



CO00002687

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 01-090

ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN,
A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN,
AND AMENDING AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 94-125

WHEREAS, the County Council adopted the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, along with other mandatory elements of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan (GMACP), on June 28, 1995; and

WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted periodic updates to the capital facilities element (CFP) since 1995 including, most recently, the Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2000 Update; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and Code, the County Council plans to update its CFP concurrently with the 2001 budget and six-year capital improvement program (CIP); and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a work session on August 28, 2001 and a public hearing on September 25, 2001 to review and take public input concerning the CFP / Year 2001 Update; and

WHEREAS, consistent with an order of the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board, the notices for the public hearing on September 25, 2001 explained and invited comment on both the CFP / Year 2001 Update, and the changes implemented by CFP / Year 2000 Update with respect to implementation of the "necessary for development" designation under Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act and modifications to level of service (LOS) standards; and

WHEREAS, the draft of the CFP / Year 2001 Update used at the Planning Commission's public hearing added parks to the list of facilities designated as necessary for development and established new LOS standards for parks consistent with recommendations expected to be included in the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan, which has not yet been adopted; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission initially recommended adoption of the entire CFP / Year 2001 Update, but in order to ensure consistency between the CFP and the 1994 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan, the Commission subsequently

recommended that the Council leave the material on parks unchanged from the CFP / Year 2000 Update until after the adoption of the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan; and

WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on November 19 and November 20, 2001 to consider the Planning Commission's recommendations on the proposed amendments; and

WHEREAS, the County Council considered the CFP / Year 2001 Update concurrently with the 2002 budget and with other related changes to the county's capital facilities element, including the 2002-2007 CIP; and

WHEREAS, the County Council considered the entire hearing record, including the Planning Commission's recommendation, and written and oral testimony submitted during the public hearings.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:

Section 1. The County Council makes the following findings of fact and conclusions:

- A. The CFP / Year 2001 Update is consistent with the requirements of the GMA for the preparation of a capital facilities element, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, and the overall policy directives of the General Policy Plan, and the decisions of the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board addressing capital facilities planning.
- B. A comprehensive study of county facilities was conducted by Henderson, Young & Company in 1993/1994. Since then, a number of studies and facilities plans have been completed addressing specific county facilities and the facilities of other public agencies. Utilizing the most current system plans and reports available, the County continues to update the inventory of existing facilities and the forecast of future needs within the capital facilities plan. This updated information will be incorporated into the CFP through CFP / Year 2001 Update and future amendments.
- C. The CFP / Year 2001 Update furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development in urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It does this by identifying intermediate and long-range capital facility needs projected from the same population forecasts which are the foundation for the land use element. In addition, the projected need for public facilities is predicated on an increasingly urban population, as directed by the land use element.
- D. Consistent with Goal 12 of the GMA and the decisions of the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board, the CFP / Year 2000 updates to

the CFP implemented the "necessary for development" designation for those facilities which the county determined must be built or expanded in the event that a planned intensification of land use at the parcel or tract level would otherwise result in reduction of adopted level of service standards.

- E. Although the draft CFP / Year 2001 Update reviewed by the Planning Commission expanded the list of facilities designated as necessary for development to include parks, the County Council concurs with the Planning Commission's conclusion that this change should be delayed until after the adoption of the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan in order to ensure internal consistency between the CFP and the current parks plan;
- F. Because of the Snohomish County Charter and Code provisions requiring the County to prepare one document that serves as the capital improvement program for the county, the CFP and CIP include both facilities that are designated as necessary for development and those that are not designated as necessary for development.
- G. In compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), staff conducted environmental review by preparing and issuing an addendum to the 1995 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP. The recommended amendments are within the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated adopted environmental documents and result in no new significant adverse environmental impacts. The addendum performs the function of keeping the public apprised of the refinement of the original GMACP by adding new information but does not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted environmental documents.
- H. The Planning Commission discussed the CFP / Year 2001 Update at a work session on August 28, 2001 and conducted a public hearing on September 25, 2001. Following the public hearing, the Commission considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of county code and state law.
- I. The GMA allows the county to amend the GMACP more frequently than once per year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the county's budget. This criterion is met because the ordinance adopting these amendments to the capital facilities element will be considered concurrently with the county's 2001 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the Snohomish County Charter and Code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the budget.
- J. The County Council conducted a public hearing on November 19 and November 20, 2001.

Section 2. The County Council bases its findings of fact and conclusions on the entire legislative record for this ordinance, including the recommendations of the Planning Commission and all testimony and exhibits.

Section 3. Section 4 of Amended Ordinance No. 94-125, adopted on June 28, 1995, and last amended by Amended Ordinance No. 01-089 on November 20, 2001 is hereby amended to read:

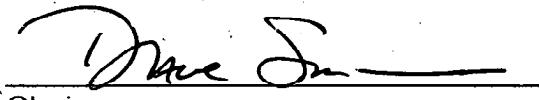
Section 4. Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the county council hereby adopts the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan required by the Growth Management Act consisting of the General Policy Plan and Future Land Use Map, the Transportation Element, and the Capital Facilities Element. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is the General Policy Plan element of the comprehensive plan. As part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, the county council hereby adopts the agricultural, forest land and mineral land designations shown in the Future Land Use map attached to the General Policy Plan and shown in parcel specific detail on a set of county assessor's maps, attached hereto as Exhibit B. As part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, the county council also adopts the Transportation Element, attached hereto as Exhibit C, and the capital facilities element, which consists of the following documents: Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2000 2001 Update attached ~~((hereto))~~ to Ordinance 01-090 as Exhibit ~~((D-14))~~ A; 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program, attached to Ordinance 00-074 as Exhibit D-15; Arlington School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit A; Darrington School District #330 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit A, Edmonds School District #15 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005 attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit B; Everett School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit C; Granite Falls School District #332 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance 00-098 as Exhibit D; Lake Stevens School District #4 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit E; Lakewood School District #306 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit F; Marysville School District #25 2000-2005 Capital Facilities Plan, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit B; Monroe School District #103 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit C; Mukilteo School District #6 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit D; Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit G; Snohomish School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit H, Stanwood School District #401 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit I; and Sultan School District #311 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit J. The Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, adopted by Motion 94-428, is a part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, and is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

Section 4. Based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions, the amended capital facilities plan – entitled Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2001 Update - attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as required by the GMA

Section 5. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

PASSED THIS 20th day of November, 2001.

