

# Comprehensive Plan - 2007



## ROSALIA, WASHINGTON

# **Rosalia Comprehensive Plan**

Adopted \_\_\_\_\_, 2007

## **Mayor**

Ken Jacobs

## **Town Council**

Dan Brown

Ron Hillfiker

Robert Hill

Nan Konishi

Jim Stenhouse

## **Planning Commission**

Lewis Ficken, Chair

Yosh Konishi

Diane Nebel

Stewart Nereim

## **Town Staff**

Anita Wendt

Monica Jacobs

## **Consultant**

David Kliewer, P.E.

JUB Engineers - Spokane, Washington

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## MISSION STATEMENT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## PLAN CHAPTERS -

### 1. INTRODUCTION

### 2. PROCESS

### 3. EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Land Form
- Air and Surface Water Quality
- Vegetation and Demographics
- Projected Growth
- Economy
- Housing
- Transportation
- Motor Vehicle Circulation
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation
- Transit Service
- Rosalia Regional Airport
- Railroad
- Utilities
- Schools
- Health Care
- Cultural and Historic Assets
- Parks and Recreation

**4. ROSALIA'S FUTURE VISION**

**5. LAND USE ELEMENT**

- Background
- The Shaping of the Town
- Urban Form
- Annexation
- Residential Development and the Neighborhoods
- Commercial Uses and Downtown Development
- Industrial Uses
- Environmental Quality and the Protection of Critical or Sensitive Areas
- Preservation of Historic and Cultural Resources

Description of Land Use Plan  
Land Use Goals and Policies

**6. HOUSING ELEMENT**

Background  
Housing Goals and Policies

**7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**8. CAPITAL FACILITIES, TRANSPORTATION, UTILITIES ELEMENT**

- Background
- Water Goals and Policies
- Wastewater Goals and Policies
- Storm Water/Flood Control Goals and Policies
- Transportation Goals and Policies
- Arterial Street Plan
- Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan Map
- Implementation of Transportation Plan
- Police Goals and Policies
- Airport Goals and Policies
- Parks and Recreation and Open Spaces Goals and Policies
- Community Assets Goals and Policies
- Fire/Ambulance Goals and Policies

**9. IMPLEMENTATION**

**10. APPENDIX (tables and maps)**

**11. GLOSSARY**



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In January 1994, the Rosalia Planning Commission was officially re-established to begin the required update of the 1980 Rosalia Comprehensive Plan. This special thank you is extended to those volunteers who served in making this document a reality. It was their combined time and commitment that made it possible to finish this arduous task. The following is a list of past and present members we wish to acknowledge:

Jan 1994 – Nov 1994

Cliff Zinke, Chairman (deceased)

Ann Oliver

Jim Nebel

Carol Denny

Dorothy Bothman

Lewis Ficken

Gary Porter (deceased)

Theresa Hodges

Karen Rockness

Dean Denny (deceased)

Leslie Groe

John Barringer

Sabina Milbrath

Pat Voge

Diane Nebel

Yosh Konishi

Stewart Nereim

Penne Ferrell

New Members Fall 1994

New Members 1997

New Members 1998

New Members 2000

New Members 2001

New Members 2002

Present Members

(2007)

Lewis Ficken, Chairman, since Dec, 1994

Yosh Konishi

Diane Nebel

Stewart Nereim

Photographs by Jim Nebel

## COMPREHENSIVE PLAN MISSION STATEMENT

### ***TOWN OF ROSALIA***

Located in one of largest grain-producing regions in the county, Rosalia is a small, compact, family town which offers a variety of friendly services. These characteristics combine to offer a safe, livable community in a picturesque farming region with close proximity and easy access to the larger urban areas of Spokane, Colfax, and Pullman.

The mission of the Rosalia Comprehensive Plan is to provide an outline of the future needs and opportunities for the citizens of Rosalia and the outlying area. The Plan will provide a written guide for future policy makers which will represent a consensus of Rosalia citizens while maintaining the positive aspects of small town living such as quietness, friendliness, and maintaining the connection of the town to the surrounding agricultural region.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### CHAPTER TWO: PROCESS

This chapter describes the process used to produce the plan revision. The town of Rosalia's first Comprehensive Plan was adopted in 1980. This 2006 plan revision began with citizen participation activities in the early 1990's. In 1995, the town received a grant to hire Highland Associates, a planning consultant firm to assist in the preparation of the Capital Facilities Plan. Over the years the town has held public meetings. In 2006, the Planning Commission prepared a complete draft. On \_\_\_\_\_, 2007, the Commission conducted a public hearing on the plan revision and transmitted its final draft to the Town Council. After amending the document somewhat, the Town Council adopted the plan at a public meeting on \_\_\_\_\_ 2007.

### CHAPTER THREE: EXISTING CONDITIONS

The "Existing Conditions" Chapter provides background information and future projections related to the plan revision. Significant points raised in this chapter are presented below. Rosalia is located within the agricultural region known as the Palouse. The estimated 1998 population of Rosalia was 600. The population is projected to grow to 700 by the year 2020. (Table 3.1)

This Comprehensive Plan revision has been prepared to articulate the community's vision for the future of Rosalia and to describe the means by which we will realize that vision. This plan revision expresses the purpose through narratives, maps, tables, goals and policies. This document replaces the Rosalia Comprehensive Plan that was adopted in 1980. Much has occurred since that time, and it is prudent to periodically update the plan to ensure that it is relevant to community needs. This Comprehensive Plan revision contains nine chapters. Five of these chapters are called "Elements." These elements, which set forth the goals and policies of the plan along with official maps, are the major components of the plan. A summary of each of these chapters is provided below.

### CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an overview of the plan revision. It describes a comprehensive plan as the community's guide to future growth and development. Under Washington State law, a comprehensive plan for a town such as Rosalia must have at least a land use element and a transportation element; other elements are optional. The introduction concludes with a discussion of the document's contents and the measures that will likely be employed by the town to implement the plan revision.



Several types of land uses, varying in intensity from open space to industrial, are found in Rosalia. Most of the land use is occupied by residential uses in a relatively compact development pattern. Rosalia is served by municipal water, sanitary sewer, and storm drain systems, as well as necessary private utilities. The town also maintains parks and other recreational facilities to meet the needs of the community.

#### CHAPTER FOUR: ROSALIA'S FUTURE VISION

The vision statement set forth in this chapter is derived from input received in recent years from community residents and landowners, local merchants, and town officials. It describes a desired outcome for the future of the town.

This vision, in essence, depicts Rosalia as a proud active, caring community that values its small town atmosphere. Rosalia is envisioned to have a strong sense of community, reinforced by positive interaction among residents; enjoyment of the many amenities, facilities, and services available here; and a shared commitment to maintaining the community's long-term vitality and stability.

#### CHAPTER FIVE: LAND USE ELEMENT

The Land Use Element is a central feature of the plan revision because land use affects and is affected by all other aspects of the community. This chapter displays a land use plan map showing the distribution of land use designations (e.g. residential, commercial, and industrial) within the town and its environs. It also sets forth a number

of goals and policies to guide land use in this community. Major goals and policies presented in this chapter are as follows:

- maintain a consistent growth pattern that promotes efficient urban development along with farmland preservation
- coordinate with Whitman County to manage land use beyond the town limits
- annex land in an orderly fashion
- maintain a mixture of housing densities while protecting the integrity of neighborhoods
- maintain the downtown as the key commercial district in the community
- cooperate with local economic development organizations to diversify the town's industrial base
- disallow land uses in the vicinity of the local airport that may be incompatible with airport functions
- conserve the community's natural resources
- improve and overall quality of local streams and shoreline areas
- carefully manage development in or near flood hazard areas and steep slopes
- enhance community appearance
- protect and encourage the preservation of historic resources
- facilitate strong public participation in all land use matters.

#### CHAPTER SIX: HOUSING ELEMENT

Safe housing meeting current building codes is the provision of housing within a comfortable neighborhood. A fundamental aspect of a healthy community.

This Housing Element presents three specific goals designed to advance this theme. The goals and policies contained in this chapter are summarized as follows:

- support programs designed to improve housing conditions
- preserve and rehabilitate existing residential districts
- encourage housing in a range of types and prices and prices suitable for all social and economic segments of Rosalia
- provide sufficient land zoned for new housing construction consistent with the town's ability to provide adequate infrastructure

## CHAPTER SEVEN: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Development Element recognizes agriculture and services as the two sectors that bring the largest portion of income into the community. However, due to the state highway by-passing Rosalia back in 1974, the local economy has suffered.

Alternative solutions have been pursued to help boost the economy in recent years. For instance, in 2001, the town adopted a Historical Ordinance, which identified "Heritage Tourism" as the town's new direction towards economic development. As a result in 2004, the Rosalia Chamber of Commerce teamed up with the town of Rosalia, and community volunteers to develop a visitors resource and interpretive center for the Steptoe Battlefield and for northern Whitman County.

In 2005, Rosalia was host to a motorcycle rally which brought in close to 11,000 bikers

and tourist. This rally will most likely become an annual event

The Economic Development Element presents two specific goals designed to encourage economic development for Rosalia. The goals and policies contained in this chapter are summarized as follows:

- strengthen and promote the economic base of the community by helping to maintain current businesses and encouraging new businesses and occupations
- follow the Port of Whitman County Comprehensive Plan criteria for successful economic development

## CHAPTER EIGHT: CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT

Capital facilities and utilities are the basic services furnished to support land use and development in a community. This element underscores the importance of these services through the following goals and policies:

- supply facilities, utilities, and services for all land uses to provide for public health and safety and economic well being
- develop a storm water management plan for the town to address existing and anticipated storm water quantity and quality issues throughout the community
- manage the town's wastewater collection and treatment system in accordance with the town's approved sewer system plan
- manage the town's water supply and distribution system in accordance with the town's approved water system plan
- continue working on current water right allocation issue as well as future water rights needs.
- Protect the lives and property of Rosalia residents from loss or damage by fire, and



- maintain town/district parks and recreational facilities in safe and first-rate condition
- consider the development of a system of green belts, centered on streams and scenic ridges to protect natural resources and provide passive recreation

#### CHAPTER NINE: IMPLEMENTATION

The goals and policies developed in the Comprehensive Plan must be translated into regulations and programs in order to promote change. Chapter 9 offers an outline of various implemented tools by which to accomplish the purpose stated in the Comprehensive Plan.

- provide Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
- Protect the lives and property of Rosalia residents from loss or damage and enable citizens to live in peace and safety
- Cooperate with other service providers and private utilities to ensure that efficient service is available to all parts of the town.
- maintain, improve and protect our community's cultural and historic assets
- maintain and improve all municipal assets
- protect, enhance, and wisely utilize Rosalia's natural resources
- maintain shoreline areas and control storm water runoff
- protect lives and property through proper management of resources and by limiting development in hazardous areas
- minimize flood damage to private and public property
- promote multiple use of floodplain areas
- eliminate the discharge of storm water from buildings and private property into the town's sanitary sewer system
- provide facilities, access and circulation for all land uses to ensure safe movement of people and goods
- maintain and enhance the non-motorized transportation system and develop the town's Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan
- maintain and improve transportation systems connecting Rosalia to the region and the world
- provide adequate, attractively landscaped parking for all developments within the town
- maximize the quality of life in Rosalia by providing open space, trails, parks and recreational opportunities and facilities throughout the community
- assure the preservation and conservation of unique, fragile, scenic, and non-renewable natural resources



# Introduction



## Chapter 1

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

town decides to create a planning commission, then state law requires that jurisdiction to adopt a Comprehensive Plan for "anticipating and influencing the orderly and coordinated development of land and building uses of the "ordinance town and its environments."

Rosalia, located in Whitman County (see Map 1) is not mandated to implement all the requirements of the Washington Growth Management Act of 1990 (GMA). Within a non-GMA jurisdiction such as Rosalia, the mandatory features of a Comprehensive Plan area as follows:

- a Land Use Element which includes a map showing the appropriate location for different land uses (such as residential, commercial, and industrial) and recommended standards for population density and building intensity.

- a Transportation Element designating a system of roads, trails, and transportation facilities to safely and efficiently move goods and people throughout the community; this element should be compatible and integrated with the land use plan for the town.

- identification of Critical Resource Areas (such as wetlands and wildlife

habitat areas), and goals and policies for their protection.

Rosalia's Comprehensive Plan is this community's guide to future growth and development. The interests of community members are expressed in the plan through a set of goals and policies outlining a preferred future development process and vision. The plan expresses the principles citizens have chosen to guide growth and development. These principles should be referenced when public commitments are to be made that will affect Rosalia's physical, social, and/or economic development. When the town ensures that public and private actions are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, the vision of community members as expressed in the plan is implemented in ways that enable residents to continue to enjoy their community, their homes, and their property.

Typically, comprehensive plans have at least a 20-year horizon to provide ample time for a community to realize the vision described in the plan. Although the legislative body of a jurisdiction (in this case, the Rosalia Town Council) officially adopts the plan, the document is designed to reflect the interests of all town residents through public participation activities that start early in the process and continue until plan adoption.

The authority to create a comprehensive plan is set forth in Washington state law. An urban area classified as a "ordinance town" such as Rosalia, can choose to form a planning commission. If the



In addition, this town has determined that its Comprehensive Plan should also include the following elements:

- a Capital Facilities and Utilities Element, setting policies for extending town services (water, sewer, police, emergency services, etc) and for the use of public right-of-way by private utilities; this would include policies addressing provision of telecommunications services to all parts of the town.

- a Housing Element addressing the need to provide sufficient land to accommodate housing for expected growth, encourage rehabilitation and upkeep of existing housing, prevent discrimination, and provide assistance to households with special needs (for example, the disabled, elderly, and single parents of minor children).
- a Parks and Open Space Element setting standards for provision of parks and recreation facilities and containing a plan to ensure that adequate recreation opportunities are available to all residents.

This Comprehensive Plan has a vision statement for the community, along with goals and policies to guide development over the next twenty years. The goals and policies address issues identified by residents, town officials, and staff at a series of meetings held during the past few years. They reflect input on the future land use pattern and supporting infrastructure preferred by residents.

Once adopted, the Comprehensive Plan serves as a basic source of reference for future legislative and administrative action. It is not to be construed as a

direct restriction of property rights or land uses. The vision embodied in a Comprehensive Plan must be implemented through regulations, programs and budgetary actions approved by the Town Council. The most common way to implement a Comprehensive Plan is through adopting a Zoning Ordinance which sets forth standards regarding where and how development can occur in a locality. Other types of laws typically used to enforce the concepts of a Comprehensive Plan are subdivision ordinances, environmental regulations, and engineering design standards. Programs initiated to implement a Comprehensive Plan could include such undertakings as a sidewalk repair project, housing maintenance campaign, beautification program, or water quality protection effort. Oftentimes, the Comprehensive Plan will call for the construction or maintenance of major facilities that are funded through the town's Capital Improvement Program or the Six-Year Street Plan. Both programs outline town expenditures for public facilities over a six-year future time-line that is updated annually.

