and public participation through neighborhood clean-ups and improvement programs.

Policy H 1.10: Seek funding and develop programs to ensure affordable housing programs and a range of new residential units.

X. UTILITIES ELEMENT

For the purposes of this Comprehensive Plan, utilities will include power, telecommunications, internet providers, and cable/television service. All of these are similar in that they are delivered on a parcel by parcel basis and generally entail the payment of a monthly bill to the purveyor. They are generally provided by private entities and/or public entities other than the City. The intent of the following goals and policies is to provide direction to decision makers involved in the process of planning for and expanding these utilities. The general theme is to 1) Encourage the provision of these services at levels appropriate to the intensity and density of development in an area; and 2) Encourage coordinated planning efforts between the different agencies and purveyors to more efficiently provide these services.

Current utility providers within the community are:

Electricity: Grant County Pubic Utility District

Cable TV:

Telephone (Land Line); Verizon

Cell Phone: A number of service providers.

Water: City of Soap Lake

Sewer: City of Soap Lake

Garbage: City of Soap Lake through a Private Contractor

Internet: A variety of options available from numerous providers both land line and satellite

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL U 1: Coordinate the timing, location and extension of utilities with other improvements necessary for development in a safe, efficient and cost effective manner.

Policy U 1.1: Ensure that development takes into account the timely provision of adequate and efficient utility systems.

Policy U 1.2: Encourage development of vacant properties adjacent to established utility systems, where feasible, according to the appropriate zoning classification and/or land use designation.

Policy U 1.3: Encourage the coordinated development, review, update, and implementation of City and County public utility and capital facilities programs, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan(s).

Policy U 1.4: Promote the planned development and phasing of utility construction consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy U 1.5: The cost of on-site utility improvements or site preparation for developments should be the responsibility of private enterprise whenever possible.

Policy U 1.6: Ensure the adequate sizing of utility trunk lines and main lines, consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy U 1.7: Utilities should be installed within or adjacent to existing utility or transportation corridors/easements whenever possible.

Policy U 1.8: Promote continued use, maintenance, development and revitalization of existing utilities whenever possible.

Policy U 1.9: Ensure that utility planning and programs are consistent with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy U 1.10: Encourage utility purveyors to keep pace with updated technology and the demand for new and/or expanding services.

Policy U 1.11: Whenever utilities are placed in City rights-of-way the City shall encourage the placement of additional conduit that can be utilized by the city or other utilities minimizing the need to further disturb existing improvements.

XI. CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

For the purposes of this Comprehensive Plan, capital facilities are those things necessary to maintain the livelihood of a community, as provided by local governmental agencies.

Capital facilities and services play a large role in determining what kind, where, when and how much development will occur. The intent of this element is to serve as a guide/framework to encourage coordinated and comprehensive planning efforts, including routine maintenance, upgrading schedules, new construction, timing and funding sources and capabilities, to more efficiently provide these services.

The Capital Facilities Plan identifies and budgets projects indicated as important to the community needs to ensure adequate public facilities and services, funding, programming, and maintenance are available to meet future demands. Projects that require large amounts of funding may limit the ability of the City to accomplish other projects. Having a clear understanding of the fiscal impacts of any given project is a valuable assessment tool for policy makers facing land use decisions.

The Capital Facilities Plan must be consistent with, and demonstrate agreement or harmony with all of the elements of the Comprehensive Plan and the budget decisions of the City. If identified projects can not be completed due to lack of funding the City may need to review it's land use element to determine if changes are needed to ensure all residents are receiving adequate public facilities.

Development of Level of Service Standards

Level of service standards are numerical measures of service delivered. They will be different for each type of facility, for example, water service standards can be measured in terms of gallons available per person per day, while police protection standards might be in officers per hundred residents or in average minutes of response time. Development of such standards is required by the Growth Management Act as a means to set measurable targets which are clearly related to population and business growth. The following table presents level of service standards for the city's current utilities, services and facilities.

CFP Element	LOS Standard	Current Demand	5-Year	10-Year	20-Year
(Population)		1600	1731	1911	2,376
Fire	5 minute response time				
Law	3 minute response time	Four Officers			
Ambulance		1st Responder 3 minutes. EMT transport unit 10 minutes			
Parks	1.5 acres/ 1000 residents	12.5 acres			

Water	1551 gpm max daily demand Res: fire flow 500gpm/30	1200 gpm			
Wastewater	100 gpd per capita	300,000 GPD- Average Monthly flow 180,000 GPD- 8 month Average			
Stormwater	0, 25, 100-yr Storm Event	Development Review			
Streets	LOS C or better	Traffic Management			

- Fire LOS standards are defined in terms of response time in the event of a fire in the city. The Fire Department should continue to meet the 4-6 minute average response time.
- Police LOS standards are defined in terms of response time in the event of-a, call for service. The city's goal is to continue to meet the 3 minute response time.
- Park LOS standards are defined in terms of acres per thousand people. The town has approximately 11 acres of park land, which is 1 acre per 118 persons. This ratio is considerable more park land per person than many small communities. The table indicates that by using the standard 1.5 acres per 1000 residents, the amount of park land will not need to be increased to meet the projected population increase.
- The City of Soap Lake has completed a Comprehensive Water System Plan to make the necessary updates to its water system. The Plan has identified the LOS standard as instantaneous daily demands of 2440 gpm, minimum operating pressure of 40 psi, residential fire flow of 1000 gpm for 1 hour, and Commercial fire flow of 3000 gpm for 1 hour. The city has acquired funding to make the water system improvements and the project is in the final design stage.

Water LOS standards are used for the purpose of calculating the maximum possible population which can be served by the water system. They are not meant to regulate the amount of water available to residents.

- Sewer System LOS is determined by existing capacity of the system. The design criteria for the permitted treatment facility are as follows:

Design Population	1800
Per Capita Waste water flow	100 gpd
Average monthly flow to plant	300,000 gpd
8 month average flow to sprayfield	180,000 gpd
Average BOD load	500 lbs/day
Average TSS load	450lbs/day

- Storm water management standards will be met through on-site requirements for future development.
- Street LOS standards have been defined in terms of Washington State Department of Transportation standards. The table does not show a change in demand with increased population. While traffic levels are partially related to local population, the actual situation changes in the summer season. Tourist traffic dramatically increases, especially on days when the laser light shows are held at Grand Coulee Dam. Street rights-of-way widths are largely fixed. Maintaining street LOS standards will be accomplished through improved traffic management, including possible re-routing, improved signing, parking patterns and pedestrian control. Current local street level of service standards have not been measured but are believed to be low.

CAPITAL FACILITIES

This section describes the town's capital facilities, including needed improvements.

Water System

The City of Soap Lake has adopted a Comprehensive Water Plan. Please refer to this document for information regarding the water system, water rights, and system deficiencies.

Sewer System

The waste water treatment facility is located in the city's southwest corner and was upgraded in 1978 to an oxidation ditch, secondary clarifier, chlorine contact chamber, sludge digester and drying beds. Waste water disposal consists of set lines with large diameter spray nozzles for surface irrigation and two drainfields all located on 17 acres directly adjacent to the treatment plant. The waste water disposal was designed to be accomplished by 8 months of irrigation on a harvestable crop and by 4 months of alternating between two drainfields.

Maximum monthly flows are approaching the design flow of the irrigation/drainfield disposal field and operation of the sprayfield is not being accomplished as originally

designed. The city will need to develop a compliance schedule along with a facility plan with alternatives for future wastewater disposal.

Funding

The city's current budget for the water/sewer department is \$377,800, funded by water, sewer service and connection fees.

Capital Expenditures Needed to Correct Deficiencies

The city will need to expand the sprayfield to bring the system into compliance with current standards. The city is currently negotiating for the purchase of land to expand the sprayfield. The funding for this will come from the water/sewer fund, loans and grants.

Capital Expenditures Needed to Meet Expected Growth

The city will need to expand the treatment plan and collection system to meet the expected growth in the city. The city will need to produce a comprehensive sewer plan at an estimated cost of \$80,000. This will be funded by water/sewer fund, and a planning only grant.

The expansion of the sewer effluent disposal area and the sludge drying beds is estimated to cost \$200,000. This will be funded through the water/sewer fund, and a combination of loans or grants from the Clean Water Fund or the Rural Development Authority.

Fire Protection Service

The City of Soap Lake is now annexed into the Fire District 7

Funding

City residents pay a yearly tax to the Fire District for fire and emergency services

Police Protection Service

The city employs four full time police officers, equipped with four cars to provide 24-hour, seven days a week police protection to the city. An additional officer is on stand-by at all times.

Funding

The city funds its police department through its current expense fund. The current Law Enforcement budget is \$510,770.00 This is sufficient to provide current levels of service for the expected population increase.

Recreation and Open Space

The town owns three parks and one camp site. West Beach park is 1.4 acres, Smokiam Park is 7.75 acres, and Elder St. Park is 1.86 acres. Smokiam Campground is 1.5 acres. The total acreage is eleven acres of park space and one and a half acres of campground.

Capital Expenditures Needed to Correct Deficiencies

The amount of acreage is sufficient to meet the current level of service, however the park facilities are in need of enhancement. and improvements

Capital Expenditures Needed to Meet Expected Growth

The City has adopted a Parks and Recreacreation plan which is adopted as a component of this Comprehensive Plan by reference. This plan outlines a number of anticipated improvements and studies

The City has a current park budget of \$123,114.00

Funding Sources

The city expects to pay for the facilities through a combination of IAC grants, stadium tax, GO Bond, User Fees, Real Estate Excise Tax. These projects seem monumental for such a small community. The most important step the city will take is the reformation of the Parks Board to guide and implement these programs.

Street System

Improvements to the street system are programmed through the city's six-year street plan. Most streets are scheduled for seal coating. (Please refer to the Six Year Transportation Improvement Program for the complete list of street projects).

The city street fund is budgeted at \$ 52,700, for 2018 This is sufficient to meet current level of service.

GOALS AND POLICIES – Capital Facilities

GOAL CF 1: Ensure that adequate public facilities and services are planned for, located, designed, and maintained to accommodate the changing needs of all residents within the City of Soap Lake urban area.

Policy CF 1.1: Develop and maintain annually the Capital Facilities Element, including the Capital Improvement Plan and budget analysis, based on existing and future growth and development that will provide a guide for phased and orderly development of public services and facilities within the urban growth area.

Policy CF 1.2: Use the schedule for public facilities and services defined in the Capital Facilities Element as a basis for land use, development approval and annexation decisions.

Policy CF 1.3: Ensure a coordinated timely process for development and review of the capital facilities, current and planned, with participation from all City departments. Capital Facility planning should be integrated into the yearly budget process

Policy CF 1.4: Maintain adequate water rights for the community and a process for expanding water rights with new growth.

Policy CF 1.5: Provide needed public facilities in a manner which protects investments in and maximizes the use of existing facilities, and which promotes orderly compact urban growth.

Policy CF 1.6: Require developments to provide safe access to schools.

Policy CF 1.7: Encourage compatible, multiple uses of public facilities such as schools and parks, thereby increasing their usefulness and cost effectiveness.

Policy CF 1.8: Coordinate land use, public works activities, development actions, and development needs with planning activities in order to conserve fiscal resources.

Policy CF 1.9: Evaluate capital improvement projects through the comprehensive planning process to ensure consistency with the other elements of the plan.

Policy CF 1.10: Provide for the coordination and joint development of capital facilities, utilities, and land use plans within the Urban Growth Area.

Policy CF 1.11: Improvement standards for new development proposed within the Urban Growth Area should be jointly developed by the County and the City of Soap Lake. Standards should address such improvements as street alignment and grade, public road access, right-of-way widths, street improvements, sanitary sewer, storm water improvements, and park and recreation facilities.

Policy CF 1.12: New development requiring and/or requesting the extension of the City's public water and sewer systems will be required to pay for those extensions as well as providing a fair-share investment in the existing systems.

Policy CF 1.13: Support community awareness of Capital Facilities issues through public participation, newsletters and postings.

Policy CF 1.14: Maintain updated City Water Plan, Transportation Plan, and other capital facilities plans.

Policy CF 1.15: Reassess the land use element of the comprehensive plan if probable funding falls short of meeting existing capital improvements.

GOAL CF 2: Maintain a level of service that protects the public health, safety, and welfare.

Policy CF 2.1: Policy adopted Level of Service standard for potable water is 408 gallons per capita per day raw water source including a 10% contingency; 189 gallons per capita per day treatment and piping capacity, plus 15 million gallons per day fire reserve, or as defined in the Water Plan.

Policy CF 2.2: Level of Service standard for sanitary sewer is 100 gallons per capita per day, or as defined in the Wastewater Plan.

Policy CF 2.3: The following are recommended standards for a level of service (LOS) the city should provide for recreation:

- Neighborhood parks
1.6 acres per 1,000 residents;
- Community parks
2.6 acres per 1,000 residents;
- Regional parks
20 acres per 1,000 residents;
- Open space
5% of the total 598.4 acres of city area (includes public rights-of-way), thus 149.6 acres

Policy CF 2.4: Review and adjust Level of Service standards for police and fire to ensure adequate support and volunteer staffing are provided.

GOAL CF 3: Establish criteria for the evaluation and prioritization of capital facility development.

Policy CF 3.1: Proposed capital facility projects shall be evaluated and prioritized using the following criteria:

- A. Whether the project is needed to correct existing deficiencies, replace needed facilities or to provide facilities for future growth.
- B. Elimination of public hazards.
- C. Elimination of capacity deficits.
- D. Financial feasibility.
- E. Site needs based on projected growth pattern.
- F. New development and redevelopment needs.
- G. Implement plans of State agencies or other jurisdictions or public entities.
- H. Location and effect upon natural and cultural resources.

FINANCING

It is understood that some capital needs may go beyond the resources available through the general City revenues. Furthermore, future issues may develop quickly in response to changes in community standards or circumstances. This element is designed to be

flexible to these situations, in part, by identifying multiple funding sources and projects and laying a framework for providing needed services.

There are numerous potential financing options the City of Soap Lake will need to consider to implement the Capital Facilities Element. The plan presumes that funding for needed capital improvements will be obtained from a variety of sources, including private, local, state and federal agencies.

Local Funding

Local funding for projects will come primarily from the City of Soap Lake's General Fund, or from specific reserves built from utility rate revenues. The City may also need to consider bonds, levies and other revenue sources as needed for specific projects. The City's ability to finance identified improvements through many funding sources, will depend partly on its current indebtedness. Revising the rate structures for utilities/services will also help provide the revenue needed to generate local match for state and/or federal dollars.

State/Federal Funding

Federal and State funding may be available to provide portions of the funding necessary to implement improvements contemplated in this plan. Timely and up-front contact with the appropriate agencies should be made early in the planning process for a project to determine the applicability of the proposed funding source. To obtain this type of funding it is important for the community to attempt to fund projects on its own, to carefully document the need for assistance, as well as demonstrate the ability generate some matching funds.

AMENDMENT PROCESS

Because the Capital Facilities Plan not intended to be a static and unchanging document, amendments to it should occur on an annual basis in response to changing conditions within the community. The most appropriate time for it to be amended is during the City's annual budget process. Amendments can be in many forms, such as the addition of projects which arise as result of unique opportunities or the unexpected availability of special funding; or deleting projects that are deemed unnecessary. The amendments can be proposed by individual citizens, City staff, the Planning Commission or City Council, but amendments must be formally adopted by the City Council through the same process as the initial Capital Facilities Plan.

The Capital Facilities Plan should guide the annual budget process by outlining desired and necessary projects and determining needed revenue for the completion of those projects. By yearly reviewing the projects and the funding options the City will be able to maintain a clear picture of it's financial goals.

Because there will almost always be more projects than available funding projects should be prioritized based on the demonstrated needs of the City. A project's status should be based on a combination of things, primarily the goals and policies of the

comprehensive plan, identified deficiencies in the existing systems, legal requirement, citizen input, and the feasibility of obtaining funding.

XII TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

The transportation element is required by the Growth Management Act to be consistent with the land use element. The transportation element should encourage efficient multi-modal and inter-modal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated between City and County comprehensive plans. The GMA provides detailed guidance on what needs to be included in the transportation element including:

- Land use assumptions used in estimating travel
- Facility service needs including:
- Inventory of facilities and services
- Level of service standards for all arterials and transit routes
- Identify actions needed to bring substandard services and facilities into compliance with level of service standards
- Forecasts of 10 year traffic needs
- Identification of system expansion needs
- Financing (included in the Capital Facilities Element)
- Monitoring program to assess funding versus needed improvements
- Intergovernmental coordination and impact assessment
- Strategies for reducing travel demand

Concurrency requirement

Land use changes have a direct impact on transportation. As new development takes place the City must insure that it will not negatively affect the current level of service defined by the community. If a negative impact is expected then mitigation measure should include transportation demand management strategies, possible land use changes, and or review of adopted level of service standards.

Coordination & Certification

Land use affects on transportation can impact neighbor jurisdictions; therefore, large development or transportation changes made within the City are benefited by intergovernmental coordination efforts. The City is available to meet with County as such issues emerge. Additionally, the Regional Transportation Planning Organization works to ensure an effective transportation system for its region and State. The City of Soap Lake supports this effort by having their transportation plan certified by the regional transportation planning organization.

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Strategies

TDM strategies are a proven way to reduce traffic congestion in communities of all sizes. Individuals within the community currently work together to help provide ride or car sharing as needed. Additional TDM's that may work in City include:

- Public education and promotion
- Public Transit provided by GTA
- Support for pedestrians and cyclists, such as, shelters and benches
- Park & Ride Lots

INVENTORY

The City of Soap Lake is located approximately six miles north of Ephrata and 32 miles from Moses Lake in the Heart of the Coulee Corridor. It is at the crossroads of two state highway systems, a major north – south highway system, SR 17 and a major east – west highway system, SR 28. In addition, Soap Lake has direct access by way of these State Highways to link to the Interstate Highway System (Interstate 90) or the Federal Highway System (US 2).

In 2007, staff from the Transportation Improvement Board conducted an inventory of city streets, with particular attention paid to those roadways that qualified for the “*Small City Pavement Preservation Program*”. Below is a reproduction of that inventory that indicates there are approximately 15.78 miles of streets in Soap Lake.