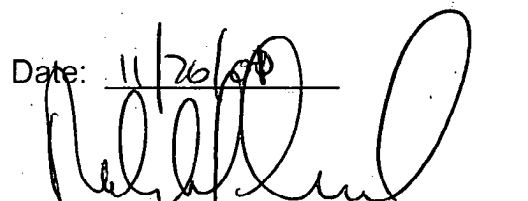
SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington


Chairperson

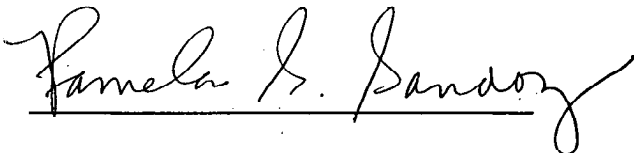
ATTEST:


Clerk of the Council *asst.*

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date: 11/26/01

County Executive

ATTEST:


Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Approved as to form only:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

D.8

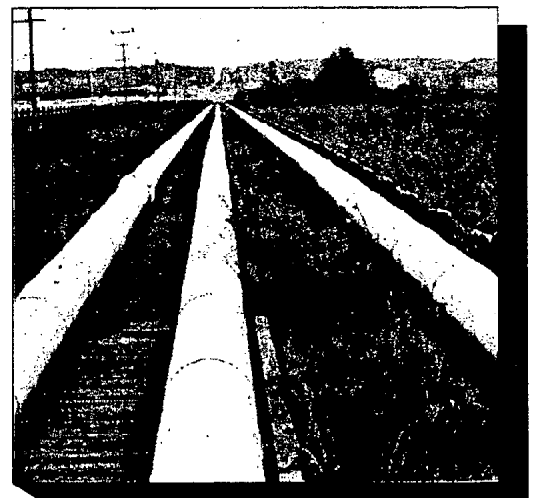
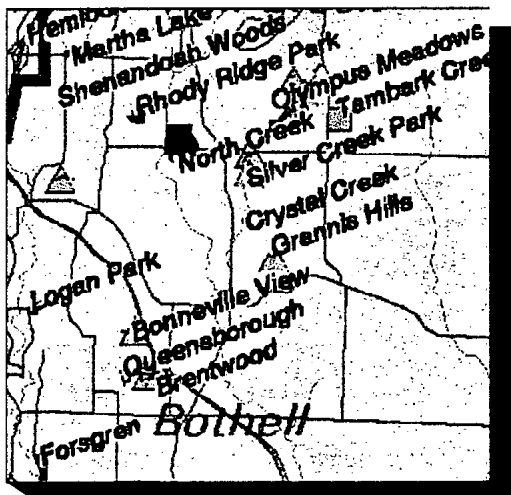


Snohomish County
GMA Comprehensive Plan

Adopted November 20, 2001

Capital Facilities Plan

Year 2001 Update



A COMPONENT OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

3000 ROCKEFELLER AVENUE, EVERETT, WA 98201-4046

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Year 2001 Update

ADOPTED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 20, 2001

**CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY
2001 UPDATE
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Appendix A: County Facilities Inventory Matrix

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CFP	Capital Facilities Plan
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
DGSF	Departmental Gross Square Feet
DJJC	Denney Juvenile Justice Center
GMA	Growth Management Act
GPP	General Policy Plan
LOS	Level-of-Service
OFM	Office of Fiscal Management
PRD	Planned Residential Development
RJC	Regional Justice Center
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
UGA	Urban Growth Area

SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Year 2001 Update

INTRODUCTION

General Background

This document presents Snohomish County's long-range capital facilities plan (CFP) - a required element of the comprehensive plan under the Growth Management Act (GMA). This CFP incorporates more current inventory information and more recent forecasts of future facility needs for selected County facilities that were not available for the previous CFP. The information and analysis contained in the Year 2000 Update, have been carried forward from, and continue to apply to, those facilities where no new information has been generated. The various types of data and analyses for each facility (new or from the previous CFP) have been retained.

This capital facilities plan addresses all categories of public facilities provided directly by Snohomish County, including parks, surface water management, solid waste disposal, general government, and law and justice facilities. Roads and other surface transportation facilities are addressed in the transportation element. This document also consolidates summary information from a variety of sources regarding important capital facilities provided by other public agencies. The CFP was restructured in 2000 to more closely parallel the specific requirements for this element as outlined in the GMA, and to improve the document's readability and clarity for both technical and lay readers. That structure is maintained in this update. The form and content of this plan element also reflect the guidance contained in the Final Decision and Order issued on February 9, 2000, by the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in the case of *McVittie, et al v. Snohomish County* (case #99-3-0016c). That decision, while finding that the *1999 - 2004 Capital Plan Detail* met the basic requirements of the GMA, did indicate areas where the plan could be improved. The decision also clearly stated that any necessary updating of inventory and forecast information must be completed and adopted by September 2002, as provided in recent amendments to the GMA. This document represents another step towards the final update to be completed within that statutory timeframe.

This CFP is the product of a collaboration of various County departments and operations, including: the Executive Office, Budget and Finance, Public Works, Planning and Development Services, Parks and Recreation, and Facilities Management. Other County operating departments and agencies involved in capital facilities operations and maintenance, as well as other public facility providers, including cities and special districts, have also contributed substantially to the preparation of this document.