# Process



## Chapter 2

## CHAPTER TWO PROCESS

Capital Facilities Plan and submitted it to the town council on July 2, 2003. Subsequently, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on February 7, 2006 to gather public input on the Comprehensive Plan.

On April 19, 2005, the Planning Commission presented three alternative plans at a public meeting

### Alternative A:

Status quo  
Limited growth  
Emphasis on property value

### Alternative B:

Heritage Tourism  
Roadside Agriculture 101

### Alternative C:

Aggressive Growth  
Employment, Light Industrial,  
Institutional Facility  
Infrastructure

### Other Alternatives

Refer to Future Vision Meeting Minutes  
Appendix.

The updated Comprehensive Plan was adopted on \_\_\_\_\_ 2007.

Time Frame

Planning is an on-going process requiring an annual review during which the Planning Commission will read through the entire Comprehensive Plan in a special every Fall.

The planning process is an on-going procedure which identifies community attitudes, values, needs and aspirations. It then stipulates how to improve or maintain these through goal setting and a workable implementation strategy.

The Planning Commission initiated the planning program with a community attitude survey to collect information on what the residents desired or disliked. Once the community wishes were known, additional data was collected and goals and objectives were formulated. Implementation strategies were then devised which could be used to realize community goals.

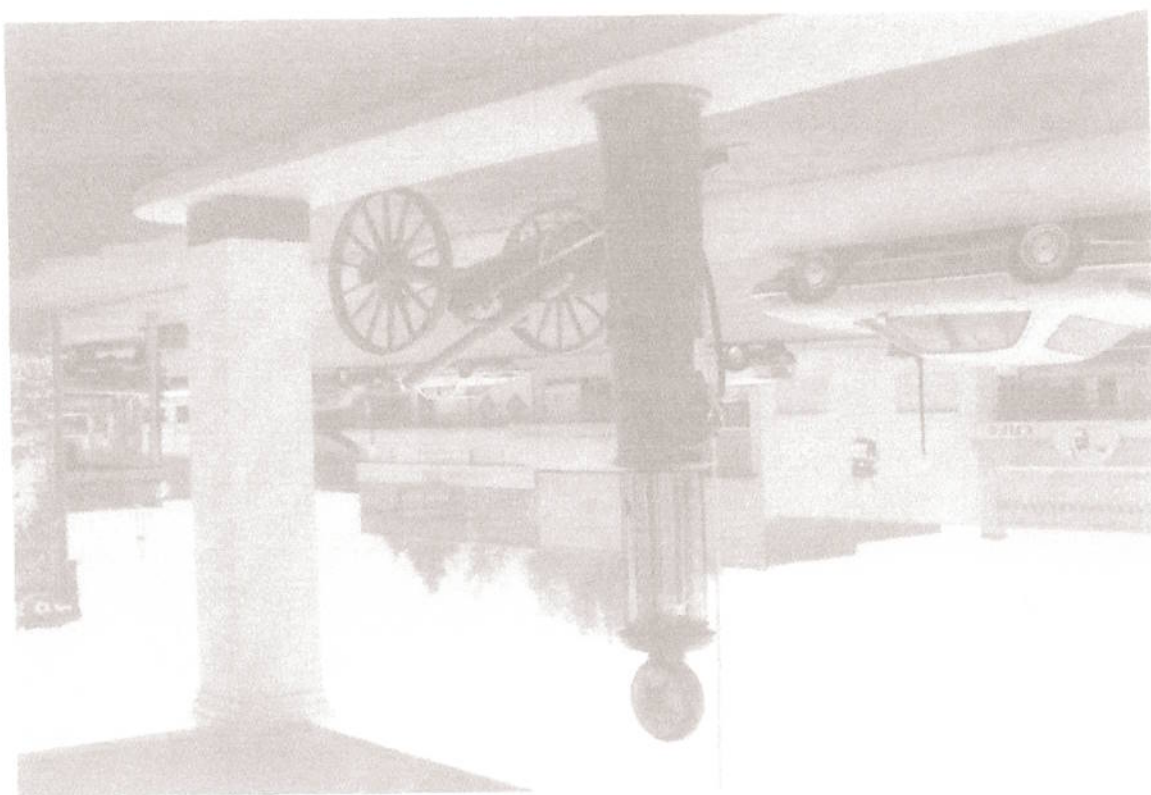
Rosalia's first Comprehensive Plan prepared by the Rosalia Planning Commission and adopted in 1981 presented objectives related to the development of the community. The Planning Commission organized an extensive public survey in 1995. On the strength of this survey, a grant was obtained from the Department of Commerce, Trade and Economic Development to hire Highland Associates, a planning consulting firm, to assist in updating the town's Capital Facilities Plan. On May 13, 1995, Highland Associates presented the first draft version of the Capital Facilities Plan to the Town of Rosalia.

In the interim the town prepared a comprehensive water plan and a wastewater facilities plan.

In 2003, the Planning Commission completed and revised a draft of the



# Existing Conditions



## Chapter 3



## CHAPTER THREE EXISTING CONDITIONS

the same as that of the Palouse-Athena Association with steeper slopes.

There are 14 soil types identified in and about Rosalia (See Map 3). These soil types are described in the Appendix and a chart showing basic characteristics (supplied by SCS) area on Map 3 of the Map Index.

Pine Creek flows north through Rosalia. The floodplain averages about 1,200 feet in width and ranges in elevation from 2,190 to 2,230 feet above sea level. The west edge of Rosalia rises sharply with steep bluffs reaching over 2,400 feet above sea level. The eastern portion of town is more gently sloped and most development is located here. The hill rises from about 2,230 feet above sea level at the floodplain to 2,420 feet at the east boundary. (See Elevations Map2)

On Map 4 the floodway and the 100 year floodplain of Pine Creek are shown. The floodway is an extremely hazardous area during a flood because water is flowing with the velocity of the normal stream. The 100 - year floodplain designates areas were inundation could occur at least once every 100 years.

Rosalia is situated in the northern part of Whitman County, Washington, in the heart of the agricultural region known as the Palouse (see Map 1). The town occupies approximately 331.17 acres of land, with an estimated 2004 population of 640.

### LAND FORM

The rich farm land of the Rosalia area originated as wind-deposited silt or loess, commonly known to geologists as the *Palouse Formation*. The source of this material was most likely from the silt and clay outwash from the ice sheets of the Pleistocene era. The hilly topography of the region is the result of erosion. These rolling hills surround narrow stretches of flat land, which define the area's drainage patterns. Ground elevations within the town range from approximately 2,300 feet to more than 2,400 feet above sea level.

Rosalia lies mostly within the general soil association (identified by U.S. Soil Conservation Service aka SCS) as the Palouse-Athena Association. These soils, in general, are well-drained, moderately permeable silt loams. The association is found predominantly along the major drainage ways, adjacent to bottomlands, and the gently sloping to very steep side slopes leading down to the drainage ways.

In the surrounding area, once above Pine Creek drainage way, the association changes to the Palouse-Staley Association. This association is much

## AIR AND SURFACE WATER QUALITY

### Local Air Quality:

There is no data available relative to general ambient air quality conditions for the town of Rosalia. However, the Rosalia area is generally considered to be free from any excessive air pollution in comparison to urban areas.

Automobile traffic in Rosalia is a minimal source of air pollution due to the low population density. Local surface water quality *in compliance*

### Local Surface Water Quality:

There is no officially designated wetland area within the town of Rosalia. The only surface water is Pine Creek which flows south to north through Rosalia. Pine Creek originates from the mountains of Idaho (approximately 50 miles east of Rosalia) as it flows westerly through northern Whitman County. The water quality of Pine Creek is regulated by Washington State Department of Ecology.

## VEGATION AND WILDLIFE

Natural vegetation in the Rosalia area includes various types of grasses and trees. Most common are blue bunchgrass and junce grass; and scattered stands of willow, cottonwood and aspen in the lowlands; Ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, western larch, Engelmann spruce and alpine fir are prevalent in the uplands

Most areas surrounding Rosalia are cultivated farmlands. Common crops

## EXISTING CONDITIONS

include: wheat, barley, lentils, peas, pasture of alfalfa, grass or clover.

Wildlife common to the area primarily include large mammals (deer or moose), small mammals (squirrels, foxes, mice, raccoon, skunks), waterfowl (ducks and geese), upland game birds (ring-necked pheasant, California quail, Hungarian partridge), birds of prey and songbirds.

## PROJECTED GROWTH

The following table lists the population of Rosalia and Whitman County.

Table 3-1: Historic & Projected Population  
Rosalia Whitman Co.

Year	Rosalia	Whitman Co.
1900	25,360	
1910	33,280	
1920	31,323	
1930	28,014	
1940	596	27,221
1950	660	32,469
1960	585	31,263
1970	569	37,900
1980	573	40,103
1990	595	38,775
2000	640	42,884
2010	700	48,370
2020	770	55,992

Source: 1980 Rosalia Comprehensive Plan,  
Whitman County Comprehensive Plan  
1890-1990: U.S Census:  
2000-2020: Washington State Office of  
Financial Management.

## ECONOMY

Economic sectors considered basic to Rosalia's economy are agriculture and services.



The agriculture sector includes farming, fertilizer and farm supplies, farm equipment fabrication and agricultural produce and seed storage.

The service sector includes grocery store, banks, food service establishments, beauty shops, flower shop, laundry, architect, computer service, lawyer, accountant, insurance, dental office, shoe repair, gas station, tire shop, state liquor store, etc. Plans to open a medical clinic are currently in the process.

There are fairly new businesses in town that cater to the tourist, (i.e. antique store, book store, art gallery, thrift store, espresso drive thru and craft shop. In addition, there are businesses in Rosalia that indirectly, support economic development those being the school, an early learning center, a furniture accessory manufacturer, a motorcycle accessory distributor, metal crafts person and a computer service business.

The town of Rosalia adopted a historical ordinance in 2001, which identified "Heritage Tourism" as Rosalia's direction toward economic development. Rosalia has also developed partnerships with other Whitman County communities to promote tourism. As a result Rosalia is now designated as a "Scenic By-way Community" through Washington State Department of Transportation's Scenic By-Way Program.

As a result, a new visitors resource and interpretive center has been developed to serve visitors to the area and to the Steptoe Battlefield State Park

HOUSING

Most of the residential uses are located on the gentler, eastern slopes, east of Whitman Avenue. The predominant housing type is single family dwellings. There are very few multi-family dwelling units. Mobile homes account for approximately nine percent of the total housing stock. Generally, mobile homes are localized within two or three areas of town. Some mobile homes on lots need to meet updated standards.

There is a total of 42.5 acres of land in residential use within the two limits. Map 10 shows the two arterial streets in town.

TRANSPORATION

The circulation includes streets and vehicular movement, sidewalks and pedestrian traffic, transit and carpooling. Motor Vehicle Circulation Within the town limits there are the following street surfaces:

Street type	Amount (distance)
Paved	18,000' (3.4 miles)
Gravel	7,365' (1.4 miles)
Dirt or	Vacant 2,600' (0.5 miles)
Total	27,965' (5.3 miles)

Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation

Most sidewalks in the town are located in the central business area downtown. A new sidewalk was installed in 2004, which follows Josephine Avenue down to the intersection of 8<sup>th</sup> street.

The town should continue its efforts to enhance and expand pedestrian and bicycle routes. Refer to Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan for details regarding the goals and objectives of a pedestrian and bicycle circulation plan.

#### Transit Service:

Several inter-urban transit services are available to the residents of Rosalia (upon request).

#### Rosalia Regional Airport:

The following information was gathered from the Rosalia Municipal Airport Plan of 1995.

Rosalia Municipal Airport is part of a statewide airport system. There are currently 129 public airports in Washington State. Of the 129 airports, 65 are considered to be of "national interest" and are included in what is called the NPIAS or National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. According to this plan there are 4 categories. Rosalia Airport is categorized as a General Aviation Airport.

The property containing Rosalia Municipal Airport was annexed by the town of Rosalia in the spring of 1993. County property exists between the town limits and airport property making the airport a "municipal island". See the Map 9 of the airport in the map index of this plan. The airport board members are in the process of applying for funds to upgrade the airport facility.

#### Railroad:

Rail service in the area plays a major role in exporting agricultural and industrial products and importing machinery and raw materials. Currently one freight rail line runs through Rosalia.

#### UTILITIES

Existing town water and sewage

treatment facilities will need to expand to handle growth. At the present time there are two wells (Well#1) drilled in 1952 and (Well#2) drilled in 1969 and the original reservoir was built in 1905 both with a 300,000 gallon capacity that serve the town's drinking water. In 1998, the standpipe reservoir was built and re-drilled and cased in 2003. The town has recently secured water rights, which is needed in order for the town to expand.

The town's wastewater treatment plant needs to be upgraded.

Transmission/collection lines will have to be improved and extended. Pump stations or lift stations may be needed for existing residences not currently served by sewer lines and as future development takes place.

(See Waste-water Treatment Plan for details)



## SCHOOL

The Rosalia School District serves elementary, middle and high school students from Rosalia, Malden, Thornton and the surrounding area. The campus which serves all grad levels is located at the south end of Whitman Avenue.

The Rosalia School District's Early Learning Center for pre-school children is located in the Sunday school wing of Rosalia United Methodist Church.

## HEALTH CARE

Rosalia has one dental office and a traveling school nurse. Efforts are underway to encourage some type of medical outreach or clinic for area residents.

## CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ASSETS

The prime historic asset to Rosalia is the Steptoe Battlefield, where the U.S. Army and 5 local tribes fought in 1858. The battlefield was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and

## PARKS AND RECREATION

Rosalia has the city park, a mini-park, a swimming pool, tennis courts, playground, ballpark, and a recreational vehicle park.

is presently owned by the Washington State Park Service. Historically, in 1872, Rosalia was established well before Washington became a state in 1889. There are several buildings in town which have historical significance. The plan identifies those buildings in the Appendix.

Besides the historic City Hall building built in 1912, Rosalia has a branch of the Whitman County Library that moved from City Hall to its own building on Whitman Avenue in 2005, the Rosalia Battle Days Museum, a Community Center and a Visitor Resource and Interpretive Center. The old Christian Church was donated to the town in 2005 for community use. There are three cemeteries that date back to the pioneer days (Riggs, IOOF Evergreen, and Catholic).

# Future Vision



## Chapter 4



## CHAPTER FOUR ROSALIA'S FUTURE VISION

compact with a well-defined urban/rural boundary. Whenever possible, development occurs on land already situated within the town in order to reduce sprawl. There is a great awareness of the town's location in the heart of this rich agricultural region. Agriculture land is preserved to the greatest extent possible.

Residential neighborhoods are clean, attractive, and comfortable. People know their neighbors and socialize frequently with them. Quality of life in residential areas is preserved through mutual respect among property owners who work together to make Rosalia beautiful.

Basic commercial services, transit stops, and parks are all located within walking distance of each residence, and a network of sidewalks and bicycle trails ensures that residents can reach services without getting into their cars. Open space is provided through a variety of means within each neighborhood: paths, greenways, parks and private land held in trust.

Housing is available in a wide price range to all current and prospective residents. Dwellings are well-maintained and structurally sound. Tenants care for the property they rent in a responsible and respectful fashion. Landlords take an active role in maintaining their property.

Besides current businesses, the school and agriculture, there is a new industrial park and a winery that provides jobs to local and area residents. The farmer's market operation located at the visitor center supports several cottage industry

In order to plan for the future, a community needs a vision for the ideal it is trying to reach. This section articulates Rosalia's vision of itself over the next twenty years. Not all of the statements below are true today, but they describe the type of community that local residents, landowners, merchants, and officials wish to establish in the future.

By the year 2020, Rosalia community members hope to be able to say that:

Rosalia is a proud, active, caring and well-balanced community; our residents routinely celebrate the town's many unique assets and amenities. We value our small town atmosphere. There is a strong sense of community, reinforced by continuous positive interaction.

Rosalia is noted for the cooperative efforts of its citizens in accomplishing visionary goals. One primary vision is a focus on historical preservation and renovation of the downtown area with the guidance of the Rosalia Historical Commission formed back in 2001.

There is a good understanding of our common vision, and coordination between all governmental entities. Rosalia is kept clean and attractive in a collective effort between the town of Rosalia it's residents and local businesses.

Population growth occurs slowly and new growth fits in comfortably with existing neighborhoods. Our town is



Community members are healthy and active. High quality health care is provided at affordable rates for all community members. High quality child care is available for all Rosalia families in need of such service regardless of the family's economic status or the age/capabilities of the children.

Community residents have a variety of means to communicate with one another and with those outside the town through ready access to standard and wireless telephone service, high speed internet, and electronic mail. The town's telecommunications infrastructure keeps pace with the community's growth while the town controls the expansion of the system to ensure it has minimal adverse effects on the public.

Public education and efficient packaging minimize the potential amount of solid waste. Very little refuse is generated because so much of what people use at home, school and work is reused, recycled or composted.

Local residents, businesses, landowners, and government officials are committed to the long-term economic, health and welfare stability of our community, its residents, and the environment that sustains them. No decision is made today without full consideration of its effect on the community tomorrow. In this way, the high quality of life that our citizens enjoy is maintained for future generations.

Rosalia has first-rate police, fire and emergency service for its residents.

The Rosalia Visitor Resource and Interpretive Center has increased the number of tourists to Rosalia creating a need for tourist accommodations. As a result a new motel and a bed and breakfast operation have met this need. In addition, more camping and RV sites have been made available for travelers. A championship golf course provides entertainment for local golfers but attracts visiting golfers to Rosalia.

Entertainment has been provided for all of the residents, especially for the youth. The Community Center has been transformed into an entertainment and performing arts center providing space for bingo, movies, small venue stage productions or musical entertainment.

Parks are beautiful and well-maintained places for neighborhood gatherings and recreation. The parks are located in close proximity to all neighborhoods and provide gathering places for residents young and old seeking to interact, learn, create, socialize, and celebrate community achievements. More features have been added to the park, mini-park and the garden behind the visitor center which are oriented for the youth; i.e. a skateboard park, a play fort and a native plant learning garden behind the visitor center.

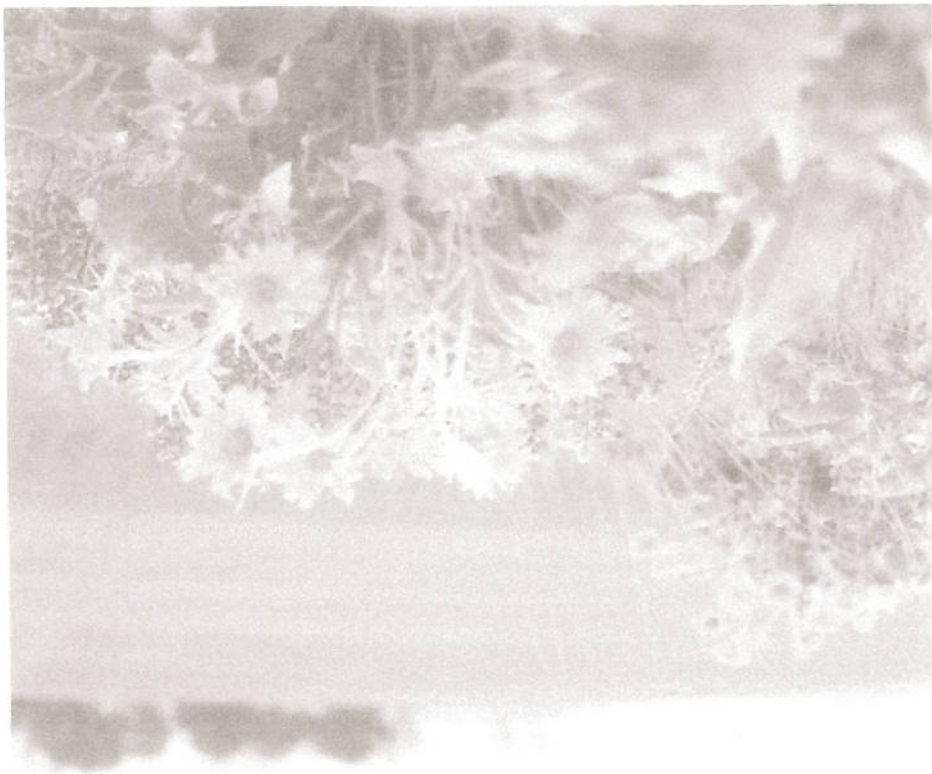
Rosalia School District equips their students to achieve academic excellence. The town and school district work together closely in identifying the most appropriate locations for new and expanded school facilities. Consequently, these facilities are compatible with their surrounding residential neighborhoods.

The town of Rosalia has secured water rights and has the ability to provide and maintain a safe and ample supply of drinking water. The municipal waste water treatment facility and distribution lines meet all state requirements. To ensure that both drinking water and waste water systems function properly, all town maintenance personnel working on these systems are well trained and hold current certifications to perform this duty. More importantly, the town and its citizens practice water conservation in a cooperative effort.

Taken together, the preceding statements present the full picture of the community that Rosalia desires for its future. This vision is embodied in the goals and policies contained in the six elements of this plan. Land Use, Housing, Transportation, Capital Facilities, Economic and Utilities, and Parks and Open Space. The community, through implementation of these goals and policies, will strive to turn this vision into reality.

(Refer to Future Land Use Map 7).

# Land Use



## Chapter 5



## BACKGROUND

The Land Use Element ties together the other elements of the plan. Land use decisions affect plans related to housing, transportation, public facilities, recreation, and environmental issues. Thus, many of the issues discussed here will also appear in other plan elements.

The land use pattern in Rosalia reflects its historic and ongoing role in the county and the region. Within the town are services (eg. banks, insurance agencies, etc.) and retail stores to serve the citizens of Rosalia and the surrounding area. (See Land Use Map 5)

The Town of Rosalia is surrounded by the vibrant agricultural region known as "The Palouse." Education and agriculture are the major employers in the town and surrounding area. Most residents and town officials support the expansion of the economic base of the community. Future growth should make the most efficient use of the land so that valuable farmland is protected.

The following goals are aimed at addressing issues relating to Land Use:

**Goal LU1: Maintain an attractive rural community, clearly distinguished from surrounding farms, and encourage efficient compact development, realizing Rosalia has to expand current city limits.**

**Policy LU1.1** Provide areas within the Land Use Plan for future growth which are in close proximity to the existing infrastructure.

**Policy LU1.2** Encourage future

development on existing vacant lots within established neighborhoods, and keep in reserve adequate water availability for these lots before or during annexation.

**Policy LU1.3** Ensure that town infrastructure, such as utilities and parks preserve a compact village form. (see Glossary)

**Policy LU1.4** Improve and maintain community appearance, including entrances to the town, streetscapes, commercial and industrial areas, and residential neighborhoods; keep property clear of refuse and debris.

**Policy LU1.5** When revising the Zoning Ordinance, consider development of overlay district (see Glossary) and/or preserve distinctive historic areas within the town.

**Goal LU2: Annex land to accommodate growth in an orderly fashion, considering the needs and desires of the property owner, the community, and the adjacent residents, and considering the costs of extending service.**

**Policy LU2.1** Carefully consider proposals to annex land.

**Policy LU2.2** Ensure that proposed annexation areas can be furnished with town water, sanitary sewer, and storm drain service.

**Policy LU2.3** Consider the costs of extending services to annexed areas based on the suitability and public benefit of the proposed use. Require in most cases that new development bear the cost of these services. The annexation may be conditioned on capital improvements being made and agreements for bearing other costs being completed.

**Policy LU2.4** Make every effort to annex properties which are currently served by town water and sewer.

**Policy LU 2.5:** Require property owners within an area to be annexed to assume their proportionate share of the town's indebtedness upon annexation.

**Policy LU2.6:** Provide ample notice of annexation proposals to all affected parties by following state annexation guidelines.

**GOAL LU3: Facilitate strong public participation in all community land use and development matters.**

**Policy LU3.1:** When annexation or development proposals are filed with the town, furnish extensive notification of said proposals in a timely fashion to all property owners and residents.

**Policy LU3.2:** Provide information to the public about town programs or projects through the use of the community newsletter, the government access television channel, direct mailings, signage, and/or other means.

**Policy LU3.3** Encourage all citizens to participate in the planning process by holding periodic public workshops.



Policy LU4.9: Consider the siting of manufactured homes on individual lots by a conditional use permit.

**GOAL LU5: Strengthen and enlarge the economic base of the community by providing commercial areas that offer a variety of goods and services in settings that are readily accessible and attractive.**

Policy LU5.1: Maintain the central business district of Rosalia as the key commercial district to serve Rosalia and other communities.

Policy LU5.2: Promote commercial development that is attractive and pedestrian oriented.

Policy LU5.3: Allow for the limited use of town rights-of-way for private purposes by conditional use permit (e.g. sidewalk cafes, farmer's market) to enhance the vitality of the downtown area.

Policy LU5.4: Allow residential uses in conjunction with commercial buildings by conditional use permit.

**GOAL LU4: Maintain a high standard for residential neighborhoods.**

Policy LU4.1: Establish a variety of residential densities in the community.

Policy LU4.2: Protect the unique characteristics of established neighborhoods.

Policy LU4.3: Encourage property owners to maintain their property in a neat, attractive condition.

Policy LU4.4: Provide incentives for innovative design in residential developments which meets the goals of the Land Use Plan.

Policy LU4.5: Establish high standards for landscaping and recreational areas for new housing developments.

Policy LU4.6: Require a master plan for phased developments.

Policy LU4.7: Consider permitting accessory living units in all residential zones, by a conditional use permit.

Policy LU4.8: Allow home occupations which conform with the definition set forth in the Glossary

- Policy LU5.5: Provide mixed-use zones for multi family residential and light commercial as indicated on the Rosalia Land Use Map. Make appropriate provision in the Zoning Ordinance for screening and separating for different uses to allow a limited and non-intrusive development.
- Policy LU5.6: Provide public parking lots for adjacent downtown businesses to improve the traffic flow and to encourage new businesses.
- Policy LU5.7 Provide designated areas for parking commercial vehicles (such as semi-trucks driven by local residents).
- Policy LU5.8: Improve the appearance of existing commercial areas, including signs, landscaping, parking areas, and public facilities such as sidewalks.
- Policy LU5.9: For all commercial and office development require the establishment of a clearly distinguishable, attractive pedestrian access from adjacent public street(s) that is separated from vehicular access and parking.
- GOAL LU6: Strengthen and enlarge the economic base of the community by encouraging non-polluting businesses that provide high-wage jobs and produce high value products.
- Policy LU6.1: Cooperate with the Port of Whitman County, the Palouse Economic Development Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and other interested parties to develop a coordinated approach to industrial recruitment.
- Policy LU6.2: Reserve industrial districts for industrial uses and supportive commercial services.
- Policy LU6.3: Improve appearance of established industrial areas.
- Policy LU6.4: Assure that industrial sites are located on or near arterial streets; if the location is near an arterial, access should not pass through a residential district.

**GOAL LU7: Promote safe and efficient use of the Rosalia Municipal Airport by minimizing land uses that may be incompatible with airport operations.**

**Policy LU7.1:** Preserve the safety of airport functions by restricting the construction of new structures into the facility's air space, as defined by FAA (Federal Aviation Administration) regulation.

**Policy LU7.2:** Allow new land uses in the vicinity of the airport that are compatible with applicable aircraft safety and noise guidelines; for this purpose in conjunction with the Whitman County Planning Department, maintain an airport vicinity overlay district as part of the town's development regulations.

**Policy LU7.3:** Follow the recommendations of the adopted Rosalia Municipal Airport Master Plan in regulating land use in the vicinity of the airport.

**GOAL LU8: Protect, enhance, and wisely utilize Rosalia's natural resources.**

**Policy LU8.1:** Encourage surface grading of development sites that, follows the contours of the existing terrain to protect the character of the landscape.

**Policy LU8.2:** Prevent soil erosion to the greatest extent possible. Construction sites should be managed to minimize erosion. Landscaping and other methods should be used to prevent long-term problems.

**Policy LU8.3:** Protect and enhance the water quality, habitat value, and beauty of Pine Creek. Cooperate with neighboring jurisdictions on regional water quality issues.

**Policy LU8.4:** Protect and maintain the environmental quality of Rosalia's public areas.

**Policy LU8.5:** Maintain or improve air quality in Rosalia.

**Policy LU8.6:** Establish standards to regulate the planting and maintaining of trees that are appropriate to their specific locations throughout the town.



**GOAL LU9: Preserve and maintain shoreline areas and control storm water run-off.**

**Policy LU9.1: Encourage suitable development in or near shoreline areas.**

**Policy LU9.2: Control storm water runoff and provide treatment as required to prevent contamination of local streams.**

**Policy LU9.3: Encourage property owners along Pine Creek to maintain the shoreline area in vegetative cover and remove trash.**

**GOAL LU10: Minimize flood damage To private and public property.**

**Policy LU10.1: When any construction or remodeling is being proposed to any structure within the floodplain, require flood-proofing measures consistent with federal guidelines.**

**Policy LU10.2: Where possible, restore channel capacities, and natural stream and shoreline area functions.**

**Policy LU10.3: Prevent the creation of storm water drainage patterns which will overload the town's storm drainage system.**

**Policy LU10.4: Coordinate floodplain land use efforts with the county so that floodplain uses are compatible with town policies and codes if and when they are annexed.**

**GOAL LU11: Promote multiple use of floodplain areas.**

**Policy LU11.1: Encourage property owners to provide for bicycle/pedestrian pathway easements along Pine Creek.**

**Policy LU11.2: Encourage restoration of native or other appropriate vegetation to shoreline areas.**

**GOAL LU12: Preserve shoreline areas, while assuring public access to water.**

**Policy LU12.1: Ensure that all shoreline uses are located, designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize adverse impacts to water quality and fish and wildlife resources.**

**GOAL LU13: Protect and preserve resources that contribute to the history of Rosalia and the surrounding area.**

**Policy LU13.1: Work with property owners, neighborhood associations, the Rosalia Historical Commission and/or the Whitman County Historical Society, and government agencies to identify, document, restore, and preserve historic sites and/or areas.**

**Policy LU13.2: Ensure that sites and/or areas of significant historic value are not disturbed or destroyed through any action of the town, or through any action permitted by the town.**

**Policy LU13.3: Encourage residents and business owners to retain the historic appearance of the downtown area.**

**Policy LU13.4: Allow for flexibility in town standards (such as off-street parking requirements) when designated historic places are being redeveloped.**

# Housing



## Chapter 6



BACKGROUND

Increasingly, Rosalia has become more of a bedroom community during the last decade. The most important factor affecting the Rosalia housing market is the town's central location to employment and education opportunities.

The Rosalia housing market has fluctuated moderately during the past fifteen years for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied dwelling units. The oversupply of housing stock in the late 1980's resulted in a "buyers" market, where housing costs remained relatively low. In the period of 1999-2004, there appears to be a greater balance between supply and demand as evidenced by increased sales.

Neighborhood character and sense of community that comes from it must be protected when new construction occurs. The appearance of newly constructed housing and remodeled existing housing should complement or enhance the appearance of the neighborhood where it is located. Residents would like to see more attention paid to appearance and neighborhood compatibility in the design of new development.

Housing development affects the quality of life in the town's neighborhoods, and should be undertaken only with a clear understanding of future impacts. Anticipating the impacts resulting from new housing construction should become an integral component of every development proposal considered by the town. The town should work cooperatively with developers to mitigate potential impacts.

The town's existing historical houses are assets worth preserving. New development should complement neighborhood character. Rehabilitation of existing dwelling units and restoration of those which may have historical value should be encouraged through public and private programs. The town should commit a portion of its resources to providing or upgrading infrastructure in neighborhoods where significant private investment occurs.

Infill housing proposed within existing neighborhoods should be of a size and scale to complement the character of the neighborhood. Housing development at higher densities may be possible, but only if such development is appropriately designed and buffered where it abuts lower densities. No new housing at any location within the town should rely on off-street parking.

Town residents have a wide variety of incomes, family living situations and housing needs. Local housing policies should encourage the construction of a range of housing types suitable to meet these varied needs. Such policies may include more flexible regulations, such as, including provisions for mixed-use developments, convenient permit processing, increased residential densities for innovative projects, and other appropriate actions.

Land use policies should also reflect the need for a greater variety of housing types. Appropriate areas should be designated for higher-density housing development, where such development will not have an adverse impact on existing neighborhoods. The town's primary concern in designating these

## HOUSING GOALS AND POLICIES

new areas is the feasibility of delivering and maintaining a cost effective infrastructure. The establishment of minimum, as well as maximum residential densities, would help to ensure a high return on infrastructure investment.

In order to regulate development outside the town limits Rosalia should enter into a joint-planning agreement with Whitman or Spokane Counties. The goal of this effort is to eliminate inefficient development and clearly separate urban areas from adjacent farmland.

**GOAL H1: Preserve and rehabilitate existing residential districts.**

**Policy H1.1:** Coordinate the plans, programs, and policies of all town departments to protect neighborhood livability.

**Policy H1.2:** Provide infrastructure (streets, paths, parks, and community facilities) appropriate to the character of the neighborhood.

**Policy H1.3:** Support and participate in programs run by agencies that assist households in maintaining and upgrading their property.

**Policy H1.4:** Work to eliminate safety hazards in the existing housing stock. Develop and publicize a voluntary housing inspection program.

**GOAL H2: Encourage housing in a range of types and prices suitable for all social and economic segments of Rosalia.**

**Policy H1.6:** Encourage rehabilitation and preservation of historic housing.

**Policy H1.5:** Eliminate the supply of substandard housing units through code enforcement, rehabilitation, and new construction.

**Policy H2.1:** Meet low-and moderate-income housing needs through the rehabilitation of existing housing and new construction of affordable units.

**Policy H2.2:** Minimize regulation and permit processing procedures to reduce the cost of new housing while protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.

**Policy H2.3:** Develop flexible regulations and departmental processing procedures to encourage experimental construction and financing techniques that reduce the cost of housing while maintaining or improving the residential character of the town.



- GOAL H3: Provide sufficient land zoned for new housing construction consistent with the town's ability to provide adequate infrastructure.**
- Policy H3.1: Utilize the Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element to guide the location and quality of new housing.**
- Policy H3.2: Establish criteria for the evaluation of the suitability of sites for non-market rate and special needs housing.**
- Policy H3.3: Promote efficient use of land by establishing minimum as well as maximum density requirements for high-density residential areas.**
- Policy H2.4: Encourage new housing construction in a range of prices and rents to meet the projected housing demand.**
- Policy H2.5: Encourage housing types and programs which provide for home ownership.**
- Policy H2.6: Promote carefully planned residential development within the town limits and in the unincorporated county areas.**
- Policy H2.7: Prevent discrimination in housing to assure that unrestricted access to housing is available to the community.**
- Policy H2.8: Encourage housing in upper stories downtown or as a part of new commercial development (mixed use).**
- Policy H2.9: Cooperate with Whitman County to conduct studies assessing the need for housing types which may be appropriate to establish in the unincorporated county area.**



# Economic Development



## Chapter 7

## CHAPTER SEVEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

### BACKGROUND

Economic sectors considered basic to Rosalia's economy are agriculture and services. These two sectors bring the largest portion of income into the community. This income basically supports all other economic sectors in town, either directly or indirectly.

The agricultural sector includes such businesses as farming, fertilizer, farm supplies, equipment fabrication and agricultural product storage.

The service sector includes grocery store, banks, food service establishments, beauty shops, flower shop, laundry, architect, lawyer, accountant, insurance, dental office, shoe repair, gas station, tire shop, book store, art gallery, antique shop, thrift store, variety store, funeral home, and other similar businesses.

In 2001, the town of Rosalia adopted a historical ordinance which identified "Heritage Tourism" as the town's new direction towards economic development. As a result in 2004, the Rosalia Chamber of Commerce teamed up with the town of Rosalia, and community volunteers to develop a visitors resource and interpretive center for the Steptoe Battlefield and for northern Whitman County. The center will provide future space and jobs for cottage industries.

In addition, Rosalia has been networking with other communities in Whitman County towards regional development, some of our networking partners are the Washington State Department of Transportation's Scenic By Ways Program, Associate Development Organization (ADO), the Port of Whitman and the Whitman County Economic Development office to bring visitors and dollars into the area.

In recent years, new businesses have emerged that cater to tourists such as the antique shop, book store, art gallery, thrift store, espresso drive thru and craft shop.

There are also businesses in Rosalia that indirectly support economic development. Examples of these are the school, an early learning center, a furniture accessory manufacturer, motorcycle accessory distributor, metal craftsman and a computer service business

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOAL**  
**EDI: Strengthen and promote the economic base of the community by helping to maintain current businesses and encouraging new businesses and occupations.**

**GOAL ED2: Follow the Port of  
Whitman County Comprehensive  
Plan criteria for successful economic  
development.**

**Policy ED2.1:** Highway access is  
considered essential. Work  
with the Department of  
Transportation to ensure  
that adequate signs for  
Rosalia's exits are posted  
and updated as needed

**Policy ED2.2:** Seek opportunities to  
encourage rail service to  
the area.

**Policy ED2.3:** Seek opportunities to  
annex land that can be used  
for light, non-polluting  
industrial use.

**Policy ED2.4:** Provide water and utilities  
with appropriate capacity  
and at competitive rates to  
attract new businesses and  
maintain existing  
businesses.

**Policy ED2.5:** Support the training of a  
labor force to  
accommodate new  
industry.

**Policy ED2.6:** Ensure that appropriate  
zoning and land use  
controls are in place to  
protect the integrity of  
industrial areas.

**Policy ED1.1:** Assist the Rosalia  
Chamber of Commerce in  
developing and  
maintaining the Rosalia  
Visitors Resource and  
Interpretive Center for the  
Stephens Battlefield and  
for the Palouse Scenic  
By-ways.

**Policy ED1.2:** Encourage  
the development of an  
employment center to  
assist local workers in  
locating available jobs.

**Policy ED1.3:** Support the development  
of a comprehensive adult  
education facility.

**Policy ED1.4:** Maximize, enhance and  
update the  
telecommunication  
system.

**Policy ED1.5:** Seek assistance and  
partner with the Port of  
Whitman, the Chamber of  
Commerce, and state and  
local economic  
development experts, and  
other interested parties to  
develop a coordinated  
approach to encourage  
economic development.

**Policy ED1.6:** Promote Rosalia through  
advertising using all  
forms of media, i.e.  
internet, travel brochures,  
state and local directories.



Policy ED2.7: Determine if the new industry is suitable for the selected site. The Port Plan indicates that industries for the highest potential are: a) machinery and equipment; specialties for agriculture, forestry and construction; b) electronic specialty equipment, component and assembly; c) recreational products; d) mineral wool, thermal/acoustic product manufacture; and e) applied research and development.

# Capital Facilities



## Chapter 8

## CHAPTER EIGHT CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT

Rosalia will need to continue to upgrade the sewage collection system to minimize the infiltration of storm water into the lagoon.

Storm water runoff that does not percolate drains into Pine Creek.

The town has a system of curbs, gutters, and public storm sewers serving the downtown area. Newer development should be served by a combination of on-site detention and curbs channeling runoff to storm drains and natural drainage courses.

With the emergence of storm water runoff as a major issue, it will be important for the town to direct resources towards plans and programs that will address this matter.

The town provides police and fire protection to its residents. Public safety services in the community may need additional personnel and equipment in the coming years to continue to provide the same level of service to a larger population and employment base. Due to the expansion of fire facilities in 1974, no new facilities are expected to be needed for some time. Currently the Police Department is located in the City Hall Building. The need for new facilities will be dependent on the location and type of new development in relation to the location of existing facilities.

Finally, the town will need to monitor and adjust its policies to encourage and support the efforts of private utilities to provide the highest levels of service to Rosalia without compromising the appearance or functioning of the town. Whenever possible, joint use of utility easements should be encouraged, and

### BACKGROUND

Capital facilities and utilities are the basic services that the public sector provides to support land use and development – both as it currently exists and as it is anticipated to occur over the next twenty years. The Capital Facilities and Utilities Element represents one of the most important tools for implementing Rosalia's Comprehensive Plan. Careful application of the goals and policies in this element will result in the provision of efficient and cost effective services for present and future residents.

The Town of Rosalia prepares a Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that appropriates funding for specific projects over a six-year period. The CIP is updated annually. In contrast, this Capital Facilities and Utilities Element addresses longer range trends and improvements, and includes town planning to accommodate private utilities such as telecommunications and electrical service.

Existing town water and sewage treatment facilities will need to be expanded to handle the growth expected over the life of this plan. The town's wastewater treatment plant needs to be upgraded. Transmission/ collection lines will have to be improved and extended. Pump stations or lift station may be needed for existing residences not currently served by sewer lines and as future development takes place.

A major issue that the town faces over the next twenty years is the issue of water rights. Educating residents on water conservation should continue.



utility upgrades should be coordinated with other work in the public right-of-way. Telecommunications facilities should be located and designed to minimize visual impacts and maximize service. Co-location of telecommunication equipment should be encouraged..

The Rosalia community has become increasingly aware of rising costs, both direct costs, of extending public facilities and services, and indirect costs, such as upgrading existing systems to meet increasingly stringent government standards. Residents would like to see growth pay its own way. Town officials would like to find creative ways of financing needed infrastructure maintenance and expansion. The following goals address these issues.

## GENERAL CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES GOALS

**GOAL G1: Supply facilities, utilities, and services for all land uses to provide for public health and safety and economic well being.**

**Policy G1.1: Encourage efficient, well-planned use of public buildings and property.**

**Policy G1.2: Develop and maintain cost-effective, efficient public utilities.**

**Policy G1.3: Require that private developers bear the cost of extending or expanding public facilities and services to serve the developments.**

**Policy G1.4: Provide facilities, access and circulation for all land uses to**

ensure safe movement of people and goods.

**Policy G1.5: Cooperate with other jurisdictions in identifying possible sources of funding for improvements or organizing services in order to achieve cost savings and provide continued improvements in level of service.**

**Policy G1.6: Continue joint use agreements with the school district, Whitman County Library System, and others for community facilities, such as parks, libraries, schools, and recreation facilities.**

## STORM WATER

**GOAL SW1: Develop a storm water management plan for the town to address existing and anticipated storm water quantity and quality issues throughout the community.**

## WASTEWATER

**GOAL WW1: Manage the town's wastewater collection and treatment system in accordance with the town's approved sewer system plan.**

**GOAL WW2: Research all possible sources of grant/loans as well as local funding in anticipated required new sewage treatment plant.**

## WATER

**GOAL W1: Manage the town's water supply and distribution system in accordance with the town's approved water plan.**

Emphasize a wide variety of water conservation efforts.

**GOAL W2:** Continue working on current water rights allocation issue as well as future water right needs.

## POLICE

**Policy P1.2:** Cooperate with other jurisdictions, (e.g. Whitman County Sheriff's Dept., Washington State Patrol, and Spokane County Sheriff's Dept.) to coordinate cost-effective deliver of police protection services to the community.

**Policy P1.3:** Require developers to address public safety and crime prevention in the design of all new development.

**Policy P1.4:** Encourage the development and operation of crime prevention measures such as neighborhood watches, crime prevention surveys, and block parent programs.

**Policy P1.5:** Provide public access to information relating to police activity, public safety, and security.

## FIRE/AMBULANCE

**GOAL FA1:** Protect the lives and property of Rosalia residents from loss or damage by fire, and provide Emergency Medical Services (EMS).

**Policy FA1.1:** Maintain fire protection and Emergency Medical Services

**GOAL P1:** Protect the lives and property of Rosalia residents from loss or damage and enable citizens to live in peace and safety.

**Policy P1.1:** Maintain police protection at appropriate levels of service.

and associated equipment at appropriate levels of service.

**Policy FA1.2:** Cooperate with other jurisdictions, (e.g. Whitman County and Spokane County) to coordinate cost-effective delivery of fire prevention and suppression services to the community.

**Policy FA1.3:** Require that developers provide adequate fire protection in the design of all new development. For example, adequate access for emergency vehicles must be provided to all structures.

**Policy FA1.4:** Development educational programs relating to fire prevention and first aid.

**Policy FA1.5:** Maintain a regular schedule of fire inspection for significant buildings.

**Policy FA1.6:** The 1937 Ford fire truck is a historical asset belonging to the Town of Rosalia. It shall be kept and maintained by the Town of Rosalia.

## UTILITIES

**GOAL U1:** Cooperate with other service providers and private utilities to ensure that



efficient service is available to all parts of the city.

Policy U1.1: Require developers to provide

utility access in the design of all new development and to coordinate placement of private utilities with other private and public utilities in

Policy U1.2: Consolidate location of

wireless telecommunications facilities as much as possible to enhance the appearance of the community.

Policy U1.4: Encourage the development of

telecommunications infrastructure capable of supporting the full range of information transfer and research demanded by residents, businesses, and schools.

Policy U1.5: Cooperate with the school

district to ensure that new school facilities are located where needed and are consistent with the town's Comprehensive Plan objectives.

Policy U1.6: Support solid waste reduction,

curbside recycling, recycling center, and yard waste composting.

Policy U1.7: Place utilizes and

telecommunications facilities underground whenever possible.

the best interests of public health and safety.

Policy U1.8: Consolidate utility line

easements in order to make the best use of land, to enhance the appearance of the community, and to minimize accidental damage to utilities.



# CHAPTER EIGHT CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSETS

## CULTURAL AND HISTORIC ASSETS

The community utilizes a number of local facilities for cultural events. The Rosalia School District hosts many events, such as the Missoula's Children's Theater, county sports tournaments, shows, concerts and fairs.

In addition, the Town of Rosalia features a museum, with a new addition and an art gallery, open to the public. The Whitman County Library has a new building known as the Alice Porter Memorial Library, dedicated during Battle Days June 4, 2005. The library functions as a community center for learning and educational pursuits, such as book readings and informational seminars. The town community center also serves as a meeting and special events hall.

\* The Rosalia Christian Church was donated to the town in 2005 to be used as the Community Arts and Culture Center. The Church's former parsonage located on the southeast corner of 7<sup>th</sup> and Whitman Avenue was also donated and will be used as a new medical clinic.

Rosalia was recently placed on the Department of Transportation Scenic By Ways route. Rosalia received an EPA and Department of Ecology grant to clean up the old 1923 Texaco Gas Station. A Whitman County .08 economic development grant was obtained to restore the station into a visitor resource and interpretive center

for the Steptoe Battlefield as part of the EPA requirement to put the building to use for the good of the community.

The Steptoe Battlefield State Park located above Rosalia, serves as the main attraction for historical tourism. Rosalia continues to work with the Washington State Park Service to improve and preserve this national historic treasure. As an example the local Daughters of the American Revolution organized efforts and erected a obelisk monument at the battlefield in 1914. In recent years, the Rosalia Lions furnished a new flagpole and flag.

Table 8-1 represents a listing of significant historical buildings or sites that are currently on the National Register of Historic Places having local historic value in past long-range planning documents of the town. With the establishment of the Rosalia Historical Commission in 2000, the Town of Rosalia adopted a Historical Ordinance in 2003 and has begun preservation action and historical documentation for Rosalia.

**GOAL C1. Maintain, improve and protect our community's cultural and historic assets.**

Policy C1.1  
Prior to development or renovation projects, follow and meet the guidelines and parameters set forth in the Rosalia Preservation Historic Ordinance No. 482.

**GOAL C2 Maintain and improve all municipal assets.**

**Table 8-1  
Rosalia Historic Resources**

Resource	Location	Year Listed
Stepoe Battlefield	Summit Ave	1976
	Rosalia	

**Locally Significant Historic Properties**

Resource	Location	Year Built
Texaco Station	6th /Whitman	1923
Rose Bowl	7th Whitman	1916
Lowry Bldg	5 & Whitman	1889
Turnley Bldg	5 & Whitman	1893
City Hall	5th Street	1912
Citizen Journal	5th Street	1920
Brockway Blk	Whitman	1912
Book Store	Whitman	1913
Grocery	Whitman	1900
Granny's	Whitman	1900
Bank of Whitman	Whitman	1904
Liquor Store	Whitman	1900
Pythian Bldg	Whitman	1906
Blacksmith	6 & Whitman	1908
Ogden Home	1111 S.	1902
Proff Home	810 S Whitman	1890
Howard Castle	4& Whitman	1904
Catholic Church	7th Street	1891
Christian Church	7th & Josephine	1910
Riggs Cemetery	Fairbanks Rd	1878
100F Cemetery	Reed Rd	1903
Catholic Cemet	S.E. Town	1881
Milwaukee Railroad Bridge	So. old 195	1904
Territorial Rd	No. old 195	1872
Napa Store	Whitman	1900
Miller Apts	Whitman	1900
Meull Long Warehouse	7th Street	1896
Harthill Street Clock	Whitman	1904



BACKGROUND

Management of storm water is an important issue for both life safety and future growth potential for Rosalia. Storm water runoff that is not absorbed into the soil drains into Pine Creek, which runs through the heart of Rosalia. Since fine, silty soils make up the majority of soil types in the Rosalia area, there is very little absorption of storm water into the ground. Most streets in the town's residential areas are paved, and the storm water runs off into grass swales or ditches on the sides of the streets. There are some streets with curbs, gutters, and storm drain inlets - mostly in the downtown area. With continued urban development, land that might absorb runoff is covered with impermeable surfaces such as buildings, parking lots, sidewalks, and streets. Less water is absorbed and more runs off to local storm drains and waterways. More stringent State and Federal water-quality standards are increasingly regulating direct runoff into local streams. The following goals are aimed at addressing issues relating to Storm Water management:

**Goal SW1: Protect, enhance, and wisely utilize Rosalia's natural resources.**

**Policy SW1.1 Encourage surface grading of development sites that, to the greatest extent possible, follows the contours of the existing terrain to protect**

**the character of the landscape.**

**Policy SW1.2 Prevent soil erosion to the greatest extent possible. Construction sites should be managed to minimize erosion, and appropriate landscaping should be installed to prevent longer-term problems.**

**Policy SW1.3 Coordinate with other jurisdictions in the area to maintain an adequate supply of ground water for the community's potable water needs.**

**Policy SW1.4 Protect and maintain the environmental quality of Rosalia's public areas.**

**Goal SW2: Maintain shoreline areas and control storm water runoff.**

**Policy SW2.1 Discourage development in or near shoreline areas.**

**Policy SW2.2 Control storm water runoff and provide treatment as required to prevent contamination of local streams.**



Policy SW2.3 Encourage private owners of stream channels to maintain the shoreline area in appropriate vegetative cover, and to remove trash.

Goal SW3: Protect lives and property through proper management of resources and by limiting development in hazardous areas.

Policy SW3.1 Protect the town's water source from contamination in order to assure a safe public water supply.

Policy SW3.2 Carefully manage development in flood hazard areas. Development proposed in or adjacent to designated flood hazard areas shall demonstrate that lives and property at the subject site and at upstream and downstream properties will not be significantly affected by the development.

Policy SW3.3 Encourage development on sites that do not have extremely steep slopes and/or are geologically hazardous areas. Development proposed for extremely steep slopes shall use the best available engineering means to demonstrate that the lives and property of residents or users of the development and adjacent

Goal SW4: Minimize flood damage to private and public property. properties will be adequately protected.

Policy SW4.1 When remodeling is being proposed for structures located in the floodplain, require appropriate floodproofing measures as required by State and Federal regulations.

Policy SW4.2 Where possible, restore channel capacities, and natural stream and shoreline area functions.

Policy SW4.3 Prevent the creation of storm water drainage patterns which will overload the town's storm water drainage system.

Policy SW4.4 Coordinate floodplain land use efforts with the county so that floodplain uses are compatible with the town's policies and codes if and when they are annexed.

Goal SW5: Promote multiple use of floodplain areas.

Policy SW5.1 Encourage private landowners who plan to develop their property to maintain the floodplain as an open green belt

Policy SW5.2 Encourage bicycle and pedestrian easements along stream banks.

Policy SW5.3 Encourage restoration of  
native vegetation or other  
appropriate landscaping  
to shoreline areas.

Goal SW6: Eliminate the discharge of  
storm water from  
buildings and private  
property into the town's  
sanitary sewer system.

# CHAPTER EIGHT TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

In order to maximize the impact of transportation maintenance program should also include a maintenance schedule for adjacent public amenities, such as signs, sidewalks, landscaping and street furniture.

The town should continue its efforts to provide pedestrian and bicycle routes that are well-maintained and safe through grants, bond issues and developer incentive programs. A key element in promoting safer bicycle and pedestrian activity is public education.

In today's global economy, maintaining connections with the surrounding region is essential. Rosalia is served by an airport, which provides convenient access to major cities. It is important to uphold the viability of Rosalia's airport in order to support the farm economy of Rosalia and the surrounding region.

The airport's location on the outskirts of the community has allowed it to peacefully co-exist with its neighbors, but development pressures can change that situation in relatively little time. The town's land use policies should only allow developments in this vicinity which are compatible with the airport and consistent with the airport's master plan to ensure that future airport expansion opportunities are not restricted.

## BACKGROUND

The existing circulation system in Rosalia, was developed, in response to the constraints of topography and the modes of travel at the time. Because of the bypass of SR195 in 1975, traffic volumes through Rosalia have decreased dramatically. Consequently the street system is considered adequate at this time for vehicular traffic. However there is a need to improve pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Transportation has long been identified as an element critical to Rosalia's future quality of life. Rosalia's future transportation system must meet the varied needs of all it's citizens. The transportation network should include the following:

- Streets which convey people and goods quickly and efficiently.
- Sidewalks and pathways that are safe and pleasant for pedestrians to use.
- Safe and efficient bicycle routes.
- Air, rail and highway links to the surrounding region.

Whenever new development is proposed the impact on the transportation should be considered. To the greatest extent possible, the costs associated with these impacts should be borne by the developer. Properly maintained streets improve the flow of traffic. They also help to create a more pleasant visual environment.



Whitman County's economy relies upon the availability of rail freight service for transport of goods to and from the communities. Maintenance of the existing rail infrastructure is important to the continued health of the local economy, and availability of rail is attractive to many industries.

Development regulations should require that off-street parking be built as a component of all new development.

New parking facilities should be both functional and attractive. They should be graded, surfaced, and maintained in a manner that minimizes storm water drainage problems. They should also be landscaped, with emphasis placed on perimeter landscaping and screening where necessary to protect adjacent properties.

The resolution of problems related to existing on-street parking, especially in downtown and school areas, will require serious effort by all parties.

## DESCRIPTION OF TRANSPORTATION PLAN

In order to provide for safe and efficient circulation in the Rosalia area, this Comprehensive Plan sets forth a transportation plan for the community's future access needs. This plan is based on existing and projected population and employment data, land use, regional traffic patterns, and citizen interests. This transportation plan is represented graphically by means of two maps: one for vehicular traffic (the Arterial Street Plan Map) and the other for

Non-motorized modes of transportation (the Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan Map 10). Together, these maps present the town's objectives regarding circulation within the community.

### Arterial Street Plan Map

The Arterial Street Plan Map is depicted as Map 8. This map shows existing and proposed major arterials and collector streets as well as existing local access streets. A description of this map follows.

#### A: Major Arterial

The business loop off SR195 (Whitman Street).

#### B: Collector Streets

Collector streets carry traffic between local access streets and the major arterial, primarily providing access to residential neighborhoods. These streets usually convey upwards of 100 vehicles per day. Unlike major arterials, collector streets are usually constructed by private developers as part of new residential subdivision projects.

#### C: Local Access Streets

Local access streets are shown as the network of non-designated roads on the Arterial Street Plan. These routes provide a connection between collector streets and individual homes and businesses. Like collector streets, new local access streets, are normally constructed by private developers.

Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan Map

The Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan Map 10 displays a coordinated system of routes for both pedestrian and bicycle travel. The network of "cross routes" established on the Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan Map links the major activity centers in the community (such as schools, commercial districts, and parks) to help provide convenient and direct access for pedestrian's and bicyclists. The plan also calls for "loop routes" to serve the interests of those who enjoy walking or bicycling for purely recreational purposes. The Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan calls for the establishment and maintenance of appropriate improvements along these cross and loop routes to facilitate non-motorized transportation. These improvements may be funded by either governmental agencies or private developers.

For pedestrians, sidewalks along designated routes should be six feet wide on arterial streets and five feet wide on all other streets. Paths in open space areas (where no streets exist) are to be constructed at a minimum width of eight feet.

To provide for bicycle travel, three different categories of bikeways (Class I, II, and III) are envisioned for the routes on the pedestrian/bicycle network.. Class I bikeways are designed for the exclusive use of bicycles and other non-motorized forms of transportation. These paths are to be constructed at a

minimum of eight feet in width. Class II facilities are bike lanes which are designated on a road surface with appropriate markings. These bike lanes have a minimum width of five feet. Class III bikeways, or bike routes, are shared roadways where bicycles and motor vehicles use the same street surface without designating specific portions of the road for either type of vehicle. Roadside "BIKE ROUTE" signs identify this type of bikeway.

Implementation of Transportation Plan

Implementation of this Transportation Plan is achieved through adoption of policies, programs, and ordinances: attainment of financing for improvements; acquisition of permits and environmental approvals; and design and construction of projects. As noted above, some of the improvements will be constructed by the town, or another governmental entity and some of the improvements will be built by private developers in compliance with town regulations.

The primary means by which major transportation projects are accomplished is through the town's Six Year Street Plan (SYSP). The SYSP, approved annually by the town council, presents proposed capital expenditures for the upcoming six-year period. A significant source of funding for the SYSP is the town's street fund, which includes transfers of state gas tax (and motor vehicle excise tax dollars???) . In addition, state and federal grants funded by voter approved levies are sometimes



acquired to finance major projects. The town's street fund supplies the appropriate percentage of matching funds typically required from state and federal funding sources.

## Transportation Goals and Policies

**Goal T1:** Provide facilities, access and circulation for all land uses to ensure safe movement of people and goods.

**Policy T1.1** Promote safe, energy efficient methods of transportation.

**Policy T1.2:** Maintain town streets in good condition to facilitate safe and efficient travel in all seasons of the year.

**Policy T1.3:** Improve the appearance of town streets by repairing them regularly and maintaining landscaping and signs.

**Policy T1.4:** As far as possible, require that new development bear the cost of mitigating the traffic problems it generates.

**Policy T1.5:** Prevent the conversion of neighborhood collector streets to arterials if doing so would disrupt the character of the neighborhood.

**Policy T1.6:** Encourage the proper setting of speed limits throughout the town to

of facilitate safety. Enforce speed limits in a highly visible fashion.

**Policy T1.7** Ensure that new subdivisions are designed to have more than one point of access at full build-out of the subdivision and adjacent area.

**Policy T1.8** Direct that high traffic generating uses (e.g., schools, retail commercial establishments, large apartment complexes) to have adequate frontage streets with adequate right-of-way width to accommodate increased ingress and egress traffic activities.

**Policy T1.9** Explore changes to roadways or circulation in the central portions of the town that would facilitate more efficient traffic flow.

**Goal T2:** Maintain and enhance the non-motorized transportation system and develop the town's Pedestrian/Bicycle Circulation Plan.

**Policy T2.1:** Enhance and expand the existing non-motorized transportation system to link activity centers, provide sufficient access within neighborhoods, and separate pedestrian from vehicular traffic.

**Policy T2.2:** Maintain non-motorized routes in the town in good



repair and remove potential hazards promptly.

**Policy T2.3:** Promote non-motorized transportation safety and security through design and reconstruction of facilities and "Share The Road" education and enforcement.

**Policy T2.4:** Separate truck routes from non-motorized routes wherever possible.

**Policy T2.5:** Where possible open existing rights-of-way for non-motorized transportation.

**Policy T2.6:** Maintain existing streets and alley way to make provision for future utility, fire lanes, bicycle and pedestrian paths and for future growth.

**Policy T2.7:** Require that all uses provide separate clearly identified pedestrian walkways from the public street, through parking areas, to the building.

**Goal T3:** Maintain and improve transportation systems connecting Rosalia to the region and the world.

**Policy T3.1:** Support expansion of air service to the Rosalia region. Avoid development of incompatible uses, roadways, or other facilities.

ities adjacent to the airport.

**Policy T3.2:** Cooperate with the Rosalia Airport Board to take action as necessary to maintain the viability of the Rosalia Airport.

**Policy T3.3:** Comply with the findings and recommendations of the adopted Rosalia Municipal Airport Master Plan in relation to activities at or near the airport.

**Policy T3.4:** Support the continued availability of rail service to transport goods (freight) to and from Rosalia.

**Policy T3.5:** Promote bus and rail transit service connecting Rosalia to the region and the world.

**Goal T4:** Provide adequate, attractively landscaped parking for all developments within the town.

**Policy T4.1:** Require all new developments to provide adequate off-street parking and loading appropriate to the use.

- Policy T4.2: Require that off-street parking areas are graded, surfaced, curbed and maintained to avoid creating pools of standing water, causing excessive dust, or disturbing lawns and other landscaped areas.
- Policy T4.3: Ensure that all off-street parking areas are attractively landscaped around the perimeter and that larger parking areas also have interior landscaping.
- Policy T4.4: Coordinate with local Business to develop a Downtown parking and circulation plan..

## CHAPTER EIGHT PARKS AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT

There is a need for a town teen center. This would reach a specific segment of the population in need of positive activities. These and other programs for youth should be a priority.

The development of new recreational facilities will be needed to accommodate a growing population. The town will need to explore options to ensure the financial feasibility of new recreational facilities. Some of these options may include:

- private sector sponsorship of some recreational activities
- pursuit of state, federal and foundation grants for park development or expansion
- current town revenues or bond financing
- requirements for large scale developments to contribute land for parks or fees to a fund for subsequent acquisition of park facilities.

Shoreline corridors and other open space areas represent unique recreational opportunities. Some of these areas could be used to connect current and future parks with pedestrian and bicycle trails, for the quiet enjoyment of residents. The shoreline of Pine Creek holds special significance to the community, and the town should consider acquiring parcels of land or easements along the shoreline.

Some neighborhoods are more distant from recreation facilities than others. In order to accommodate expected growth

## BACKGROUND:

Rosalia's public parks and recreational facilities provide a variety of recreational opportunities to residents (see Table 8-3). These amenities are supplemented by facilities at school district properties and the Community Center located at 7<sup>th</sup> & Whitman.

Existing park and recreation facilities in the community have a strong, positive impact upon residents' quality of life. Maintaining these facilities for the continued enjoyment of citizens should continue to be a priority.

Access to public recreation facilities is also important. In order to maximize access, the town should consider park locations when planning pedestrian and bicycle trails.

User fees for programs can also work to restrict access. While it is important for programs to offset their costs to the greatest extent possible, user fees should be realistically structured to ensure access by lower income residents. Historically, donations have been used to help cover the cost of expenses.

Recreational programs operated by the Rosalia Parks and Recreation District #5 have proven to be popular among area residents. These programs should continue, but the district should evaluate them on an ongoing basis, in order to assure that they continue to reflect the interests of the community at large.



without reducing the level of service to existing residents, it will be important to identify and develop park sites and develop them in a timely fashion. Toward this end, the town should require developers to dedicate land for parks and recreation in cooperation with Rosalia Park and Recreation District #5.

The Rosalia Parks and Recreation District #5 should continue to maintain existing parks and to offer recreational programs at current levels as demand increases due to growth. However, inflation and limited funds make this increasingly challenging. Participation in recreational programs is increasing. The following goals and policies are intended to meet the rise in demand, maintain and enhance local parks and recreational opportunities, and preserve natural resources.

## PARKS AND OPEN SPACE GOALS AND POLICIES

**GOAL PO1: Maximize the quality of life in Rosalia by providing open space, trails, parks and recreational opportunities and facilities throughout the community.**

Policy PO1.1:

Establish level of service criteria for park land needs in the town.

Policy PO1.2:

Maintain flexibility about park size and facilities in order to take advantage of opportunities as they arise

Policy PO1.3:

Disperse parks throughout the town to make parks available to the greatest number of people. Cooperate with public schools and other agencies to develop joint facilities where appropriate.

Policy PO1.4:

Attempt to acquire land for parks or recreational facilities that is accessible by pedestrian and bicycle trails.

Policy PO1.5:

Maintain recreation program user fees as low as possible.

Policy PO1.6:

Develop a network of recreational trails and bikeways throughout the community that will be accessible to all residents of within District 5, and offer a range of recreational challenge and scenic experience.

Policy PO1.7:

Cooperate with developers to provide parks and recreation facilities, including trails, at the time that development occurs.

Policy PO1.8:	Extend town trails to connect to regional trails.
Policy PO1.9:	Retain neighborhood facilities at various locations in the town to help serve the cultural, recreational, and social needs of community residents.
Policy PO1.10	Pursue the development of a skate park by coordinating with the community and youth groups.
GOAL PO2: Assure the preservation and conservation of unique, fragile, scenic, and non-renewable natural resources.	
Policy PO2.1:	Pursue funding sources for the acquisition and improvement of shoreline parcels within the city.
Policy PO2.2:	Develop the stream bank adjacent to the Rosalia Park to preserve the shoreline and provide recreational opportunities.
Policy PO2.3:	Explore the acquisition of significant habitat areas within the town on a case-by-case basis.
Policy PO2.4:	Work cooperatively with property owners and land developers to protect privately owned land and significant environmental features through the use of easements, zoning conditions, land trust agreements, or other appropriate means.
Policy PO2.5:	Require buildings to be set back from stream channels to provide open space for shoreline areas.
GOAL PO3: Maintain town/district parks and recreational facilities in safe and first-rate condition.	
Policy PO3.1:	Consider operation and maintenance costs in the design of all park improvements and recreation facilities. These costs should be considered prior to acquiring new facilities.
Policy PO3.2:	Continue cooperating with the school's agriculture department and the Rosalia Garden Club to provide annual, perennial, and shrub production for the parks and town beautification.

Policy PO4.3: Whenever possible, establish greenways to

Policy PO4.2: Protect shoreline corridors along perennial streams from the adverse effects of development. Maintain a buffer of vegetation (preferably native vegetation) along all streams.

Policy PO4.1: Develop a walkway among the trees on the eastside of Summit Avenue between 8<sup>th</sup> Street and the Steptoe Battlefield State Park.

**GOAL PO4: Consider the development of a system of green belts, centered on streams and scenic ridges to protect natural resources and provide passive recreation.**

Rosalia Main Park	Rosalia Park District #5
Rosalia Mini Park	Town of Rosalia
Rosalia Swimming Pool	Rosalia Park District #5
Rosalia RV Park	Town of Rosalia

Table 8.3 Rosalia Parks & Recreation Facilities	Name of Facility	Operated by
---	------------------	-------------

See Table 8-3 for a listing of parks in Park District #5 and the Town of Rosalia.

link recreation facilities located in close proximity to one another.

Policy PO3.3: Consider creative solutions to the ongoing costs of maintaining parks and recreation facilities, including sponsorship by business and civic groups.

Policy PO3.4: Periodically review the design of existing parks and renovate park facilities to reflect changing needs and desires of residents.



# Chapter 9 Implementation

## CHAPTER NINE IMPLEMENTATION

The previous chapters have outlined the type of community that Rosalia would like to become. In order to achieve that vision, goals and policies have been developed. These goals and policies are intended to guide public and private investments in development.

The success of the implementation process is contingent on the availability of funding from public and/or private sources.

Implementation is the process through which these goals and policies are realized. Table 9-1 lists the actions needed to implement the plan and identifies committees responsible for each. Some of the implementation measures will require collaboration with other public agencies, utility providers, private property owners and developers.

Table 9-1  
Implementation of the Rosalia Comprehensive Plan

Land Use Element Tasks	Responsible Agency(s)
Revise Zoning Ordinance	Planning Commission
Revise Subdivision Ordinance	Planning Commission
Develop inter-local agreement with Whitman County (case by case)	Planning Commission
Develop property maintenance ordinance	Planning Commission
Implement economic diversification program	Planning Commission with local economic development organizations
Develop Engineering Design Standards	Public Works Department
Develop Shoreline Master Program	Planning Commission
Revise State Environment Policy Act local regulations	Planning and Public Works Department
Consider Possible historic districts	Planning Commission
Acquire property as prescribed in plan	Town Council
Review solid waste and litter regulations	Town Council

Implementation of the Rosalia Comprehensive Plan (continued)	
<b>Housing Element Tasks</b>	<b>Responsible Agency(s)</b>
Support housing maintenance and rehabilitation programs	Planning Commission (with local, state and federal housing agencies)
Help obtain rent/ownership assistance for households in need	Planning Commission
Review regulations and permit processing procedures	Town Council
<b>Transportation Element Tasks</b>	<b>Responsible Agency(ies)</b>
Adopt access control policies	Public Works Department
Facilitate use of alternative transportation modes	Public Works Department
Develop bicycle path system	Public Works Department
Develop pedestrian path system	Public Works Department
Add parking plan for downtown	Planning Commission
<b>Capital Facilities and Utilities Tasks</b>	<b>Responsible Agency (ies)</b>
Develop groundwater supply and quality monitoring program	Town Council
Update Water System Master Plan	Public Works Department
Update Sewer System Master Plan	Public Works Department
Educate on water conservation	Town Council
Promote neighborhood watch program	Police Department
Increase education on fire protection	Fire District
Adopt utility cooperation	Public Works Department
Improve recycling program	Public Works Department
Plan for and expand the sewage treatment plant capacity	Public Works Department
Plan for and expand water capacity and acquire water rights	Public Works Department
Prepare storm water management plan	Public Works Department
Develop Capital Improvement Program	Town Council and Planning Commission

Table 9-1



# Chapter 10

## APPENDIX

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 3-1	HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATION
TABLE 8-1	HISTORIC RESOURCES
TABLE 8.3	PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
TABLE 9.1	IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MAP INDEX

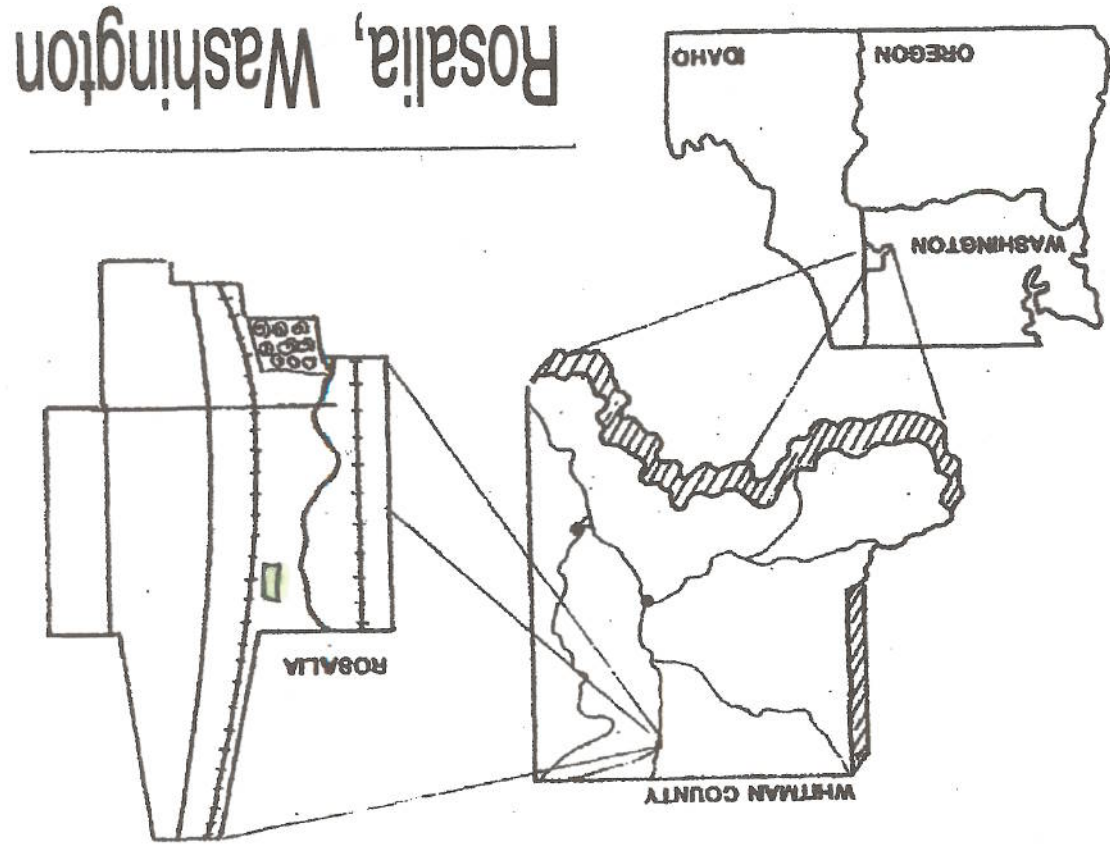
MAP 1	REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
MAP 2	EXISTING LAND USE MAP
MAP 3	SOILS MAP
MAP 4	FLOOD PLAIN
MAP 5	LAND USE MAP
MAP 6	ZONING
MAP 7	FUTURE LAND USE MAP
MAP 8	ARTERIAL STREET PLAN MAP
MAP 9	AIRPORT MAP
MAP 10	PEDESTRIAN/BICYCLE CIRCULATION PLAN MAP

## A topographic map of a residential area. The map features a grid of streets including North St, South St, East St, West St, and Main St. A school is located in the upper left quadrant. Contour lines are drawn across the map, with labels for 2300, 2400, and 2500 feet. A river or stream is visible on the right side. The map is oriented with North at the top.

## Map 2 Rosalia, Washington

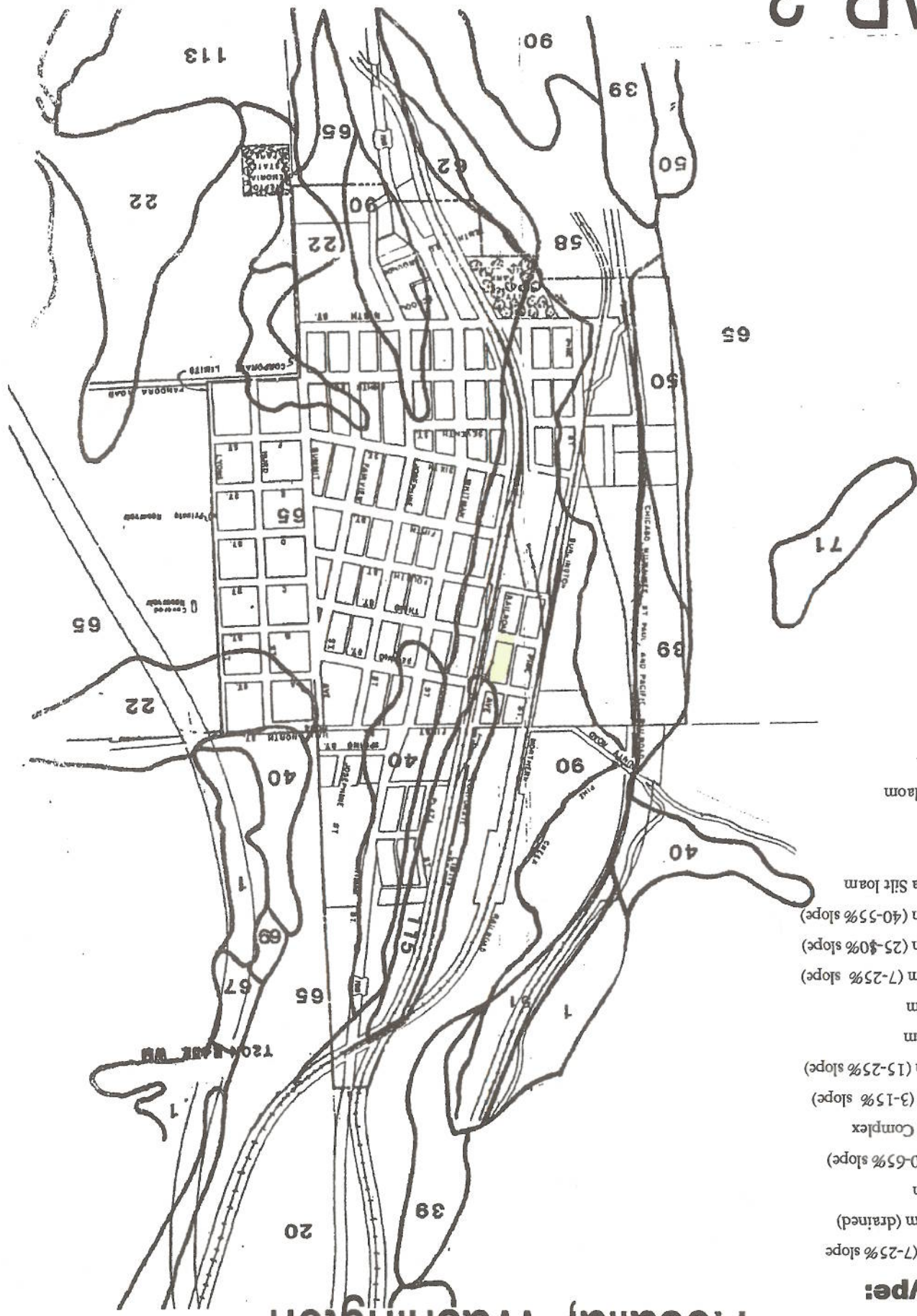


# Regional Location



Rosalia, Washington

# MAP 3



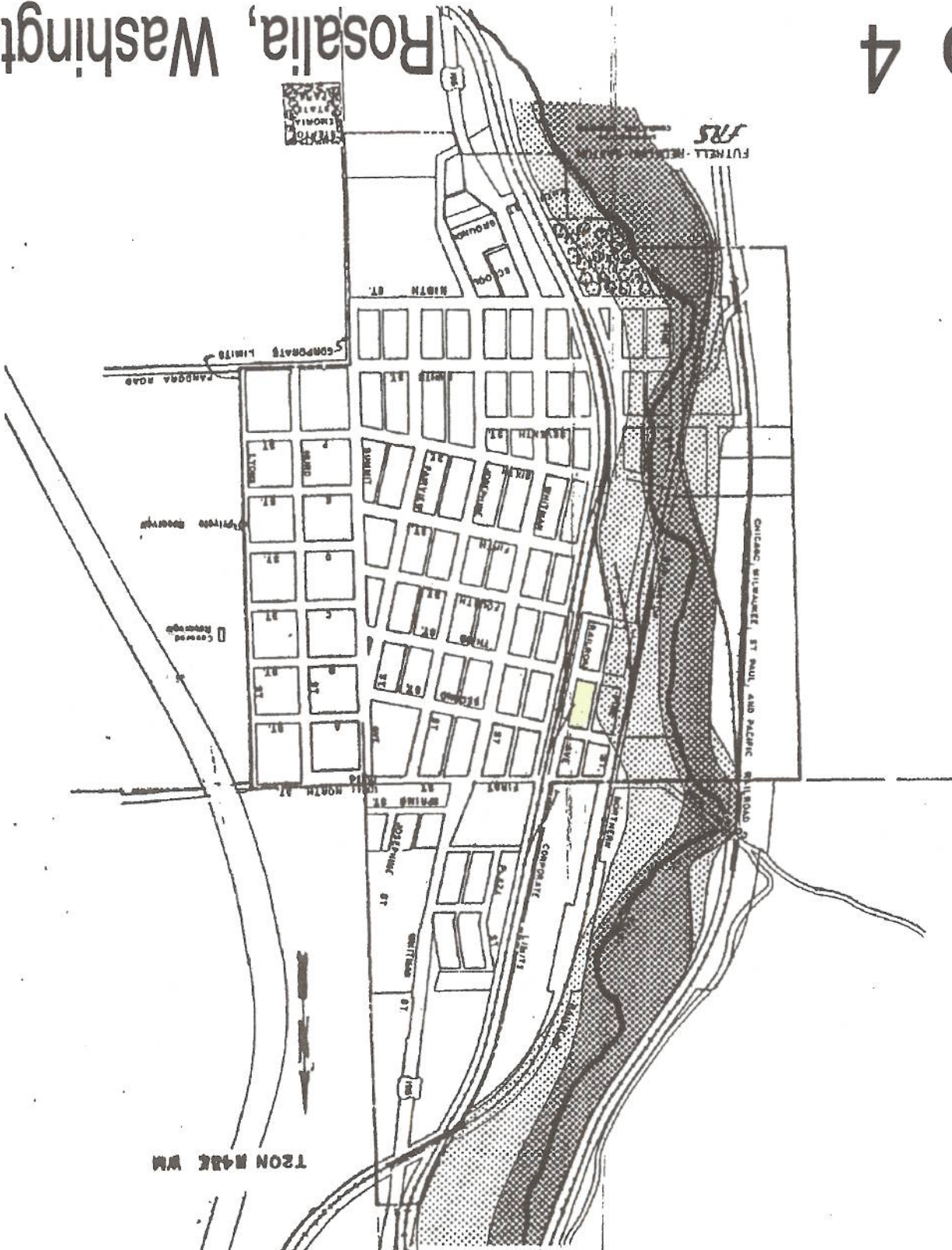
## Soil Type:

- 1. Almoa Silt loam (7-25% slope)
- 20. Caldwell Silt loam (drained)
- 22. Palouse Silt loam
- 39. Gwin-Linville (30-65% slope)
- 40. Gwin-Tucannon Complex
- 50. Larkin Silt loam (3-15% slope)
- 51. Larken Silt loam (15-25% slope)
- 58. Mondovi Silt loam
- 62. Narcisse Silt loam
- 65. Palouse Silt loam (7-25% slope)
- 67. Palouse Silt loam (25-40% slope)
- 69. Palouse Silt loam (40-55% slope)
- 71. Palouse-Tharuna Silt loam
- (7 - 25% slope)
- 90. Snow Silt loam
- 113. Tucannon Silt loam
- 115. Uhlig Silt loam



# Map 4

Rosalia, Washington



100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN  
FLOODWAY  
FLOODPLAIN

Flood Plain Map

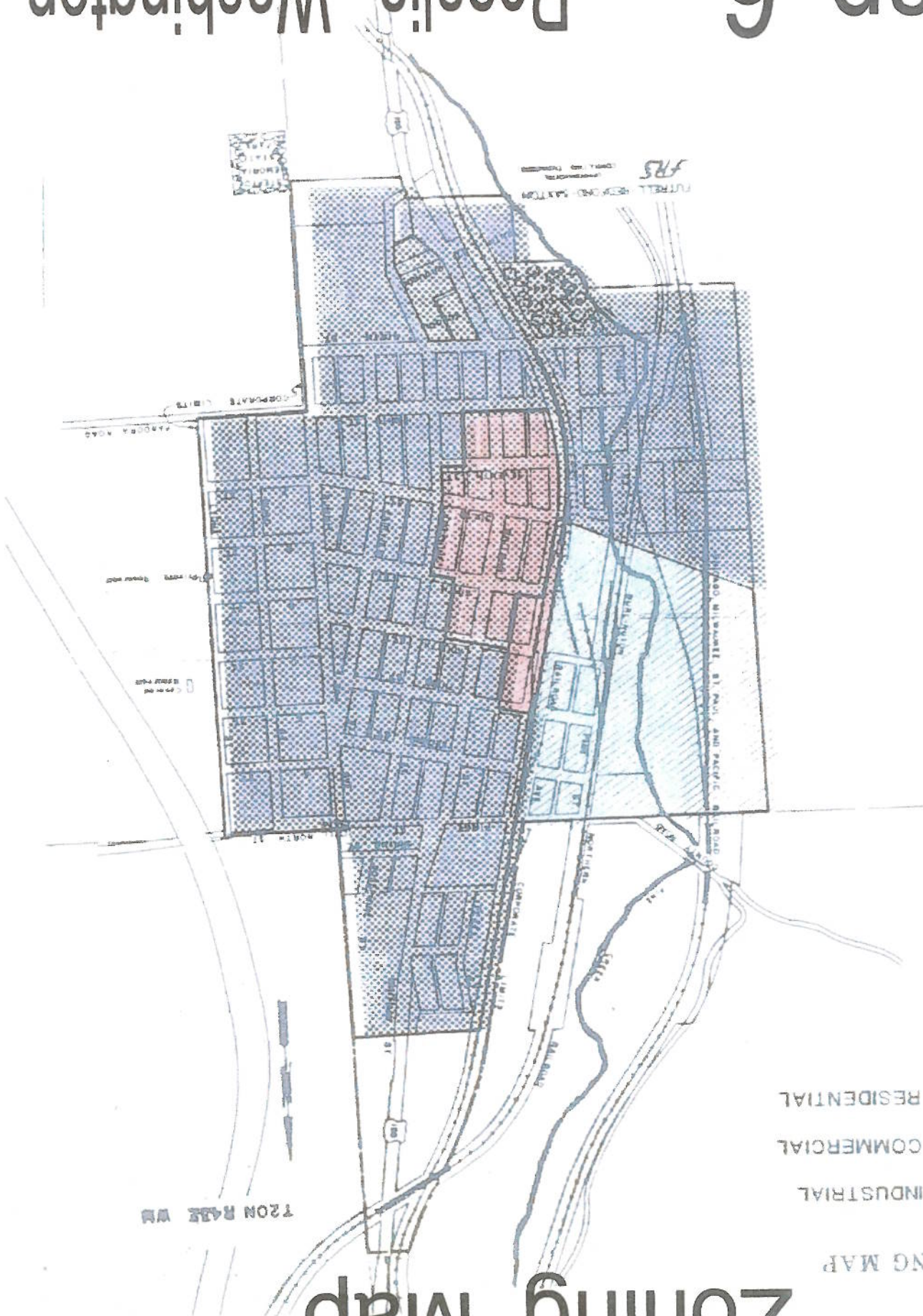


# Zoning Map

ZONING MAP

- INDUSTRIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- RESIDENTIAL

120N RATE WA



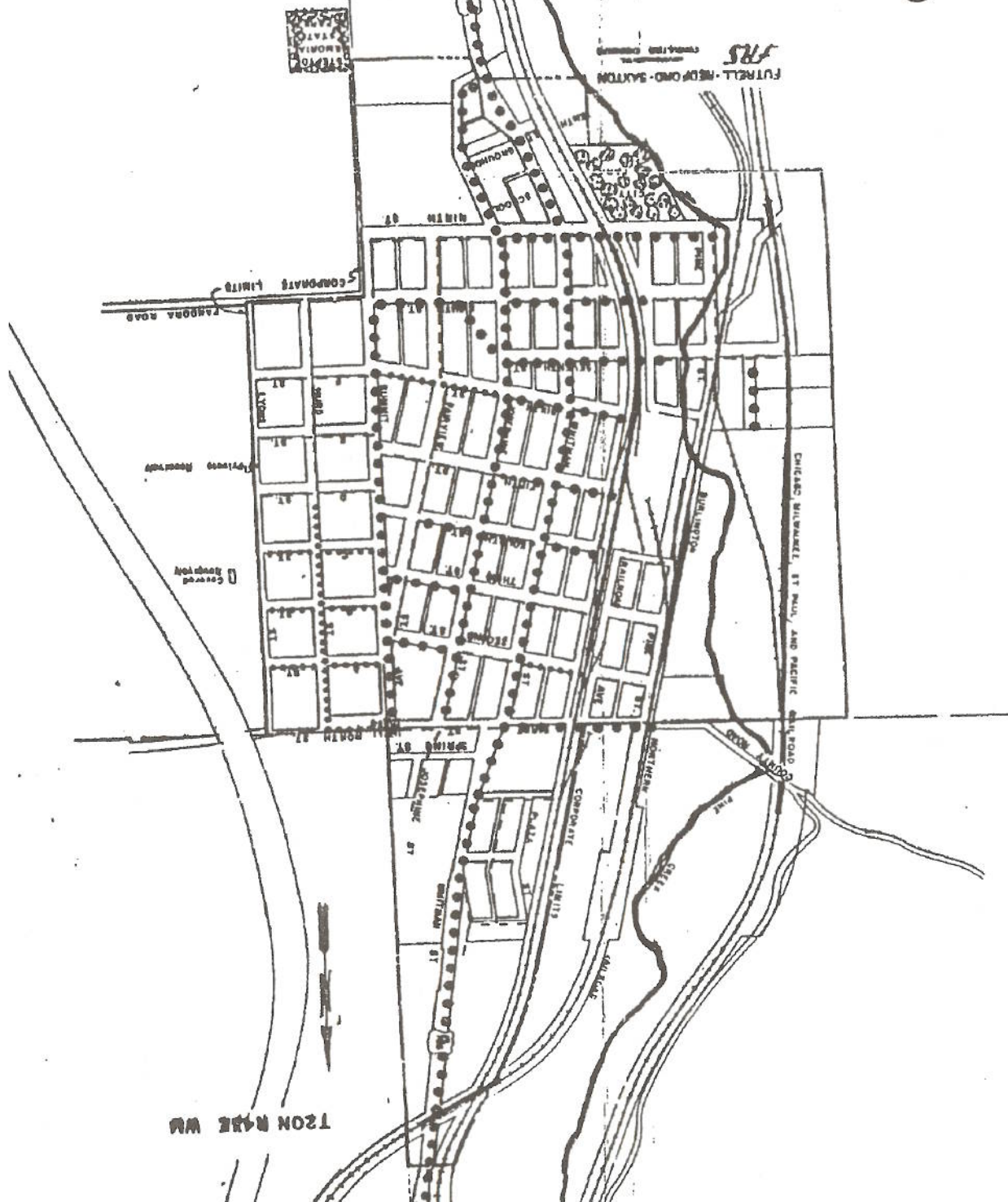
# Map 6

# Rosalia, Washington

## Arterial Street Map

### TYPES OF ROADS

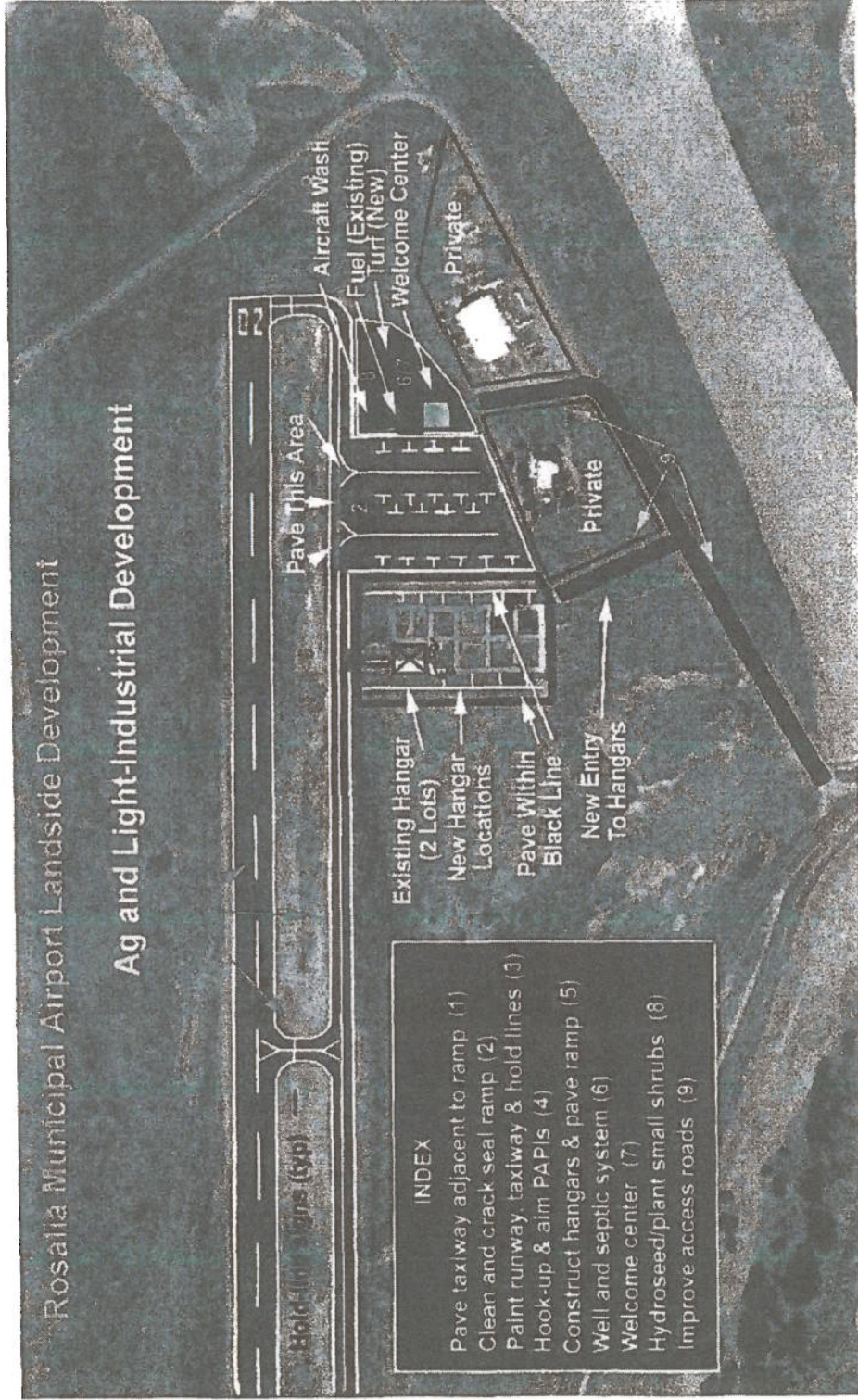
- ..... UNIMPROVED
- - - - - GRAVEL OR DIRT
- ..... PAVED





# Rosalia Municipal Airport Map

## Rosalia Municipal Airport Landside Development Ag and Light-Industrial Development



# Map 9 Rosalia, Washington



## CHAPTER 11 GLOSSARY

**Arterial** – A paved roadway system primarily serving through traffic, usually on a continuous route and primarily functioning to expedite movement of traffic to major traffic systems or generators.

**Bonus Density** – An incentive based on allowing higher density for developments providing public benefit and amenities.

**Buffering** – A technique of separating incompatible land uses by distance, changing density, landscaping, screening and physical features or structures.

**Capital Facility** – Those public lands, improvements, and equipment necessary to provide public services and allow for the delivery of utility services. They include, but are not limited to streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals/signs, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks, fire and police facilities, recreational facilities and schools.

**Category** – A land use classification which applies policies to designated areas within the town.

**Central Sewer System** – A system of sewage collection treatment and disposal facilities which are public and permanent in nature.

**Centers of Activity** – Areas where community facilities, commercial structures or activities, or industrial structures or activities provide a focal point for the community.

**Cluster Development** – (clustering) – Buildings that are grouped or joined resulting in efficient use of facilities and services and leaving large areas dedicated as open land.

**Compatibility** – When two different land uses may exist adjacent to one another or in such proximity to one another that adverse impacts are minimized.

**Compatible Design** – Architectural and street design that is sensitive to and harmonizes with the community and its character

**Conditioned** – The act of a decision maker(s) to place special requirements, some of which may require permits, which must be met prior to final approval.

**Cottage Industries** – Small-scale, low-impact opportunities for employment performed primarily by the occupants of the residence.

**Critical Materials** – Any material present in sufficient quantity so that its introduction into a water supply would lower the quality of the water for domestic-use purposes.

**Current Use Taxation Laws** - Laws, including the Farm and Agricultural Land, Timberland, and Open Space Land sections of the Washington Open Space Act (Revised Code of Washington Chapter 84.34), which act as an incentive to perpetuate current uses or open space areas by offering tax relief.

**Density** - For residential development, it's the number of housing units per acre of land.

**Drainage Basin or Watershed** - The area from which rain and melting snow run off to a common point.

**Dwelling Unit** – Structure, or that part of a structure which is used as a home, residence, or sleeping place by one person, or by two or more persons maintaining a common household, including single-family residences and units of multiple uses, apartment buildings and mobile homes.

**Grandfather Rights** – The right to continue any use existing or allowed at the time of adopting a plan or official control(s) regardless of whether or not that use conforms to an existing, amended, or newly adopted plan or official control(s). Such nonconforming rights continue until the use is discontinued or changed.

**Grant .08** – Local grant money from sales tax for economic development.

**Heavy Industrial Use** – These intense industrial activities which include but are not limited to manufacturing, processing or assembly/disassembly activities which when unchecked, release air, water, noise or visual pollutants in their operations.

**Highest Use** – The use of land or activity which returns the greatest possible economic value to the owner allowable under the Comprehensive Plan.

**Historic Preservation** – The protection and/or rehabilitation of important historic and cultural aspects of the built and natural environment that have local, regional, statewide, or national historical significance.

**Home Occupation** - An occupation, profession or craft carried on in the residential property by the occupants, which activity is clearly incidental to the use of said residence as a dwelling and does not change the residential character thereof, is conducted in such a manner as to not give any outward appearance of a business in the ordinary meaning of the term, and does not infringe upon the right of neighboring residents to enjoy a peaceful occupancy of their homes.

**Impact Fee** – a fee charged for a development to offset the cost to current citizens, such as but not limited to infrastructure, extensions, staffing/or capital facility needs.



**Industrial Park** – a planned industrial park

**Infrastructure** – Streets, water and sewer lines, and other public utilities basic and necessary to the functioning of an urban area. Includes all facilities that people construct, operate, and maintain to support human activities.

**Interim Sewer System** – A sewerage system approved for temporary use.

**Land Use Plan** – A coordinated composite of information, ideas, policies, programs, and activities related to existing and potential uses of land within a given area. It is the key element in a comprehensive plan for determining development for public and private land uses, such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreational and agricultural activities.

**Light Industry** – Industrial uses which are characterized by their compatibility with other land uses. These uses are characterized by relatively minimal amounts of air, water, visual and noise pollution.

**Manufactured Home** – A single-family dwelling unit, 35 feet or more in length, constructed within the last ten years in accordance with State of Washington or Federal manufactured home construction standards as evidenced by the attachment of an insignia, designed for transportation after fabrication in one or more sections on public streets and highways on its own chassis and wheels, and arriving at the site where it is placed on a foundation, or tied down and skirted with a fire-resistant material with towing-tongue removed and including the connection to electric power, water supply and sewage disposal facilities at which point it becomes complete and ready for occupancy.

**Mixed Use** – a variety of compatible land uses including retail, food service, professional offices, residential and cottage industry with appropriate provisions for screening and separating different uses.

**Mobile Home** – Same as “Manufactured Homes.”

**One-hundred-year Flood Plain** – An area determined to have a one percent chance of flooding in any given year (one time in 100 years).

**Open Space** – an undeveloped area, such as parks, recreational areas, natural areas, buffer areas, and other similar features, that is being used to balance the intensity of urban development.

**Overlay Zone** – An overlay zone is super-imposed over an existing zoning district and establishes additional regulations or reduces or extends the existing uses.



**Park and Recreation District** – A park and recreation district is a quasi-municipal corporation acting as an independent taxing authority.

**Planned Unit Development** - Development characterized by a unified site design for a single or variety of land uses where clustered structures, common open space, flexible design standards, and compatibility of uses are employed for residential, commercial and/or industrial activities.

**RCW** – The Revised Code of Washington. Legislation that has been passed by the State of Washington and documented in the form of a code. See also the WAC definition.

**Recreation Vehicles** – Motorized vehicles designed or used for human habitation on a temporary basis for recreational or other related activities or vehicles which can be used for off-road recreational purposes. Off-road vehicles shall be any self-propelled vehicle when used for cross-country travel on trails and non-highway roads, or any one of the following or a combination thereof: land, water, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, and other natural terrain. Such vehicle shall include but not be limited to four-wheel-drive vehicles, motorcycles, amphibious vehicles, ground effect or air cushion vehicles.

**Regional** – Pertaining to an area that may include more than one political district or town where common concerns are shared such as air and water quality, sewerage systems, transportation systems and local economy.

**Renewable Energy Systems and Resources** - Those resources which are renewed by natural processes within short cycle times ( i.e. solar, wind, wood, ethanol, methane, alcohol, etc.)

**Setback** - The distance between a building and the front, side, or rear property line nearest to the building.

**Shall (Will)** – Indicates a mandatory, not a discretionary action.

**Should** – Indicates that a particular action will be done unless the official body finds a compelling reason against it.

**Significant Historical Site** – Any building, structure, object, district or site which has been designated by a town, county, state or national historical agency as having special historical interest or character, or as having value as a part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the Town of Rosalia.

**Single-Family Dwelling** – A building containing one dwelling unit (See “Dwelling Unit.”)

- Single-Family Residential Land Use** – A single family residence consists of one dwelling unit per lot, with an individual street frontage and front, rear and side yards.
- Specialized Agricultural Activities** - Agricultural uses which because of their nuisance characteristics, including odor, dust, or noise, would generally be incompatible with nonagricultural land uses (particularly residential land uses).
- Stewardship** – The management of activity and/or property with respect to the welfare of the town as a whole. This recognizes that the owners of property have an obligation to future generations as well as the community.
- Storm Water Runoff** - The portion of rainfall and snow melt that is not absorbed into the soil.
- Unique Environmental Features** - Any one of numerous geologic, aquatic, hydrologic, botanic or wildlife habitat features identified and rated by the Washington State Department of Ecology or the Town of Rosalia.
- Village Form:** A settlement with a specific identity containing a center and a defined perimeter organized around a central theme.
- WAC** - Means the Washington Administrative Code which contains the rules for administering the Revised Code of Washington or the RCW's.
- Water Rights** – The right to make use of surface or ground water in allocated amounts as allowed under permit issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology.
- Zero Lot Lines** - A development concept providing cost-effective residential housing at a higher density than normally allowed, but with a more efficient use of private yard space so that it has zero foot set back one or more of the side lot lines.
- Zoning** - A map and ordinance text that divide a city, town or county into land use "zones" and specify the types of land uses, setbacks, lot size, and size restrictions for buildings within each zone.
- Refer to web links or reference.