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
2ND AVE SW						
ASH ST to DIVISION ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	68 - Apr 2007
BIRCH ST to ASH ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	86 - Apr 2007
CHERRY ST to BIRCH ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	86 - Apr 2007
DOGWOOD ST to CHERRY ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	86 - Apr 2007
EVERGREEN ST to DOGWOOD ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	86 - Apr 2007
FIR ST to EVERGREEN ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	86 - Apr 2007
GINKO ST to FIR ST	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	44	81 - Apr 2007
HEMLOCK ST to GINKGO ST	No	Local Access	300	300 ft.	44	50 - Apr 2007
JUNIPER ST to HEMLOCK ST	No	Local Access	300	800 ft.	44	50 - Apr 2007
MAPLE ST to JUNIPER ST	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	44	50 - Apr 2007
2ND PL SE						
6TH AVE SE to 7TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	300 ft.	30	28 - Apr 2007
7TH AVE SE to 8TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
8TH AVE SE to BUTTERCUP ST S	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	16	N/R - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NE						
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Local Access	550	1100 ft.	40	44 - Apr 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Local Access	400	No Sidewalk	40	44 - Apr 2007
FERN ST to GLADIOLA ST	No	Local Access	450	No Sidewalk	20	28 - Apr 2007
GLADIOLA ST to SCENIC DR	No	Local Access	650	No Sidewalk	15	63 - Apr 2007
WALTHO ST to EAST LAKE AVE	No	Local Access	100	No Sidewalk	23	80 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NW						
HEMLOCK ST to GINKGO ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	34	11 - Apr 2007
JUNIPER ST to HEMLOCK ST	No	Local Access	300	450 ft.	34	14 - Apr 2007
MAPLE ST to JUNIPER ST	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	24	N/R - Apr 2007
3RD AVE SE						
ASTER ST to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Local Access	400	800 ft.	46	24 - May 2007
CANNA ST to DAISY ST	No	Local Access	450	900 ft.	50	35 - May 2007
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Secondary	450	No Sidewalk	24	35 - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Local Access	400	800 ft.	38	24 - May 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Secondary	350	No Sidewalk	19	81 - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
3RD PL SE						
6TH AVE SE to 7TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	38	14 - Apr 2007
7TH AVE SE to 8TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	24	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE NE						
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	20	11 - Apr 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE SE						
ASTER ST to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Local Access	450	900 ft.	49	11 - May 2007
BUTTERCUP ST to CANNA ST	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	56	21 - May 2007
CANNA ST to DAISY ST	No	Local Access	450	900 ft.	56	32 - May 2007
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Local Access	450	900 ft.	40	11 - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Local Access	400	800 ft.	38	21 - May 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
5TH AVE SE						
ASTER ST to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Local Access	400	600 ft.	46	16 - Apr 2007
BUTTERCUP ST to CANNA ST	No	Local Access	500	750 ft.	46	28 - Apr 2007
CANNA ST to DAISY ST	No	Local Access	500	1000 ft.	46	14 - Apr 2007
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	20	25 - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	21	54 - Apr 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Local Access	450	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
5TH ST						
11TH ST NW to MAPLE ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	14	N/R - Apr 2007
12TH ST NW to 11TH ST NW	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	14	N/R - Apr 2007
6TH AVE RAMP						
DAISY ST to 6TH AVE SE	No	Primary	350	No Sidewalk	28	81 - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
6TH AVE SE						
2ND PL SE to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Primary	150	150 ft.	34	86 - Apr 2007
3RD PL SE to CANNA ST	No	Primary	250	250 ft.	34	86 - Apr 2007
6TH AVE SE to DAISY ST	Yes	Primary	300	No Sidewalk	26	N/R - Apr 2007
ASTER ST to 2ND PL SE	No	Primary	100	100 ft.	34	81 - Apr 2007
BUTTERCUP ST to 3RD PL SE	No	Primary	250	250 ft.	34	86 - Apr 2007
CANNA ST to DAISY ST	No	Primary	350	No Sidewalk	32	90 - Apr 2007
DAISY ST to EAST C/L	Yes	Primary	1,200	No Sidewalk	32	N/R - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Primary	300	No Sidewalk	24	81 - Apr 2007
7TH AVE SE						
2ND PL SE to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Local Access	250	250 ft.	30	72 - Apr 2007
3RD PL SE to CANNA ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	38	11 - Apr 2007
ASTER ST to 2ND PL SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
BUTTERCUP ST to 3RD PL SE	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
8TH AVE SE						
2ND PL SE to BUTTERCUP ST	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
ASTER ST to 2ND PL SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
BUTTERCUP ST to SR28	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	14	N/R - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to ASTER ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
ASH ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN ST	No	Secondary	300	600 ft.	46	44 - Apr 2007
END OF RD to 1ST AVE NW	No	Secondary	100	50 ft.	46	28 - Apr 2007
MAIN ST to 2ND AVE SW	No	Secondary	600	1200 ft.	46	32 - Apr 2007
ASTER ST S						
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	36	28 - May 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	200	400 ft.	36	60 - May 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	30	44 - May 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	300 ft.	30	81 - May 2007
7TH AVE SE to 8TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
8TH AVE SE to END OF RD	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
END OF RD to 7TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE
Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
BIRCH ST						
MAIN ST to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	18	28 - Apr 2007
BUTTERCUP ST S						
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Local Access	200	400 ft.	36	16 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	350	700 ft.	36	28 - Apr 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	36	16 - Apr 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	36	14 - Apr 2007
6TH AVE SE to 7TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	300 ft.	36	72 - Apr 2007
7TH AVE SE to 8TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	24	N/R - Apr 2007
8TH AVE SE to LAKEMOOR DR	No	Local Access	400	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
CANNA ST						
1ST AVE NE to MAIN AVE	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	50	81 - May 2007
1ST AVE SE to 2ND AVE SE	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	55	68 - May 2007
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	55	16 - May 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	16 - May 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	32 - May 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	16 - May 2007
6TH AVE SE to 7TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	650	No Sidewalk	30	16 - May 2007
6TH AVE SE to SR28	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	12	16 - May 2007
END OF RD to 1ST AVE NE	No	Primary	100	100 ft.	50	N/R - May 2007
MAIN AVE to 1ST AVE SE	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	55	68 - May 2007
CHERRY ST						
MAIN ST to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	16	14 - Apr 2007
DAISY ST						
1ST AVE NE to MAIN AVE E	Yes	Primary	300	600 ft.	69	N/R - Apr 2007
3TH AVE NE to 1ST AVE NE	Yes	Primary	600	600 ft.	69	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE NE to 3TH AVE NE	Yes	Primary	200	No Sidewalk	69	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	Yes	Primary	300	150 ft.	69	N/R - Apr 2007
5TH AVE SE to SOUTH C/L	Yes	Primary	450	No Sidewalk	57	N/R - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE E to 4TH AVE SE	Yes	Primary	1,200	2400 ft.	69	N/R - Apr 2007
NORTH C/L to 4TH AVE NE	Yes	Primary	1,600	No Sidewalk	52	N/R - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
DIVISION ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	350	700 ft.	40	44 - May 2007
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Primary	150	300 ft.	48	60 - May 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Primary	300	600 ft.	48	28 - May 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Primary	400	400 ft.	48	16 - May 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Primary	300	300 ft.	48	14 - May 2007
6TH AVE SE to 7TH AVE SE	No	Primary	500	No Sidewalk	36	56 - May 2007
7TH AVE SE to 8TH AVE SE	No	Primary	500	No Sidewalk	36	28 - May 2007
8TH AVE SE to SR28	No	Primary	1,100	No Sidewalk	36	28 - May 2007
END OF RD to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - May 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SE	No	Primary	600	1200 ft.	60	81 - May 2007
DOGWOOD ST						
END OF RD to MAIN ST	No	Local Access	200	200 ft.	46	14 - Apr 2007
MAIN ST to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	14 - Apr 2007
EAST LAKE AVE						
2ND AVE NE to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	22	32 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NE to 2ND AVE NE	No	Local Access	350	No Sidewalk	22	32 - Apr 2007
WARD ST to WOODLAND ST	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	27	90 - Apr 2007
WOODLAND ST to 3RD AVE NE	No	Local Access	450	No Sidewalk	24	40 - Apr 2007
ELDER ST						
1ST AVE NE to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	20 - Apr 2007
1ST AVE SE to 2ND AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	90 - Apr 2007
2ND AVE NE to 1ST AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	20 - Apr 2007
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	90 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NE to 2ND AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	16 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Secondary	300	No Sidewalk	20	90 - Apr 2007
4TH AVE NE to 3RD AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	16 - Apr 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Secondary	300	No Sidewalk	20	81 - Apr 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Secondary	300	No Sidewalk	20	81 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 1ST AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	40	77 - Apr 2007
EVERGREEN ST						
END OF RD to MAIN ST	No	Local Access	450	900 ft.	46	16 - Apr 2007
MAIN ST to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	16 - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE
Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
FERN ST						
1ST AVE NE to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	12	12 - Apr 2007
1ST AVE SE to 2ND AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
2ND AVE NE to 1ST AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	16	12 - Apr 2007
2ND AVE SE to 3RD AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NE to 2ND AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	16	12 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE SE to 4TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE NE to 3RD AVE NE	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	12	N/R - Apr 2007
4TH AVE SE to 5TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
5TH AVE SE to 6TH AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
END OF RD to 4TH AVE NE	No	Local Access	200	No Sidewalk	12	N/R - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 1ST AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
FIR ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
LAKE SHORE DR to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	200	400 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
GINKGO ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	11 - Apr 2007
20 NW to 2ND AVE SW	No	Primary	1,100	1100 ft.	28	90 - Apr 2007
LAKESHORE DR to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	550	1100 ft.	46	11 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	46	14 - Apr 2007
GLADIOLA ST						
1ST AVE NE to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	18	14 - Apr 2007
2ND AVE NE to 1ST AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	18	14 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NE to 2ND AVE NE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	18	18 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 1ST AVE SE	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	20	N/R - Apr 2007
HEMLOCK ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	42	14 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NW to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	41	28 - Apr 2007
LAKE SHORE DR to 3RD AVE NW	No	Local Access	200	400 ft.	35	44 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	42	14 - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number 865

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
JUNIPER ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	600	1200 ft.	42	14 - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NW to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	600	600 ft.	42	28 - Apr 2007
LAKE SHORE DR to 3RD AVE NW	No	Local Access	500	500 ft.	42	28 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	600	900 ft.	42	32 - Apr 2007
LAKE SHORE DR						
GINKGO ST to FIR ST	No	Local Access	350	700 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
HEMLOCK ST to GINKGO ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
JUNIPER ST to HEMLOCK ST	No	Local Access	400	600 ft.	46	53 - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE						
11TH ST NW to MAPLE ST	No	Local Access	300	No Sidewalk	12	N/R - Apr 2007
12TH ST NW to 11TH ST NW	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	12	N/R - Apr 2007
ASH ST to DIVISION ST	No	Secondary	300	600 ft.	46	28 - Apr 2007
BIRCH ST to ASH ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	44 - Apr 2007
CANNA ST to DAISY ST	No	Primary	450	900 ft.	60	68 - May 2007
CHERRY ST to BIRCH ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	28 - Apr 2007
DAISY ST to ELDER ST	No	Primary	500	1000 ft.	44	68 - Apr 2007
DIVISION ST to CANNA ST	No	Primary	1,200	2400 ft.	60	68 - May 2007
DOGWOOD ST to CHERRY ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	14 - Apr 2007
ELDER ST to FERN ST	No	Primary	350	700 ft.	44	68 - Apr 2007
EVERGREEN ST to DOGWOOD ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	16 - Apr 2007
FERN ST to GLADIOLA ST	No	Primary	450	900 ft.	44	68 - Apr 2007
FIR ST to EVERGREEN ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	28 - Apr 2007
GINKGO ST to FIR ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	16 - Apr 2007
GLADIOLA ST to EASTLAKE AVE	No	Primary	900	1800 ft.	44	68 - Apr 2007
HEMLOCK ST to GINKGO ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	44 - Apr 2007
JUNIPER ST to HEMLOCK ST	No	Local Access	300	600 ft.	46	44 - Apr 2007
MAPLE ST to JUNIPER ST	No	Local Access	150	300 ft.	46	60 - Apr 2007
MAPLE ST						
1ST AVE NW to MAIN AVE	No	Local Access	500	No Sidewalk	18	N/R - Apr 2007
3RD AVE NW to 1ST AVE NW	No	Local Access	600	No Sidewalk	18	N/R - Apr 2007
MAIN AVE to 2ND AVE SW	No	Local Access	500	No Sidewalk	18	N/R - Apr 2007



Transportation Improvement Board
Street Inventory

SOAP LAKE

Agency Number **865**

Arterial / Termini	State Highway	Classification	Length in Feet	Sidewalk Length	Pavement Width	Last PCR Score
SCENIC DR						
WARD ST to WOODLAND ST	No	Local Access	150	No Sidewalk	18	64 - Apr 2007
WOODLAND ST to 3RD AVE NE	No	Local Access	750	No Sidewalk	18	21 - Apr 2007
WARD ST						
SCENIC DR to EAST LAKE AVE	No	Local Access	800	No Sidewalk	10	N/R - Apr 2007
WOODLAND ST						
SCENIC DR to EAST LAKE AVE	No	Local Access	800	No Sidewalk	19	14 - Jan 2001

Total Street Segments = 208

Total Length = 15.78 miles

Traffic Patterns

SR 17 splits the City of Soap Lake and provides the heaviest volume of traffic of any roadway within the city boundaries. SR 28 which is located along the City's southern border also experiences substantial traffic volumes. These two state highways provide the most convenient and logical points for access to and departure from Soap Lake. The major business corridor is located directly from SR 17 as are the East Beach recreation facilities. Summer volumes of traffic increase dramatically due to tourist related traffic associated with the Coulee Corridor

Improvements

The priorities for regional improvements in the planning area transportation network have been developed through the Grant County Transportation Plan and the State of Washington Highway Improvement Program. The City has identified the need to maintain existing pavement and repair as necessary. Specific projects will be identified and completed as additional funding becomes available. Current priorities are discussed in the capital facilities element.

Projected Travel

Projected travel in the planning area is expected to grow at a rate higher than with the population growth rate as forecasted by the Office of Financial Management in part due to the strong tourist efforts undertaken as part of the Coulee Corridor promotions including increased tourist travel to the City of Soap Lake. Other factors that may contribute to increased traffic demands will be growth in the commercial and industrial sectors.

Level of service (LOS)

The levels of service standards adopted in this plan will be maintained through upkeep of the existing circulation system, expansion of transportation services, and/or traffic demand management strategies. LOS standards provide measurable criteria to judge the adequacy of service. Transit facilities should be linked to established LOS standards and should be addressed in a partnership with the Grant County Transit Authority. As specified in the Growth Management Act new development will be prohibited unless transportation improvements or strategies to accommodate the impacts of development are made concurrent with the development.

Mass Transit

Transit is an important alternative to automobile travel for regional trips. Transit is not only useful in reducing traffic volumes and pollution, but is often the only means of transportation available to certain members of the community. The City of Soap Lake is served by the Grant County Transit Authority through scheduled service.

Pedestrian & Bike (non-modal transportation)

The benefits of walking and bicycling go beyond an individual's enjoyment and health benefits; having fewer vehicles on the road will result in less pollution and a healthier environment. There is also a positive economic impact seen in increased property values and marketability for property located near trails, creeks and open space. Beyond property values businesses located in pedestrian friendly downtowns or centers encourage visitors to stop and shop.

Additionally, the City benefits from the lower cost and maintenance of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. Design standards for pedestrian and bicycles are available through the Washington State Department of Transportation.

Currently, the City of Soap Lake has a very limited sidewalk and bike lane system.

The City has identified a desire to provide sidewalks in areas of identified need as shown in the Capital Facilities Plan project list. Additional projects will be identified and completed when funding becomes available.

GOALS AND POLICIES – Transportation

GOAL T1: Maintain efficient, safe and reliable transportations and services at a minimal cost to residents.

Policy T1.1: Coordinate actions with neighboring jurisdictions, regional transportation planning organization and the State of Washington.

Policy T1.2: Provide for a complete and consistent circulation system, including sidewalks, bike lanes and disability access to ensuring maximum efficiency and safety.

Policy T1.3: Identify future street connections to promote the historical grid pattern of development.

Policy T1.4: Provide for the transportation needs of all citizens, including children, disabled, low-income, and senior citizens.

Policy T1.5: Require new developments to provide safe access to schools

Policy T1.6: Require new development to meet or mitigate street system impacts to maintain acceptable levels of service for capacity and quality. For all local streets, the City adopts a level of service "C" as described herein. For regional and state-owned transportation facilities, the City recognizes the authority of the Regional Transportation Planning Organization and the Washington State Department of Transportation to establish levels of service for said facilities, pursuant to the requirements of the Growth Management Act.

Policy T1.7: Promote and support the maintenance of existing street and sidewalk systems.

Policy T1.8: Within the Urban Growth Area, classify streets according to the following system that is consistent with federal, state, regional and local guidelines to maximize the funding available.

A. Arterials: Streets that are designed to carry a high proportion of the total urban area traffic, and usually either serves traffic going from the central business district to outlying residential areas, or traffic entering and leaving the urban area. They also provide a connection to collector streets, and provide intra-community continuity while maintaining identifiable neighborhoods. (These streets are classified by Washington State DOT and Federal Highways as Major Arterials and/or Major Collectors.)

B. Collectors: Streets that are designed to provide access service and traffic circulation within residential neighborhoods and commercial/industrial areas. They differ from the above arterials in that they may penetrate residential neighborhoods, distributing traffic from arterials to the ultimate destination or vice-versa.

C. Local Access: Streets that have a primary function of providing access to abutting land and to collector and arterial streets. They offer the lowest level of mobility and through traffic in residential neighborhoods should be deliberately discouraged. Local Access Streets are further classified according to the primary intended use of the area, based on the comprehensive plan land use designations map”

1. Local Access – Commercial/Industrial: Streets that serve primarily commercial and industrial uses with adequate structural and design features to serve traffic typical for these areas, including larger trucks. Important features include, but are not limited to, adequate sight distance, turning radius, travel lane widths, etc.

2. Local Access - Residential: Streets that primarily serve residential uses with design components to slow down traffic and to discourage through traffic.

GOAL T2: Consider land use and budgeting options to minimize short and long-range cost of transportation facilities.

Policy T2.1: Coordination with comprehensive water plan and other appropriate planning documents to ensure consistent planning and budgeting for services.

Policy T2.2: Future capital facilities maintenance plans and corresponding budgets should take into account expected expansion of all facilities and funding sources.

Policy T2.3: Encourage street development options, including local improvement districts.

GOAL T 3: Develop a plan to provide avenues for pedestrian, bicyclist and other non-motorized travel.

Policy T 3.1: Bicyclists and pedestrians should be considered in street and subdivision standards, parking standards, parking lot design (allowing protected access to storefronts), and other related standards.

Policy T 3.2: Support a pedestrian friendly community by seeking funding for sidewalks and encouraging development to include pedestrian friendly design, such as lighting, trees and low shrubs.

Policy T 3.3: Require new development to increase connections within the community by adding trails and sidewalks.

Policy T 3.4: Promote current trail use and the development of new trails within the City and neighboring jurisdictions.

Policy T 3.5: Coordinate trail development with neighboring jurisdictions and interested parties to support regional trails.

XIII Shoreline Element

The City of Soap Lake is blessed with a shoreline lake that is unique from any other shoreline in the State of Washington and perhaps the entire United States. Soap Lake has long been known for its “healing waters” and has developed that reputation due to the unique levels and mixture of minerals. Public Access to the lake is vital to not only the citizens of the City of Soap Lake, but to the countless number of visitors to Soap Lake each year. Due to its unique nature it is vital both to the economy of the City of Soap Lake and to the ecology of the region. It is an asset and a resource that cannot be duplicated and appropriate polices need to be in place to insure the protection of its unique character.

The regulatory document governing activity within the jurisdictional authority of the Shorelines Management Act is the City’s Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP). The SMMP is scheduled to be updated in 2010 and this will mark the first update of the plan since the inception of the City’s SMMP which was adopted by the City in January of 1974.

GOAL SH I: Ensure that public access to the lake is maintained and encouraged.

Policy SH I.1: The City should maintain existing ownership and seek opportunities to place additional shoreline areas into public ownership.

Policy SH I.2: The City should adopt into the City Code adequate regulations to insure that all citizens have equal opportunity to enjoy the benefits of Soap Lake.

Policy SH 1.3: The City should encourage joint use docks and common access points when the shoreline of Soap Lake is privately owned and developed.

Policy SH 1.4: The City should encourage community events and public gatherings to utilize the facilities within City Parks adjacent to Soap Lake.

GOAL SH 2: The Unique Mineral Content of Soap Lake should be preserved to the greatest extent possible.

Policy SH 2.1: The City of Soap Lake should encourage and support study and programs that demonstrate methods to preserve the mineral content of Soap Lake.

Policy SH 2.2: The City of Soap Lake should adopt “Best Available Science” as defined under the Growth Management Act 36.70A when developing shoreline regulations.

Policy SH 2.3: The City of Soap Lake should maintain and enforce those regulations which are intended to preserve the mineral content of Soap Lake.

GOAL SH 3: Update the City of Soap Lake’s Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP) to reflect current needs and requirements including Best Available Science.

Policy SH 3.1: Update the SMMP at least as often as mandated by State Law but more often if needs or science changes.

Policy SH 3.2: Seek guidance from the Washington State Department of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, Scientists and others with technical skills and knowledge when updating the SMMP

Policy SH 3.2: Seek input from local citizens, user groups and other interest groups specific to Soap Lake.

Goal SH 4: Work in partnership with community groups and citizens to protect and enhance Soap Lake

Policy 4.1 The City of Soap Lake has adopted Resolution 2017-849 and incorporates the following policies consistent with that resolution:

1. Develop Standards for construction on waterfront lots in relation to elevation 1076 both vertical and horizontal.
2. Develop storm water policies which minimize and reduce paved and hard surface areas, both public and private. Reducing pavement and controlling

runoff is part of the storm water plan, which is aimed at reducing runoff into the mineral lake.

3. Develop regulations for building height limitations aimed at increasing and /or maintaining public visual and physical access to the shoreline.
4. Develop specific standards and policies for recycling mineral water with a goal to preserve mineral water quality in the lake.
5. Develop policies to mstudy and determine the feasibility of expansion of the mineral water system to new or previously served properties.

GOAL SH 5 Seek jurisdictional authority over the entire lake and shoreline

Policy 5.1 Work with Grant County to modify the extent of the City Urban Growth Area to include the entire shoreline area.

XIV Economic Development Element

The City of Soap Lake recognizes that implementing an economic development strategy will benefit the future vitality of the Soap Lake community. Generating economic activity in Soap Lake will increase employment opportunities, expand the tax base, increase disposable incomes and provide additional tax revenues.

Increased economic development will also have the potential to cause adverse impacts on the community, such as traffic congestion, increased demands for housing and additional demands on the water supply and sewer services. Therefore, it is crucial for the city to develop an economic strategy that facilitates improvements and maintenance of capital facilities, transportation needs, and coordinates land use and housing policies with the economic development policies. The economic development goal of the Growth Management Act is:

To encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promotes economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services and public facilities

To support the economic development goal of the Growth Management Act, the City of Soap Lake will utilize the following goals and policies to guide decisions that will foster and support economic development within the City of Soap Lake.

GOAL ED 1: The City of Soap Lake will insure that there is infrastructure in place to accommodate orderly growth during the planning period.

Policy ED 1.1: The City will maintain the sewer system at a level of capacity at which it will serve the existing needs and be prepared to serve additional users as projected in the comprehensive plan. The city will continue to pursue funding mechanisms to expand the sewer system.

Policy ED 1.2: The City will maintain a capital facilities improvement program and a long range public facilities and services plan that will allow for the provision of appropriate public facilities and services to commercial, industrial and residential lands beyond the immediate planning period.

Policy ED 1.3: The City will protect or acquire water rights and maintain the ability to provide water to meet all projected residential, commercial and industrial needs.

Policy ED 1.4: The City will establish funding priorities for future infrastructure projects to further economic development.

Policy ED 1.5: The City will prioritize geographical areas for infrastructure expenditures and invest in public infrastructure in a timely way that supports economic development.

Policy ED 1.6: The City will identify new funding mechanisms and spread infrastructure costs over time to minimize up-front costs.

GOAL ED 2: Improve communication between different interests in the community by participation in a variety of efforts to guide a downtown revitalization program and address issues related to economic growth and development.

Policy ED 2.1: Support the development of a low interest program for downtown improvements that would reinvest in downtown buildings, enhance appearance of the downtown area and create a cohesive image for downtown.

Policy ED 2.2: Support the development of plans for beautification of the business district.

Policy ED 2.3: Support the development of publications such as a Community Business Guide or Tourist Brochure.

Policy ED 2.4: Support the recruitment of new business development including but not limited to hotel/motel facilities and bed and breakfast inns.

Policy ED 2.5: Support the regional effort to develop and promote the Coulee Corridor.

Policy ED 2.6: Support the development of a “Main Street” program.

Policy ED 2.7: Encourage the development of vacant parcels and the redevelopment of under utilized and poorly maintained development in the downtown area.

Policy ED 2.8: Support community events and activities and encourage year round events and activities that will focus on attracting people to Soap Lake from outside the Central Columbia Basin.

Policy ED 2.9: Support the development of a tourism program that establishes long range goals.

Policy ED 2.10: Support efforts to actively work with the State of Washington to promote tourism and economic development in the City of Soap Lake and surrounding region.

Policy ED 2.11: Develop codes that provide for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the *Downtown Master Plan 2005*.

GOAL ED 3: The City of Soap Lake will encourage public and private sector endeavors that will foster the expansion of the tourism industry.

Policy ED 3.1: The City of Soap Lake will maintain working relationships with business groups, Grant County Tourism, and local and regional economic development agencies in order to market the City and attract new business development.

Policy ED 3.2: The City will explore opportunities to develop a community center.

Policy ED 3.3: The City will acquire property as funding is available to accommodate recreational and tourism needs.

Policy ED 3.4 The City will develop ordinances to define maintenance standards for streets, water, sewer, and sidewalks.

Policy ED 3.5 The City will consider strategies to support and expand recreational vehicle and camping facilities

GOAL ED 4: The City of Soap Lake will build upon the “Healing Waters” theme of Soap Lake.

Policy ED 4.1 The City of Soap Lake should encourage partnerships and support the development of elderly housing, assisted living and wellness centers within the City boundaries.

Policy ED 4.2 The City of Soap Lake will coordinate activities with the hospital district to assure adequate health care services are available to the citizens of Soap Lake.

Policy ED 4.2 The City will insure that zoning and development regulations encourage private health spas, wellness centers, and other similar business activities.

APPENDIX A: Definitions

The City of Soap Lake Comprehensive Plan utilizes the following definitions.

Capacity: the measure of the ability to provide a level of service on a public facility.

Capital Facilities: those physical structures or assets which provide a public service such as, but not limited to, fire stations, water towers, police stations, libraries, highways, sewage treatment plants, communication and recreation facilities.

Capital Improvement: physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve, or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally non-recurring and may require multi-year financing.

Comprehensive Plan: a generalized coordinated land use policies that guide regulations and decision making of the governing body pursuant to the requirements of RCW 36.70A

Concurrency: a method to insure that adequate capital facilities are available when the impacts of development occur.

Consistency: that no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature of a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in system.

Critical Areas: include the following areas and ecosystems: (a) wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.

Density: a measure of the intensity of development, generally expressed in terms of dwelling units per acre. It can also be expressed in terms of population density (i.e., people per acres).

Development Regulations: any controls placed on development or land use activities by the City, including but not limited to zoning ordinances, official controls, critical areas ordinance, Shoreline Management Master Plan, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances, and binding site plan ordinances.

Financial Commitment: that sources of public or private funds or combinations thereof have been identified which will be sufficient to finance capital facilities necessary to support development and that there is assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end.

Goal: a statement of the desires of a group/individual.

Growth Management: a method to guide development in order to minimize adverse environmental and fiscal impacts and maximize the health, safety, and welfare benefits to the residents of the community.

Infrastructure: those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems, potable water wells serving a system, solid wastes disposal sites or retention areas, stormwater systems, utilities, bridges, and roadways.

Intensity: a measure of land use activity based on density, use, mass, size, and impact.

Land Development Regulations: any controls placed on development or land use activities by the City, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, subdivision ordinances, rezoning, building codes, sign regulations, binding site plan ordinances, or any other regulations controlling the development of land.

Level of Service (LOS): an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility. LOS means an established minimum capacity of capital facilities or services provided by capital facilities that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need.

Local Improvement District: legislative establishment of a taxing district to pay for specific capital improvements.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): the result of a site specific zone change, based on binding site plan.

Planning Period: the 20-year period following the adoption of a comprehensive plan or such longer period as may have been selected as the initial planning horizon by the planning jurisdiction or other time period as may be mandated by state regulation.

Policy: the way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal.

Public Facilities: may include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools. These physical structures are owned or operated by a government entity which provides or supports a public service.

Public Services: include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.

Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO): the voluntary organization conforming to RCW 47.80.020, consisting of local government within a region containing one or more counties which have common transportation interests.

Rural Lands: all lands which are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long-term commercial significance for production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.

Sanitary Sewer Systems: all facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment, or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial, or industrial waste.

Transportation Demand Management Strategies (TDM): strategies aimed at reducing traffic through alternative travel options, such as, the promotion of work hour changes, ridesharing options, parking policies, and telecommuting.

Urban Lands: those lands located inside the Urban Growth Area or the City and are generally characterized by densities and uses of a non-rural character with municipal services provided.

Urban Growth Area: those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.10.

Urban (or Municipal,) Governmental Services: include those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities, and include sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public services associated with urban areas.

Utilities: private facilities serving the public by means of a network of wires or pipes, and structures ancillary thereto. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity and telecommunications services.

Visioning: a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals.

Zoning: the demarcation of an area by ordinance (text and map) into zones and the establishment of regulations to govern the uses within those zones.

APPENDIX B: Transportation Data

The Link (A-F) LOS standards are a minimum criteria for the quality of service provided at peak hours for roadway segments that handle significant levels of local traffic. The evaluation of LOS was conducted using the ratio of “peak hourly demand volume” to “peak hourly capacity.” The LOS standards were assigned using the following descriptions of service levels for roadway segments:

LOS A: Primarily free-flow traffic operations at average travel speeds. Vehicles are completely unimpeded in their ability to maneuver within the traffic stream. Volume/capacity ratio is less than or equal to 0.06. Signalized intersection delays less than or equal to 5 seconds per vehicle.

LOS B: Reasonably unimpeded traffic flow operations at average travel speeds. The ability to maneuver within the traffic stream is only slightly restricted and stopped delays are not bothersome. Drivers are not generally subjected to appreciable tensions. Volume /capacity ratio greater than 0.60 or less than or equal to 0.70. Signalized intersection delays greater than 5 and less than or equal to 15 seconds per vehicle.

LOS C: Stable traffic flow operations. However, ability to maneuver and change lanes may be more restricted than in LOS B, and longer queues an/or adverse signal coordination may contribute to lower aggregate travel speeds. Motorists will experience appreciable tension while driving. Volume/capacity ratio greater than 0.70 and less than or equal to 0.80. Signalized intersection delays greater than 15 and less than or equal to 25 seconds per vehicle.

LOS D: Small increases in traffic flow may cause substantial increase in approach delays and, hence, decreases in speed. This may be due to adverse signal progression, inappropriate signal timing, high volumes, or some combination of these.

Volume/capacity ratio greater than 0.80 and less than or equal to 0.90. Signalized intersection delays greater than 25 and less than or equal to 40 seconds per vehicle.

LOS E: Significant delays in traffic flow operations and lower operation speeds.

Conditions are caused by some combination of adverse progression, high signal density, extensive queuing at critical intersections, and inappropriate signal timing.

Volume/capacity ratio greater than 0.90 and less than or equal to 1.00. Signalized intersection delays greater than 40 and less than or equal to 60 seconds per vehicle.

LOS F: Traffic flow operations at extremely low speeds. Intersection congestion is likely at critical signalized location, with high approach delays resulting. Adverse signal progression is frequently a contribution to this condition. Volume/capacity ratio greater than 1.00. Signalized intersection delays greater than 60 seconds per vehicle.

Peak Hourly Volumes: Peak hourly demand volumes for roadway segments were estimated from average daily traffic volume counts for the base year. When peak hour counts are not available, average daily traffic volume counts are multiplied by a factor of 0.1 and the resulting figure used to estimate peak hourly demand.

Volume/Capacity Ratio: The capacity of a roadway is often defined as the maximum number of vehicles which have a reasonable expectation of passing over a given roadway section or through a given intersection during a specified period of time. Additional data collection will be done when funding is available.

Appendix C - Maps

Future Land Use Map

Zoning Map

(To be developed)

APPENDIX K

FINANCES

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 1

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 01 00 Beginning Balance	379,782.15
308 Beginning Balances	379,782.15

310 Taxes

311 10 00 00 Property Tax	145,350.42
313 11 00 00 Retail Sales Tax	81,690.00
316 40 00 00 Garbage/Solid Waste Utility Tax	42,052.56
316 41 00 00 Sewage Utility Tax	58,505.15
316 42 00 00 Water Utility Tax	51,537.83
316 43 00 00 Water Hydrant Maint.	11,283.12
316 46 00 00 Utility Cable Tax	6,999.41
316 47 00 00 Telephone B & O	16,350.85
316 48 00 00 Electric B & O	56,949.80
316 81 00 00 Gambling Tax (pulltabs/punchboards)	806.70
386 20 00 00 Leasehold Excise Tax Collected	1,232.64
310 Taxes	472,758.48

320 Licenses & Permits

321 70 00 00 Event Permits	210.00
321 91 00 10 Franchise Fees - Garbage Utility	39,448.01
321 91 01 00 Franchise Fees-Cable TV	4,032.44
321 99 00 00 General Business Lic & Other	5,680.00
322 10 00 00 Bldg/Struct/Equip Permits	15,841.00
322 30 00 00 Animal Licenses	891.00
320 Licenses & Permits	66,102.45

330 State Generated Revenues

331 10 00 00 USDA - Police Vehicle Grant	15,000.00
333 03 30 00 Grant Co. Conservation District - Trees	0.00
333 20 60 00 WTSC Grant Reimbursement	3,209.92
333 20 60 20 WTSC2 Grant Reimbursement	0.00
335 00 91 00 PUD Privilege Tax	26,178.78
336 00 98 00 City Assistance	46,314.54
336 06 21 10 Crimal Justice Population	1,000.00
336 06 26 00 Criminal Justice Special Pro	1,526.43
336 06 51 00 DUI	236.99
336 06 94 00 Liquor Excise	7,091.80
336 06 95 00 Liquor Profits	13,093.71
330 State Generated Revenues	113,652.17

340 Charges For Services

341 81 00 00 Copies	53.45
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2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 2

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

340 Charges For Services

341 81 01 00 Fax-notary-other	67.80
342 10 00 00 Misc Law Enforcement	14,024.80
345 23 00 00 Animal Shelter	0.00
345 83 00 00 Plan Review/Check Fees	7,958.60
347 30 00 00 Community Garden Fees	0.00

340 Charges For Services 22,104.65

350 Fines & Forfeitures

356 90 00 00 Municipal Court Fines	325.00
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350 Fines & Forfeitures 325.00

360 Misc Revenues

347 20 00 00 Library Agreement	6,734.00
361 10 00 01 Investment Interest	4,767.15
361 40 10 00 Interest G C Property Tax	44.15
361 40 20 00 Interest State Sales Tax	46.53
362 40 00 00 Space And Facilities Rentals (Short-Term)	1,500.00
362 40 02 00 Smokiam Campground Fees	36,503.52
362 50 03 00 Lease For Phone Tower	17,600.00
362 80 00 00 Smokiam Park Concession Lease	0.00
367 11 01 00 Parks Grant -Lauzier Foundation	143,000.00
367 11 02 00 Parks Grant-CBF	2,500.00
367 21 00 00 Private Donation- Law Enforcement	1,250.00
367 21 00 01 Private Donation-Police Reserves	0.00
367 23 00 00 Private Donation-Parks Dept.	0.00
369 10 00 00 Sale Of Scrap And Obsolete Equip	56,542.00
369 30 00 00 Confiscated And Forfeited Property	16,539.35
369 80 00 00 Cash Over/Under	(0.23)
369 91 30 00 Lapel Pins	0.00

360 Misc Revenues 287,026.47

380 Non Revenues

386 20 01 00 DRS Employee Clearing	809.32
386 92 00 00 State Remittances - General Fund	0.00

380 Non Revenues 809.32

390 Other Revenues

391 80 00 01 USDA Loan - Police Vehicle	17,800.00
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390 Other Revenues 17,800.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 3

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

	REVENUES
Fund Revenues:	1,360,360.69
	EXPENDITURES
511 Legislative	
511 20 41 01 Professional Services, Legal	18,000.00
511 20 41 02 Legal Services - Brown Litigation	6,758.87
511 60 10 01 Council Salaries	5,509.39
511 60 20 01 Council Benefits	625.74
511 60 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	232.30
511 60 43 01 Travel	710.50
511 60 44 01 Advertising Legal Notices	1,015.40
511 60 46 01 Insurance	2,500.00
511 60 49 03 Training	791.80
511 Legislative	36,144.00
512 Judicial	
512 50 51 01 District Court Service	900.00
512 Judicial	900.00
513 Executive	
513 10 10 01 Mayor Salary	6,668.41
513 10 20 01 Mayor Benefits	618.34
513 10 35 01 Executive - Small Tools And Minor Equipment	345.27
513 10 43 01 Travel And Expenses	771.97
513 10 46 01 Insurance	2,100.00
513 Executive	10,503.99
514 Finance	
514 20 49 01 Judgements & Damages	1,136.82
514 23 10 01 Finance Salaries	31,625.59
514 23 20 01 Finance Benefits	16,202.70
514 23 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	2,678.82
514 23 35 01 Small Tools & Equipment	0.00
514 23 35 64 Small Tools & Equip Over \$500	3,029.06
514 23 41 01 Professional Services	3,977.24
514 23 41 02 State Audit	1,608.94
514 23 41 04 Printing/Codification Services	720.64
514 23 42 01 Telephone	1,992.83
514 23 42 02 Postage	318.58
514 23 43 01 Travel	2,124.37
514 23 44 01 Advertising	0.00
514 23 45 01 Rents Or Leases	2,113.50
514 23 46 01 Insurance	5,600.00
514 23 49 02 Organization Dues	1,698.10

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 4

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

514 Finance

514 23 49 03 Training	1,067.50
514 23 53 01 Leasehold Tax	192.60
514 30 47 01 Utility Service	812.72
514 30 47 02 Utility Service - James Tavern Building	220.49
518 20 48 01 Repair & Maintenance Buildin	693.56
518 20 48 02 Repair & Maintenance Equipme	0.00
518 30 41 01 Janitorial Services	3,025.00
518 80 41 03 Computer Services	1,404.27
594 11 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
594 11 62 02 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
594 14 66 01 Equipment Lease	1,516.68
514 Finance	83,760.01

515 Legal Services

515 30 41 01 Professional Services, Legal	26,995.20
515 Legal Services	26,995.20

521 Law Enforcement

521 10 10 01 Law Enforcement Administration Salaries	6,297.16
521 10 20 01 Law Enforcement Administration Benefits	1,573.90
521 20 10 01 Police Salaries	189,500.28
521 20 20 01 Police Benefits	63,186.87
521 20 20 02 LEOFF 1	16,940.85
521 20 31 01 Uniforms & Clothing	4,194.45
521 20 31 02 Office & Operating Supplies	20,894.78
521 20 31 03 Vehicle Supplies	15,005.03
521 20 32 01 Fuel Consumed	12,296.04
521 20 35 01 Small Tools & Equipment	5,932.90
521 20 35 64 Law Enforcement - Equipment	61,261.54
521 20 41 01 Professional Services, Legal	9,052.02
521 20 41 03 Police Reserves	3,284.95
521 20 41 05 Professional Services	2,992.30
521 20 42 01 Telephone	8,771.00
521 20 42 02 Postage	585.40
521 20 44 01 Advertising	2,452.76
521 20 46 01 Insurance	10,406.00
521 20 48 01 Repair & Maintenance Equipme	3,158.45
521 20 48 04 Repair & Maintenance/vehicle	31,024.85
521 20 51 01 Intergov (MACC)	18,890.16
521 40 31 01 Training Supplies	50.00
521 40 43 01 Travel	1,992.82
521 40 49 03 Training	6,723.65
521 50 47 01 Utility Service	841.11
521 50 48 01 Repair & Maint Bldg	638.86
521 50 48 02 Janitorial	605.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 5

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

521 Law Enforcement

521 80 10 01 Law Enforcement Evidence Salaries	13,719.55
521 80 20 01 Law Enforcement Evidence Benefits	1,352.54
521 80 41 00 Law Enforcement - Evidence Professional Services	24.84
594 21 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
<hr/>	
521 Law Enforcement	513,650.06

522 Fire Control

522 20 10 01 Volunteers	11.02
522 20 20 01 Fire Department Benefits	11.02
522 20 20 02 BVFF Enrollment	0.00
522 20 31 01 Office Supplies	0.00
522 20 31 02 Vehicle Supplies	0.00
522 20 31 04 Uniforms & Clothing	0.00
522 20 32 01 Fuel Consumed	0.00
522 20 35 10 Small Tools & Equipment	0.00
522 20 40 00 Fire Control-Contract Service For Fire Chief	0.00
522 20 41 01 Professional Services, Legal	12,499.50
522 20 41 03 Professional Services	35,820.12
522 20 42 01 Telephone	110.22
522 20 42 02 Postage	0.00
522 20 46 01 Insurance	985.00
522 20 48 01 Repair & Maintenance Vehicle	0.00
522 20 48 03 Repair & Maintenance Radios	0.00
522 20 48 10 Repair & Maintenance Buildin	17,896.81
522 20 51 01 Intergov (MACC)	2,134.04
522 20 51 02 Mutual Aid Response	0.00
522 50 47 01 Utility Service	1,646.95
522 51 49 01 Fire Control (SA) - Fire Hydrant Maint.	11,283.12
594 22 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
<hr/>	
522 Fire Control	82,397.80

558 Planning & Community Devel

558 60 41 01 Professional Services	19,200.00
558 60 41 02 Prof Service-Bldg Inspect/PE	14,510.05
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558 Planning & Community Devel	33,710.05

562 Public Health

562 10 51 00 Public Health	1,500.00
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562 Public Health	1,500.00

572 Libraries

572 50 41 01 Janitorial Services	1,210.00
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2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 6

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

572 Libraries

572 50 46 01 Insurance	2,425.00
572 50 47 01 Utilities	3,620.30
572 50 48 01 Repair & Maintenance	567.35
594 72 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
572 Libraries	7,822.65

575 Cultural & Recreational Fac

575 50 47 01 Senior Center Utilities	5,699.99
575 50 48 01 Senior Center Repari & Maintenance	3,826.36
594 75 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
575 Cultural & Recreational Fac	9,526.35

576 Park Facilities

576 30 41 00 Janitorial - Camphost	3,572.00
576 80 10 01 Park Maintenance Salaries	39,932.41
576 80 20 01 Park Maintenance Benefits	19,254.62
576 80 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	6,582.72
576 80 32 01 Fuel	1,363.35
576 80 35 01 Small Tools & Equipment	7,640.06
576 80 41 01 Professional Services	14,251.07
576 80 41 02 Park Facilities - Professional Services-Lauzier Grant	74,659.35
576 80 41 03 Park Facilities - Professional Services-CBF Grant	0.00
576 80 46 01 Insurance	9,800.00
576 80 47 01 Utility Service	9,531.55
576 80 48 01 Repair And Maintenance	6,533.87
576 80 48 04 Park Facilities - Repairs & Maintenance-Lauzier Grant	0.00
576 80 48 05 Park Facilities - R&M - Trees-GCCD Grant	5,787.76
576 80 53 01 B & O Tax	3,756.49
594 76 62 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
576 Park Facilities	202,665.25

580 Non Expeditures

586 00 00 00 Dept Of Retirement Clearing	0.00
586 00 05 66 PARC Payment To Grant County Treasurer	398.17
586 20 00 00 Leasehold Excise Tax Remitted	0.00
580 Non Expeditures	398.17

591 Debt Service

591 21 78 05 USDA Police Vehicle Loan Principal	0.00
592 21 80 05 USDA Police Vehicle Loan Interest Payment	0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 7

001 General Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

591 Debt Service

591 Debt Service 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures

594 21 64 00 Police Vehicle Grant 15,000.00

594 21 64 01 Police Vehicle Loan 17,500.00

594 76 60 00 Capital Outlay - Luazier Grant Elder Park Restroom 61,518.32

594 Capital Expenditures 94,018.32

999 Ending Balance

508 00 01 00 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures:

1,103,991.85

Excess/Deficit:

256,368.84

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 8

101 Street Fund 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 01 01 00 Beginning Balance Street	0.00
308 10 00 00 Beginning Balance Reserved	64,126.56
308 Beginning Balances	64,126.56

330 State Generated Revenues

336 00 71 00 Multimodal Transportation - Cities	1,555.32
336 00 87 00 Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax (u)	32,815.20
337 07 87 00 County Redistribution MVFT	48,125.00
330 State Generated Revenues	82,495.52

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 01 01 Investment Interest	627.85
360 Misc Revenues	627.85

397 Interfund Transfers

397 02 00 00 Transfer In (Solid Waste)	0.00
397 Interfund Transfers	0.00

Fund Revenues: 147,249.93

EXPENDITURES

542 Streets - Maintenance

542 30 10 01 Street Salaries	18,674.34
542 30 20 01 Street Benefits	8,831.39
542 30 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	126.63
542 30 32 01 Fuel	457.49
542 30 48 01 Repair & Maintenance	12,998.18
542 63 47 01 Street Lights Utility Service	23,700.81
542 64 47 01 Traffic Control - Utility Service	303.93
542 66 10 01 Snow Removal Salaries	3,225.14
542 66 20 01 Snow Removal Benefits	1,557.43
542 67 35 01 Street Cleaning - Small Tools & Equipment	1,592.94
542 70 31 01 Road Maint - Office & Operating Supplies	0.00
542 70 35 01 Road Maint - Small Tools & Equipment	11,483.76
542 90 41 02 State Audit	124.28
542 Streets - Maintenance	83,076.32

543 Streets Admin & Overhead

543 10 41 01 Professional Services	1,099.00
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2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 9

101 Street Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

543 Streets Admin & Overhead

543 10 43 01 Travel And Training 8.16

543 10 46 01 Insurance 7,709.50

543 10 48 01 Repair & Maintenance 0.00

543 Streets Admin & Overhead 8,816.66

591 Debt Service

591 95 70 00 SIP Grant Payment 5,000.00

591 Debt Service 5,000.00

999 Ending Balance

508 01 01 00 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures: 96,892.98

Excess/Deficit: 50,356.95

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 10

103 Shop With A Cop Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 01 04 Beginning Balance SWAC 0.00

308 Beginning Balances 0.00

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 01 04 Investment Interest 0.00

367 00 00 00 Contributions And Donations From Private Sources (XX) 1,241.00

360 Misc Revenues 1,241.00

Fund Revenues:

1,241.00

EXPENDITURES

521 Law Enforcement

521 10 31 00 Supplies - SWAC 880.85

521 10 47 00 Utilities - SWAC 105.00

521 Law Enforcement 985.85

999 Ending Balance

508 10 01 04 Ending Balance - SWAC 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures:

985.85

Excess/Deficit:

255.15

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 11

105 Stadium Tax Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 05 00 Beginning Balance Hotel/Motel Reserved	131,758.15
308 10 05 01 Beginning Balance Hotel/Motel Reserved	0.00
308 80 05 00 Beginning Balance Hotel/Motel	0.00
308 Beginning Balances	131,758.15

310 Taxes

313 31 00 00 Hotel/motel Lodging	14,559.09
313 31 01 00 Hotel/motel Stadium	15,263.41
310 Taxes	29,822.50

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 01 05 Investment Interest	1,578.14
360 Misc Revenues	1,578.14

Fund Revenues:

163,158.79

EXPENDITURES

573 Spectator & Community Events

573 10 44 00 Administration	0.00
573 90 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	204.41
573 90 44 00 Advertising	1,400.00
573 90 44 02 Del Red Pub - Run To The Sun	0.00
573 90 44 03 Smokiam Days	629.47
573 90 44 04 Masquers Theatre	1,500.00
573 90 44 05 Parking Lot Lease	0.00
573 90 44 06 Winterfest	0.00
573 90 44 08 BSA Troop Car Race	0.00
573 90 44 10 Chamber Of Commerce	1,895.00
573 90 44 11 Spectator And Community Events - Advertising	0.00
573 90 44 12 Jet Ski Races	0.00
573 90 44 13 Soap Lake Pow Wow	0.00
573 90 44 14 ULBFIT	0.00
573 90 44 15 Hyrdoplane Regatta	4,000.00
573 90 44 16 Movies In The Park	0.00
573 90 44 17 Seattle Outboard Assoc.	0.00
573 90 44 18 Friends Of Soap Lake	0.00
573 90 47 01 Utilities	1,762.33
573 Spectator & Community Events	11,391.21