Relationship to Other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

The CFP should be an integral part of a local jurisdiction's comprehensive plan prepared under the directives of the GMA. It must support and be consistent with the land use element and with other required elements of the GMA comprehensive plan. The broad purposes of Snohomish County's CFP within this GMA context can be summarized as follows:

1. Implement the general policy guidance provided in the *General Policy Plan (GPP)* and "Goal 12" of the GMA by establishing appropriate level-of-service (LOS) standards for those capital facilities specifically identified as "necessary to support development" (per Goal 12 of the GMA);
2. Identify the magnitude of new or expanded capital facilities planned by the County to support the development and growth envisioned by the future land-use map and the policies of the Comprehensive Plan;
3. Provide the framework to guide Snohomish County in the preparation and adoption of its 6-year capital improvement program for County capital facilities, which is required by both the GMA and the County Charter.

The CFP assists the County in prioritizing capital facility projects and/or capital improvements that compete for limited resources and extend beyond one single budget year. It also embodies County choices about levels of service to be provided for its residents in balancing need and/or "demand" versus probable future revenues. The CFP supports other comprehensive plan elements and helps achieve coordination and consistency among the many plans of other public agencies for capital improvements within the planning area, including:

- Other elements of the comprehensive plan (notably, the Transportation Element);
- Plans of other local governments, especially in urban growth areas (UGAs);
- Plans of special districts (i.e., schools, water, sewer); and
- Plans for capital facilities of state and regional significance.

The CFP components should relate to the adopted land use plan, should utilize the same or compatible population growth and distribution projections, and should share the same planning horizon (currently 2012) to achieve consistency. In this CFP, the population base for projecting future facility needs is the same as that used in projecting future land-use needs: the State Office of Financial Management (OFM) population forecast. The spatial distribution of population growth (tabulated in Appendix D of the GPP) is reflected in the Future Land-Use Map and in the "locations and capacities of planned public facilities" contained in the CIP. A common base for projecting land and capital facilities needs is particularly important for regional facilities that serve much or all of the county, and which are the principal type of capital facility provided by the County. Many of the capital facility studies that provide the foundation for this CFP have planning horizons that go beyond the year 2012. Some of these studies project needs in 5-year intervals that do not precisely match the 2012 planning horizon year of GMA. However, most of these studies project facility needs at least to the year 2012.

Organization of the Plan

This plan is organized to parallel the required components of a capital facilities plan element of a GMA comprehensive plan. RCW 36.70A.070(3) requires that the capital facilities plan element contain:

- (a) an inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- (d) at least a 6-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
- (e) a requirement to reassess the comprehensive plan if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element is consistent with the capital facilities plan element.

Section I of the CFP addresses RCW 36.70A.070(3)(a) and presents the inventory of existing capital facilities. The matrix in Appendix A and the maps in Appendix B also contain inventory information.

Section II of the CFP addresses RCW 36.70A.070(3)(b) and presents a forecast of future needs for capital facilities, extending into the 20-year planning horizon corresponding with the second of the two primary required components for a CFP under the GMA. Section II also contains a discussion of Goal 12 in the GMA. The third required CFP component is a 6-year financing plan to address the short and intermediate capital facilities needs based on the long-range forecast of needs. This component is provided through the County's 6-year capital improvement program (CIP), which is a separate document that is updated annually in conjunction with the annual budget. The CIP also addresses the fourth required component, the locations and capacities of planned capital facilities.


Section III of the CFP discusses RCW 36.70A.070(3)(c), (d), and (e), as well as County Charter requirements to provide an annual capital improvement program (CIP) as an adjunct to the County budget. This section outlines the basic framework for the CIP. The main body of the CIP is contained in a separate document. It includes the proposed locations and capacities of planned capital facilities, a 6-year financing plan, and a statement of assessment that concludes whether or not probable funding and existing regulations satisfy GMA Goal 12. Section III also includes a discussion of the County's process for fulfilling RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), which requires reassessment of the comprehensive plan, including the land use element, if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs.

SECTION I INVENTORY OF EXISTING CAPITAL FACILITIES

Introduction

A capital facilities plan, based on the Growth Management Act, begins with an inventory of existing public facilities. This section of the document summarizes key inventory information drawn from a variety of technical documents that support the County Comprehensive Plan. This section also includes inventory information for a variety of County regional facilities that has been updated since the adoption of the original GMA comprehensive plan in 1995. The matrix in Appendix A and the maps in Appendix B provide supplemental inventory information to narrative in Section I.

There are two major categories of public facilities addressed in this CFP: County-operated facilities and those provided and operated by other public entities. There are also two different sub-categories under these: those "necessary to support development" and those that serve other public functions not directly related to land development. The inclusion of these classifications in this CFP is based on the following perspectives on capital facility planning:

- 1) The GMA – and, specifically, Goal 12 of the Act – obligates Snohomish County to ensure that public facilities and services necessary to support development are adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy. This directive applies to new and expanded public facilities that are determined to be necessary to support development, regardless of which public agencies provide those facilities. An icon () is used throughout the remainder of this document to highlight those facilities in this category.
- 2) Good capital facility planning practice suggests that Snohomish County should also take a long-range look at all of its own capital facility needs, whether or not those facilities are directly related to the land development process.

Subsequent paragraphs of this section and Section II address both facilities that are "necessary to support development" and those facilities that the County provides as part of its regional services function, whether or not those facilities are "necessary to support development" in the GMA context. The distinctions between these two different facility categories are also explored in more detail in the introduction to Section II.

County Operated Capital Facilities

This update includes new inventory information for a variety of County regional facilities that has been updated since the adoption of the comprehensive plan. Some of the information has been updated since the adoption of the (CFP) Year 2000 Update. This new information draws from a variety of documents referenced herein. Other capital facilities provided by other public agencies that serve development in unincorporated areas are also addressed in other sections of this document. A summary matrix is also provided in Appendix A for County facilities. The primary sources for this information are database files and reports from the Property Management Section and the Facilities Management Section of Snohomish County. The 1998

Snohomish County Space Report, prepared by Facilities Management staff, is a primary source document. Other specialized studies performed by consultants are also used and are specifically referenced in this section and the next section that addresses future needs.

LAW AND JUSTICE FACILITIES

County government provides many services to its citizens and many of those services rely on substantial investments in capital facilities for proper service delivery. The several County functions that are grouped together under the general heading of Law and Justice collectively represent the major share of the County's annual operating budget. The County agencies and departments which carry out the law and justice functions include: Sheriff, District Court, Superior Court, Juvenile Justice, Prosecuting Attorney, County Clerk, Medical Examiner and Corrections.

Law and justice operations require a number of specialized facilities that are designed and constructed for their own unique purposes. Courtrooms, correctional facilities and law enforcement facilities are primary examples of these specialized facility types. General office space and parking are also necessary support facilities for virtually all of the law and justice agencies, and especially for the Courts, the Clerk and the Prosecutor. Other facility types needed by law and justice operations include a law library, record storage, evidence storage, and vehicle impoundment yards. Each of these facility types is addressed in summary fashion in the paragraphs that follow.

More detailed inventory information can be found in the 1998 "Snohomish County Space Report" and in the technical studies performed by Dan L. Wiley and Associates and Omni Group for the Snohomish County Regional Justice Center. Data on existing facilities is also available from the files and database maintained by Snohomish County's Facilities Management and Property Management Sections.

Courtrooms

Courtrooms are specialized facilities needed to support the County's judicial branch, which consists of the Superior Court (including the Juvenile Courts) and the District Court. Snohomish County currently has 16 courtrooms for Superior Court along with 3 "commissioner" courtrooms all located on the central campus in Downtown Everett. Together with their judicial support space, these facilities occupy about 46,000 square feet in the Courthouse and Mission Buildings on the central campus.

The District Court facilities include 10 courtrooms and associated support space distributed among the four divisions of the district court that serve the County. The Everett Division of the District Court includes 2 courtrooms and support space that occupies 7,240 sq. ft. of space in the central Courthouse. Three satellite court facilities round out the district court system in Snohomish County. Evergreen Division of the District Court includes 2 courtrooms and occupies 6,200 sq. ft. of space in a facility located at the Evergreen Fairgrounds complex. Cascade Division of the District Court also occupies 6,200 sq. ft. and includes 2 courtrooms in a

facility located in Arlington. South Division of the District Court includes 4 courtrooms and occupies 15,000 sq. ft. at a facility located in Lynnwood.

Finally, there are also 3 courtrooms at the Denny Youth Center, which serve the needs of the juvenile justice division of Superior Court. In total, the judicial system operates from 27 courtrooms occupying about 83,000 sq. ft. of floor space distributed among 5 locations around the county.

Correctional Facilities (Adult)

Snohomish County operates a 10-story correctional facility (5 stories of detention) located immediately east of the main county campus in downtown Everett. Although originally built as a medium/maximum security facility, the County jail currently operates as a mixed security facility, with different sections of the building classified at different security levels. To accommodate growing inmate populations the County has added a "jail annex" of 8,500 sq. ft. located in a separate building on the central campus which accommodates 60 minimum security inmates. In addition, the County also operates a work release facility located west of the main jail building. As currently configured and operated, the main jail has a total capacity of about 400 inmates, which is well above its initial design capacity of 277 (for maximum security occupancy). The work release facility has a minimum security capacity of 72. In response to increasing inmate populations over the past decade, the County has augmented its minimum security capacity through the addition of a facility at the Evergreen Fairgrounds in Monroe. This remodeled building provides additional capacity for 50 minimum security inmates. The total maximum capacity of all facilities is 582 inmates.

Correctional Facilities (Juvenile)

The County's juvenile justice functions are housed in the Denney Juvenile Justice Center, located in north Everett. This rebuilt facility, completed in 1998, comprises about 120,000 sq. ft. of space in a 2-story plus basement building. Most of this space is dedicated to the housing of accused or convicted juvenile offenders, although 3 courtrooms (Superior Court, Juvenile Division) and ancillary uses are also contained in the facility. Its total capacity is 124 juvenile inmates.

Law Enforcement/Evidence Storage

Evidence storage is a specialized facility need that requires oversight for accurate accounting, chain of custody and security purposes. The Sheriff's evidence storage facilities are currently decentralized among five locations, which creates problems for both accountability and efficiency. The total space currently allocated to this function is about 20,400 sq. ft., including 11,300 sq. ft. of leased space. Additional space is needed to house this function, ideally in a single centralized facility.

Law Enforcement/Vehicle Impoundment

The Sheriff currently has only one small (5,000 sq. ft.) impoundment lot for abandoned vehicles located southeast of Mill Creek in a rural area. Additional space is also needed to handle this function.

Law Enforcement/Operations

The Sheriff's operations, excluding the specialized functions addressed separately, currently occupy about 46,000 sq. ft. Headquarters currently occupies about 16,000 sq. ft. in the Courthouse, with the remaining space devoted to the North and South precinct stations, Special Assault Unit, Special Operations, Search and Rescue, and substations for three communities that have contracted for local law enforcement services with the Sheriff. These functions are distributed among County buildings, leased facilities and donated municipal building space scattered around the County.

Law Enforcement/Training

The Kinnard Training Room is a large multi-purpose room located in the Sheriff's facilities which is used for training purposes – not only of law enforcement personnel, but also for other County personnel as well – particularly for CPR and defensive driving classes. In addition, plans are moving forward to build a firearms range and to acquire training space to serve County (and perhaps other local) law enforcement personnel.

Law Library

The County law library is a specialized facility serving primarily law and justice functions, although it also provides service to other County departments. The existing law library occupies about 3000 sq. ft. and is located on the first floor of the Courthouse.

Medical Examiner Facilities

A new facility specially designed to address the unique needs of the Medical Examiner was built at Paine Field in 1998. It contains about 14,000 square feet of floor space devoted to autopsy/examination rooms, laboratory space, office space, and records and materials storage.

Office Space

Administrative support for the Everett District Court and Superior Courts occupies about 5,000 sq. ft. of space within the Courthouse. Another 600 sq. ft. for the Superior Court is in leased space, making a total of 5,600 sq. ft. of administrative support space for the two Everett-based courts. The major users of office space among the law and justice operations are the County Clerk and the County Prosecuting Attorney. These two offices occupy a total of about 58,000 sq. ft. of space distributed between the Courthouse (3,000 sq. ft.), the Mission Building (22,000 sq. ft.), and leased space in downtown Everett (33,000 sq. ft.). Another 1,500 sq. ft. of space in the Courthouse allocated to the Bar Association, the media, and to Assigned Counsel. This totals

about 64,800 sq. ft. of office space – exclusive of judicial chambers and Sheriff's office – devoted to the law and justice operations of the County.

The following table summarizes the current inventory of County office space dedicated to law and justice operations: The Kinnard Room located on the fourth floor of the Courthouse Building is a large multi-purpose room that can accommodate classes or public meetings of 30-40 persons.

**Total County Office Space
For Law and Justice**

Owned Space	31,500 sq. ft.
Leased Space	33,600 sq. ft.
Total Space	65,100 sq. ft.

Parking

Satellite law and justice facilities, such as the district courts and the Sheriff's precinct stations, each have their own dedicated parking facilities for employees and the general public. Central campus functions, including the jail, the Superior courts, and the other functions housed in the central County facilities, are served by the County parking garage located on Oakes Avenue south of Wall Street, and by a new surface lot on Oakes, north of Wall Street. There are 540 parking spaces within the garage, which are dedicated to County vehicles and employee parking. There are 102 parking spaces in the surface lot, which are dedicated to the general public (80 spaces) and to jury parking (22 spaces). Snohomish County also has five small surface parking lots in and around the central campus area dedicated to specific user groups. There are a total of 136 spaces in these lots. In addition, the County leases 97 parking spaces at the EverPark garage located on Hoyt Avenue, south of California Street. These spaces are primarily dedicated to parking County vehicles but may also be available for a limited number of County employees working at off-campus downtown Everett locations, such as the Civil Division of the P.A.'s Office.

Altogether, the County controls 908 parking spaces in downtown Everett which serve both the law and justice and the general government functions housed in the county buildings or in leased space in downtown Everett. Snohomish County is a major employer and participates in the commute trip reduction program created by state law in 1991. Over the last 8 years the numbers of County employees carpooling, vanpooling, or using public transportation has increased significantly, thereby reducing the demand for parking at the central campus. Further reductions in demand are anticipated, although demand continues to outpace the parking supply at the central campus.

Records Storage

County records are stored and processed through a central records management operation within the Department of Information Services. The operation occupies about 9,800 square feet within leased space in the Rucker Building. Most of this space is devoted to records storage, either hard copy, microfilm or digital format records. A small portion of the space is used for the micro-filming operations and administration. Both law and justice and general government departments and agencies of County government are served by this facility. In addition, about 6,600 sq. ft. of the County Clerk's office is devoted to files and exhibits storage. Finally, additional records storage is accommodated within other agency offices and, in a few cases, through outside storage arrangements.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

Snohomish County provides a number of other public services, which, for purposes of this capital facilities plan, are grouped under the heading of "general government" in addition to the law and justice services described above. The most widespread type of facility needed for general government functions is general purpose office space. Other facilities that support these office uses include hearing rooms and conference rooms, records storage, and parking. Most of the information in this section is derived from the 1998 space study performed by Facilities Management and from the database maintained by the Property Management section.

The primary County agencies that require these general government facilities are the large departments in the executive branch, such as Public Works, Planning and Development Services (PDS), and the operating County agencies with elected heads, such as the Assessor, the Treasurer and the Auditor. Many of these County operations also require customer counter areas to facilitate access by the general public to those services dispensed on call to customers. Finally, with a large staff of permanent and temporary employees, the County also requires classroom space for training purposes, particularly training for the continuing upgrades in office automation systems that are common in this information age.

Office Space

Most of the County's general government functions are housed in facilities located in downtown Everett. The largest of these facilities is the County Administration Building located on the County's downtown campus at 3000 Rockefeller Avenue. This building, which is owned by the County, contains five full floors, a basement, and a partial 6th floor, and totals approximately 129,500 gross square feet, most of which is devoted to general government operations within office space. The primary users of this space are Executive departments, the County Auditor, the County Assessor, and the County Council. Other County-owned buildings that supply office space for general government functions include a small part of the County Courthouse (4,600 sq. ft.), the Annex Building (20,100 gross sq. ft.), and the Carnegie Building (8,800 sq. ft.).

Snohomish County also leases general office space in several Everett office buildings to accommodate general government operations. Among these are the Wall Street Building (44,800 sq. ft. for Public Works), the Medical/Dental Building (38,900 sq. ft. for Human Services), the Wetmore Building (18,500 sq. ft. for Public Works and PDS), and 2920 Chestnut

Avenue (17,600 sq. ft. for Public Works). Together with smaller spaces in a few additional buildings, Snohomish County currently leases about 131,000 sq. ft. of office space for general government office space. The following table summarizes the current inventory of County general government office space:

**Total County Office Space
For General Government**

Owned Space	163,000 sq. ft.
Leased Space	131,000 sq. ft.
Total Space	294,000 sq. ft.

Hearing/Meeting Rooms

Three hearing rooms on the County campus are specifically designed for public meetings and hearings. The Ginni Stevens Hearing Room located adjacent to the lobby of the County Administration Building is the largest of these. It has fixed auditorium seating for about 235 persons on a sloped floor facing a stage with a permanent dais for board or council, and full sound and audio-visual capabilities. The Henry M. Jackson Board Room is located on the 6th Floor of the County Administration Building. It has fixed seating for about 70 persons on a flat floor and a permanent dais for board or council. The third hearing room is also a multi-purpose room located in the Annex building. It services the Hearing Examiner and can accommodate about 50 persons in non-fixed seating.

There are also two large conference rooms within the Administration Building that can accommodate small public meetings. The Executive Conference Room on the third floor and the Public Conference Room on the fourth floor can each accommodate 25-35 persons seated around large conference tables. Altogether, these six meeting/hearing rooms can accommodate about 465 persons. Facilities for smaller meetings and conferences of County staff and customers also exist within the general office space allocations given above.

Classrooms

The Kinnard Training Room was mentioned above in the description of law and justice facilities. It is a multi-purpose room that is used for training County employees, including non-law enforcement personnel, in a variety of skills. In addition, the Department of Information Services manages a computer training classroom in the basement of the Carnegie Building. This room accommodates about 15 students at computer terminals, and is specifically geared to training County employees in new office software applications. Otherwise, Snohomish County has no facilities specifically dedicated to training and educational purposes. The several hearing rooms mentioned above can be used (when available), and have been used, on occasion, for such purposes.

Records Storage

The County's central records storage facilities, described in the law and justice section above, also serve the general government functions. It is likely that, despite a central records management operation, a fair proportion of general office space is actually devoted to storing records. The 1998 Snohomish County Space Report does give some idea of what this breakdown might be for selected departments, such as the County Clerk, but does not reach any over-all conclusions for the county as a whole.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Transportation capital plans consist of airport and surface transportation projects.

Airport Facilities

The Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) is a major general aviation facility and industrial park serving the Puget Sound Region. Currently, Paine Field has almost 500 based aircraft and 200,000 aircraft takeoffs and landings per year. There are approximately 35 businesses, employing over 3,000 people, at the Airport. These businesses range from small one-person operations to BF Goodrich, which employs more than 2,200 people. Additionally, more than 28,000 people are employed at the Everett Boeing Facility. The Airport will continue to be an important regional general aviation, business and industrial center into the future.

The Airport owns a mix of hangars, manufacturing and business office facilities in addition to a number of land leases. The existing facilities on the property are used to service Airport tenants (both aviation and non-aviation) and Airport staff, including fire and maintenance buildings. Specific buildings include: 4 hangar/office buildings; 4 manufacturing/office buildings; 3 office buildings; 3 aircraft hangar complexes (22 buildings); 2 fire/maintenance buildings; 2 manufacturing buildings, 1 manufacturing/hangar; 1 manufacturing warehouse, 1 restaurant/shop; 1 maintenance shop; 1 storage area; 1 gymnasium; and 1 U.S. Navy housing area.

iii. Surface Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element for the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan contains an inventory of transportation facilities, levels of service standards, implementation measures, long-range project descriptions, expenditure and revenue forecasts toward the year 2012, plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities. The General Policy Plan should be relied on for details of surface transportation policies capital facilities.

PROPRIETARY FACILITIES

County facilities that are maintained and operated primarily through funds generated by fees and other charges derived from their own operations are referred to as "proprietary" facilities. Proprietary funds are similar to business enterprise funds in that they are supported by fees and charges for service, rather than by tax revenues. In Snohomish County, proprietary funds

support several County functions and operations, most notably solid waste management and surface water management.

iii. Solid Waste Facilities

Until the early 1970's, Snohomish County operated a relatively unsophisticated solid waste disposal system consisting of five dumps. In 1972 the County acquired some minimal solid waste management planning responsibilities as a result of a new state law. The County's first Solid Waste Management Plan was developed in 1974. This plan was developed in conjunction with the cities and towns within the county. Under the new state law, open dumps were no longer an acceptable solid waste disposal method. Public health and environmental concerns required a more rigorous approach.

The solid waste disposal system became more sophisticated between 1974 and 1980 and a second comprehensive waste management plan was developed. Three of five dumps were closed and the Cathcart Sanitary Landfill was developed and managed. This landfill was state-of-the-art for that time. Environmental compliance began at the dump locations as well as at the landfill.

Solid waste management functions expanded after 1980 to include more than final disposal partially because of increased state and federal requirements. During this period, the two remaining dumps were closed. The feasibility of waste export and a wood waste landfill was examined and waste-to-energy options were also researched. A third solid waste comprehensive plan was developed in 1989. Since the 1989 plan was adopted, the Cathcart Landfill has been closed and a new site, referred to as the Regional Landfill, has been developed adjacent to the closed site.

The County also began expanded recycling, pollution prevention and waste export programs during this period. Since the County now exports its waste for disposal, the Regional Landfill has not been placed into operation.

A new "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" was completed in December 1999. That plan identifies the following waste handling facilities as being owned/ operated by Snohomish County Solid Waste Division (throughout the county): 6 drop boxes, 5 landfills (4 closed, 1 regional landfill not presently operational) and 3 transfer stations. Appendix A contains more details about the individual facilities.

iii. Surface Water Management (SWM)

No comprehensive county-wide update of the general inventory of County surface water facilities has been conducted since the Henderson & Young Report, which provided the inventory for the Comprehensive Plan. Consequently, the Henderson & Young inventory of SWM facilities continues to be the inventory of SWM facilities for the GMA comprehensive plan. However, substantial detailed inventory work has been, and continues to be, conducted to assist in the implementation of the capital program as outlined in various updates of the County's Capital Facility Plan and Capital Improvement Programs. These detailed inventories provide the basis for engineering design of capital improvements in various drainage basins.

A comprehensive county-wide update of the general inventory of County surface water facilities has been initiated with a tentative completion date sometime in 2003. The detailed inventory work is being conducted to assist in the implementation of the capital program as outlined in various updates of the County's Capital Facility Plan and Capital Improvement Programs. These detailed inventories will provide the basis for engineering design of capital improvements in various drainage basins.

The inventory being compiled in these engineering studies should summarize the following information:

1. An inventory of drainage systems in the unincorporated portions of the County's Urban Growth Areas. This inventory will include locations, sizes, and slope information for systems such as pipes, ditches, swales, and catch basins. This information will be available in a GIS format.
2. An inventory of residential stormwater detention facilities. This inventory will include locations and engineering information for residential stormwater facilities in the unincorporated County. This information will be available in a GIS and a database format.
3. Aquatic habitat inventory will be completed for selected unincorporated areas of the County's UGAs, specifically in the SW UGA and portions of the Marysville-Arlington UGAs.

These inventories will be further refined as a part of the planning process.

PARK LAND AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The County Parks and Recreation Department is developing recommendations to expand their responsibilities from their previous position as exclusively a regional park provider to one that includes the provision of local and community parks within urban growth areas (UGAs). The current parks land and facility inventory reflects a history of regional land acquisition, with relatively little facility development. Current County needs, as analyzed in the DRAFT 2000 SNOHOMISH COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION PLAN, reflect a shift towards more localized community park land and facilities. The County's regional park role, however, still remains significant, in light of these emergent needs.

Park Land

All County park lands are classified into one of six land categories, each of which has a recommended level-of-service range to guide future acquisition activity.

Athletic Fields (Regional) and Recreation

The 1994 Countywide Comprehensive Park Plan, adopted in 1995 as a part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, highlighted the need for the County to become more directly involved in the provision of active athletic fields. Currently, the County owns 353.46 acres of land for active athletic field use. The County has worked on its own, and in conjunction with Snohomish

County cities and school districts, to increase the inventory of land available for athletic field development and use.

Trails (Regional)

The County has taken a leadership role, over the past 12 years, in the provision of a regional trail system. Such a system can further promote recreational and commuter use of non-motorized routes of travel. Land acquisition efforts, over the past 6 years, have been intensive. Much of the right-of-way for the Centennial Trail has been acquired, except for the southern link from Snohomish to the King County line. The County currently owns 989.97 acres of linear trail right-of-way. Future efforts will be focused on development of the right-of-way.

Resource Activity (Regional and local)

Resource activity land is characterized by a mix of active and passive recreational opportunities on sites with some distinctive environmental features. Resource activity sites typically feature a range of leisure facilities, including saltwater and freshwater access sites, playgrounds, campgrounds and other flexible opportunities. These sites, when located within urban growth boundaries (UGAs), may also be suitable for local and community park development. The County currently owns 2,162.62 acres of property in this designation.

Resource Conservancy (Regional and local)

Resource conservancy land is usually characterized predominantly by sensitive environmental features, such as streams, wetlands, and steep slopes, which limit the active recreational development opportunities but provide superb natural open space. The County currently owns 4,598.36 acres of property in this designation. These acres include ESA targeted properties, key conservation opportunities, both inside and outside of urban growth areas (UGAs), restoration and passive activities.

Special Use (Regional)

Lands within this category typically do not fit well into other categories, and are dedicated to or planned for a very specific use serving a countywide user base. The County currently owns 540.52 acres of property in this designation.

Recreational Facilities

Although many of the County's park sites are undeveloped, there is a growing inventory of County recreational facilities. These are summarized below utilizing parallel categories to those used for park lands.

Athletic Fields

The County currently owns 25 park sites with facilities in this designation. These facilities include 22 fields and 3 public courts. Athletic field facility spending will continue, in order to develop properties recently acquired for this purpose.

Trails

The County currently owns most of the right-of-way for 3 major regional trails in unincorporated Snohomish County. These include the Centennial Trail, the Interurban Trail, and the Whitehorse Express. Parks also maintains a variety of asphalt and dirt multipurpose and interpretive trails in several parks. All together, Snohomish County has 45.20 miles of developed trails that are open to the public. Trail facility spending will continue at high levels, due to successful grant applications and the publicly supported need to complete the development of the Centennial Trail.

Outdoor Facilities

The County currently owns a total number of 34 park sites with facilities in this designation. This category includes 26 water access points (23 fresh water and 3 salt water), 7 playgrounds, and 4 campgrounds.

Buildings

The County currently owns a total number of 18 park sites with facilities in this designation. These include 16 permanent restroom buildings, 7 administrative support buildings, 12 rental houses, 9 yurts, and 25 shelters.

Capital Facilities of Other Public Agencies

There are other important public facilities and services that serve the residents of the unincorporated areas of Snohomish County. While Snohomish County does not perform planning or provide financing for these facilities, the County is obligated by the GMA to incorporate inventory information and future needs analysis for some of these facilities into its capital facilities plan. This requirement is intended to assure that County land use planning and the facility planning conducted by these other public agencies are coordinated. Public water supply, public wastewater conveyance and treatment, public schools and electric power are of particular importance to the County comprehensive planning process.

The following paragraphs summarize countywide inventory information that is available from the provider agencies for these facilities. In some instances, detailed system plans or other planning documents for a specific agency's system, or other summary documents prepared by the County, are noted or referenced. Inventory information may be anywhere from 1 to 10 years old, depending upon the last time that the provider agency modeled its system or was required by state regulations to update its system plan. More detail on specific facilities and systems within a

particular urban growth area (UGA) may also be available within UGA plans prepared by the County. Because the level of land use analysis in these UGA plans is more geographically focused and detailed, the capital facilities analysis for these plans is also more detailed.

iii. PUBLIC WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

Wastewater collection and treatment within Snohomish County is a de-centralized public service provided by municipal agencies at a local scale. This is typical of most counties in Washington State. King County is a notable exception.

There are twenty-three agencies within Snohomish County that provide wastewater collection (sanitary sewer) facilities and service. Sixteen of those are cities, one is the Tulalip Tribes, and the remaining six are special service districts. Many of these agencies provide service to customers in unincorporated urban growth areas, either directly as the sewer system operator or indirectly through contracts for treatment. Most of the remaining agencies are cities that do not currently provide service to unincorporated customers but who must plan their systems to serve future development within their city's UGA. These systems are all important facility providers for future growth in the UGAs. These systems are listed in Table 1, which also provides information about the treatment plants.

Of the 23 provider agencies, 14 provide wastewater treatment through the operation of their own plant. The other nine agencies contract for treatment services with nearby or "downstream" treatment plant operators. Another important provider of treatment for Snohomish County is the King County Wastewater Treatment Division. Although its facilities are in King County, those facilities receive wastewater flows from south Snohomish County, primarily from customers of the Alderwood and Cross Valley Water Districts

In 1993-94, Snohomish County prepared a technical support document that accompanies and supports the GMA Comprehensive Plan entitled *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County*. That report, which was referenced in the Comprehensive Plan, summarized inventory information and projected facility needs for each provider based on a survey of the agencies and a review of their most recent wastewater system comprehensive plans at that time. Several agencies have since updated their system plans and some have made significant improvements or expansions to their wastewater systems. The information from these more recent system plans has been compiled into an updated wastewater section of the utility inventory report, which is available from PDS.

TABLE 1

**WASTEWATER SYSTEMS AND TREATMENT PLANTS
SERVING UNINCORPORATED SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

Provider Agency	Treatment Plant's Rated Capacity (MGD)	Other Cities/Systems Served (in whole or part) by WWTP	Treatment Provided by	
			Own Plant	Other Plant (System)
SOUTHWEST COUNTY				
Alderwood W.D.	3.0	---	X	King Co.
City of Edmonds	11.8	Woodway, Olympic View W.D., Mountlake Terrace	X	Lynnwood
City of Everett	31.3	Alderwood W.D., Mukilteo W.D., Silver Lake W.D.	X	---
City of Lynnwood	7.4	---	X	Edmonds
Mukilteo W.D.	N/A	N/A		Everett
Olympic View W.D.	N/A	N/A		Edmonds
Olympus Terrace S.D.	2.3	Mukilteo	X	---
Silver Lake W.D.	N/A	---		Everett, King Co.
King County	115 (Renton)	Alderwood W.D., Cross Valley W.D., Lynnwood, Bothell, Mountlake Terrace, Brier	X	
NORTH COUNTY				
Arlington D.P.W.	1.0	Marysville	X	Marysville
Granite Falls D.P.W.	0.6	---	X	---
Marysville D.P.W.	6.1	Tulalip (East)	X	---
Stanwood D.P.W.	0.7	---	X	---
Tulalip Tribes	0.3	---	X	Marysville
EAST COUNTY				
Cross Valley W.D.	N/A	N/A		King Co.
Lake Stevens S. D.	2.4	Lake Stevens	X	---
Lake Stevens D.P.W.	N/A	N/A		Lake Stevens S.D.
Monroe D.P.W.	1.7	---	X	---
Snohomish D.P.W.	2.8	---	X	---
Sultan D.P.W.	?	---	X	---

FOOTNOTE 1: Generally, the average day of the maximum month, per the NPDES permit

iii. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Public water supply is another critical piece of the urban infrastructure. While developers install most components of the water distribution system that directly serve their projects, the water purveyors must provide the water supply source, treatment, transmission and storage facilities necessary to support the distribution system. Public water systems also exist in selected rural areas of the county, both to provide safe and reliable potable water supply where groundwater resources are inadequate and, in some cases, to provide fire flows for fire protection.

In Snohomish County, these water purveyors are primarily cities and water districts, which are both local governmental units with the power to raise revenues through taxes or user charges. Water associations are another (non-governmental) means for citizens to act collectively to operate and maintain a water supply system, particularly smaller systems that are not expecting to expand, and a few medium-sized associations are operating in Snohomish County. Sixteen of the County's 20 cities provide public water supply service directly to their citizens, while the remaining 4 cities contract with water districts to provide the service. There are also 10 water districts, and a large number of water associations and companies that service Snohomish County citizens. Most of the water companies and associations, however, only serve 10 or fewer customers and are not included in the inventory report. Most of these smaller, private associations are accounted for in the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan.

Public water supply is more centralized than wastewater collection and treatment in Snohomish County. The primary source of Snohomish County water supply is the Spada Lake/Lake Chaplain complex in the Sultan River basin. A large reservoir created by the Culmback Dam provides water supply and electrical power for Snohomish County customers. Operated by the City of Everett, the water supply system includes a water filtration plant and a series of large transmission lines that supplies water to about 75% of the households in Snohomish County. The city "wholesales" the finished water to a number of other public water agencies that then distribute it to their customers.

The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* referenced above also presents inventory information and projected facility needs for the major water system operators in Snohomish County. This report, which concentrated on the 25-30 water systems that serve at least 50 customers and have some prospect of growing in the future, summarized inventory information and projected facility needs for each provider. The information is based on a survey of the agencies and a review of their most recent water system comprehensive plans at that time. Several agencies have since updated their system plans and some have made significant improvements or expansions to their water supply and distribution systems. Updated data on these systems, including their treatment plants, is being gathered and will be compiled into an updated inventory report that is expected to be completed in the near future.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Snohomish County is served by 15 public school districts, which are special units of government created by the State of Washington that are operated and governed by locally elected school boards. Two of these districts, Northshore and Stanwood-Camano, serve parts of adjacent counties as well as parts of Snohomish County. