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6.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to comply with state laws, to maintain and improve public services to citizens, and to accommodate orderly growth, Pacific County anticipates a continued investment in its capital facilities over the next several years. Capital facilities include roads, bridges, sewers, parks and open spaces, drinking water, stormwater, and all the government buildings which house public services. The capital facilities plan must be based on standards for service levels that are measurable and feasible for the six years following adoption of the plan. This planning horizon promotes efficiency by requiring the County to prioritize capital improvements over a long period of time.

This section provides an inventory of existing capital facilities and their condition and establishes a timeline for meeting the county's capital facilities goals. In addition, this section discusses public services, such as police and fire protection, refuse collection, and the school system. Even though the County does not own many of these facilities, it is required to address them, per RCW 36.70A.170 and Western WA Growth Management Decisions 95-2-0067 and 00-2-0062. County transportation facilities are summarized in this section but are addressed in more detail in the transportation element. Private utilities such as electricity, telephone, and telecommunications are addressed in the Utilities element.

6.2 RELATIONSHIP OF CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT WITH OTHER PLANS**6.2.1 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT REQUIREMENTS**

This element was developed in accordance with Section 36.70A.070 of the Growth Management Act (GMA), which requires that the capital facilities element consist of:

- an inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities, and clearly identifies sources of public funding for such purposes; and
- a reassessment of the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs, and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan are coordinated and consistent.

6.2.2 COUNTY-WIDE PLANNING POLICIES

The element is developed to be consistent with the County-Wide Planning Policies. These policies address capital facilities as follows:

Policy # 7 - Siting Public Capital Facilities.

- The County should inventory existing public capital facilities and identify future facility needs.
- Public facilities and services should be planned to maximize efficiency and cost effectiveness.
- The County should site capital facilities in a manner consistent with the Comprehensive Plan.
- When siting state and local public facilities, the county should consider land use compatibility, economic and environmental impacts, and public need.

Policy #8 - Analysis of the Fiscal Impact.

- The County should establish financing strategies for capital improvement projects that will minimize the financial cost to local residents.
- The financial impact of new development on capital facilities and services should be considered during the development application process.
- The developer should pay for the services, utilities, and facilities, which are necessary for self-contained developments.
- Local residents should not pay an unfair share of the cost of growth-related impacts and resulting public improvements.
- The desirability of imposing impact fees should be explored.

6.3 PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

6.3.1 DEFINITION OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

This capital facilities element is concerned with needed improvements which are of relatively large scale, are generally non-recurring, and which may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of this plan, a capital project is defined as an expenditure greater than \$10,000 for an item with a life span of at least three years.

6.3.2 WHAT FACILITIES ARE IN THIS PLAN

This plan includes two categories of public facilities: those provided by County government, and those provided by other public jurisdictions in Pacific County (excluding cities because their

facilities are found in city growth management Comprehensive Plans). Pacific County is currently responsible for providing the following:

- Roads and related transportation facilities (located outside city limits);
- County government buildings;
- Parks and beach gap roads;
- Solid waste administration and recycling services; and
- Law enforcement services.

The facilities and services provided by other public jurisdictions are summarized in Section 6-10. These include the following:

- Individual water systems;
- Stormwater (Flood Control Zone District No. 1, supervised by Board of County Commissioners);
- Schools;
- Fire protection;
- Libraries;
- Sewer systems;
- Refuse and recycling services; and
- Hospitals.

These facilities are included in Pacific County's Capital Facilities Plan because the GMA requires that this section include public facilities owned by public entities. Inclusion of these public facilities and services provided by other entities does not imply approval by Pacific County of their adopted levels of service standards or plans. This plan includes the facilities of other public entities for information, only.

The County plan does not include capital facilities that the cities will provide for city residents. In some cases, the cities extend their services outside city limits, mainly sewer, water, and refuse collection to serve unincorporated urban growth areas. Those extended services will be discussed in the individual city comprehensive plans.

6.3.3 GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS

Per RCW 43.62.035, the Office of Financial Management (OFM) is authorized to prepare 20-year growth management (GMA) population projections for all counties in Washington every five years. The projections are developed within the framework of expected state growth and are to provide a reasonable range of high and low growth for each county.¹ These projections are presented in detail in Section 2.8 “Population Trends and Forecasts”.

¹ Office of Financial Management, Statutes relating to GMA Projections <https://www.ofm.wa.gov/washington-data-research/population-demographics/population-forecasts-and-projections/growth-management-act-county-projections/statutes-relating-gma-projections>

6.4 WATER AND SEWAGE SYSTEMS

6.4.1 PACIFIC COUNTY POLICY

It is Pacific County's policy not to directly serve rural areas with municipal-type sewer and water systems. An exception is made only where there are water quality or health problems from existing development. For this reason, this plan does not provide for systematic construction of rural sewer and water systems. The County currently does not own or operate any water system but does own a single sewer system (Eklund Park), whose operation is contracted to the city of South Bend.

If individual water and sewer systems in rural areas experience failure in the future, the County will work with local residents to plan, design, and construct sewer and water systems to solve these local problems. Should individual water and sewer systems be placed into receivership, the County may be required to serve as receiver to continue operations.² In some cases, solutions other than sewer and water systems may be appropriate.

Property owners in unincorporated Pacific County are individually responsible for maintenance and servicing of their septic systems. Periodic pumping and removal of tank wastes by professional service providers is necessary to ensure proper function and guard against system failure. Pumping of tanks is required upon decommissioning or replacement.

Increased demand due to population growth in Southwest Washington is straining the existing treatment capacity of regional commercial wastewater systems. Additional wastewater treatment facilities are needed to support long-term growth projections for unincorporated regions of Southwest Washington counties, including Pacific.

The Washington State Department of Health categorizes public purveyors of potable water into two groups. A “public water system” means any system providing water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, excluding a system serving only one single-family residence and a system with four or fewer connections all of which serve residences on the same farm (WAC 246-291-010). Group “A” water systems provide 15 or more service connections to year-round residents for 180 days or more each year, or 25 or more per day for 60 or more days per year. Group “B” systems are public water systems not meeting the Group “A” definition. Pacific County has a total of 37 Group A water systems and a total of 32 Group B water systems throughout the county.

Four of the Group A systems are provided by the incorporated cities of Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend. For information on these municipal systems, the reader is referred to their individual municipal Comprehensive Plans or the Washington State Department of Health. The remaining Group A and B purveyors are located throughout the County and service a variety of populations, communities, and uses. The larger purveyors are found in the communities of Bay

² Per RCW 43.70.195 “If there is no other person willing and able to be named as receiver, the court shall appoint the county in which the water system is located as receiver. The county may designate a county agency to operate the system, or it may contract with another individual or public water system to provide management for the system.”

Center, Naselle, Willapa Valley, Surfside, Ocean Park and Lebam, while smaller systems are found in a variety of State Parks, RV Parks, school districts and smaller residential neighborhoods (See Figure 6-2).

All activities of the Group A and B water systems, including system operation, maintenance, expansion, and water quality, are monitored by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). Data obtained from the DOH Southwest Regional Office regarding the permitted capacity of each Group A and B system is summarized in Table 6-1 and 6-2. The DOH reporting system notes residential and non-residential connections without identifying the specific demands of the user. Non-residential uses range from part-time seasonal residents, public drinking faucets, and commercial and industrial users. Where total connections exceed approved connections, an equivalent residential unit (ERU) justification order should be on file with the DOH.

Table 6-1
ACTIVE GROUP “A” WATER SYSTEMS & DISTRICTS - PERMITTED SERVICE CONNECTIONS

Water System Name	Type ³	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services ⁴	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections ⁵
ANDERSENS RV PARK	TNC	Long Beach	75	63	64	01/01/1970	1
BAY CENTER	Comm	Raymond	424	227	330	01/01/1970	205
BAYSHORE RV PARK	TNC	Tokeland	17	52	0	01/01/1970	2
BRIDGE WATER RESOURCES	Comm	Raymond	69	50	0	01/01/1970	24
BRUCEPORT COUNTY PARK	TNC	Raymond	27	15	0	01/01/1970	0
CHINOOK WATER DISTRICT	Comm	Chinook	664	385	440	01/01/1970	338
CRANBERRY RV & TRAILER PARK	TNC	Long Beach	56	38	27	01/01/1970	4
DEXTER BY THE SEA	Comm	Raymond	96	71	100	01/01/1970	59
DISMAL NITCH REST AREA	TNC	Megler	488	1	1	01/01/1970	0
DUNES BIBLE CAMP	TNC	Ocean Park	154	26	0	01/01/1970	3
DUNES LOOMIS LAKE	TNC	Ocean Park	29	13	0	06/07/1999	1
FRANCES	TNC	Raymond	70	14	0	01/01/1970	12
HEATHER WATER WORKS	Comm	Raymond	29	18	0	01/01/1970	15
ILWACO CITY WATER DEPARTMENT	Comm	Ilwaco	2587	689	0	01/01/1970	564

³ Per WAC 246-290-020 Definitions, where

- “Comm” = Community system such as a municipality, mobile home park, apartment complex, or nursing home;
- “TNC” = Transient use such as a restaurant or tavern, motel, campground, state park, RV park, or church;
- “NTNC” = Non-transient use such as a school, day care center, business or factory

⁴ Total number of approved services (per plan) for the Water System

⁵ Quantity of active residential connections served by the Water System

Water System Name	Type ³	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services ⁴	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections ⁵
KENANNA RV PARK	TNC	Grayland	88	95	0	01/01/1970	3
LEBAM	Comm	Raymond	172	60	71	06/18/2003	54
LONG BEACH WATER DEPARTMENT	Comm	Long Beach	4854	2073	0	01/01/1970	1835
NASELLE	Comm	Naselle	2073	563	939	01/01/1970	546
NELSON CRAB INC	TNC	Tokeland	63	2	0	01/01/1970	0
NISBET OYSTER COMPANY	NTNC	Bay Center	96	2	1	02/04/2000	1
NORTH BEACH WATER	Comm	Ocean Park	8093	3194	0	10/30/2008	3119
NORTH RIVER SCHOOL DIST 200	NTNC	Brooklyn	92	6	6	09/01/1981	1
OCEAN BAY MOBILE & RV PARK	TNC	Ocean Park	14	40	0	01/01/1970	6
OCEAN PARK RETREAT CENTER	TNC	Ocean Park	109	33	0	01/01/1970	2
OYSTERVILLE	Comm	Oysterville	84	66	99	07/01/1984	64
PACIFIC COAST CRANBERRY RESEARCH	TNC	Long Beach	36	3	0	01/01/1970	1
PENINSULA MOOSE LODGE	NTNC	Ocean Park	151	9	0	02/26/2019	0
PORT OF WILLAPA HARBOR TOKELAND	TNC	Raymond	78	48	0	11/01/1984	2
RAYMOND WATER DEPARTMENT	Comm	Raymond	4620	1289	0	01/01/1970	1100
SOUTH BEND WATER DEPARTMENT	Comm	South Bend	2930	1032	1273	01/01/1970	908
SURFSIDE HOMEOWNERS	Comm	Ocean Park	2363	1710	0	01/01/1970	1318
THE LAMP CAMP LLC	TNC	Long Beach	29	34	0	01/01/1970	3
TOKELAND CO OP	TNC	Tokeland	39	56	57	01/01/1970	51

Water System Name	Type ³	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services ⁴	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections ⁵
TRADEWINDS MUTUAL SERVICES	TNC	Tokeland	25	33	47	01/01/1970	14
VISTA DUNES WATER ASSOCIATION	Comm	Grayland	45	36	0	01/01/1970	25
WILLAPA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	Comm	Raymond	2425	769	0	01/01/1970	734
WILSON POINT	Comm	Raymond	44	49	68	05/30/1995	49

Table 6-2
ACTIVE GROUP “B” WATER SYSTEMS & DISTRICTS - PERMITTED SERVICE CONNECTIONS

Water System Name	Type (“B”)	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections
BAKERS BAY MOBILE HOMES	GRPB	Ilwaco	23	10	0	01/01/1970	10
BAY CENTER MARICULTURE	GRPB	Bay Center	9	1	1	02/23/2000	0

Water System Name	Type ("B")	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections
BLUE HORIZON APARTMENTS	GRPB	Vancouver	15	5	0	01/01/1970	5
BROOKLYN TAVERN	GRPB	Montesano	24	4	1	01/01/1970	2
BUD RUNYON	GRPB	Raymond	15	6	0	01/01/1970	6
CAMENZINO	GRPB	Lebam	15	4	0	01/01/1970	4
DIGGERS HAVEN MOTEL	GRPB	Seattle	20	8	0	01/01/1970	8
EAST PINE LANE	GRPB	Tokeland	14	9	0	10/01/1983	9
EINMAN	GRPB	South Bend	8	3	0	01/01/1970	3
FALLS CREEK RETREAT	GRPB	Raymond	23	11	11	01/01/1970	4
FORKS CREEK SALMON HATCHERY	GRPB	Raymond	15	3	0	09/01/1979	2
GRANGE HALL WATER	GRPB	Grayland	3	1	0	01/01/1970	0
HABERSETZER	GRPB	Raymond	20	5	0	01/01/1970	5
KNAPPTON COVE	GRPB	Naselle	6	2	0	07/23/1994	2
LOCAL STORE & LAUNDROMAT	GRPB	Grayland	11	3	0	09/21/1992	0
LYNN POINT HOA	GRPB	Bay Center	7	12	24	01/01/1970	12
MCGOWAN PROPERTIES	GRPB	Chinook	12	6	0	01/01/1970	5
MISSION CREEK SCHOOL	GRPB	South Bend	14	1	0	02/20/2014	0
NEMAH SALMON HATCHERY	GRPB	South Bend	18	4	0	08/01/1980	2
OAKS ADULT HOME	GRPB	Ocean Park	6	1	0	12/16/2003	1
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES	GRPB	Long beach	25	1	0	11/01/1986	0
OYSTERVILLE STORE	GRPB	Oysterville	2	2	0	01/01/1970	1
PACIFIC WEST MOBILE HOME PARK	GRPB	Long Beach	19	10	0	01/01/1970	9
SANDS MOTEL	GRPB	Long Beach	20	11	0	01/01/1970	7
SEA MIST APARTMENTS	GRPB	Long Beach	22	5	0	01/01/1970	5
SHADY DELL CONDOMINIUMS	GRPB	Ocean Park	20	5	0	01/01/1970	2

Water System Name	Type ("B")	City	Max Total Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Services	Effective Date	Active Residential Connections
TOKELAND HOTEL	GRPB	Tokeland	21	6	0	01/01/1970	5
TWIN HARBOR COMMUNITY WELL	GRPB	Grayland	21	11	0	10/03/1996	9
WEST PINE LANE	GRPB	Tokeland	19	14	0	01/01/1970	14
WILLAPA ESTATES	GRPB	South Bend	6	9	14	07/25/1995	3
WILLAPA HEIGHTS	GRPB	Tokeland	6	5	10	01/20/1994	5
WILLIAMS RV PARK	GRPB	South Bend	6	13	0	06/15/2015	1

6.5 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.5.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

Pacific County stormwater facilities consist primarily of roadside ditches and culverts. The County does not currently operate any regional stormwater detention or treatment facilities and road-related drainage improvements are focused on maintenance.

The County can experience severe flooding problems in the coastal areas and various drainage and diking districts have been formed over the years to manage these areas. The sole drainage district under the jurisdiction of the County is Flood Control Zone District No. 1 (FCZD#1), situated on the Long Beach Peninsula and near Chinook. The FCZD's Comprehensive Flood Control Management Plan delineates seven major drainage basins on the Long Beach Peninsula: Tarlett Slough, South Main, East Main, Loomis Lake, South Willapa, Hines-Whiskey, and Surfside.

The FCZD#1 Board is charged with the responsibility for working with the County to develop annual and six-year plans for the district and ensuring that adequate funds are available to carry out required construction and maintenance functions.

6.5.2 PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

The six-year capital improvement plan of the FCZD#1 is updated annually and includes costs for County administrative functions, basin planning and monitoring, engineering, capital improvements, and maintenance. The plan also addresses project financing which includes the costs of bond and legal counsel, and debt service costs. The major planning and capital improvement projects, including implementation date, estimated cost, and proposed funding source, are identified in the budget for Pacific County, updated and published annually for public access on the County's website.

6.6 TRANSPORTATION

6.6.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

The County maintains a system of public streets and roadways within the unincorporated areas of Pacific County. The County is also served by State Highways 4, 6, 100, 101, 103, 105, and 401, which are maintained by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT). A more detailed description and analysis of the County's transportation system and proposed projects appears in the transportation element.

This section of the Capital Facilities Element includes those transportation facilities that Pacific County government is responsible for providing (roads, bridges, and sidewalks). It does not include facilities provided by other entities; for example, transit services are provided by Pacific Transit System, and construction of state highways is provided by the WSDOT. Road maintenance

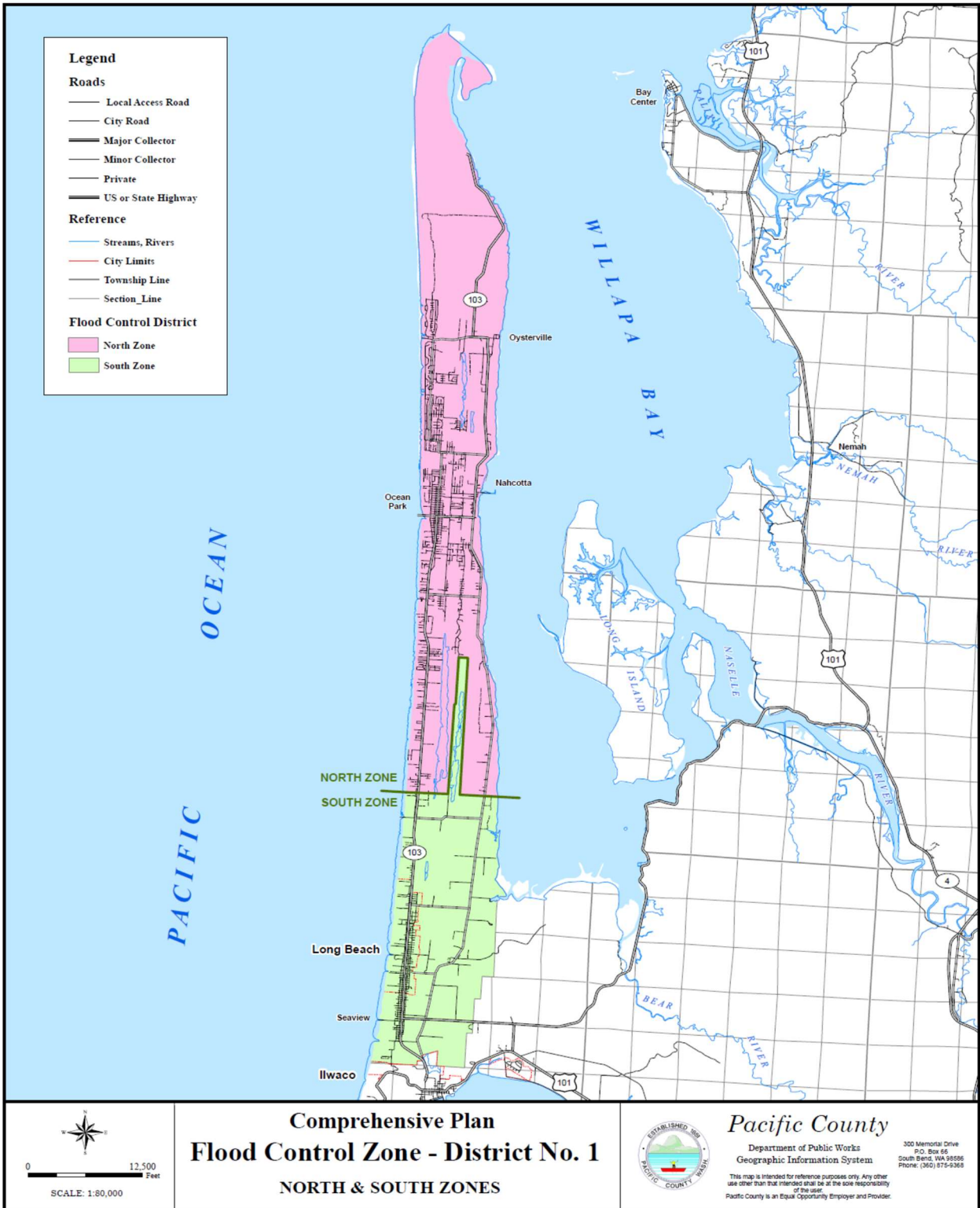
is not included as part of the capital program as these costs are covered by designated maintenance funds.

6.6.2 PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

Transportation improvements, including implementation date, estimated cost, and proposed funding source, are included in the six-year fiscal budget of Pacific County, updated and published annually for public access on the Pacific County website.

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**Figure 6-1
FCZD#1, North and South Zones**



6.7 BUILDINGS

6.7.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

Pacific County owns and maintains the buildings shown in Table 6-3.

6.7.2 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

A Facilities Master Plan has been prepared to address the future needs of Pacific County's planning, public works, law enforcement, and other public services. The plan provides an inventory of existing staff, buildings, and equipment, and addresses future needs and capital improvement budgets for the 20-year planning period.

TABLE 6-3
COUNTY BUILDING INVENTORY

Facility	Location	Area (sq. ft.)	Value ⁶ (\$)
Courthouse Annex Building	South Bend	12,989	2,441,000
Camp Morehead Facilities	Port of Peninsula SR103	6,240	220,000
Senior Center	Raymond	6,000	960,000
PACE Building – Senior Services Center	Raymond	2,720	453,000
Fairgrounds	Menlo	Various	2,531,500
Public Safety Building	South Bend	25,152	9,515,000
Courthouse	South Bend	22,876	12,200,000
Holy Cross Telecommunications Facility	Westerly from Raymond	615	470,000
KO Hill Telecommunications Facility	Southerly from Lebam	800	705,000
Long Beach Communications Building	Long Beach	302	290,000
Long Beach Equipment Shed and HHW Facility	Long Beach	6,620	562,900
Long Beach Public Services Building	Long Beach	11,600	1,410,000
South County Operations Center	Long Beach	1,260	138,600
Long Beach Truck Parking Shed	Long Beach	3,600	147,000
Megler Hill Telecommunications Facility	Northerly from Chinook	882	755,000
North Cove Telecommunications Facility	Northerly from Tokeland	330	220,000
Public Works Equipment Storage and Sign Shop	Raymond	7,040	351,800

⁶ Valuations from Pacific County Insurance Summary Variance Report – Total Insurable Value, prepared January 14, 2021. Reported by Pacific County Risk Manager.

Facility	Location	Area (sq. ft.)	Value ⁶ (\$)
Public Works Equipment and Saw Shop	Raymond	1,848	167,000
Public Works Repair Shop	Raymond	5,720	950,000
Public Works Office	Raymond	3,024	576,000
South County Administration Building	Long Beach	26,000	6,214,000

6.7.3 PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

While a number of facility needs have been identified in the Facilities Master Plan, the six-year capital improvement budget includes only a small portion of the proposed improvements. Planned improvements, including implementation date, estimated cost, and proposed funding source, are identified in the county's annually-updated fiscal year budget, published on the Pacific County website.

6.8 PARKS AND RECREATION

6.8.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

The County presently operates eight major parks, and maintains seven (7) beach access points. In addition, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and the National Fish & Wildlife Service operate several State and Federal parks, conservation and natural areas, boat launch facilities, and a public golf course. Existing County parks are summarized below.

Bruceport Park

This park is situated on the southeast portion of Willapa Bay, on SR 101, midway between South Bend and Bay Center. This large park provides several campsites, picnic shelter, picnic tables, and restroom facilities. The park offers scenic views and nearly 4,000 feet of shoreline.

Bush Pioneer Park

This park is located on the Goose Point peninsula adjacent to the unincorporated community of Bay Center. This park has a few primitive camping sites and amenities supporting day-use, including restrooms, playground equipment, and picnic tables and shelter. The park provides access some of the finest sand beaches on Willapa Bay.

Chinook Park

Located on Baker Bay, north of the Columbia River and adjacent to Fort Columbia State Park, the park is at the east end of the unincorporated community of Chinook and provides easy access to the largest salmon fishery on the west coast. Restrooms and picnic tables are provided. The park provides access to small watercraft to Baker Bay and the Columbia.

Morehead Park

This park was donated to the County for the benefit of youth activities. The park is located in the unincorporated community of Nahcotta. Willapa Bay borders the east side of the park. Amenities include several cabins, restrooms, meeting room/mess hall, amphitheater, ball field, parking, and RV hook-ups. The site includes a sand beach.

Courthouse Park

The grounds around the historic Pacific County Courthouse are maintained and landscaped to enhance the beauty of the courthouse and offer the visitor a pleasant area to enjoy the vista over South Bend. The grounds also feature a scenic pond with picnic area.

Pacific County Fairgrounds

The historic fairgrounds in Menlo host the county-sponsored fair during August each year. Fairgrounds facilities include for livestock stalls, a grandstand, produce and craft display buildings, and concession stands. The fairgrounds are also used for a variety of public events throughout the year, including gun shows, bike shows, 4-H events, etc.

Beach Gap Roads

There are seven gap roads that provide access from County roads to the ocean beaches. These are maintained to provide access to the beaches both for pedestrian and vehicular use. Both the State of Washington and the County have restricted private access roads through the dunes in an attempt to direct traffic onto County-maintained beach access roads to protect the dunes from erosion, over-use, grass fire danger, and littering/vandalism. The Seaview, Cranberry, and Ocean Park, gap roads have improved parking and restroom facilities. Additional signage is recommended for North Cove area beach access points to caution visitors to erosion dangers.

6.8.2 PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

The park and recreation facilities in Pacific County are classified as either a community park or a regional facility as shown in Table 6-4. These designations and the level of service standard are defined as follows:

Community Park

Community parks are designed to serve the surrounding community and are intended for day-use activities. Such parks often provide amenities including playgrounds, playfields, and picnic areas.

Service Area: Approximately 2 to 10 mile radius
Size: Approximately 2 to 20+ acres

Regional Facilities

Regional facilities are designed to serve users from outside the county as well as residents within the County. These facilities may contain a range of camping accommodations, from primitive sites to those with utility service, or special amenities attractive to visitors throughout the area. Such parks often consist of significant natural features, such as large tracts of open space or natural

areas.

Service Area: County wide
Size: Approximately 2 to 20+ acres

Service Standards

The level of service standard for park and recreation facilities in the county is shown below. This service standard may be achieved through any combination of park types.

Service Standard: Eight acres per 1,000 population

**TABLE 6-4
PARKS WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA**

Park Facility	Total Acres	Park Type
Bruceport	60.0	Regional
Bush Pioneer	46.0	Regional
Chinook	19.0	Regional
Morehead	7.0	Regional
Courthouse	5.0	Community
Pacific County Fairgrounds	4.0	Community
Beach Gap Roads		NA
Total	141.5	

6.8.3 CAPACITY ANALYSIS

LOS standards are not specifically required by the GMA for park and recreation facilities. The recommended guidelines from the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) focus on local goals and priorities as the primary factors for standard-setting within a community. Additionally, between 6.25 to 10.5 acres of park land per 1,000 population has been widely-adopted as an acreage guideline throughout the United States. Using this metric as a level of service standard, Pacific County has adequate recreational lands to address population growth through the year 2040 as shown in Table 6-5.

**TABLE 6-5
RECREATIONAL LAND NEEDS**

Park Type	Total Acres	Acre/1000 Population (2020) ¹	Acre/1000 Population (2040) ²
Regional	132.0	8.9	8.9
Community	9.5	0.6	0.6
Total	141.5	9.5	9.5

¹ 2020 Pacific County population in unincorporated areas is 14,770, per the Washington Office of Financial Management.
² 2040 Pacific County population in unincorporated areas is projected to grow to 14,885 per the “moderate” growth forecast determined by the Washington Office of Financial Management.

6.8.4 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Park facilities are generally in fair condition. Currently, all regional parks are operated through contract or lease with private parties. The last comprehensive plan for Pacific County parks was prepared in 1995, which identified improvements needed at the County's existing parks, as well as additional facilities needed throughout the County. Additional facility needs are based on the results of public participation workshops.

6.8.5 PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

While the above facility needs have been identified, the six-year capital improvement budget includes only a small portion of the projects. Planned improvements are identified in Table 6-6, including implementation date, estimated cost, and proposed funding source,.

TABLE 6-6
PACIFIC COUNTY PLANNED PARKS AND RECREATION PROJECTS 2021 -2026

Agency/Department: PACIFIC COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS		Date of Adoption:	
Address: 211 COMMERCIAL ST		Resolution No.:	
City, Zip Code: RAYMOND, WA 98577		Completed By: Blair Swogger	
Phone: (360) 875-9368		Title: Parks Manager	

(1)	(2) Project Name	(3) Fund Source	(4) A D R	(5) Facility Type	(6) Estimated Project Implementation Cost per Year							TOTAL
					2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	UNKNOWN	
1	BUSH											60,000
	a 1600 ft fence along bluff	U	D	C,PA,WF,NPK,PE				48,000				
	b Tree removal	U	A	C,PA,WF,NPK,PE	10,000							
	D Camp Site Rejuvenation & fire pits	U	A	C,PA,WF,NPK,PE	2,000							
2	BRUCEPORT											189,200
	a Replace Restrooms	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA					130,000			
	b Non-County Road Improvement 800 ft	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA			30,000					
	c Replace roof on restroom and covered area	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA	10,000							
	d Add lights to Yurt	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA	5,000							
	e Install swingset	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA	5,000							
	f Replace pumphouse	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA	3,000							
	g Tree removal	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA		3,000						
	h Power (lights & outlets) to covered area	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA		2,000						
	i Security lighting at gate	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF, PA		1,200						
3	CHINOOK											225,000
	a (4) Covered Picnic Areas for Picnic Tables	U	D	C,TP,WF,NPK, PA		15,000						
	b Seawall replacement	U	D	C,TP,WF,NPK, PA						200,000		
	c Playground Equip	U	D	C,TP,WF,NPK, PA	10,000							
4	MOREHEAD											151,000
	a Replace small buildings at \$20,000 each	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF			80,000					
	b Replace mobile home with park model	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF		50,000						
	d Heat in kitchen and restrooms	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF		10,000						
	e Rehabilitate kitchen	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF		10,000						
	g Archery spot site	L,M	R	C,NPK,P,WF				1,000				
	TOTALS				45,000	91,200	110,000	49,000	130,000	200,000	0	625,200

Fund Source: (M) Match, (L) Local, (U) Unknown. A D R: (A) Acquisition, (D) Development, (R) Renovation. Facility Type: (C) Camping, (WF) Water Front, (P) Park Element, (PE) Play Equipment, (NPK) Neighborhood Park, (NP) Nature Park, (PA) Picnic Area

DRAFT

6.9 LAW ENFORCEMENT

6.9.1 EXISTING SERVICES AND FACILITIES

Sheriff's Department

The Pacific County Sheriff's Office serves all unincorporated areas of Pacific County. The Sheriff's Office has several divisions including the patrol division, the civil/clerical division, the telecommunications (E-911) division, the emergency management division, and the corrections division (jail). The North County offices and jail facility are located in the Public Safety Building adjacent to the County Courthouse, in South Bend. The South County office is located in Long Beach and contains a sally port area, storage facilities, office space, evidence room, and several holding cells.

In 2020, the Sheriff's office patrol division consists of a Sheriff, Undersheriff, Chief Criminal Deputy, two Sergeants, eleven patrol deputies and two reserve deputies. The specialty units include registered sex offender staff and two apprehension K-9s with one currently being cross-trained for narcotics detection. Major equipment includes a Mobile Command vehicle, a CBRNE tactical van, three undercover patrol vehicles, and 21 patrol vehicles. Deputies have mobile data computers in their patrol vehicles. The civil division consists of a Chief Civil Deputy, two civil clerks, a clerk/secretary, and an evidence custodian/clerk. The Telecommunications division consists of a E-911 director, 12 telecommunicators, and a clerk/secretary. The corrections division consists of two corrections sergeants, ten corrections officers, and three cooks.

The County Sheriff Department has a mutual aid agreement with the City Police Departments of Long Beach, Raymond, and South Bend, to ensure cooperation and efficient police protection throughout the county. The County Sheriff Department provides jail services to the others under contract.

Courts

The Pacific County District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction that handles felony preliminary appearances, misdemeanors, infractions, anti-harassment orders, name changes, civil and small claims cases, and impound hearings. The District Court is divided into the Peninsula District (South District) and the Willapa District (North District) which serves the south and north ends of the County, respectively. Superior Court services are also provided. Both the Willapa District Court and the Superior Court convene on the second floor of the courthouse located in South Bend. The South District Court convenes in the South County Administrative Facility in Long Beach.

6.9.2 CAPACITY ANALYSIS

According to the Pacific County Sheriff, less than minimal staffing currently exists in all divisions. In order to accomplish an acceptable level of public safety and fulfill mandated responses, the Sheriff has stated that large additions of staff, especially in patrol, are necessary. These needs are driven not only by an anticipated population increase over the next 20 years, but also an increase in the visitor population to the County. The Pacific County Sheriff has proposed the addition of a major crimes division with three detectives, an increase of five – ten patrol officers, one – two

patrol sergeants, expansion of apprehension K-9 unit, a registered sex offender management unit, , and a volunteer coordinator to implement and supervise citizen volunteers over the next 20 year planning horizon (2020 – 2040).

6.9.3 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Pacific County facility in Long Beach houses all of South County administrative functions including law enforcement services and the court services. The portion of the new building devoted to law enforcement has areas for processing and storing evidence, booking and holding detainees, office space, training and storage areas. Adequate room exists in both north and south County facilities to handle the County's law enforcement administrative needs through the next 20 years.

The existing Pacific County jail facility in South Bend operates at capacity on a frequent basis and may be inadequate to adequately meet project needs. There is a need for a larger facility due to the need for more bed space and for upgrades needed in the current aging facility. There may also be a need for additional Corrections Officers depending on the number of added beds.

6.10 REFUSE AND RECYCLING SERVICES

6.10.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

Pacific County has established a Solid Waste Advisory Committee and adopted a county Solid Waste Management Plan. An update to this plan is in process per State statute requirements that solid waste storage and disposal facilities to be located, maintained, and operated in a manner that will protect the public health, prevent air and water pollution, and avoid the creation of nuisances. While the County is responsible for administering these solid waste facilities and services throughout Pacific County, the transfer stations are privately owned and operated while Pacific County Department of Community Development operates a seasonal Household Hazardous Waste Facility where household waste is processed for recycling or eventual disposal.

Peninsula Sanitation Service provides the majority of garbage collection service within Pacific County. Collection service is provided by Harbor Disposal Company in the North Cove and Tokeland area, by LeMay Grays Inc. in the city of South Bend, and by Raymond's own public works department for the city of Raymond. With the exception of waste from the North Cove and Tokeland area, waste from the northern part of the county is transported to the Royal Heights Transfer Station. Refuse from the North Cove area is transported directly to disposal facilities in Grays Harbor County. In the southern part of the County, waste is transported to Pacific Solid Waste Disposal's transfer station which just went through a renovation and expansion. From these transfer stations, the waste is hauled to the Wasco County Regional Landfill in The Dalles, Oregon and to the Roosevelt Regional Landfill located near Goldendale, Washington. Illegal dumping of garbage and waste of all types is a chronic problem throughout the county, with materials deposited alongside roadways, on beaches, in forest access roads, and in drainage ditches.

The County initiated a recycling program in 1992 to reduce waste. Recycling receptacles are available in Bay Center, Chinook, Ilwaco, Long Beach, Menlo, Naselle, Ocean Park, Raymond, South Bend and at both transfer stations. Materials accepted include plastic, glass, metal, aluminum, cardboard, and newspaper. The County also administers seasonal collection of household hazardous wastes through its permanent collection facility in Long Beach and through period events held throughout the County. Pacific County, in conjunction with both transfer stations, also sponsors annual appliance collection events and other specialized collection events.

In 1998, the County constructed a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Long Beach. This facility is open seasonally to collect, process, recycle or otherwise dispose of common household items such as oil-based paints, pesticides, fuels, oils, batteries, etc., to eliminate these potentially harmful items from the waste stream and the regional landfills.

6.10.2 CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Transfer station and landfill facilities serving Pacific County are privately owned and operated. At this time, all facilities provide adequate capacity to meet the county's needs and no major improvements are planned within the six-year planning period. However, as part of the ongoing solid waste management planning process, Pacific County should identify transfer station capacity and projected demand to determine if satisfactory levels of service will be provided. The Pacific County Solid Waste Management Plan Update will include a review of transfer station capacity to ensure satisfactory levels of service will be provided for the foreseeable future.

6.10.3 PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to ongoing administration, planning, and operation of local recycling receptacles and household hazardous waste collection, the County will continue to manage the post-closure plan for the Rainbow Valley Landfill.

6.11 FACILITIES OF OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES

6.11.1 OVERVIEW

Other public entities within Pacific County include individual water systems, school districts, library system, hospitals, and fire protection districts. These services are required by residents of Pacific County but not within the jurisdiction of County government. This plan encourages those service providers to consider the information and vision presented in this document when planning for future capital improvements. Because the County acts as coordinator and/or clearing house for population growth and related development, this plan also encourages these service providers to maintain close communications with the county regarding the capacities of their systems or facilities as growth and development take place. Reference to other entities' public facilities plans does not imply approval by the County of their service standards or plans. Reference is provided for informational purposes only.

6.11.2 EXISTING FACILITIES

School Districts

The Growth Management Act requires school districts to prepare plans for future needs including six-year capital facilities plans. Each district is charged with developing long-range strategic plans that outline facility conditions, establish maintenance and utilization plans for existing facilities, plan for additions to existing facilities, and plan for new or replacement facilities. It is expected that level of service standards, future school needs, and funding mechanisms will be identified during the planning processes. The level of service standard for public schools is determined by the State Office of the Superintendent for Public Instruction.

Pacific County does not control the planning of these school districts but encourages them to complete these long-term plans and to use land use, population, and other assumptions generated in this Comprehensive Plan. The County seeks to coordinate each institution's plan with the Comprehensive Plan to help ensure consistent growth management planning practices.

Seven school districts serve Pacific County. The South Bend, Raymond, and Ocean Beach districts serve the incorporated cities as well as draw students from beyond their municipal boundaries. The Willapa Valley, Naselle, North River, and Ocosta districts serve the unincorporated regions. The Ocosta district is in Grays Harbor County but includes the northwest portion of Pacific County within its boundaries. Most of the school districts within the County have undergone extensive remodeling or new facility construction since the 2010 plan was adopted. A summary of the seven school districts is provided below.

Naselle-Grays River Valley School District No. 155

The Naselle-Grays River School District provides a single school combining all grades, kindergarten through twelve. The Naselle School is located at the intersection of Highways SR 401 and SR 4, within the Rural Activity Center of Naselle. Ancillary facilities include a gymnasium, separate maintenance/bus garage, and outdoor athletic fields. The district also operates Naselle Youth Camp School, a state institutional school for junior/senior high students. The most recent Facilities Master Plan was adopted by the district in November 2019.

North River School District No. 200

The North River School District provides a single facility in Brooklyn serving K-12 students. The North River campus also includes an athletic field and track.

Ocosta School District No. 172

The Ocosta School District provides an elementary school, and a combined junior and senior high school. The two facilities are located adjacent to each other in Westport, Grays Harbor County. While not physically located within Pacific County, the district serves students from the County's northwest region. The most recent Strategic Plan for the Ocosta district was officially adopted in February 2019.

Ocean Beach School District No. 101

The Ocean Beach School District serves the entire Long Beach Peninsula as well as the Chinook area. The district provides two elementary schools, one middle school, and one senior high school. The elementary schools are located in the city of Long Beach and in the Ocean Park village. The middle and senior high facilities are located within the city of Ilwaco. A bus/maintenance building and an outdoor athletic field are also maintained.

Raymond School District No. 116

The Raymond School District provides the Ninth Street Elementary School and a combined junior and senior high school. The facilities are located across from each other at Ninth and Commercial Streets in Raymond. The district also provides a gymnasium, bus garage, ECAP building, athletic practice field, tennis courts, and a playground. The most recent Strategic Plan for the Raymond district was adopted in 2015 with subsequent annual reviews.

South Bend School District No. 118

The South Bend School District provides an elementary school, and a combined junior and senior high school. The facilities are located adjacent to each other in South Bend. Ancillary facilities include a gymnasium, bus garage, playground, track and field, and separate buildings for administration, vocational occupations, special education and ECEAP (Early Childhood Education Assistance Program).

Willapa Valley School District No. 160

The Willapa Valley School District provides one elementary school and one junior/senior high school. The elementary school is located in Old Willapa (East Raymond). The Willapa Valley High School is located in the Rural Activity Center of Menlo. Each of the two campuses houses a gymnasium. The Menlo campus also provides athletic fields and a bus garage.

Historic enrollment at Pacific County schools is provided in Table 6-7. Nearly all of the school districts experienced declining enrollment since the 1998 plan was adopted. All districts prepare forecasts of future enrollment on an annual basis and forecast limited growth in enrollment for the foreseeable future. Based on these projections and ongoing facility renovations documented in these district's facilities plans, it is expected that existing facilities will be able to accommodate projected student populations.

**TABLE 6-7
HISTORIC ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

	1999- 2000 Student Total	2009- 2010 Student Total	2019- 2020 Student Total	Change # 2000 - 2020	Change % 2000 - 2020
Naselle-Grays River Valley	461	430	417	-44	-9.5%
North River	73	45	70	-3	-4.1%
Ocean Beach	1313	879	1,105	-208	-15.8%
Ocosta	827	715	636	-191	-23.1%

	1999- 2000 Student Total	2009- 2010 Student Total	2019- 2020 Student Total	Change # 2000 - 2020	Change % 2000 - 2020
Raymond	605	714	596	-9	-1.5%
South Bend	534	627	650	116	21.7%
Willapa Valley	481	349	399	-82	-17.0%

Source: Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction, year-end average.

Grays Harbor College

Grays Harbor College contains two satellite campuses in Pacific County. One facility is located in Raymond to serve the North County area and the second at the Port of Ilwaco serving South County. Both campuses provide vocational and technical training, ESL classes, community classes, and college level classes, both on-site and through long distance programs in conjunction with the Washington State University system. Both campuses provide valuable training and educational opportunities for local residents who would otherwise have to travel outside the area for higher education.

Fire Districts

There are eight fire protection districts that serve Pacific County (see Figure 6-3). These districts operate as junior taxing districts within the County with all revenue obtained from property taxes or special bonds. The bulk of fire suppression resources are provided by volunteers who report to the emergency scene or to assigned stations to bring equipment to the fire scene. District No. 1 on the Peninsula has paid professional staff; all other districts rely upon volunteer firefighters. Recruiting and training volunteers will continue to stress each district's capacity. A brief summary of each district is provided below. Capital needs are included for those districts providing this information.

Peninsula District No.1

Peninsula District No. 1 serves the entire Long Beach Peninsula with the exception of the incorporated cities of Long Beach and Ilwaco, both of which maintain a mutual aid agreement with the district. Facilities include two primary stations located in Ocean Park and Seaview, and three satellite stations within the Peninsula area. Staff includes paid employees and volunteer fire fighters. The district operates emergency response vehicles, including fire trucks, tankers, rescue vehicles and aid cars. The district responds to approximately 2,500 aid calls on an annual basis with over 85 percent of those calls being medically related. The district maintains an independent strategic plan and capital improvement plan.

Chinook District No.2

The Chinook District No. 2 serves the Chinook valley area to the Oregon border. One fire station is maintained in Chinook with volunteer fire fighters nad EMTs. Equipment includes three trucks. Projected need for new fire truck.

Pacific County District No. 3

The Pacific County District No. 3 serves the area east of Raymond to Elk Prairie Road, north to

the County border, and west to Baleville. The district contracts with the City of Raymond to provide fire protection services throughout the majority of the district. District volunteers staff stations in Menlo, East Raymond, and Lebam.

Naselle District No. 4

The Naselle District No. 4 extends east to Salmon Creek, west to Bean Creek, north to milepost 32 on US Highway 101, and south along Knappton Road. District volunteers maintain one fire station in Naselle and a satellite station on Salmon Creek Road. Equipment includes two tenders, three engines, two ambulances, and one rescue vehicle. Additional hydrants and improvements in water pressure are recommended to support anticipated growth.

Bay Center District No. 6

The Bay Center District No. 6 serves the Bay Center peninsula west to Goosepoint, and the area south to Nemah, and north to Stony Point. Service is provided from one fire station in Bay Center and with a volunteer staff of 14 fire fighters, four EMTs, and seven first responders. Equipment includes three trucks, and one tanker.

Nemah District No. 7

The Nemah District No. 7 serves the area from Nemah Road to Lynn Point. The district provides one fire station and operates with a volunteer staff of eight fire fighters, and three trucks. Two local Emergency Medical Technicians work with Raymond Fire who provide overall EMS service. The existing fire station was last remodeled in 2008.

Rural South Bend No. 8

The Rural South Bend No. 8 service area extends from Eklund Park, west to Bruceport Park with the exception of Stony Point. The district contracts with the City of South Bend to provide fire protection services. No physical stations beyond the South Bend Fire Station are maintained in the district.

The Brooklyn area along North River Road is served by Grays Harbor Fire Protection District No. 15. One fire station is maintained by volunteers near the Brooklyn community. Additional investment is needed in communications infrastructure to improve cellular phone coverage and radio transmission quality, both impaired due to the rugged topography of the region.

The Tokeland/North Cove area north to the county border was served historically by Pacific County Fire District No. 5. In 2017 the South Beach Regional Fire Authority (SBRFA) partnership was created to serve this area in addition to adjacent districts in Grays Harbor county. District No. 5 will formally dissolve in 2021. SBRFA maintains fire stations in North Cove and Tokeland served by a combination of professional and volunteer personnel.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

DNR provides fire protection for approximately 565,000 acres of forested property or unimproved lands across Pacific County. As provided under RCW 76.04.610, the Forest Fire Protection Assessment (FFPA) is an annual fee paid by owners of private forest landowners and exempt entities (i.e., counties, cities, non-profits, state landowners) to help pay for the cost of preparing to

fight wildfires.⁷ The FFPA is used, along with additional general fund monies, to ensure that DNR is adequately prepared and equipped to respond to forest fires on or threatening lands protected by the agency.

DNR support for fire management in Pacific County includes permanent staff, fire engines staffed at Menlo and Naselle (from July 1 until a weather event is judged to end the fire season), and two 10-person inmate fire crews from the Naselle Youth Camp. Surge resources are available from DNR staff and engines stationed in Lewis and Cowlitz counties.

Concerns and opportunities from DNR regarding fire management capacity and responsiveness include:

- Continuing expansion of residential structures into areas with unimproved burnable vegetation
- Increasing the number of Firewise and Fire Adapted communities⁸ in Pacific County
- Continuing to help fire districts improve their wildland fire suppression capabilities
- Ability to communicate with Fire Districts on fires as radio systems are updated
- Continuing the ability to coordinate fire restrictions with the County Fire Marshall
- Spring time east wind events after the spring pile burning season has started

Libraries

The County is served by the Timberland Regional Library System, with facilities located in South Bend, Raymond, Naselle, Ilwaco, Ocean Park, and Tokeland (through the Shoalwater Bay Tribe Community Library).

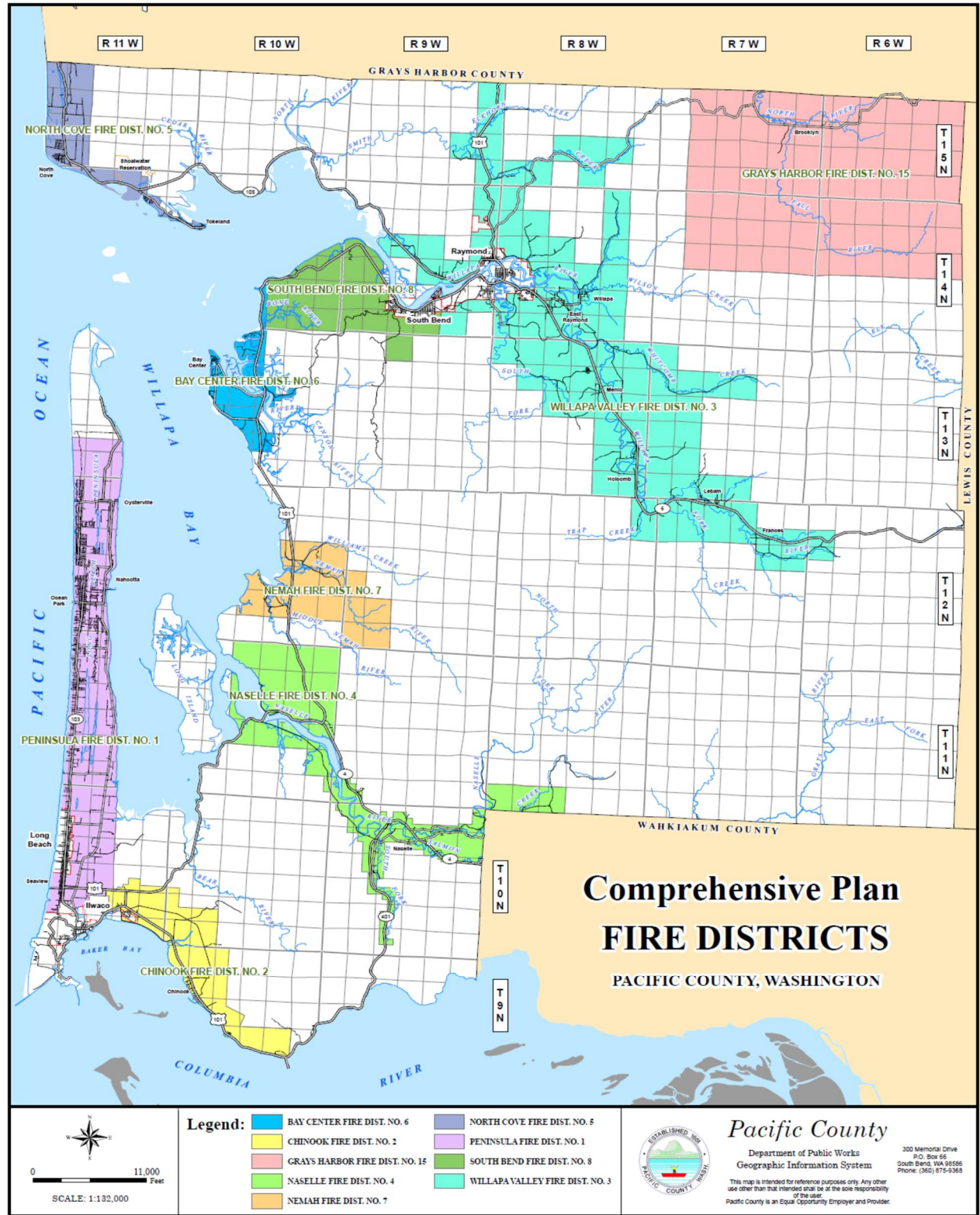
Hospitals

The north end of the County is served by the Willapa Harbor Hospital located in South Bend. South County is served by the Ocean Beach Hospital located in Ilwaco. Both hospitals are funded by taxing districts.

⁷ “Forest land” is defined in RCW 76.04.005 (9) as any unimproved lands which have enough trees, standing or down, or flammable material, to constitute, in the judgment of the department, a fire menace to life or property.

⁸ Firewise USA® Program is administered through the National Fire Protection Association and encourages homeowners and communities to prepare for wildfire. The National Wildfire Coordinating Group defines a Fire Adapted Community as “A human community consisting of informed and prepared citizens collaboratively planning and taking action to safely coexist with wildland fire.”

**Figure 6-2
Fire Districts**



6.12 AVAILABLE SOURCES OF REVENUE

6.12.1 GENERAL

Pacific County has three general criteria for the funding of capital improvement projects. First, the County is committed to meeting all County, state, and federal laws and regulations, particularly as they apply to public health and safety. Second, the County wishes to meet its capital facilities needs in the most cost-effective manner possible. While the County anticipates that the capital improvements included in this plan will contribute to greater economic vitality, fiscal prudence dictates that the County must plan for relatively flat revenues over the next few years.

Capital outlays in Pacific County tend to vary a great deal from year to year, depending on need and ability of the County to secure grants to fund particular projects. Pacific County does not typically allocate general fund revenues for large capital projects. Rather, these projects are funded through bond issues, state and federal grants, and revenues from enterprise funds, such as water and solid waste fee revenues. Special assessment or special benefit district formation, including local improvement district bonds, is another potential method of funding projects. The County also taps the resources of the private sector to help pay for capital construction, through developer contributions which may be assessed as part of the development permit review process.

Abbreviations used throughout this section for funding sources include:

ALEA	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account
BROS	Bridge Replacement Off-System
CCWF	Centennial Clean Water Fund
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant, Department of Commerce
CRF	County Road Fund
CZMF	Coastal Zone Management Fund
DOE	Department of Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grant
ESF	Eklund Park Sewer Fund
GO	General Obligation Bonds
SC	Flood Control Zone District Service Charge
FEMA	HMA Federal Emergency Management Agency Hazard Mitigation Assistance
GF	Pacific County General Fund
LID	Local Improvement District
P&T	Paths and Trails Fund
PWTF	Public Works Trust Fund
RAP	Rural Arterial Preservation
RB	Revenue Bonds
RID	Road Improvement District
STP	Surface Transportation Plan
ULID	Utility Local Improvement District
USDA	Rural Development Fund
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation

6.12.2 LOCALLY-GENERATED REVENUE

Locally generated revenues can be used to cover costs of capital facility improvements as well as the expenses of replacing and updating existing facilities, administration, operations and maintenance, and debt service on previous system improvements. Typical local revenue sources include the following:

- General government taxes such as property taxes and sales tax.
- Revenue or general obligation bonds.
- Local Improvement District (LID), Utility Local Improvement District (ULID), or Road Improvement District (RID) formation as an equitable assessment of benefited properties.
- Developer financing, or improvements made in lieu of financial contributions, utilizing a variety of extensions and agreements tailored to specific projects.
- County funding with a general facilities charge assessment made to each property in the benefited area.
- Creation of Special Districts, such as a Flood Control Zone District, with a rate structure to generate required revenue.

Several of these revenue options are discussed below.

Revenue Bonds

The most common source of funds for construction of major utility improvements is the sale of revenue bonds. The tax-free bonds are issued by the County. The major source of funds for debt service on these revenue bonds is from user service rates. In order to qualify to sell revenue bonds, the County must show that its net operating income (gross income less expenses) is equal to or greater than a factor, typically 1.2 to 1.4, times the annual debt service on all par debt. If a coverage factor has not been specified it will be determined at the time of any future bond issue. This factor is commonly referred to as the coverage factor and is applicable to revenue bonds sold on the commercial market.

General Obligation Bonds

The County, by special election, may issue general obligation bonds to finance almost any project of general benefit to the County. The bonds are paid off by assessments levied against all privately owned properties within the County. This includes vacant property which otherwise would not contribute to the cost of such general improvements. This type of bond issue is usually reserved for municipal improvements that are of general benefit to the public, such as arterial streets, bridges, lighting, municipal buildings, firefighting equipment, parks, and water and wastewater facilities. Inasmuch as the money is raised by assessment levied on property values, the business community also provides a fair share of funds to pay off such bonds.

General obligation bonds have the best market value and carry the lowest rate of interest of all types of bonds available to the county.

Disadvantages of general obligation bonds include the following:

- Voter approval is required which may be time-consuming, with no guarantee of successful approval of the bond; and
- The County would have a practical or legal limit for the total amount of general obligation debt. Financing large capital improvements through general obligation debt reduces the ability of the utility to issue future debt.

Utility Local Improvement Districts

Another potential source of funds for improvements comes through the formation of Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULIDs) involving an assessment made against properties benefited by the improvements. ULID bonds are further guaranteed by revenues and are financed by issuance of revenue bonds.

ULID financing is frequently applied to utility system extensions into previously unserved areas. Typically, ULIDs are formed by the County at the written request (by petition) of the property owners within a specific area of the County. Upon receipt of a sufficient number of signatures on petitions, the local improvement area is defined, and a utility system is designed for that particular area in accordance with the County's Comprehensive Plan. Each separate property in the ULID is assessed in accordance with the special benefits the property receives from the system improvements. A county-wide ULID could form part of a financing package for large-scale capital projects such as water supply or storage improvements which benefit all residents in the service area.

There are several benefits to the county in selecting ULID financing. The assessment places a lien on the property and must be paid in full upon sale of the property. Further, property owners may pay the assessment immediately upon receipt reducing the costs financed by the ULID.

The advantages of ULID financing, as opposed to rate financing, to the property-owner include:

- The ability to avoid interest costs by early payment of assessments;
- If the ULID assessment is paid off in installments, it may be eligible to be deducted from federal income taxes;
- Low-income senior citizens may be able to defer assessment payments until the property is sold; and
- Some Community Block Grant funds are available to property owners with incomes near or below the poverty level. Funds are available only to reduce assessments.

The major disadvantage to the county-wide ULID process is that it may be politically difficult to approve formation. The ULID process may be stopped if owners of 40 percent of the property area within the ULID boundary protest its formation.

Developer Financing

Developers may fund the construction of extensions to the utility systems to property within new plats. The developer extensions are turned over to the county for operation and maintenance when completed.

It may be necessary, in some cases, to require the developer to construct more facilities than those required by the development in order to provide either extensions beyond the plat or larger pipelines for the ultimate development of the system. The County may institute regulations to reimburse the developer through direct outlay, latecomer charges, or reimbursement agreements for the additional cost of facilities, such as increased size of pumping stations and pipelines over those required to serve the property under development. Developer reimbursement (latecomer) agreements provide up to ten years or more for developers to receive payment from other connections made to the developer-financed improvements.

System Development Charges (SDC)

The County may adopt a system development charge or connection charge to finance improvements of general benefit to infrastructure which are required to meet future growth. System development charges are generally established as one-time charges assessed against new customers as a way to recover a part or all of the cost of additional infrastructure capacity constructed for their use.

The system development charge or fee is deposited in a construction fund to construct such infrastructure. The intent is that all new customers will pay an equitable share of the cost of the infrastructure improvements needed to accommodate growth.

6.12.3 NON-LOCAL REVENUE

It is important for the County to identify sources of revenue available from agencies outside the county for implementing projects identified in this Capital Facilities Element. Federal, State, and other public program funds assist in financing capital improvement projects. The selected funding sources will depend on the status of the County's existing financial commitments, capital and cash flow requirements, funding source availability, and the impact on the service rates and connection charges.

6.13 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Capital Improvement Plan is prepared to prioritize projects and predict fiscal trends based on revenues and expenditures of the county. This enables the county to maintain and improve public facilities and infrastructure to meet established standards. A master list of capital improvement

projects is presented in Tables 6-8 (Stormwater Management) and 6-9 (Transportation).

To ensure that the resources are available to provide the needed facilities, the plan will be reviewed on an annual basis by the county. If the county is faced with funding shortfalls, various strategies to meet funding include, but are not limited to, prioritizing projects focusing on concurrency, increasing revenues through use of bonds or user fees, decreasing facility costs by changing the project scope, or revising the comprehensive plan's land use element or adopted levels of service. In addition, the year in which a project is carried out or the exact amounts of expenditures by year for individual facilities may vary from that stated in the capital improvement plan due to:

- unanticipated revenues or revenues that become available to the county with conditions about when they may be used; or
- new development that occurs in an earlier or later year than had been anticipated.

Specific debt financing proposals may vary from that shown in the Comprehensive Plan due to changes in interest rates, other terms of financing, or other conditions.

**TABLE 6-8
MASTER LIST OF STORM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS**

Year	Project Name	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
South Main Basin			
2023	L Street Seaview Storm Drainage	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
2024	K Street Storm Drainage	\$ 50,000	SC, CRF
		\$ 150,000	
East Main Basin			
2023	SR103 Cross Culvert	\$ 30,000	SC
2023	Cranberry Rd Cross Culvert Near Birch	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
2024	155 th St. Cross Culvert & Outfall	\$ 30,000	SC, CRF
2026	113 th Outfall Cross Culvert & Sandridge	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
2026	Freshwater Creek Cross Culvert	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
2026	Cranberry Road Cross Culv. At Sandridge	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
		\$ 460,000	
Surfside Basin			
2023	M Street near 297 th Ln	\$ 150,000	SC
2023	I Street Drainage (Oysterville to 357 th)	\$ 100,000	SC, CRF
2024	Relocate South Outfall to 315 th	\$ 30,000	SC
2024	G Street Drainage	\$ 30,000	SC, CRF
2025	Extend North Southfall (Seabreeze)	\$ 10,000	SC
2025	I Place to 347 th Drainage	\$ 35,000	SC, CRF
		\$ 355,000	

Year	Project Name	Estimated Cost	Funding Source
Loomis Lake Basin			
2022	247 th St. Cross Culvert	\$ 10,000	SC, CRF
2023	R Street and 266 th Lane	\$ 10,000	SC, CRF
2023	WPA Ditch between Bay & 270 th	\$ 10,000	SC
2024	273 rd Drainage East of Vernon	\$ 50,000	SC, CRF
2025	147 th St Extension north/south	\$ 70,000	SC, CRF
2025	Loomis Outfall Realigns the Outfall	\$ 10,000	SC
2026	227 th East Culvert Replace	\$ 15,000	SC, CRF
		\$ 175,000	
Tarlett Basin			
2025	95 th St. Culvert Replace	\$ 120,000	SC, CRF
	Total	\$ 1,260,000	

TABLE 6-9
MASTER LIST OF TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

Year	Project Name	MP to MP	Cost	Funding Source
2021	Camp One/Heckard Intersection		\$ 137,000	HSIP, CRF
2021	Safety Guardrail	Misc.	\$ 299,500	HSIP, CRF
2021	Signing Upgrade	Misc.	\$ 1,380,000	HSIP, CRF
2021	Butte Creek Road Resurface	1.32-2.32	\$ 325,000	STPR, CRF
2021	North Nemah Road Realign	0.32-0.44	\$ 500,000	RAP, CRF
2022	Niawiakum Bridge Replace	7.65	\$ 1,042,231	BROS
2022	Stringtown Culvert Replace	0.12-0.17	\$ 480,000	RAP, CRF
2022	Raymond-South Bend Rd Repair	1.45-1.62	\$ 541,000	RAP, CRF
2022	Parpala Culvert	5.47	\$ 535,000	RAP, CRF
2022	South Fork Rd Resurface	3.60-4.12	\$ 455,000	RAP, CRF
2022	Udell Hansen Rd Resurface	0.00-0.73	\$ 695,000	RAP, CRF
2022	Butte Creek Road Resurface	2.32-3.16	\$ 325,000	STPR, CRF
2022	Davis Creek Bridge Replace	1.58	\$ 1,275,000	BROS
2023	Bike/Ped Path/Trail Pioneer Rd		\$ 1,570,000	FLAP, CRF, OTH
2023	Falls River Bridge Replace	2.47	\$ 1,050,000	BROS
2023	South Nemah Bridge Replace	0.72	\$ 2,350,000	BROS
2023	Camp One Road Resurface	2.07-3.31	\$ 1,225,000	RAP, CRF
2023	School Street Resurface	0.00-0.24	\$ 250,000	RAP, CRF
2023	Smith Creek/SR101 Intersection		\$ 250,000	CRF
2023	Heckard Road Resurface	0.00-1.02	\$ 875,000	STPR, CRF

Year	Project Name	MP to MP	Cost	Funding Source
2023	Heckard Bridge Rehabilitation	0.79	\$ 500,000	BROS
2023	Smith Creek/Butte Creek Intersection		\$ 250,000	CRF
2023	Lilly Wheaton Road Resurface	0.00-1.35	\$ 750,000	CRF
2023	67 th Place – resurface	0.00-2.36	\$ 1,000,000	FLAP
2024	South Fork Bridge #1	3.04	\$ 250,000	BROS
2024	County Line Bridge	0.07	\$ 2,500,000	BROS
2024	Willapa Road Resurface	4.43-4.75	\$ 1,500,000	RAP, CRF
2024	North Valley Rd Resurface	0.00-2.07	\$ 1,000,000	STPR, CRF
2024	Lebam Bridge Rehabilitation	0.32	\$ 250,000	BROS
2024	Mill Creek Road Resurface	0.70-2.73	\$ 715,000	CRF
2024	Fern Creek Bridge Rehabilitation		\$ 250,000	BROS
2025	North River Road Resurface	0.00-4.78	\$ 1,560,000	STPR, CRF
2025	Surfside Bridge Replace	0.88	\$ 1,000,000	BROS
2025	Hyland Stringer Road Resurface	0.00-1.30	\$ 780,000	CRF
2026	Oxbow Road Resurface	0.00-1.62	\$ 972,000	CRF
2026	Nemah Valley Bridge Rehabilitation		\$ 100,000	BROS
2026	Smith Creek Road Resurface	12.72-13.72	\$ 500,000	STPR, CRF
2026	Bay Center Bridge Rehab	0.02	\$ 200,000	BROS
2026	250 th Street Improvement	0.00-0.49	\$ 300,000	CRF
2026	Dixon Road Improvements	0.00-1.38	\$ 828,000	CRF
2026	Williams Creek Road Improvements		\$ 606,000	CRF
2026	Smith Creek Road Resurface	13.72-14.75	\$ 500,000	STPR, CRF
2026	67 th -68 th Extension Road		\$ 500,000	CRF
2021-26	Misc. Safety Enhancements		\$ 150,000	CRF
2021-26	Misc. Culvert Projects		\$ 150,000	CRF
		Total	\$ 32,670,731	

Funding Source: ALEA - Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account; NCRD - North County Recreational District; BROS - Bridge Replacement Off System; P&T - Paths and Trails Fund; CCWF - Centennial Clean Water Fund; PWTF - Public Works Trust Fund; CDBG - Community Development Block Grant; RAP - Rural Arterial Preservation; CRF - County Road Fund; RB - Revenue Bond; CZMF - Coastal Zone Management Fund; S - State Grant; DOE - Ecology Coordinated Prevention Grant; STP - Surface Transportation Program; FCAAP - Flood Control Account Program; TIA - Transportation Improvement Account; SC - Flood Control Zone District No. 1 Service Charge; U – Unknown; FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency; DOT - Washington State Department of Transportation; GF - County General Fund; GO - General Obligation Bonds; U – Unknown; D – Donation; L – Local; M – Match.

6.14 GOALS AND POLICIES

The goals and policies of the Pacific County Comprehensive Plan are intended to provide guidance

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for decision-making processes subject to this Plan. Goals and policies do not apply to the incorporated cities, but rather, only to unincorporated areas of the County.

Goal CF-1: Public involvement should be solicited and encouraged in public facilities planning.

Goal CF-2: When designing and locating public facilities, public entities and utility providers should provide mitigation to prevent adverse impacts on the environment and other public facilities.

Policy CF-2.1: Impacts on water resources, drainage systems, natural habitat, geologically hazardous areas, other sensitive areas, and transportation systems should be considered and adverse impacts avoided or mitigated.

Policy CF-2.2: Future public facilities should be located outside inundation areas and existing facilities within inundation areas should be evaluated to either relocate the facility or remove critical assets from the inundation areas.

Policy CF-2.3: County should work with other municipalities and agencies to co-locate facilities to maximize efficiency and save costs.

Policy CF-2.4: Identify potential Emergency Natural Disaster Refuge sites. Seek to locate emergency food, water, and accessory equipment at these designated refuge sites for deployment to areas subject to inundation or destruction after a catastrophic event.

Policy CF-2.5: Evaluate risks to critical access routes for susceptibility to inundation and identify alternative access routes.

Goal CF-3: The costs of proposed County-owned capital facilities should be within the County's funding capacity, and be equitably distributed between facility users and the County in general.

Policy CF-3.1: The Capital Facilities Plan should integrate all of the County's capital project resources (grants, bonds, general county funds, donations, real estate excise tax, fees and rates for public utility services, and any other available funding).

Policy CF-3.2: The additional operation and maintenance costs associated with the acquisition or development of new capital facilities should be assessed. If accommodating these costs places an unacceptable burden on the operating budget, capital plans may need to be adjusted.

Policy CF-3.3: Regional funding strategies should be explored for capital facilities to support comprehensive plans developed under the Growth Management

Act.

Policy CF-3.4: Agreements should be developed between the County and cities for transferring the financing of capital facilities in the Urban Growth Areas to the cities before annexations occur.

Policy CF-3.5: Public utility services should be provided at the lowest possible cost, taking into account, both construction and operation/maintenance costs.

Policy CF-3.6: New public utility services should provide adequate growth capacity to avoid expensive retrofits or expansions.

Policy CF-3.7: If the County is faced with capital facility funding shortfalls, any combination of the following strategies should be used to balance revenues and public facility needs:

- Increase revenues through use of bonds, new or increased user fees or rates, new or increased taxes/service charges, regional cost sharing, or impact fees.
- Decrease level of service standards if consistent with Growth Management Act Goals.
- Reprioritize projects.
- Decrease the cost of the facility by changing project scope, or finding less expensive alternatives.
- Decrease the demand for the public service or facility. This could involve instituting measures to slow or direct population growth or development.
- Revise the Comprehensive Plan's land use and rural areas element to change types or intensities of land use as needed to match the amount of capital facilities that can be provided.

Goal CF-4: Public facilities and services should be provided commensurate with planned development intensities without unduly impacting current service levels.

Policy CF-4.1: Land use decisions as identified in the comprehensive plans of the County and cities should be the determinants of development intensity rather than public utility decisions and public utility planning.

Policy CF-4.2: Where land use plans and zoning regulations conflict with long-range plans

for public utilities, the plan and zoning designations should be reviewed.

Policy CF-4.3: Extension of services and construction of public capital facilities should be provided at levels consistent with development intensity identified in this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CF-4.4: Public utility services within urban growth areas and areas of more intense development should be phased outward from the urbanizing core in order to promote infilling.

Goal CF-5: Public facilities and services should be provided at reasonable costs, consistent with the County's Comprehensive Plan, capital budget, and six-year transportation program.

Policy CF-5.1: Pacific County's annual capital budget and six-year transportation program required under RCW 36.81.121 should be consistent with the intent and substance of this Capital Facilities Plan and the Transportation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

Goal CF-6: Sewer systems should be provided in rural areas only to correct public health problems.

Policy CF-6.1: Pacific County should allow sewer systems in designated urban growth areas. They should be allowed in rural areas only to correct identified health hazards or water quality problems in areas of existing development.

Policy CF-6.2: City utilities should not extend beyond their associated UGA, except to correct existing sewage or water supply problems in already developed areas, to address significant public health and safety problems outside the UGA, or to effectuate purposes mutually agreed upon by the city and County.

Policy CF-6.2: Where new sewer systems are being provided to unincorporated rural areas, Pacific County should be the primary sewer system provider.

Goal CF-7: New County owned drinking water systems should be provided in rural areas only to correct public health problems.

Policy CF-7.1: In unincorporated areas inside the urban growth areas around cities, the cities should be the primary water provider.

Policy CF-7.2: In order to resolve documented health hazards, safety, or pollution problems in areas of existing rural development, the County may serve as the water utility owner, or develop a proactive assistance program focused on keeping small distribution systems in private ownership.

Goal CF-8: Capital facilities should be designed to include mitigation to protect surface and ground water quality and habitat, to prevent chronic flooding from stormwater, to maintain natural stream hydrology, and to protect aquatic resources in areas experiencing flood control problems.

Policy CF-8.1: Within active flood control zone districts, comprehensive Drainage Basin Plans should be developed to identify and prioritize necessary stormwater services and capital facilities. As new Basin Plans are adopted, the stormwater element of the Capital Facilities Plan should be reprioritized and updated as needed.

Policy CF-8.2: Within active flood control zone districts, the County should attempt to limit potential damage, dangers, or public costs associated with inappropriate land development by reasonable regulation of and application of uniform surface water and erosion control standards.

Policy CF-8.3: New development activities in sensitive areas should make provisions for surface water control.

Policy CF-8.4: Public improvements and private developments should not alter natural drainage systems without acceptable mitigating measures which limit the risk of flooding or negative impacts to water quality.

Policy CF-8.5: Natural surface water storage sites that help regulate stream-flows and/or recharge groundwater should be preserved and their water quality protected, as may be further defined in any adopted drainage ordinance.

Policy CF-8.6: Capital facilities development should not increase peak surface water runoff. In critical drainage, erosion, or flood hazard areas, development should not increase total runoff quantity.

Policy CF-8.7: Site designs and construction practices should limit on-site erosion and sedimentation during and after construction.

Policy CF-8.8: Surface water runoff from development adjacent to steep slopes, ravines, or marine bluffs should be routed so it does not cause erosion or landslides. Runoff should be sufficiently diffused so that flows do not create erosion.

Policy CF-8.9: Natural stream channels should be preserved, protected, and enhanced for their hydraulic, ecological, and aesthetic functions.

Policy CF-8.10: The natural flood storage function of floodplains should be preserved where practicable.

Policy CF-8.11: One hundred year floodplains should be protected by locating roads and structures above the one hundred year level, and requiring development to mitigate for existing flood storage capacity lost to filling.

Policy CF-8.12: Development on steep slopes should be designed to prevent property damage and environmental degradation.

Policy CF-8.13: In areas subject to erosion, native ground cover should be retained or replaced after construction, special construction practices should be used, and allowable site coverage may need to be reduced to prevent erosion and sedimentation. Limitations on the time when site work can be done may also be appropriate.

Goal CF-9: The County should coordinate planning of parks, trails, and preserves with other local governments within the County so as to serve all residents of the County.

Policy CF-9.1: Future acquisition of parks, trails and preserves, if desired, should occur in a coordinated manner, within an overall plan that identifies priorities, funding sources, and a timetable for acquisition.

Policy CF-9.2: The County should cooperate with other public agencies to share public facilities for park and year-round recreational use.

Goal CF-10: New County government buildings should be located to provide convenient access to residents. County government buildings should be designed for efficient and frugal use of public monies.

Policy CF-10.1: Standards for level of service must be realistic, attainable, and not excessive. Level of Service standards should be based on:

- Consideration of national, state and professional standards for the applicable space.
- Applicable federal and state laws.
- Cost effectiveness and consideration of the ability of the county to fund ongoing costs of operations and maintenance.

Policy CF-10.2: Efficiency in design and use should be a goal for new facility development. Building design and function should promote flexibility to accommodate a variety of uses and interior spatial changes.

Policy CF-10.3: Charges for space in County buildings should recover full costs, including capital expenses, amortization, depreciation, and maintenance and

operation cost.

Goal CF-11: The impact of new school facilities on roads and neighboring uses should be assessed before construction begins.

Policy CF-11.1: Where the size of a single proposed development warrants, the developer should identify at the first stage of project review proposed school sites which meet school district needs.

Policy CF-11.2: Where practical, schools should be located along non-arterial roads, or should include frontage and off-site improvements needed to mitigate the impacts of pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Availability of sewer and water facilities and the presence of safety hazards should also be considered in siting schools.

Goal CF-12: The County should not provide landfill services.

Policy CF-12.1: The County should continue to oversee the landfill and transfer station facility activities provided by private companies. To facilitate the coordination of these services, the County should discuss and exchange population forecasts, development plans, and technical data with providers.

Goal CF-13: A recycling program should exist with the goal of reducing or recycling the County's waste stream as defined in the Pacific County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Goal CF-14: The Grays Harbor College Facilities should be sustained and expanded to provide additional, enhanced and convenient educational, vocational and technical training and opportunities for a changing residential population.