999 Ending Balance

508 01 05 00 Ending Balance	0.00
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2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 12

105 Stadium Tax Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

999 Ending Balance

999 Ending Balance

0.00

Fund Expenditures:

11,391.21

Excess/Deficit:

151,767.58

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 13

107 Lava Light Project

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 07 00 Beginning Balance Lava Light Reserved	139,891.02
308 80 07 00 Beginning Balance Lava Light	0.00
308 Beginning Balances	139,891.02

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 01 07 Investment Interest	1,584.08
367 11 00 00 Lava Light Project Donations	0.00
360 Misc Revenues	1,584.08

Fund Revenues:

141,475.10

EXPENDITURES

573 Spectator & Community Events

573 20 41 00 Professional Services	976.00
573 Spectator & Community Events	976.00

999 Ending Balance

508 01 07 00 Ending Balance	0.00
999 Ending Balance	0.00

Fund Expenditures:

976.00

Excess/Deficit:

140,499.10

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 14

108 Real Estate Excise Tax 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 08 00 Beginning Balance REET Reserved	141,778.56
308 80 08 00 Beginning Balance REET	0.00
308 Beginning Balances	141,778.56

310 Taxes

318 34 01 00 Real Estate Excise Tax	31,772.63
310 Taxes	31,772.63

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 01 08 Investment Interest	1,721.58
360 Misc Revenues	1,721.58

Fund Revenues: 175,272.77

EXPENDITURES

576 Park Facilities

576 80 48 02 Facility & Park Maintenance	3,230.71
576 80 48 03 Main Ave	0.00
576 Park Facilities	3,230.71

999 Ending Balance

508 01 08 00 Ending Balance	0.00
999 Ending Balance	0.00

Fund Expenditures: 3,230.71

Excess/Deficit: 172,042.06

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 15

110 Transportation Benefit District 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 01 10 Estimated Beginning Balance 40,575.40

308 Beginning Balances 40,575.40

310 Taxes

317 60 00 00 Transportation Benefit District Vehicle Fees 21,958.20

310 Taxes 21,958.20

Fund Revenues: 62,533.60

EXPENDITURES

542 Streets - Maintenance

542 30 48 10 Roads/Streets Ordinary Maintenance 1,032.20

542 Streets - Maintenance 1,032.20

Fund Expenditures: 1,032.20

Excess/Deficit: 61,501.40

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 16

301 Capital Projects Fund - Main Ave

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 00 00 Beginning Balance TIB 0.00

308 Beginning Balances 0.00

330 State Generated Revenues

334 03 80 00 TIB Grant (002)-1-MainAve 0.00

334 03 80 50 TIB Grant (008)-1-Overlays/Sidewalks 0.00

330 State Generated Revenues 0.00

360 Misc Revenues

361 11 03 01 Investment Interest 0.00

360 Misc Revenues 0.00

Fund Revenues:

0.00

EXPENDITURES

594 Capital Expenditures

595 30 64 00 Main St Rehabilitation 0.00

595 30 64 01 Main St Engineering 0.00

595 61 64 50 Main St Rehab Sidewalks And Overlays 0.00

595 61 65 50 Engineering - Sidewalks And Overlays 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures 0.00

999 Ending Balance

508 10 00 00 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures:

0.00

Excess/Deficit:

0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 17

401 Water Utility Fund 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

340 Charges For Services

343 40 04 01 Utility Tax	51,534.41
<hr/>	
340 Charges For Services	51,534.41

010 Water

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 01 01 Beginning Balance Water	820,728.28
<hr/>	
308 Beginning Balances	820,728.28

330 State Generated Revenues

343 40 06 00 Fire Hydrant Maintenance	11,283.12
<hr/>	
330 State Generated Revenues	11,283.12

340 Charges For Services

343 34 01 00 Water Connection Fees	3,345.75
343 40 01 00 Water Sales	338,352.31
343 40 04 00 Water Turn On Fees	2,523.10
343 40 05 00 Utility Late Fees	22,181.35
<hr/>	
340 Charges For Services	366,402.51

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 04 01 Investment Interest--Water	11,775.43
<hr/>	
360 Misc Revenues	11,775.43

010 Water	1,210,189.34
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030 Mineral Water

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 01 03 Beginning Balance Mineral Water	0.00
<hr/>	
308 Beginning Balances	0.00

340 Charges For Services

343 42 01 00 Soap Lake Water Sales	6,723.84
379 43 03 00 Soap Lake Water Connections	0.00
<hr/>	
340 Charges For Services	6,723.84

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 18

401 Water Utility Fund 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 04 30 Investment Interest-Mineral Water 0.00

360 Misc Revenues 0.00

030 Mineral Water 6,723.84

Fund Revenues: 1,268,447.59

EXPENDITURES

534 Water Utilities

534 10 35 64 Small Tools & Equip Over \$500 6,792.18

534 10 41 02 Auditor 653.88

534 10 41 05 Utility Rate Study 1,539.38

534 10 49 41 Utility Tax To General Fund 51,537.83

534 23 41 02 State Audit 0.00

534 Water Utilities 60,523.27

594 Capital Expenditures

594 34 63 02 Upper Pressure Zone Improvements 0.00

594 34 64 03 McKinstry Energy Audit 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures 0.00

010 Water

534 Water Utilities

534 10 10 01 Water Administration Salaries 31,472.72

534 10 20 01 Water Administration Benefits 16,177.79

534 10 31 01 Office & Operating Expense 1,902.59

534 10 35 01 Small Tools & Equipment 1,159.16

534 10 41 01 Professional Services, Legal 1,682.34

534 10 41 03 Computer Services 1,404.27

534 10 41 04 Printing/Codification Service 0.00

534 10 42 01 Telephones 2,472.81

534 10 42 02 Postage 1,583.22

534 10 43 01 Training,certification,trave 2,574.37

534 10 44 01 Advertising 860.59

534 10 46 01 Insurance 8,573.50

534 10 47 01 Utilities 812.72

534 10 48 01 Repair & Maintenance 2,707.20

534 10 48 02 Fire Hydrant (SA) - Repairs & Maintenance 11,283.12

534 10 53 01 B & O Tax (WA) 17,502.53

534 60 10 01 Water Operation Salaries 55,685.23

534 60 20 01 Water Operation Benefits 26,067.13

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 19

401 Water Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

534 Water Utilities

534 60 31 01 Water Operation Office Supplies	1,905.66
534 60 31 02 Water Operation Operating Supplies	7,775.08
534 60 32 01 Water Operation Fuel	1,384.35
534 60 35 01 Water Operation Small Tools & Equip	10,276.28
534 60 41 01 Water Operation Professional Services	207.11
534 60 41 05 Water Operation Water Testing	2,356.38
534 60 41 07 Professional Services, Engineering	608.58
534 60 42 01 Water Operation Telephone	240.96
534 60 47 01 Water Operation Utilities	10,325.53
534 60 48 01 Water Operation Repair & Maint	26,558.87
534 60 48 02 Water Operation Vehicle/Equip Maint	4,455.34
534 60 48 03 Water Utilities (SA) - Repairs & Maintenance	0.00
534 60 49 01 Water Operation Misc Operating Exp	126.00
534 60 49 02 Water Operation Permits/License Fees	1,768.60
534 Water Utilities	251,910.03

580 Non Expenditures

591 34 72 00 USDA Rural Development Principal	28,409.78
592 34 83 00 USDA Rural Development Interest	44,722.22
580 Non Expenditures	73,132.00

594 Capital Expenditures

594 34 63 01 Water Plant Improvement	0.00
594 34 64 01 Water Equipment	0.00
594 Capital Expenditures	0.00

999 Ending Balance

508 04 01 01 Ending Balance--Water	0.00
999 Ending Balance	0.00

010 Water **325,042.03**

030 Mineral Water

538 Other Utilities/Activities

538 10 10 01 Mineral Water Salaries	0.00
538 10 20 01 Mineral Water Benefits	0.00
538 10 31 01 Mineral Water Office & Operating Supplies	0.00
538 10 41 01 Mineral Water Professional Services	0.00
538 10 46 01 Mineral Water Insurance	0.00
538 10 47 01 Mineral Water Utilities	421.85

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 20

401 Water Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

538 Other Utilities/Activities

538 10 48 01 Mineral Water Repair & Maintenance

0.00

538 Other Utilities/Activities

421.85

594 Capital Expenditures

594 38 64 01 Mineral Water Equipment

0.00

594 Capital Expenditures

0.00

999 Ending Balance

508 04 01 03 Ending Balance--Mineral Wtr

0.00

999 Ending Balance

0.00

030 Mineral Water

421.85

Fund Expenditures:

385,987.15

Excess/Deficit:

882,460.44

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 21

402 Solid Waste Fund 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 02 00 Beginning Balance Solid Waste	195,700.61
308 Beginning Balances	195,700.61

340 Charges For Services

343 70 00 00 Solid Waste Service Fees	220,122.95
343 70 04 02 Franchise Fee	39,445.62
343 70 04 22 Utility Tax	42,050.41
340 Charges For Services	301,618.98

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 04 02 Investment Interest--Solid Waste	2,724.40
369 10 00 05 Sale Of Scrap And Surplus	0.00
360 Misc Revenues	2,724.40

Fund Revenues:

500,043.99

EXPENDITURES

537 Garbage & Solid Waste Utilities

537 10 41 03 Computer Services	1,404.26
537 23 41 02 State Audit	254.64
537 70 10 01 Solid Waste Administration Salaries	11,591.30
537 70 10 04 Solid Waste Operation Salaries	475.99
537 70 20 01 Solid Waste Administration Benefits	5,960.07
537 70 20 04 Solid Waste Operation Benefits	(43.03)
537 70 31 01 Office & Operating Supplies	1,024.19
537 70 32 01 Fuel Consumed	399.75
537 70 35 01 Small Tools & Equipment	83.86
537 70 35 64 Small Tools & Equip Over \$500	1,000.41
537 70 41 01 Professional Services, Legal	163.70
537 70 41 02 Auditor	653.88
537 70 42 01 Postage	1,153.38
537 70 42 02 Telephone	1,992.80
537 70 43 01 Travel	299.60
537 70 46 01 Insurance	1,500.00
537 70 47 01 GC Solid Waste	29,767.93
537 70 47 03 Utilities, PUD & City	812.93
537 70 47 04 Consolidated Disposal	65,413.85
537 70 48 01 Repair & Maintenance	4,085.16
537 70 49 02 Utility Tax & Franchise Fee To General Fund	81,500.57
537 70 49 03 Training	30.00
537 70 53 01 B&O Tax (WA)	13,075.36

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 22

402 Solid Waste Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

537 Garbage & Solid Waste Utilitys

537 Garbage & Solid Waste Utilitys	222,600.60
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594 Capital Expenditures

594 37 64 01 McKinstry Energy Audit	0.00
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594 Capital Expenditures	0.00
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999 Ending Balance

508 04 02 00 Ending Balance	0.00
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999 Ending Balance	0.00
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Fund Expenditures:

222,600.60

Excess/Deficit:

277,443.39

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 23

403 Sewer Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

330 State Generated Revenues

333 14 21 81 DOE Planning Grant	13,433.92
334 03 10 01 DOE WQC-2015-SoaLak-00020 Grant	0.00
<hr/>	
330 State Generated Revenues	13,433.92

340 Charges For Services

343 50 03 00 Fertilizer Value Revenue	398.56
343 50 04 01 Utility Tax	21,631.19
343 60 04 01 Utility Tax	36,867.25
<hr/>	
340 Charges For Services	58,897.00

390 Other Revenues

391 80 03 10 DOE WQC-2015-SoaLak-00020	13,433.95
<hr/>	
390 Other Revenues	13,433.95

020 Sewer

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 01 02 Beginning Balance Sewer	227,546.05
<hr/>	
308 Beginning Balances	227,546.05

330 State Generated Revenues

333 14 21 80 CDBG Planning Only Grant	24,000.00
<hr/>	
330 State Generated Revenues	24,000.00

340 Charges For Services

343 50 02 00 Sewer Connections	689.18
343 60 02 00 Sewer Service Charge	398,785.53
<hr/>	
340 Charges For Services	399,474.71

360 Misc Revenues

361 10 04 20 Investment Interest--Sewer	2,630.25
<hr/>	
360 Misc Revenues	2,630.25

020 Sewer	653,651.01
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Fund Revenues:	739,415.88
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2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 24

403 Sewer Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

534 Water Utilities

534 10 41 00 Utility Rate Study 0.00

534 Water Utilities 0.00

535 Sewer

535 10 35 64 Admin Small Tools & Equip Over \$500 1,000.42

535 10 41 00 Utility Rate Study 1,539.37

535 10 49 01 Utility Tax To General Fund 58,505.15

535 10 49 03 Training 30.00

535 23 41 02 State Audit 124.30

535 60 41 04 Chad Noah - Consultant 9,000.00

535 60 41 06 Sewer Improvement Plan - CDBG Grant 0.00

535 60 41 07 Sewer Plan - Ecology Grant Portion 8,430.77

535 60 41 08 Sewer Plan - Ecology Loan Portion 8,430.77

535 60 49 03 Training 0.00

535 Sewer 87,060.78

591 Debt Service

591 35 78 01 PWTF Loan PC13-961-066 Principal 81,365.23

591 35 78 02 USDA RD Loan #92-07 Principal 7,816.94

591 35 78 04 DOE WQC-2015-SoaLak-00020 Principal 0.00

592 35 80 01 PWTF Loan PC13-961-066 Interest 6,916.05

592 35 80 02 USDA RD #92-07 Interest 13,949.06

592 35 80 04 DOE WQC-2015-SoaLak-00020 Interest 0.00

591 Debt Service 110,047.28

594 Capital Expenditures

594 35 64 03 McKinstry Energy Audit 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures 0.00

597 Interfund Transfers

597 00 00 01 Transfers Out To Short Lived Assets 8,268.00

597 00 00 03 Transfer Out USDA RD #92-07 Reserve 1,083.30

597 Interfund Transfers 9,351.30

020 Sewer

535 Sewer

535 10 10 01 Sewer Administration Salaries 8,285.46

535 10 20 01 Sewer Administration Benefits 4,257.31

535 10 31 01 Admin Office & Operating Supplies 2,252.33

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 25

403 Sewer Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

535 Sewer

535 10 35 01 Admin Small Tools & Equipment	656.89
535 10 40 01 Travel Expenses	66.28
535 10 41 01 Professional Services, Engineering	0.00
535 10 41 02 Audit	784.22
535 10 41 03 Admin--Computer Services	1,404.27
535 10 41 05 Admin Professional Sevices, Legal	368.00
535 10 42 01 Admin Telephone	2,472.81
535 10 42 02 Admin Postage	1,155.10
535 10 43 01 Admin Travel	768.30
535 10 44 01 Admin Advertising	729.09
535 10 46 01 Admin--Insurance	11,370.00
535 10 47 01 Admin--Utilities	812.75
535 10 48 01 Admin--Repair & Maint.	1,628.86
535 10 53 01 Admin--B&O Tax (WA)	8,439.89
535 60 10 01 Sewer Operation Salaries	73,615.54
535 60 20 01 Sewer Operation Benefits	33,474.97
535 60 31 01 Operation Office Supplies	1,811.41
535 60 31 02 Operation Operating Supplies	476.30
535 60 32 01 Operation Fuel	1,322.89
535 60 35 01 Operation Small Tools & Equip	10,943.81
535 60 41 01 Operation Professional Services, Engineering	562.11
535 60 41 03 Operation Professional Services, Legal	126.00
535 60 41 05 Operation Sewer Testing	3,753.84
535 60 42 01 Operation Telephone	2,725.68
535 60 47 01 Operation Utility	20,483.85
535 60 48 01 Operation Repair & Maint	9,434.41
535 60 48 02 Operation Veh & Equip Maint	5,138.62
535 60 49 02 Operation Permits/License Fees	5,355.97
535 Sewer	214,676.96

580 Non Expeditures

591 35 78 00 Department Of Ecology Loans	43,085.38
580 Non Expeditures	43,085.38

594 Capital Expenditures

594 35 63 00 Sewer-Plant Improvement	0.00
594 35 64 02 Operation Office Equipment	30,000.00
594 Capital Expenditures	30,000.00

999 Ending Balance

508 04 01 02 Ending Balance--Sewer	0.00
999 Ending Balance	0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 26

403 Sewer Utility Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

EXPENDITURES

020 Sewer **287,762.34**

Fund Expenditures: **494,221.70**

Excess/Deficit: **245,194.18**

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 27

404 Consumer Trust Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 04 00 Beginning Balance Consumer TF

35,724.07

308 Beginning Balances

35,724.07

380 Non Revenues

386 00 00 00 Consumer Deposits

9,053.54

380 Non Revenues

9,053.54

Fund Revenues:

44,777.61

EXPENDITURES

580 Non Expenditures

589 34 00 00 Deposits Return To Customer

6,521.84

580 Non Expenditures

6,521.84

999 Ending Balance

508 04 04 00 Ending Balance

0.00

999 Ending Balance

0.00

Fund Expenditures:

6,521.84

Excess/Deficit:

38,255.77

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 28

405 Ambulance Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 01 00 Beginning Balance Ambulance

2,881.97

308 Beginning Balances

2,881.97

Fund Revenues:

2,881.97

Excess/Deficit:

2,881.97

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 29

410 Water/sewer Bond 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 10 10 00 Beginning Balance W/S Bond 139,486.62

308 Beginning Balances **139,486.62**

397 Interfund Transfers

397 34 01 00 Water Reserve Transfer 0.00

397 35 01 00 Sewer Reserve Transfer 0.00

397 35 02 00 Sewer Short Lived Assets 8,268.00

397 35 03 00 USDA RD #92-07 1,083.30

397 Interfund Transfers **9,351.30**

Fund Revenues: **148,837.92**

EXPENDITURES

591 Debt Service

591 35 78 03 2016 Payments DOE L0100001 13,917.94

591 Debt Service **13,917.94**

999 Ending Balance

508 04 10 00 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance **0.00**

Fund Expenditures: **13,917.94**

Excess/Deficit: **134,919.98**

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 30

420 Sewer Construction Fund

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

360 Misc Revenues

361 11 00 20 Investment Interest - PWTF 0.00

360 Misc Revenues 0.00

380 Non Revenues

308 10 40 00 Beginning Balance PWTF 0.00

382 70 00 00 PWTF Construction Loan - Sewer Utility 0.00

380 Non Revenues 0.00

390 Other Revenues

391 80 00 00 PWTF Loan Proceeds 0.00

390 Other Revenues 0.00

397 Interfund Transfers

397 00 04 20 Transfer For City Matching Fund From Fund 410 0.00

397 Interfund Transfers 0.00

Fund Revenues:

0.00

EXPENDITURES

594 Capital Expenditures

594 35 62 00 Wastewater Treatment Plant Construction 0.00

594 35 62 01 WWTP Engineering Costs 0.00

594 35 62 02 WWTP Professional Services 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures 0.00

999 Ending Balance

508 10 04 20 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures:

0.00

Excess/Deficit:

0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 31

423 Main AVE Sewer Replacement 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 04 23 Estimated Beginning Balance 0.00

308 Beginning Balances 0.00

390 Other Revenues

391 80 04 23 USDA Loan Proceeds 0.00

390 Other Revenues 0.00

Fund Revenues: 0.00

EXPENDITURES

594 Capital Expenditures

594 35 63 01 Sewer Replacement - Engineering 0.00

594 35 63 02 Sewer Replacement - Construction 0.00

594 Capital Expenditures 0.00

Fund Expenditures: 0.00

Excess/Deficit: 0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 32

634 Treasurers Suspense Fund 01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 80 34 00 Beginning Balance Treasurer SF 0.00

308 Beginning Balances 0.00

380 Non Revenues

386 22 00 00 State Bldg Surcharge Collection 67.50

380 Non Revenues 67.50

Fund Revenues: 67.50

EXPENDITURES

580 Non Expenditures

586 01 00 00 State Bldg Surcharge Payment 76.50

580 Non Expenditures 76.50

999 Ending Balance

508 06 34 00 Ending Balance 0.00

999 Ending Balance 0.00

Fund Expenditures: 76.50

Excess/Deficit: (9.00)

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 33

999 Investments

01/01/2016 To: 12/31/2016

REVENUES

308 Beginning Balances

308 00 00 00 Estimated Beginning Balance 0.00

308 Beginning Balances 0.00

Fund Revenues: 0.00

Excess/Deficit: 0.00

2016 YEAR TO DATE TOTALS

City Of Soap Lake
MCAG #: 0325

Time: 08:43:36 Date: 04/19/2017
Page: 34

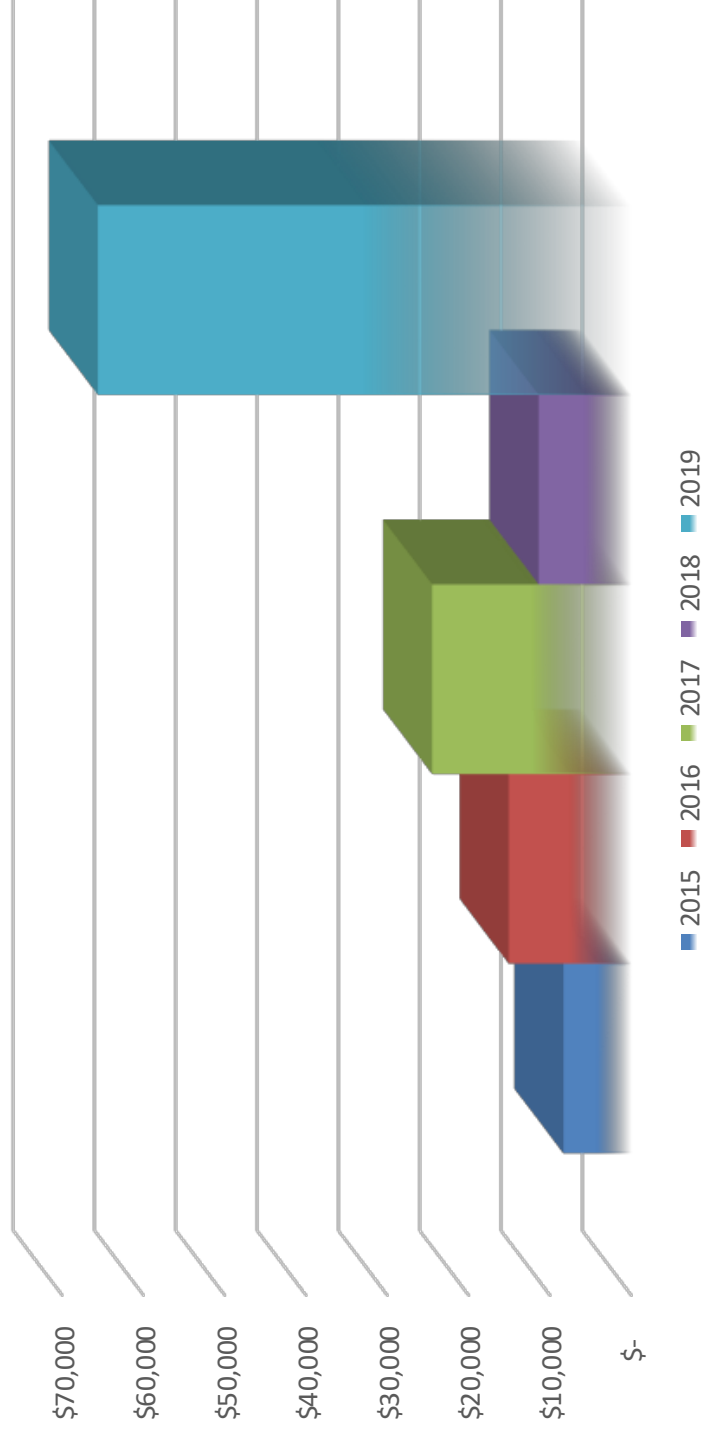
Fund	Revenues	Expenditures	Net
001 General Fund	1,360,360.69	1,103,991.85	256,368.84
101 Street Fund	147,249.93	96,892.98	50,356.95
103 Shop With A Cop Fund	1,241.00	985.85	255.15
105 Stadium Tax Fund	163,158.79	11,391.21	151,767.58
107 Lava Light Project	141,475.10	976.00	140,499.10
108 Real Estate Excise Tax	175,272.77	3,230.71	172,042.06
110 Transportation Benefit District	62,533.60	1,032.20	61,501.40
301 Capital Projects Fund - Main Ave	0.00	0.00	0.00
401 Water Utility Fund	1,268,447.59	385,987.15	882,460.44
402 Solid Waste Fund	500,043.99	222,600.60	277,443.39
403 Sewer Utility Fund	739,415.88	494,221.70	245,194.18
404 Consumer Trust Fund	44,777.61	6,521.84	38,255.77
405 Ambulance Fund	2,881.97	0.00	2,881.97
410 Water/sewer Bond	148,837.92	13,917.94	134,919.98
420 Sewer Construction Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
423 Main AVE Sewer Replacement	0.00	0.00	0.00
634 Treasurers Suspense Fund	67.50	76.50	(9.00)
999 Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<u>4,755,764.34</u>	<u>2,341,826.53</u>	<u>2,413,937.81</u>



Mineral Water Fund Revenue

Note: Part of Water Fund

TOTAL REVENUE W/O BEGINNING FUND BALANCE

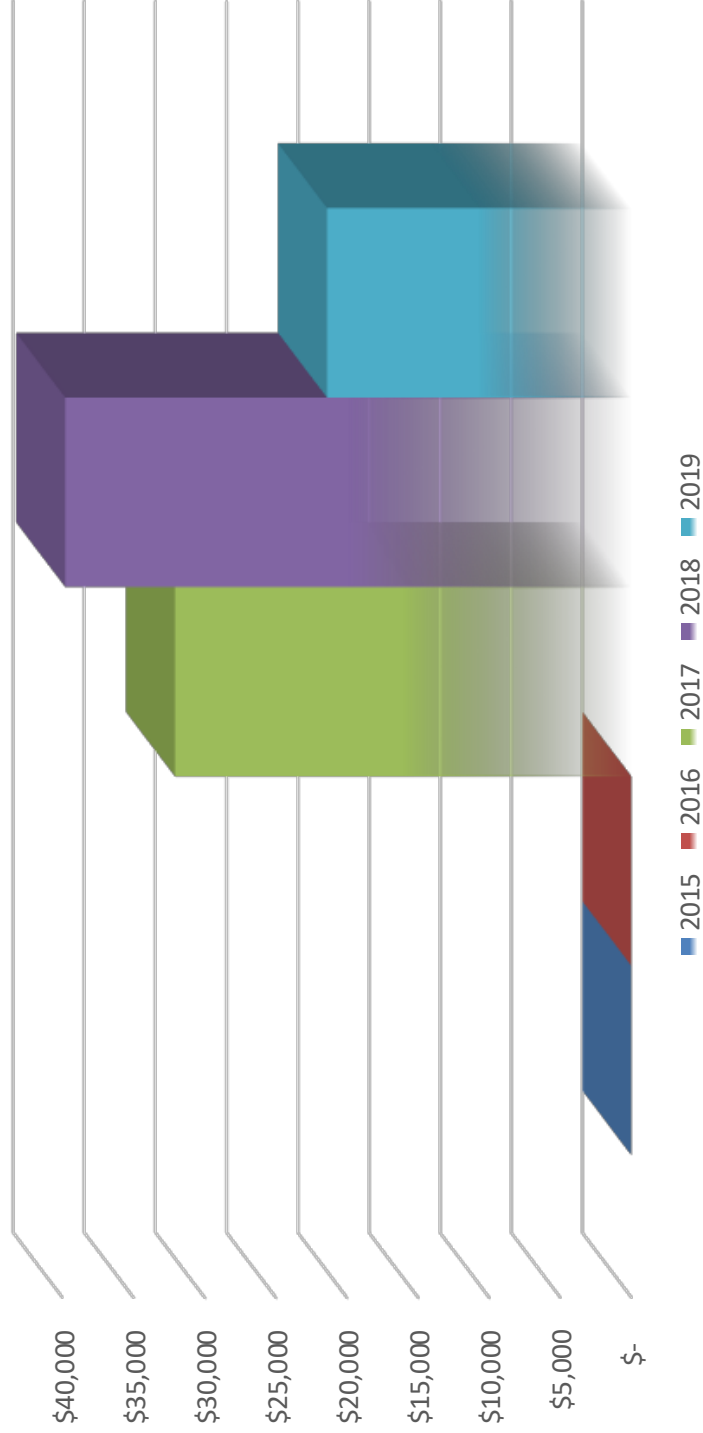




Mineral Water Fund Expense

Note: Part of Water Fund

TOTAL EXPENSE

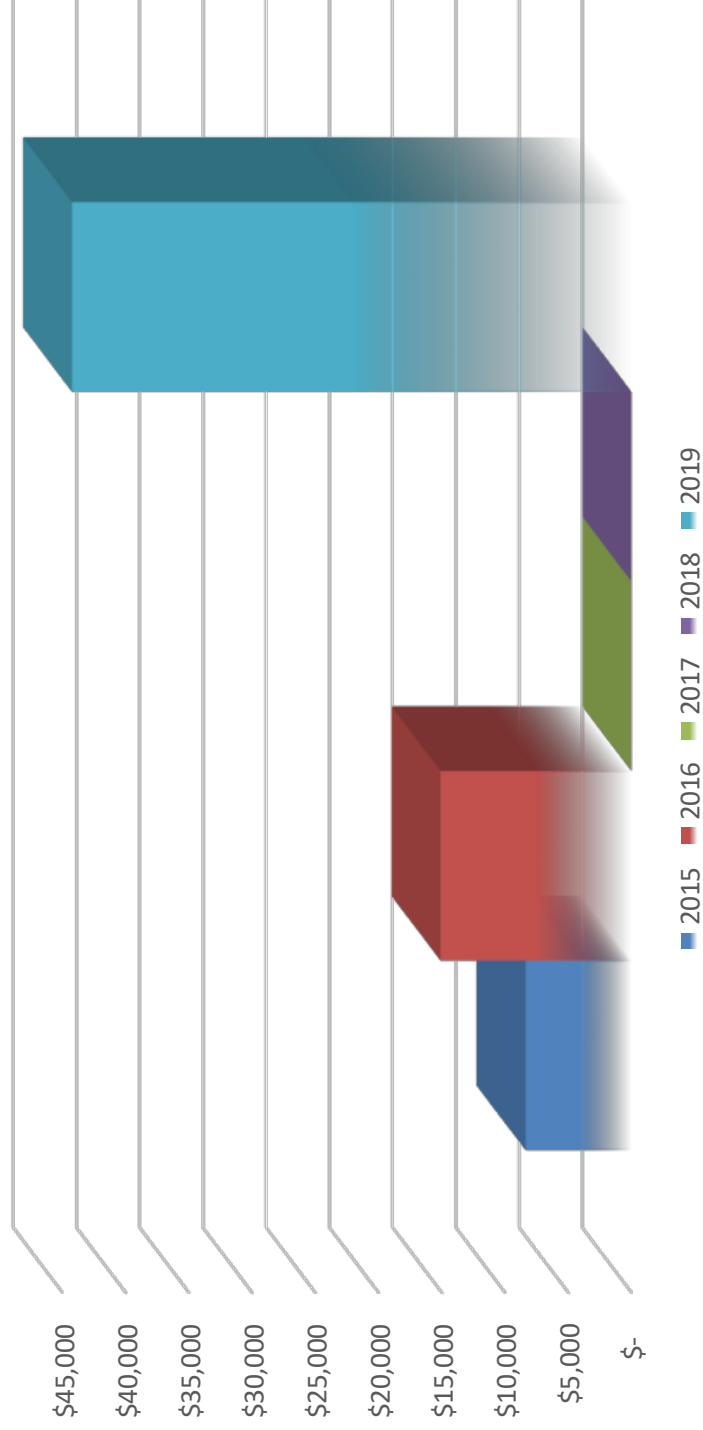




Mineral Water Fund Ending Balance

Note: Part of Water Fund

TOTAL END CASH BALANCE





BUDGET COMPARISON FUND TOTALS

406 Mineral Water Fund

Account	2017 Appropriated	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriated	2018 Actual	2019 Appropriated	% Chg	Comment
308 80 01 03 Beginning Balance Mineral Water	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	161,831.79	9,502.80	-94%	
308 Beginning Balances	0.00	0.00	150,000.00	161,831.79	9,502.80	-94%	
334 04 20 05 CERB MW System Plan	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	6,958.41		-100%	
330 State Generated Revenues	0.00	0.00	35,000.00	6,958.41		-100%	
343 40 04 02 Utility Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45,625.52	0%	
343 42 01 00 Soap Lake Water Sales	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	7,792.50	8,000.00	-20%	
379 43 03 00 Soap Lake Water Connections	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
340 Charges For Services	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	7,792.50	53,625.52	436%	
361 10 04 30 Investment Interest-Mineral Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,700.19	2,500.00	0%	
369 90 04 03 Other - Refund Of Prior Year's Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	647.02		0%	
360 Misc Revenues	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,347.21	2,500.00	0%	

Mineral Water

308 80 01 03 Beginning Balance Mineral Water	9,636.57	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
308 Beginning Balances	9,636.57	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
334 04 20 05 CERB MW System Plan	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
330 State Generated Revenues	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
343 40 04 02 Utility Tax	1,170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
343 42 01 00 Soap Lake Water Sales	7,800.00	9,414.52	0.00	0.00		0%	
379 43 03 00 Soap Lake Water Connections	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
340 Charges For Services	8,970.00	9,414.52	0.00	0.00		0%	
361 10 04 30 Investment Interest-Mineral Water	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
360 Misc Revenues	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
Total Mineral Water:	68,606.57	9,414.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	
TOTAL REVENUES:	68,606.57	9,414.52	195,000.00	178,929.91	65,628.32	-66%	
538 10 49 42 Utility Tax To GF	0.00	0.00	1,170.00	858.02	15,968.93	1265%	



BUDGET COMPARISON FUND TOTALS

Note: 2018 thru 11-18-18

406 Mineral Water Fund

Account	2017 Appropriated	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriated	2018 Actual	2019 Appropriated	% Chg	Comment
534 Water Utilities	0.00	0.00	1,170.00	858.02	15,968.93	1265%	
538 10 10 01 Mineral Water Salaries	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	451.98	633.90	-37%	
538 10 20 01 Mineral Water Benefits	0.00	0.00	700.00	167.37	234.47	-67%	
538 10 31 01 Mineral Water Office & Operating Supplies	0.00	0.00	200.00	188.50	274.65	37%	
538 10 41 01 Mineral Water Professional Services	0.00	0.00	750.00	1,947.30	1,986.25	165%	
538 10 41 02 MW System Plan Prof Services - G&O	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	26,848.59		-100%	
538 10 46 01 Mineral Water Insurance	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	0.00		-100%	
538 10 47 01 Mineral Water Utilities	0.00	0.00	500.00	411.90	500.00	0%	
538 10 48 01 Mineral Water Repair & Maintenance	0.00	0.00	8,500.00	1,335.16	1,800.00	-79%	
538 Other Utilities/Activities	0.00	0.00	62,650.00	31,350.80	5,429.27	-91%	
594 38 64 01 Mineral Water Equipment	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		-100%	
594 Capital Expenditures	0.00	0.00	8,000.00	0.00		-100%	
508 04 01 03 Ending Balance--Mineral W/tr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,230.12	0%	
999 Ending Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44,230.12	0%	
Mineral Water							
534 10 49 42 Utility Tax To GF	1,170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
534 Water Utilities	1,170.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 10 01 Mineral Water Salaries	0.00	341.65	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 20 01 Mineral Water Benefits	0.00	129.31	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 31 01 Mineral Water Office & Operating Supplies	0.00	262.81	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 41 01 Mineral Water Professional Services	0.00	2,170.18	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 41 02 MW System Plan Prof Services - G&O	66,667.00	7,632.92	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 46 01 Mineral Water Insurance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 47 01 Mineral Water Utilities	500.00	554.74	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 10 48 01 Mineral Water Repair & Maintenance	7,300.00	20,993.18	0.00	0.00		0%	
538 Other Utilities/Activities	74,467.00	32,084.79	0.00	0.00		0%	
594 38 64 01 Mineral Water Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0%	



BUDGET COMPARISON FUND TOTALS

Note: 2018 thru 11-18-18

406 Mineral Water Fund

Account	2017 Appropriated	2017 Actual	2018 Appropriated	2018 Actual	2019 Appropriated	% Chg	Comment
Mineral Water							
594 Capital Expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	
508 04 01 03 Ending Balance--Mineral W tr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	
999 Ending Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	
Total Mineral Water:	75,637.00	32,084.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	75,637.00	32,084.79	71,820.00	32,208.82	65,628.32	-9%	
FUND GAIN/LOSS:	-7,030.43	-22,670.27	123,180.00	146,721.09			

APPENDIX L

PUMPHOUSE DOCUMENTATION



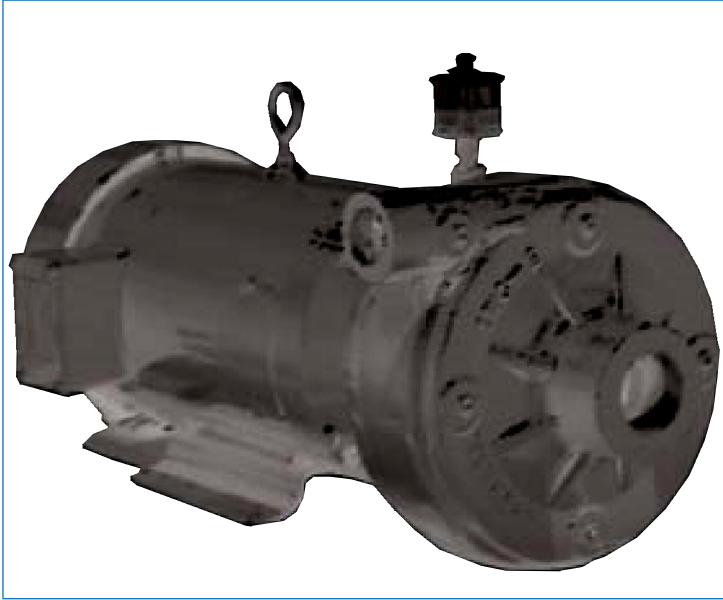
CORNELL PUMP COMPANY

1WC Clear Liquid Pump

PUMP SPECIFICATION

- Discharge Size** - 1 inch
- Suction Size** - 1.5 inch
- Mounting Configuration** - horizontal or vertical close coupled, horizontal frame and vertical frame
- Motor** - TEFC standard (other motors available on request)
- Casing** - cast iron ASTM A48, class 30
- Impeller** - silicon bronze ASTM C87500
- Wear Rings** - bronze SAE 660
- Shaft Sleeve** - bronze SAE 660
- Shaft** - (frame mount) SAE 1144 Stressproof®
- Mechanical Seal** - carbon-ceramic with buna o-ring seat and stainless steel metal parts

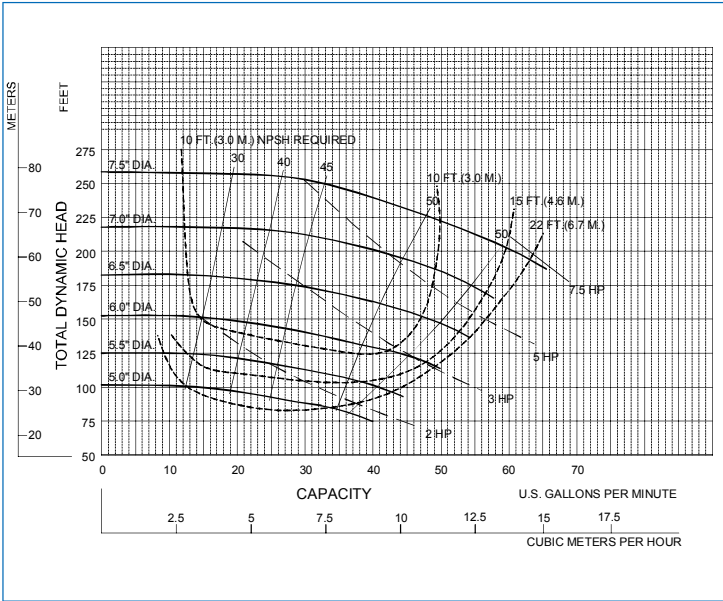
Other materials available on request



7.5 HP with optional run-dry feature shown

FEATURES & BENEFITS

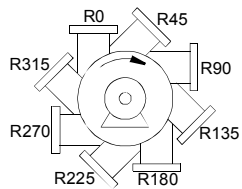
- Ideally suited for water and water booster applications
- Back pull-out design
- T-21 single seal with run-dry option
- Heavy duty cast iron construction
- Patented Cycloseal® design (U.S. patent #5489187)
- Off the shelf availability in many motor sizes
- Two year warranty



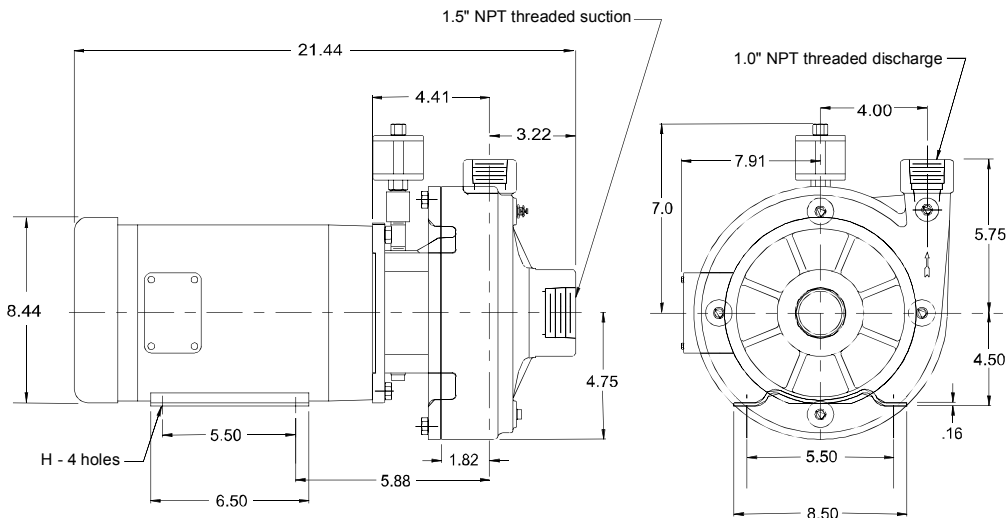
1WC - 3600 RPM

Stressproof® is a registered trademark of Niagara-LaSalle Steel.

CLOSE COUPLED DIMENSIONS



Discharge positions
viewed from drive end-
right hand



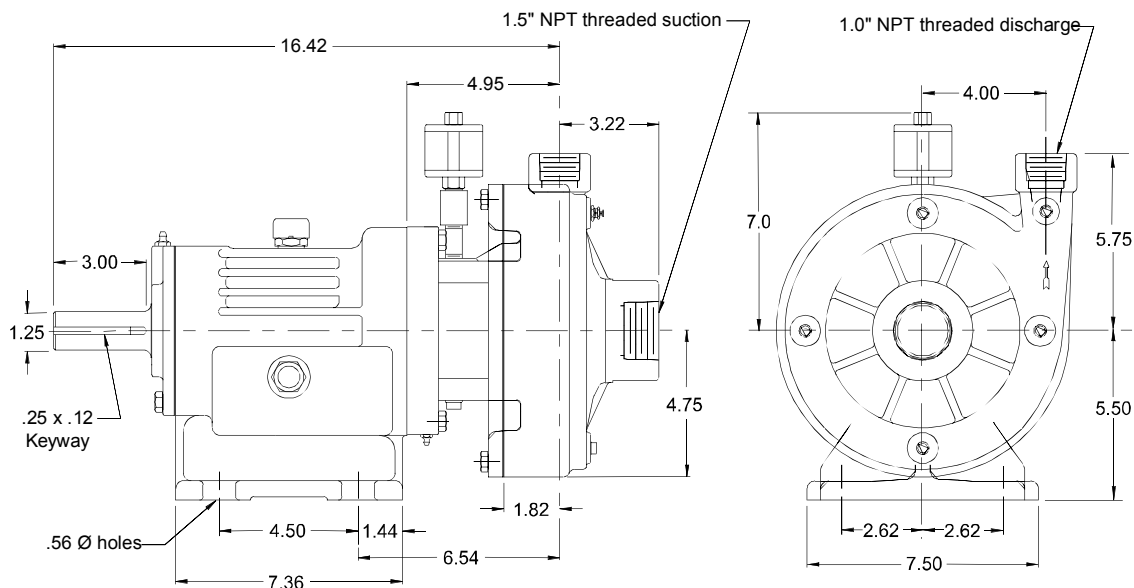
Do not use for construction unless certified.
Suction and discharge connection dimension can vary $\pm .12$ inch.

MOTOR DIMENSIONS

MOTOR SIZE	NEMA FRAME	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	O	R	AB	CP
1 HP (4 pole)	143JM	6.50	5.94	3.50	2.75	2.00	.12	.34	6.88	5.25	7.28	18.88
1.5 HP (4 pole), 2 HP, 3 HP (2 pole)	145JM	6.50	5.94	3.50	2.75	2.50	.12	.34	6.88	5.25	7.28	18.88
5 HP (2 pole)	184JM	8.50	6.50	4.50	3.75	2.75	.16	.41	8.44	5.88	7.91	21.44
7.5 HP (2 pole)	184JM	8.50	6.50	4.50	3.75	2.75	.16	.41	8.44	5.88	7.91	22.94

Motor dimensions are for standard efficiency TEFC motors and may vary depending on manufacturer.

F5 FRAME DIMENSIONS



ISO9001 CERTIFIED

Cornell Pump Company

P.O. Box 6334

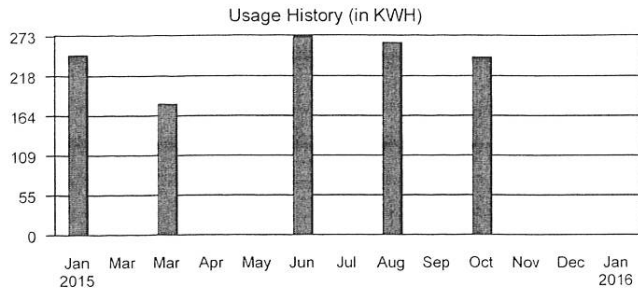
Portland, Oregon 97228-6334

e-mail: info@cornellpump.com

Phone (503) 653-0330 • Fax (503) 653-0338

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

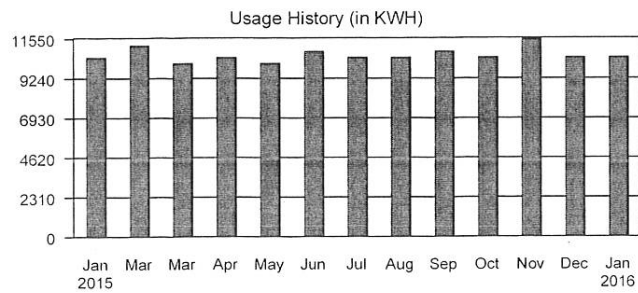
Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units
	From	To	From	To				
X76812	12/29/15	01/27/16	2,979	2,979	0	1	0	KWH
				0.000		1	0.000	KW



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$27.67
Payments Applied <i>THANK YOU</i>	-\$27.67
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 2 Days @ \$0.90 (for 2 of 29 days)	\$1.80
Basic Charge 27 Days @ \$0.95 (for 27 of 29 days)	\$25.65
Energy Charge 0 kWh @\$0.041	\$0.00
Energy Charge 0 kWh @\$0.041	\$0.00
City Tax	\$1.65
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$29.10</u>
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE	<u>\$29.10</u>

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting

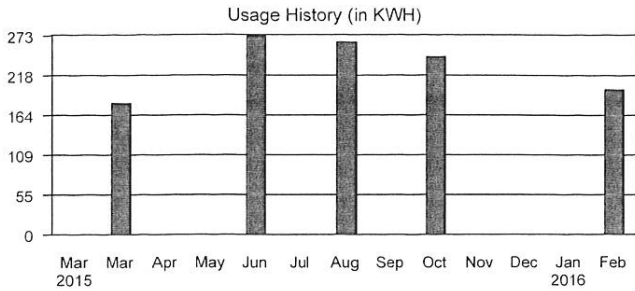
Billing Period: 12/31/15 - 01/29/16

Prior Balance	\$1,993.10
Payments Applied <i>THANK YOU</i>	-\$1,993.10
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$0.4153333 ea (for 1 of 30 days)	\$16.61
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.1026667 ea (for 29 of 30 days)	\$484.11
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$0.3066667 ea (for 1 of 30 days)	\$41.40
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$8.9416667 ea (for 29 of 30 days)	\$1,207.13
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$0.1793333 ea (for 1 of 30 days)	\$4.66
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.2296667 ea (for 29 of 30 days)	\$135.97
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,500 kWh	\$0.00
City Tax	\$113.39
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$2,003.27</u>
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE	<u>\$2,003.27</u>

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	01/27/16	02/29/16	2,979	3,179 3,896	200	1 1	200 3,896	KWH KW	No

Billing Demand : 3.90
Power Factor : 99.9988%

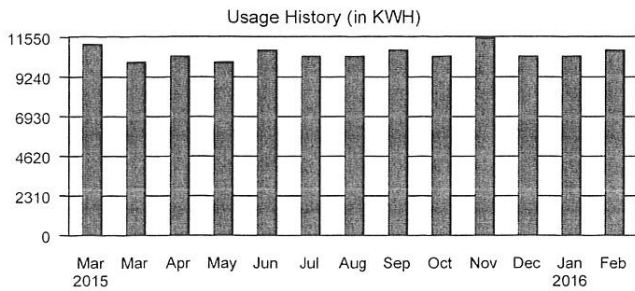


Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$29.10	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$29.10	
Balance		\$0.00
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.95	\$31.35	
Energy Charge 200 kWh @ \$0.041	\$8.20	
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$8.20	
City Tax	\$2.37	
CURRENT CHARGES		\$41.92

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE **\$41.92**

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting

Billing Period: 01/30/16 - 02/29/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.27	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.27	
Balance		\$0.00
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80	
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75	
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66	
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,850 kWh	\$0.00	
City Tax	\$113.41	

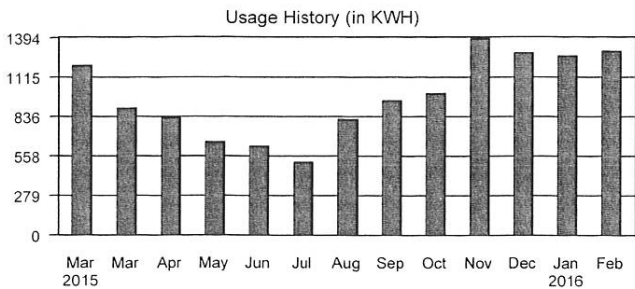
CURRENT CHARGES **\$2,003.62**

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE **\$2,003.62**

Service Address : Main Ave East LOC 3 Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X62420	01/27/16	02/29/16	13,348	14,653	1,305	1	1,305	KWH	No

Power Factor : 100.0000%



Rate 2 - General Service

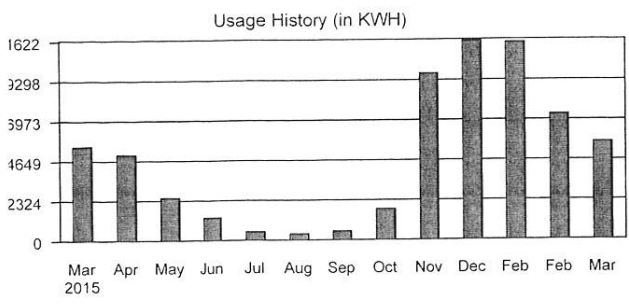
Prior Balance	\$74.52	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$74.52	
Balance		\$0.00
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.63	\$20.79	
Energy Charge 1,305 kWh @ \$0.041	\$53.51	
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$53.51	
City Tax	\$4.46	
CURRENT CHARGES		\$78.76

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE **\$78.76**

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Est
	From	To	From	To					
X49667	02/29/16	03/29/16	57,830	63,566	5,736	1	5,736	KWH	No

Power Factor : 100.0000%

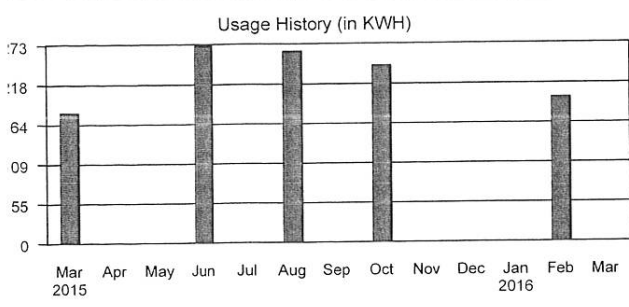


Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$337.82	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$337.82	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27	
Energy Charge 5,736 kWh @ \$0.041	\$235.18	
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$235.18	
City Tax	\$15.21	
CURRENT CHARGES		<u>\$268.66</u>
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE		<u>\$268.66</u>

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

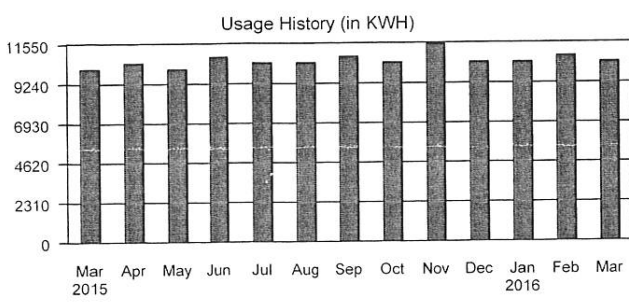
Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	02/29/16	03/28/16	3,179	3,179	0	1	0	KWH	No
				0.000		1	0.000	KW	



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$41.92	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$41.92	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 28 Days @ \$0.95	\$26.60	
Energy Charge 0 kWh @ \$0.041	\$0.00	
City Tax	\$1.60	
CURRENT CHARGES		<u>\$28.20</u>
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE		<u>\$28.20</u>

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting
Billing Period: 03/01/16 - 03/30/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80	
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75	
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66	
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,500 kWh	\$0.00	
City Tax	\$113.41	
CURRENT CHARGES		<u>\$2,003.62</u>
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE		<u>\$2,003.62</u>

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE: \$4,607.91
 Due Date: 05/25/16
 049667 04/26/16 05/25/16

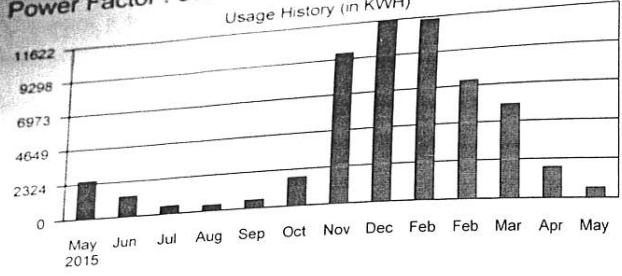
Units	Estimate
651 KWH	No

Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$99.97	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$99.97	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27	
Energy Charge 651 kWh @ \$0.041	\$26.69	
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$26.69	
City Tax	\$2.70	
CURRENT CHARGES		<u>\$47.66</u>

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$47.66

Power Factor : 99.9999%



Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	04/26/16	05/24/16	3,179	3,208	29	1	29	KWH	No
				3,875		1	3.875	KW	

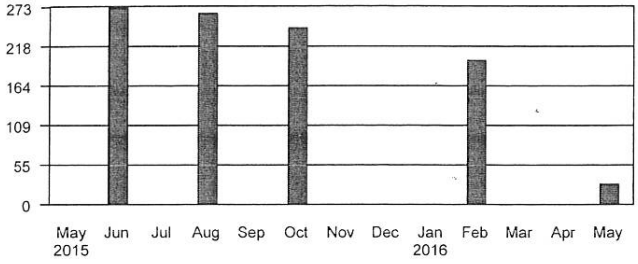
Billing Demand : 3.88
 Power Factor : 99.9406%

Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$29.20	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$29.20	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 28 Days @ \$0.95	\$26.60	
Energy Charge 29 kWh @ \$0.041	\$1.19	
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$1.19	
City Tax	\$1.67	
CURRENT CHARGES		<u>\$29.46</u>

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$29.46

Usage History (in KWH)



Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851

Rate 6 - Street Lighting

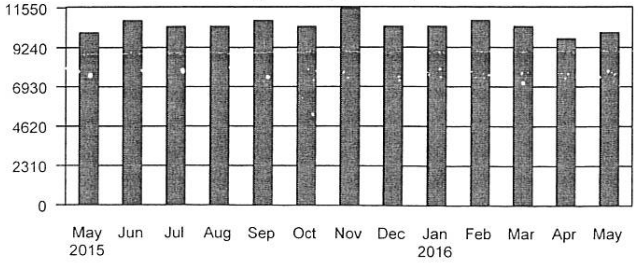
Billing Period: 04/28/16 - 05/26/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62	
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62	
Balance		<u>\$0.00</u>
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80	
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75	
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66	
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,150 kWh	\$0.00	
City Tax	\$113.41	

CURRENT CHARGES \$2,003.62

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$2,003.62

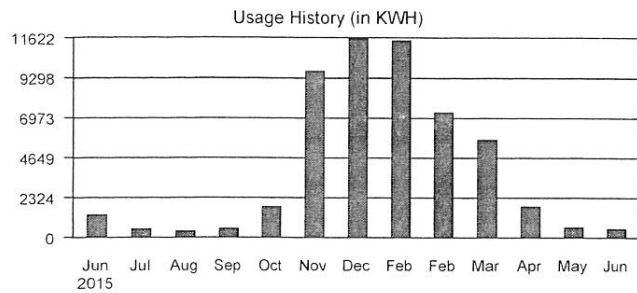
Usage History (in KWH)



Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units
	From	To	From	To				
X49667	05/25/16	06/27/16	66,087	66,661	574	1	574	KWH

Power Factor : 99.9998%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$47.66
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$47.66
Balance	
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.63	\$20.79
Energy Charge 574 kWh @ \$0.041	\$23.53
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$23.53
City Tax	\$2.66

CURRENT CHARGES

\$46.98

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

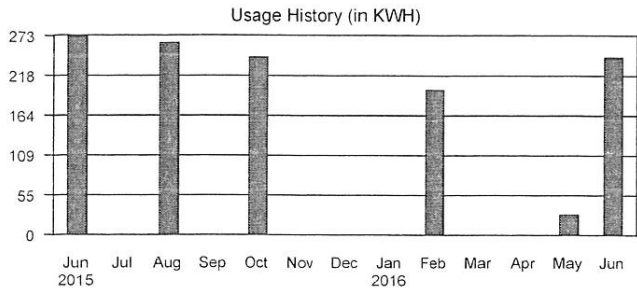
\$46.98

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	05/24/16	06/27/16	3,208	3,453 3,835	245	1 1	245 3,835	KWH KW	No

Billing Demand : 3.84

Power Factor : 99.9992%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$29.46
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$29.46
Balance	
Basic Charge 34 Days @ \$0.95	\$32.30
Energy Charge 245 kWh @ \$0.041	\$10.05
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$10.05
City Tax	\$2.54

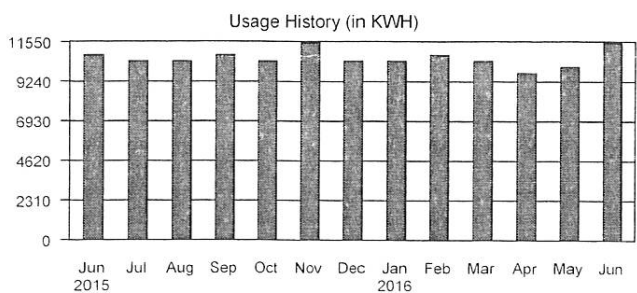
CURRENT CHARGES

\$44.89

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$44.89

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting

Billing Period: 05/27/16 - 06/28/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62
Balance	
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 11,550 kWh	\$0.00
City Tax	\$113.41

CURRENT CHARGES

\$2,003.62

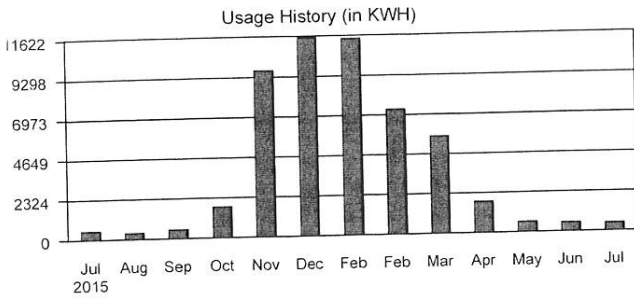
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$2,003.62

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used
	From	To	From	To			
X49667	06/27/16	07/26/16	66,661	67,176	515	1	515

Power Factor : 99.9998%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$46.98
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$46.98
Balance	
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 515 kWh @ \$0.041	\$21.12
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$21.12
City Tax	\$2.36

CURRENT CHARGES

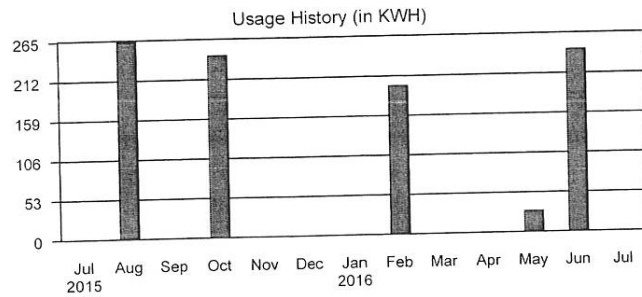
\$41.75

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$41.75

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	06/27/16	07/26/16	3,453	3,453 0.000	0	1 1	0 0.000	KWH KW	No



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$44.89
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$44.89
Balance	
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.95	\$27.55
Energy Charge 0 kWh @ \$0.041	\$0.00
City Tax	\$1.65

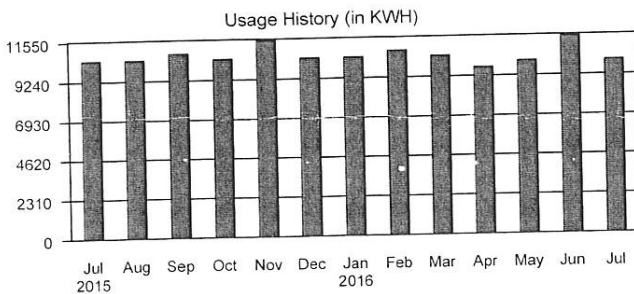
CURRENT CHARGES

\$29.20

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$29.20

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting

Billing Period: 06/29/16 - 07/27/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62
Balance	
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,150 kWh	\$0.00
City Tax	\$113.41

CURRENT CHARGES

\$2,003.62

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$2,003.62

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units
	From	To	From	To				
X49667	07/26/16	08/24/16	67,176	67,603	427	1	427	KWH

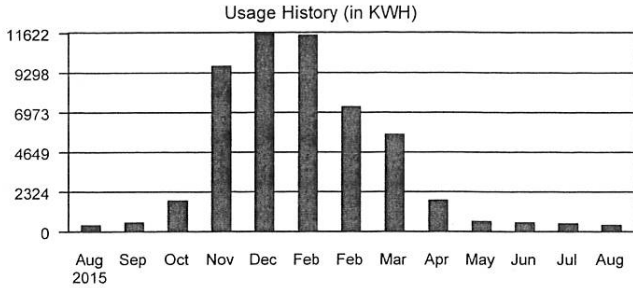
Power Factor : 99.9997%

Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$41.75
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$41.75
Balance	
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 427 kWh @ \$0.041	\$17.51
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$17.51
City Tax	\$2.15

CURRENT CHARGES \$37.9

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$37.9



Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	07/26/16	08/24/16	3,453	3,726 3,927	273	1 1	273 3,927	KWH KW	No

Billing Demand : 3.93

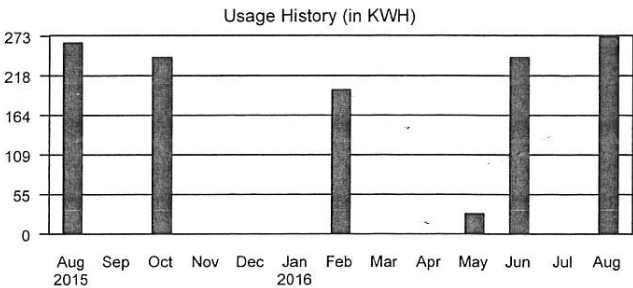
Power Factor : 99.9993%

Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$29.20
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$29.20
Balance	
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.95	\$27.55
Energy Charge 273 kWh @ \$0.041	\$11.19
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$11.19
City Tax	\$2.32

CURRENT CHARGES \$41.0

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$41.0



Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851

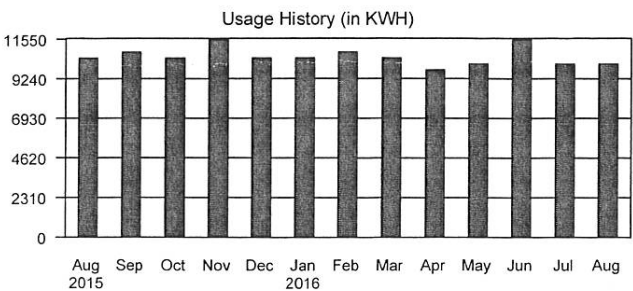
Rate 6 - Street Lighting

Billing Period: 07/28/16 - 08/25/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62
Balance	
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 10,150 kWh	\$0.00
City Tax	\$113.41

CURRENT CHARGES \$2,003.6

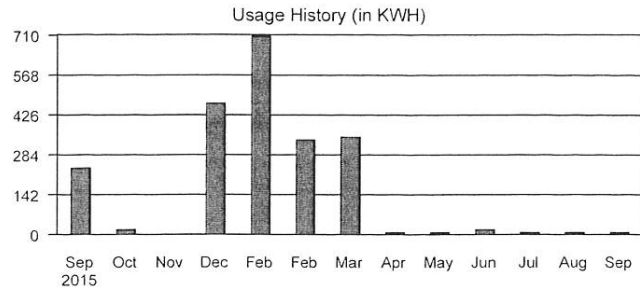
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$2,003.6



Service Address : Juniper St S City, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units
	From	To	From	To				
X29623	08/24/16	09/26/16	6,392	6,393	1	10	10	KWH

Power Factor : 99.5037%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$0.00
Payments	\$0.00
Balance	
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.63	\$20.79
Energy Charge 10 kWh @ \$0.041	\$0.41
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$0.41
City Tax	\$1.27

CURRENT CHARGES

\$22.47

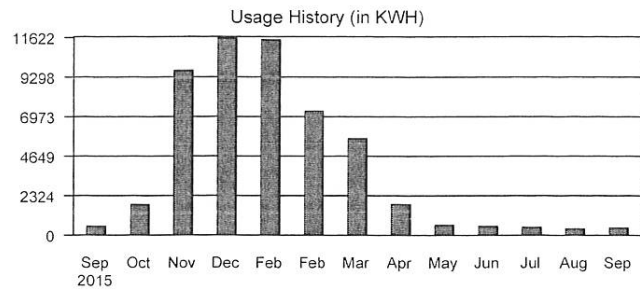
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$22.47

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X49667	08/24/16	09/26/16	67,603	68,081	478	1	478	KWH	No

Power Factor : 99.9998%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$0.00
Payments	\$0.00
Balance	\$0.00
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.63	\$20.79
Energy Charge 478 kWh @ \$0.041	\$19.60
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$19.60
City Tax	\$2.42

CURRENT CHARGES

\$42.81

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

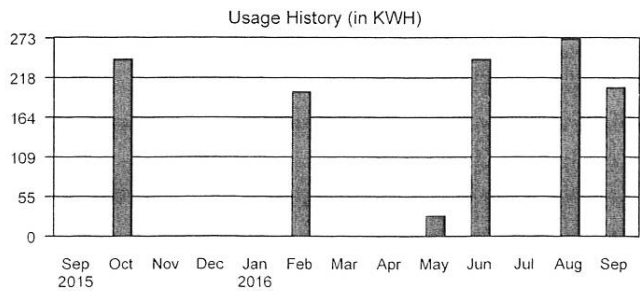
\$42.81

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	08/24/16	09/26/16	3,726	3,932 3,865	206	1 1	206 3,865	KWH KW	No

Billing Demand : 3.87

Power Factor : 99.9988%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$0.00
Payments	\$0.00
Balance	\$0.00
Basic Charge 33 Days @ \$0.95	\$31.35
Energy Charge 206 kWh @ \$0.041	\$8.45
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$8.45
City Tax	\$2.39

CURRENT CHARGES

\$42.19

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$42.19

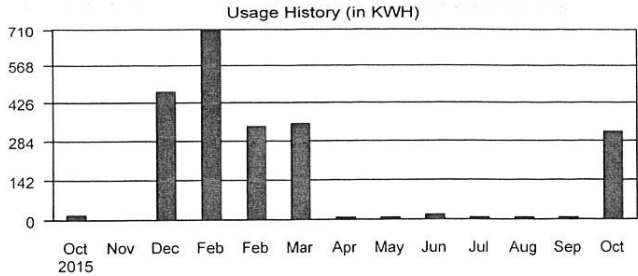
Customer: City of Soap Lake (Continued)

Account Number: 350130000
 Billing Date: 10/26/2016
 Due Date: 11/21/2016
 TOTAL AMOUNT DUE

Service Address : Juniper St S City, Soap Lake WA

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X29623	09/26/16	10/25/16	6,393	6,425	32	10	320	KWH	No

Power Factor : 99.9995%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$22.47
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$22.47
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 320 kWh @ \$0.041	\$13.12
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$13.12
City Tax	\$1.88

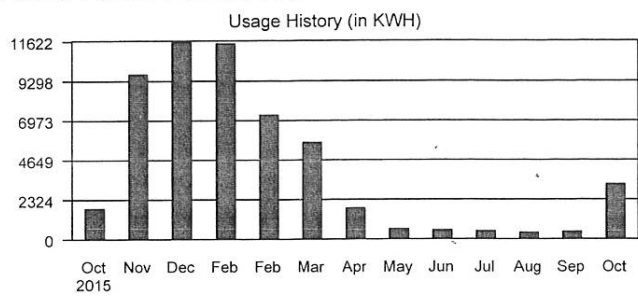
CURRENT CHARGES \$33.27

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$33.27

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X49667	09/26/16	10/25/16	68,081	71,362	3,281	1	3,281	KWH	No

Power Factor : 100.0000%



Rate 2 - General Service

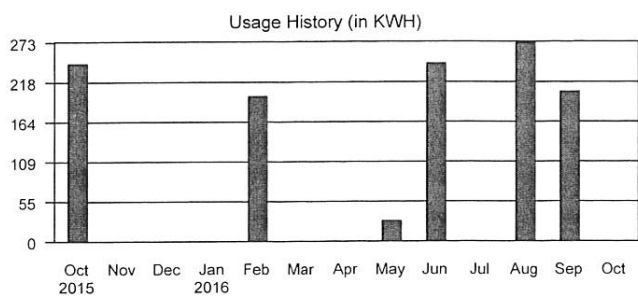
Prior Balance	\$42.81
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$42.81
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 3,281 kWh @ \$0.041	\$134.52
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$134.52
City Tax	\$9.17

CURRENT CHARGES \$161.96

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$161.96

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	09/26/16	10/25/16	3,932	3,932	0	1	0	KWH	No
				0.000		1	0.000	KW	



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$42.19
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$42.19
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.95	\$27.55
Energy Charge 0 kWh @ \$0.041	\$0.00
City Tax	\$1.65

CURRENT CHARGES \$29.20

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$29.20

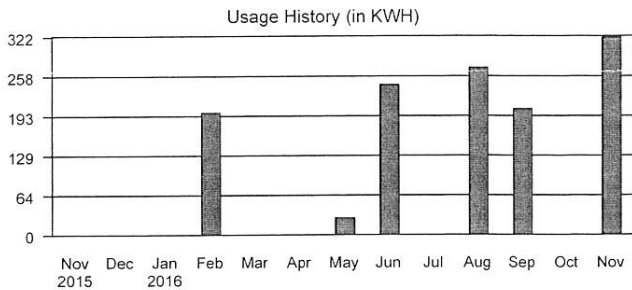
Account Number:	3501300000
Billing Date:	11/29/2016
Due Date:	12/27/2016
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE:	\$3,201.15

Customer: City of Soap Lake (Continued)

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	10/25/16	11/28/16	3,932	4,254 3,854	322	1 1	322 3,854	KWH KW	No

Billing Demand : 3.85
Power Factor : 99.9995%

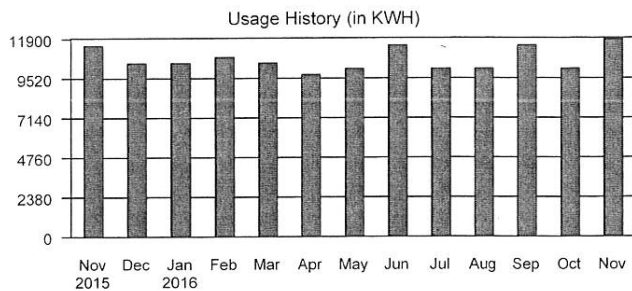


Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$29.20
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$29.20
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 34 Days @ \$0.95	\$32.30
Energy Charge 322 kWh @ \$0.041	\$13.20
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$13.20
City Tax	\$2.73
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$48.23</u>

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$48.23

Service Address : Main Ave E Street Lights, Soap Lake WA 98851



Rate 6 - Street Lighting

Billing Period: 10/27/16 - 11/29/16

Prior Balance	\$2,003.62
Payments Applied THANK YOU	-\$2,003.62
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
200 Watt Lamps 40 @ \$12.52 ea	\$500.80
150 Watt Lamps 135 @ \$9.25 ea	\$1,248.75
25-30 Ft Standards 26 @ \$5.41 ea	\$140.66
Estimated kWh Quantity @ 11,900 kWh	\$0.00
City Tax	\$113.41
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$2,003.62</u>

Adjustments

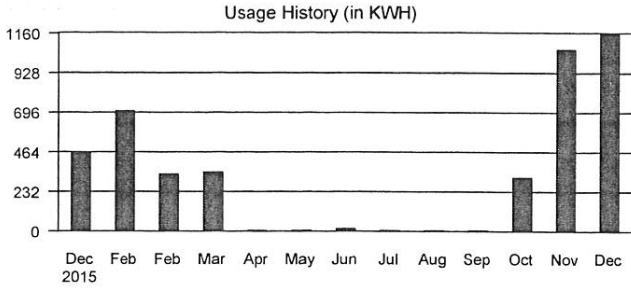
Credit Transfer 11/29/16 -\$2,003.62

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE \$0.00

Service Address : Juniper St S City, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X29623	11/28/16	12/27/16	6,532	6,648	116	10	1,160	KWH	No

Power Factor : 100.0000%



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$69.21
Payments Applied <i>THANK YOU</i>	-\$69.21
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 1,160 kWh @ \$0.041	\$47.56
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$47.56
City Tax	\$3.95
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$69.78</u>

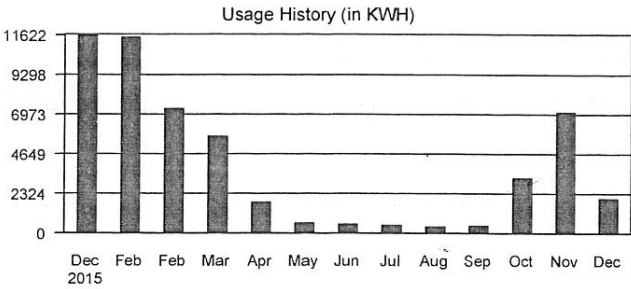
CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$69.78

Service Address : Juniper St S Shop, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X49667	11/28/16	12/27/16	78,525	80,603	2,078	1	2,078	KWH	No

Power Factor : 100.0000%



Rate 2 - General Service

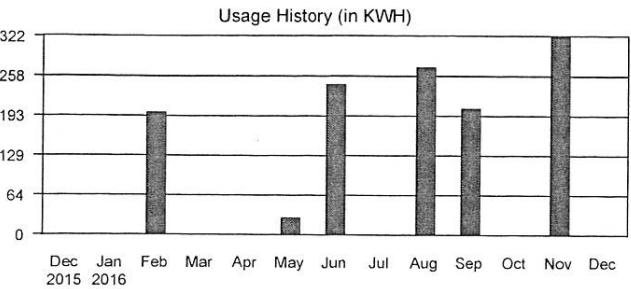
Prior Balance	\$334.01
Payments Applied <i>THANK YOU</i>	-\$334.01
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.63	\$18.27
Energy Charge 2,078 kWh @ \$0.041	\$85.20
SUBTOTAL ENERGY	\$85.20
City Tax	\$6.21
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$109.68</u>

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$109.68

Service Address : Main Ave E Lake Pmp, Soap Lake WA 98851

Meter#	Dates		Reads		Usage	Multiplier	Used	Units	Estimate
	From	To	From	To					
X76812	11/28/16	12/27/16	4,254	4,254	0	1	0	KWH	No
				0.000		1	0.000	KW	



Rate 2 - General Service

Prior Balance	\$48.23
Payments Applied <i>THANK YOU</i>	-\$48.23
Balance	<u>\$0.00</u>
Basic Charge 29 Days @ \$0.95	\$27.55
Energy Charge 0 kWh @ \$0.041	\$0.00
City Tax	\$1.65
CURRENT CHARGES	<u>\$29.20</u>

CURRENT AMOUNT DUE

\$29.20







1/17/2017

Quote

#

Wire 2 Water Design

Electrical Contractor # EC Wire22W888NW

General Contractor # CC Wire22W887JJ

**3521 Rd. 3 N.W.
Ephrata, Wa 98823**

Pump & Electrical

Irrigation & Design

Sales & Service

JOB: City of Soap Lake Mineral Water Pump Station Upgrade

Conditions: 50 Gallons per minute @ 181 TDH

Customer: City of Soap Lake

QTY.

DESCRIPTION

Firm Bid

Suction

250'	3" HDPE DR 13.5 PolyEthylene w/ flanged coupling ends	\$	1850
10'	18" Stainless Steel Slotted Suction 40 Slot	\$	3950
1	18" x 10" Heavy wall cone powder coated	\$	410
1	10" x 4" Heavey wall cone powder coated	\$	165
13	4" weld on flanges	\$	242
4	3" weld on flange	\$	96
1	1 1/2" x 3" nipple	\$	6.5
1	2" x 3" concentric cone	\$	35
4	4" x 3" concentric cone	\$	165
10'	4" .250 wall steel pipe	\$	196.29
1	4" Butterfly Lever Operated Valve	\$	194
1	3" weld on coupler	\$	18
1	3" street el	\$	24
*	Powder Coating	\$	354.00
4	5/8" x 4" bolts and nuts stainless	\$	11.00
1	2" weld on coupler	\$	15.00
1	2" plug	\$	8.96
8'	3" schedule 40 PVC fabricated with slots	\$	52.00

1	4" Female Adapter	\$	18.00
1	1 quart PVC Glue	\$	36.87
1	1 quart PVC Primer	\$	19.36
48	5/8" x 3" bolts and nuts stainless	\$	43.00
10	4" fiber gaskets	\$	49.00
*	Miscellaneous Fittings	\$	150.00
2	4' diam x 3' deep concrete manhole barrels with knockout access	\$	1,350.00
1	4' Diameter insulated Lid	\$	750.00
1	12'x10' Insulated Pump House Shed-- 2x6 wood frame walls- exterior & interior sheathing- 29 gauge sheet metal siding and roof- 7' eve- steel man door and lock.	\$	4,995.00

Discharge

1	5 HP Cornell 1WC 3600 RPM Pump w/6.8" Trim on Impellar	\$	4,995.00
1	9" Hand Primer	\$	389.20
1	1" brass ball valve	\$	46.87
1	Pressure Switch	\$	40.00
1	3" toughskin wafer check valve	\$	159.47
1	3" gear operated butterfly valve	\$	296
1	2" Brass Ball Valve	\$	198.00
2	2" Unions	\$	45.00
8	3" Weld on flanges	\$	130.14
2	2" weld on threaded couplers	\$	12.00
2	2" Continuous Acting Air Relief Valves	\$	450.00
2	2" street el galv.	\$	28.00
10'	3" .250 wall steel	\$	145.48
2	0-100 psi liquid filled pressure gauges	\$	89.00
4	3" fiber gaskets	\$	19.00
16	5/8" x 4" bolts and nuts	\$	44.00
6'	3" sch. 40 pipe	\$	15.00
1	1 1/4" steel weld on coupler and plug	\$	39.82
1	3/4" Hose bib	\$	26.90
1	Floor Drain	\$	38.00
1	3" pvc elbow	\$	8.90
*	Powder Coating	\$	160.00
*	Miscellaneous consumables	\$	100.00
*	Miscellaneous fittings	\$	180.00
*			
	<u>Electrical</u>		
1	200 Amp Electrical Permit	\$	375.00
1	Size2 panel	\$	1,550.00
*	Feeder Wires	\$	45.87
*	T Motor Leads	\$	98.00

4	Unitap lugs	\$	56.24
10'	1" Conduit Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit	\$	50.00
10'	1/2 " Liquid Tight Flexible Metal Conduit	\$	30.00
20'	1" sch. 40 pvc electrical conduit	\$	25.00
*	Miscellaneous Electrical Consumables	\$	75.00
*	Miscellaneous Electrical Supplies	\$	275.00
1	Steel Welded and painted Panel Stand	\$	621.00

Equipment

*	Boom Truck within 60 mile radius	\$	800.00
*	12'x 10' x 6" Concrete Pad 4 foot footings on 3 sides Steel Rebar reinforced w/ pea & gravel fill and excavation around footings	\$	5,200.00

Excavation

*	Build Ramp 7' wide x 40 inches deep on top of original grade down to lake- Install concrete tiles with surround backfill , excavate and set stainless steel suction in lake		9,100.00
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Labor

40	Journeyman Electrical Labor @ \$85/HR.	\$	3400
120	Apprentice Labor @ \$30/Hr.	\$	3600
120	Journeyman Labor @ \$60/Hr.	\$	7200
*	Welding and Fabrication	\$	1350

Mileage

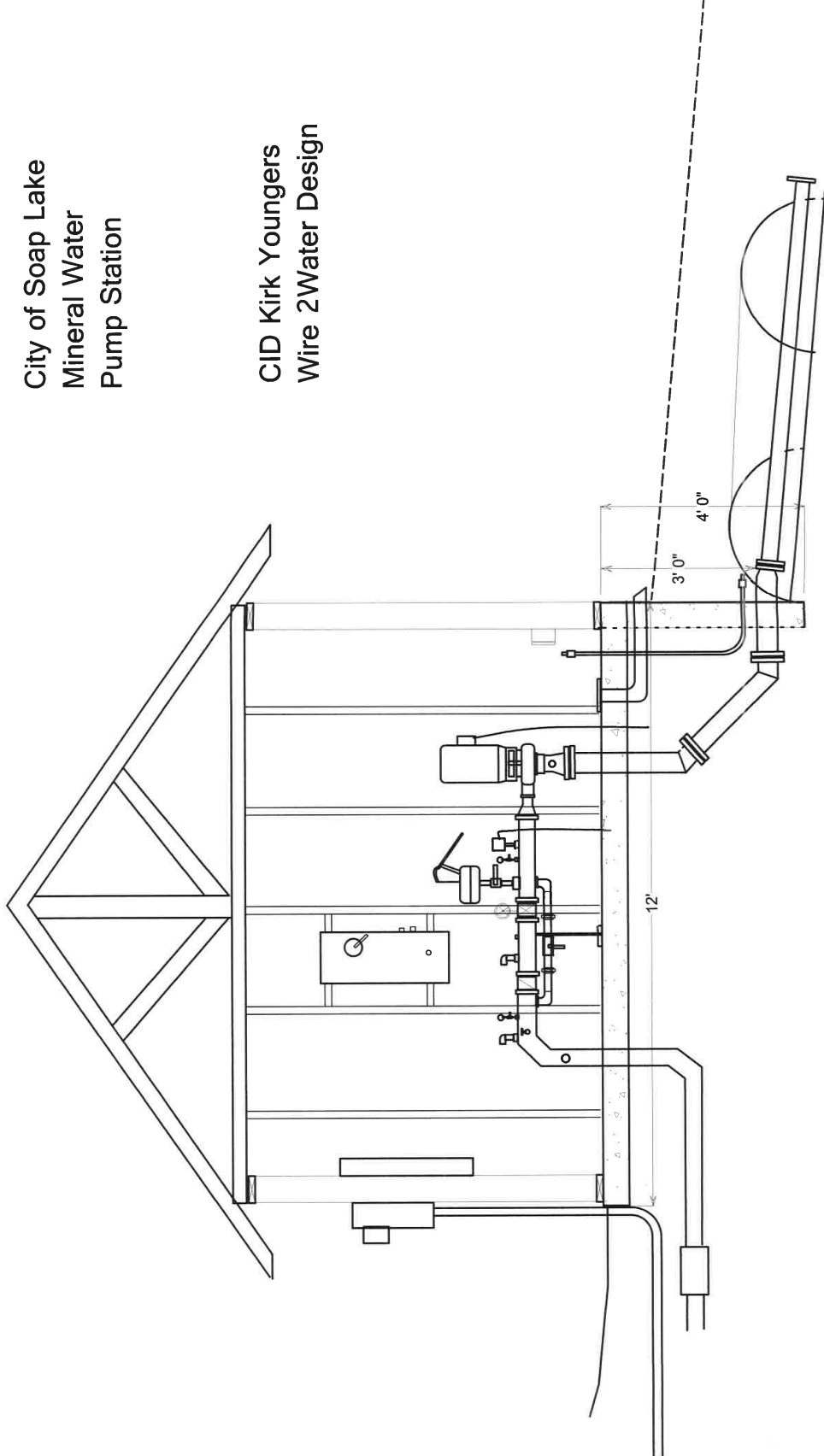
1150	900 mi @ .55cents/mil	\$	632.50
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"Installing my own designs makes me a better sales engineer "

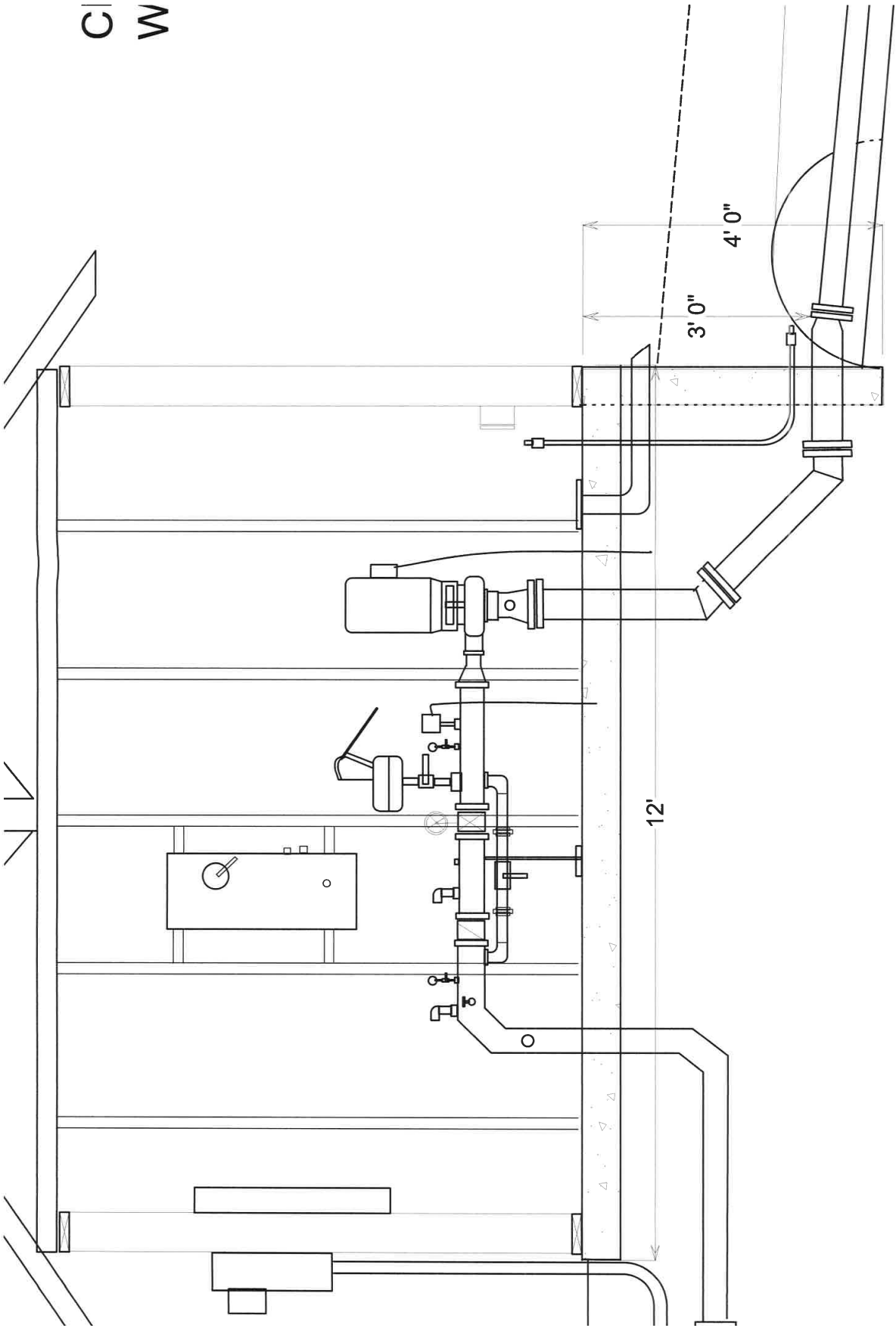
		Subtotal	\$	57,343.37
		Tax Rate	\$	0.079
Comments:	Optional Protek Auto Vaccu primer	Sales Tax	\$	4,530.13
	\$3,021.00	Other	\$	
	Design is based on re-using the existing meter & breaker panel.	Total	\$	61,873.50

City of Soap Lake
Mineral Water
Pump Station

CID Kirk Youngers
Wire 2Water Design

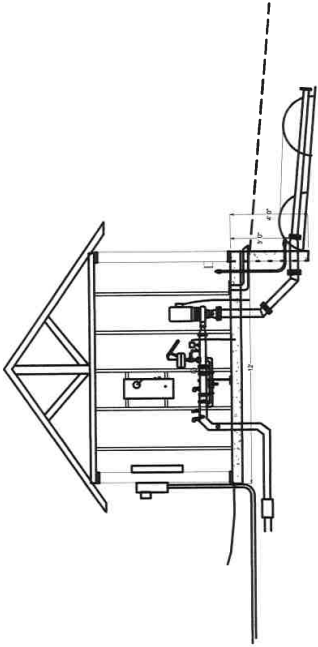


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City of Soap Lake
Mineral Water
Pump Station

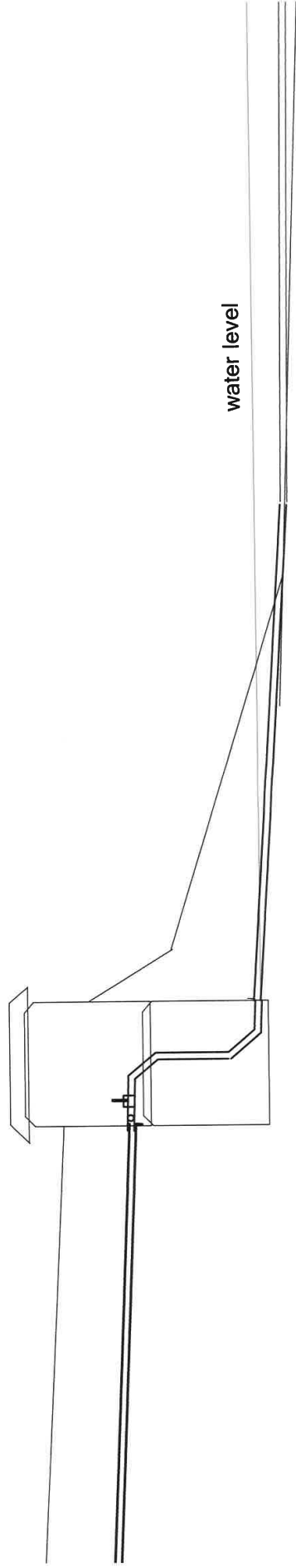
CID Kirk Youngers
Wire 2Water Design



City of Soap Lake
Mineral Water
Pump Station



CID Kirk Youngers
Wire 2 Water Design



UIC 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 1/32, 1/33, 1/34, 1/35, 1/36, 1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/40, 1/41, 1/42, 1/43, 1/44, 1/45, 1/46, 1/47, 1/48, 1/49, 1/50, 1/51, 1/52, 1/53, 1/54, 1/55, 1/56, 1/57, 1/58, 1/59, 1/60, 1/61, 1/62, 1/63, 1/64, 1/65, 1/66, 1/67, 1/68, 1/69, 1/70, 1/71, 1/72, 1/73, 1/74, 1/75, 1/76, 1/77, 1/78, 1/79, 1/80, 1/81, 1/82, 1/83, 1/84, 1/85, 1/86, 1/87, 1/88, 1/89, 1/90, 1/91, 1/92, 1/93, 1/94, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 1/98, 1/99, 1/100

<LOSS

**HYDRAULIC WORKSHEET
CUSTOM MADE FOR
By: Kirk Youngers CID**

City of Soap Lake

Minimum Head Requirement

STATIC REQD;	12.00 (5 psi)
Suction Loss	10
<i>El'</i>	
<i>Friction</i>	1.4
Discharge Mainline Loss	30
ELEVATION	126
SUBTOTAL TDH	179 (64.4 psi)
MISC LOSSES	5
TDH REQUIRED @ PUMP	184
PSI REQUIRED @ PUMP	80 (#psi)
DESIGN GPM	50
HP REQUIRED @ PUMP	4.65 (50 % efficiency)

$$NPSHA = P_B - (V_P + L_S + h_f)$$

$$(13.4_{\text{psi}})(31') - 1 + 9 + 1.5' = 19.5' \text{ Available}$$

13-14' Required
@ 50gpm!

Lake EL' 1081'

Lake cannot fall below 1076' or

likely to lose prime @ 50gpm.

APPENDIX M
SEPA DOCUMENT



United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Washington Fish And Wildlife Office
510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102
Lacey, WA 98503-1263
Phone: (360) 753-9440 Fax: (360) 753-9405
<http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/>

In Reply Refer To:

November 27, 2018

Consultation Code: 01EWF00-2019-SLI-0218

Event Code: 01EWF00-2019-E-00462

Project Name: Soap Lake Mineral Water System Improvements

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated and proposed critical habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. The species list is currently compiled at the county level. Additional information is available from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Priority Habitats and Species website: <http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/> or at our office website: http://www.fws.gov/wafwo/species_new.html. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether or not the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species, and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.). You may visit our website at <http://www.fws.gov/pacific/eagle/for> information on disturbance or take of the species and information on how to get a permit and what current guidelines and regulations are. Some projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan: (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Also be aware that all marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA). The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the "take" of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S. citizens on the high seas. The importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the U.S. is also prohibited. More information can be found on the MMPA website: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/mmpa/>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Related website:

National Marine Fisheries Service: http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List
-

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Washington Fish And Wildlife Office

510 Desmond Drive Se, Suite 102

Lacey, WA 98503-1263

(360) 753-9440

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 01EWF00-2019-SLI-0218

Event Code: 01EWF00-2019-E-00462

Project Name: Soap Lake Mineral Water System Improvements

Project Type: WATER SUPPLY / DELIVERY

Project Description: Project The Mineral Water System Plan is a document describing the location and type of actions and policies needed to provide mineral water supply to the service area (i.e. City of Soap Lake city limits) to meet existing and future demands. The proposal provides a method of implementation of the various components by prioritizing based on need and the effect financing may have on mineral water rates. The following projects, as described in greater detail in Chapter 4 of the Plan, are representative of the maintenance efforts and improvements proposed for the mineral water utility system.

- Replace Suction Line – This project includes replacing the existing above-ground suction pipe into the lake from the existing pump station with buried pipe.
- Install Water Filter on Suction Line – This project would install a water filter on the suction line to prevent sediments and organic materials from entering the mineral water distribution system.
- Telemetry Improvements – This project would install a telemetry system for the mineral water system. There is no such system at the present time.
- Install mineral water meters on individual service connections. At the present time, there are no service meters for the mineral water system.
- Distribution System Improvements – This includes replacing old distribution pipes that have reached the end of their service lives, and others that have been taken out of service and abandoned in place due to poor condition.
- O&M Improvements – Several improvements including reservoir inspection and cleaning, replacing aging valves, calibrating service meters once installed and pipeline replacement as necessary within the planning period.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/47.3963060574248N119.46221436177575W>



Counties: Grant, WA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

-
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Columbia Basin Pygmy Rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i> Population: Columbia Basin DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1126	Endangered
Gray Wolf <i>Canis lupus</i> Population: U.S.A.: All of AL, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MO, MS, NC, ND, NE, NH, NJ, NV, NY, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VA, VT, WI, and WV; and portions of AZ, NM, OR, UT, and WA. Mexico. There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4488	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Yellow-billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> Population: Western U.S. DPS There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

SEPA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

Instructions for Lead Agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for nonproject proposals:

For nonproject proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the [SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET FOR NONPROJECT ACTIONS \(part D\)](#). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements –that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable: **Mineral Water System Plan**
2. Name of applicant: **City of Soap Lake**

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Daryl

P.O. Box 1270, Soap Lake, WA 98851

509-246-1211

4. Date checklist prepared: November 6, 2018

5. Agency requesting checklist: City of Soap Lake

6. Proposed timing or schedule (including phasing, if applicable): **The Mineral Water System Plan provides a schedule for capital improvements.**

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain. **The Mineral Water System Plan provides a capital improvements plan which summarizes future improvements to the mineral water utility system.**

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal. **None.**

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain. **No.**

10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known. **Permits will be required for construction of the proposed improvements identified in the Mineral Water System Plan including City of Soap Lake building permits, City of Soap Lake Shoreline Substantial Development Permit, Washington State Department of Natural Resources Aquatic Permit; Department of Ecology Construction Stormwater General permit; Army Corp Permits; and right-of-way permits for with within Department of Transportation and Chelan County rights-of-way.**

11. Give brief, complete description of your proposal, including the proposed uses and the size of the project and site. There are several questions later in this checklist that ask you to describe certain aspects of your proposal. You do not need to repeat those answers on this page. (Lead agencies may modify this form to include additional specific information on project description.) **This project includes multiple items, as follows:**

The Mineral Water System Plan is a document describing the location and type of actions and policies needed to provide mineral water supply to the service area (i.e. City of Soap Lake city limits) to meet existing and future demands. The proposal provides a method of implementation of the various components by prioritizing based on need and the effect financing may have on mineral water rates. The following projects, as described in greater detail in Chapter 4 of the Plan, are representative of the maintenance efforts and improvements proposed for the mineral water utility system.

- **Replace Suction Line – This project includes replacing the existing above-ground suction pipe into the lake from the existing pump station with buried pipe.**
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- **Install mineral water meters on individual service connections. At the present time, there are no service meters for the mineral water system.**
- **Distribution System Improvements – This includes replacing old distribution pipes that have reached the end of their service lives, and others that have been taken out of service and abandoned in place due to poor condition.**
- **O&M Improvements – Several improvements including reservoir inspection and cleaning, replacing aging valves, calibrating service meters once installed and pipeline replacement as necessary within the planning period.**

Project actions not exempt from SEPA will be evaluated separately.

12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area, provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist. **The improvements will be within the City's corporate limits. Mapping included in the Mineral Water System Plan shows the City's corporate limits, approximate locations of existing mineral water utilities, city streets and parcels, proposed capital improvement project, and other pertinent information.**

B. Environmental Elements [\[HELP\]](#)

1. Earth [\[help\]](#)

a. General description of the site:

(circle one): Flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other _____

b. What is the steepest slope on the site (approximate percent slope)? **Approximately 10%.**

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils. **Soils generally consist of fine sandy loam and gravelly sandy loam.**

- d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe. **There is no indication of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity.**
- e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill. **No filling or grading of any significance is anticipated other than minor backfilling of native material and grading associated with construction of mineral water mains and service lateral pipes.**
- f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe. **Construction will include best management practices to mitigate possible erosion.**
- g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)? **No additional impervious surfaces will be constructed. Only removal and replacement of existing surfaces.**
- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any: **Construction plans and specifications will include erosion control measures.**

2. Air [\[help\]](#)

- a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction, operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known. **Minimal dust and vehicle emissions typical of small scale construction projects will be created.**
- b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe. **No off-site sources of emissions or odor will affect the proposal.**
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any: **Watering of the site will utilized to control dust.**

3. Water [\[help\]](#)

- a. Surface Water: [\[help\]](#)
- 1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into. **Yes, Soap Lake is within the immediate vicinity.**
 - 2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans. **Yes, a couple of the proposed Capital Improvement projects will take place within 200 feet of the lake. These projects include replacement of the suction line from the lake to the pump station and installation of a water filtration system on the suction line. These capital improvement projects are summarized and shown on a map included in Chapter 4 of the Mineral Water System Plan.**

- 3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material. **None is expected.**
- 4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. **Mineral water is withdrawn from Soap Lake by a 2-inch suction pipe connected to a 50 gpm pump. Water is conveyed to a reservoir, then distributed to customers in the City through piping (similar to a domestic water system). The maximum instantaneous withdrawal from the lake allowed by the mineral water right is 1.0 cfs.**
- 5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan. **No.**
- 6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge. **No.**

b. Ground Water: [\[help\]](#)

- 1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so, give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities withdrawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known. **No.**
- 2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . . ; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve. **None.**

c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

- 1) Describe the source of runoff (including storm water) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe. **Water may be used to flush mineral water pipes during construction. This water will be contained within the immediate construction site and will not flow into any other waters.**
- 2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- 3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe. **No.**

- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any: **Best management practices given in Ecology's Stormwater Management Manual for Eastern Washington will be utilized during construction on mineral water projects to control surface storm runoff, and prevent sediments in runoff from reaching the lake.**

4. **Plants** [\[help\]](#)

a. Check the types of vegetation found on the site:

- deciduous tree: alder, maple, aspen, other
- evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other
- shrubs
- grass
- pasture
- crop or grain
- Orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.
- wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other
- water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other
- other types of vegetation

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered? **Where needed and appropriate, sod and trees on private property will be replaced with like materials. In areas in which mineral water lines will be installed in open areas through native vegetation, native grasses will be reseeded. Most of the proposed mineral water pipelines will be constructed under streets and will not disrupt vegetation.**

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site. **None are known.**

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any: **Existing landscaping which is disturbed will be replaced in-kind. Native grasses and shrubs that are disturbed will be reseeded following construction activities.**

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.
While a detailed vegetation survey would be needed to identify all noxious and invasive species that occur within the city limits of Soap Lake, species such as Russian thistle, cheat grass and knapweed are widespread in central Washington and are likely to occur, especially in disturbed areas.

5. **Animals** [\[help\]](#)

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site.

Examples include:

- birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds, other:
- mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver, other:
- fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish, other _____

Fish Species: There are no species of fish present in the lake (Soap Lake). Brine Shrimp are present in the lake.

Mammals: Several species of small mammals (rodents) are likely to occur in City limits. Mule deer are regularly seen in the area, and squirrels are often seen in park areas.

Birds: Various species of waterfowl and shorebirds are often present in the lake and shoreline areas. Bald eagles, as well as various species of hawks and songbirds also occur in the area.

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site. **Washington Ground Squirrels (*Urocitellus washingtoni*) are known to occur in the vicinity of Soap Lake. Washington Ground Squirrels are not a federally listed species, but are a State Candidate species.**

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain. **Soap Lake is utilized by migrating waterfowl and shorebirds, especially in the spring and fall seasons. Many species feed on brine shrimp that are present in the lake.**

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any: **None.**

e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site. **None are known.**

6. Energy and Natural Resources [\[help\]](#)

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc. **Electricity is used to pump mineral water from Soap Lake.**

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe. **No.**

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any: **None.**

7. Environmental Health [\[help\]](#)

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe. **No.**

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses. **None are known.**

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity. **None.**

3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project. **The only hazardous materials associated with the proposed project would be fuels, lubricants and coolants used in construction equipment.**

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required. **None.**

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any: **None.**

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)? **Noise will not significantly affect the property.**

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)? Indicate what hours noise would come from the site. **Only short-term noise will be associated with this project; that created by equipment during construction. Work hours for construction projects is typically between 7 AM and 5 PM, Monday through Wednesday.**

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any: **None.**

8. Land and Shoreline Use [\[help\]](#)

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe. **The City is predominantly residential. Zoning maps are included in the Mineral Water System Plan. The proposal will not affect adjacent uses or properties.**

b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so, describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use? **The area served by the mineral water system is not used for farmland or for working forest land.**

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how: **No.**

c. Describe any structures on the site. **Residential homes, equipment sheds, garages, commercial and retail businesses and other residential/commercial buildings.**

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what? **It's not expected that any structures will be demolished.**

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site? **There are several zoning classifications within the City, including: R-1 Residential, R-2 Multiple Dwelling, R-3 Permanent Mobile, R-4 Trailer Courts and Camps, C-1 1st Class Commercial, 2nd Class Commercial, M-1 Industrial and UR-3 Urban Residential. The City's zoning classification map is included in the Mineral Water System Plan.**

- f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site? **There are several different designations within the water service area. These include: residential, commercial, business and light industrial, mixed use development, and critical areas, (according to the City's 2018 Comprehensive Plan).**
- g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site? **There are five shoreline master program designations for shoreline jurisdictions areas within the City. These include: Public Recreation Conservancy, Recreation, Shoreline Residential, Shoreline Residential – Low Intensity, and Urban Conservancy. All of these areas are located within 200 feet of the lake.**
- h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify. **No.**
- i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?
Approximately 1,800 people live within the City.
- j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace? **None.**
- k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any: **N/A**
- l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any: **The Mineral Water System Plan will not change existing or project land uses.**
- m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any: **N/A, there no agricultural or forest lands of long-term commercial significance will be affected by mineral water utility improvement projects.**

9. **Housing** [\[help\]](#)

- a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing. **None.**
- b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing. **None.**
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any: **None.**

10. **Aesthetics** [\[help\]](#)

- a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed? **N/A, all proposed pipelines would be below grade. If a new reservoir is required, it would be in the location of the existing reservoir and be approximately 10 to 20 feet tall depending on size.**
- b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed? **Most of the proposed improvements will not obstruct or alter any views. Proposed improvements that replace the reservoir will alter the view a minor amount similar to existing reservoirs of which the proposed reservoir will be placed next to.**

- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:
Design of above ground improvements will be undertaken with surrounding facilities in mind. The landscape will be revegetated in-kind per City code.

11. Light and Glare [\[help\]](#)

- a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur? **None.**
- b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views? **N/A**
- c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal? **None.**
- d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any: **None.**

12. Recreation [\[help\]](#)

- a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?
City Parks and Soap Lake.
- b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe. **No.**
- c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any: **None.**

13. Historic and cultural preservation [\[help\]](#)

- a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe. **None known.**
- b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Indian or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources. **None known.**
- c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.
The National Historic Registry was searched and yielded no properties within the City's service area. Additionally, the majority of the projects are located in areas which have been previously disturbed by construction and are unlikely to impact cultural resources.
- d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required. **No measures are anticipated to be needed to minimize disturbances to resources. If cultural resources are inadvertently discovered during construction, work will halt and**

the Unanticipated Discovery Plan as specified in the Contract Provisions for the project will be implemented.

14. Transportation [\[help\]](#)

- a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any. **The City is accessed by State Route 28, State Route 17 and other local streets. Maps are included in the Mineral Water System Plan that show the locations of streets.**
- b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop? **Grant Transit Authority provides access to several areas in Grant County, including a stop in Soap Lake.**
- c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate? **The projects described in the Mineral Water System Plan will have no impact on parking spaces. No change.**
- d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian, bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe (indicate whether public or private). **No.**
- e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and nonpassenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates? **None.**
- g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe. **Construction projects completed on highways in the City may create minimal delays of traffic, including vehicles carrying agricultural products.**
- h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:
Traffic control plans will be prepared for projects identified in the Mineral Water System Plan that will take place within street rights-of-ways. The plans will be designed to minimize impacts to traffic.

15. Public Services [\[help\]](#)

- a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe. **No.**
- b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any. **Project specifications will require the Contractor to notify local emergency response**

services prior to construction to ensure services can be maintained throughout construction. The school district and Grant Transit Authority will also be contacted prior to construction as needed.

16. Utilities [\[help\]](#)

- a. Underline utilities currently available at the site:
electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other _____
- c. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed. **Mineral water utility improvement projects are described in the Mineral Water System Plan. These projects include pipeline, pumping and operations and maintenance improvements to increase system efficiency. The City of Soap Lake provides mineral water services. General construction activities typical of the types of projects described in the plan include excavating, trenching, backfill and compaction, roadway repair, and surface restoration.**

C. Signature [\[HELP\]](#)

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: Adam Miller
Name of signee Adam Miller
Position and Agency/Organization Project Manager, Gray & Osborne
Date Submitted: 12/2/2019

D. Supplemental sheet for nonproject actions [\[HELP\]](#)

(IT IS NOT NECESSARY to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment.

When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise? **The mineral water system improvement projects described in the Mineral Water System Plan will not increase discharge to water, emissions to air, or production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances. Construction machinery noise will be produced during construction work.**

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are: **None**.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life? **The project described in the Mineral Water System plan will mostly take place within existing paved streets, so will have minimal impacts on plants and animals. Construction noise will be generated during construction, which may temporary impact animals in the area of a project. The replacement of the suction line from the pump house into the lake will not impact fish in Soap Lake, as that no fish are present in the lake. Plants (mostly grasses and shrubs) may be removed on private lots and in open-space areas during construction.**

Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are: **Grasses and shrubs that are removed on private lots will be restored to in-kind conditions. Construction taking place in open-space areas with native vegetation will be reseeded following construction.**

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources? **The projects described in the Mineral Water System plan are not anticipated to deplete energy or natural resources.**

Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are: **None**.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands? **The projects described in the Mineral Water System Plan are not anticipated to use or affect any of the above described environmentally sensitive and government protected areas.**

Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are: **None**.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans? **The projects described in the Mineral Water System Plan will not allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans; existing shoreline and land uses will not be altered by the projects.**

Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are: **None**.

6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities? **The projects described in the Mineral Water System Plan will not increase demands on transportation. The mineral water system improvements may lead to more mineral water customers, which could increase demand of mineral water.**

Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are: **The mineral water system improvements will increase system efficiency and the distribution system will be sized and designed to meet estimated future demands of mineral water,**

(within the maximum instantaneous rate allowed as specified in the City's water right certificate for mineral water).

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment. **The Mineral Water System Plan has been written in coordination with applicable laws and requirements.**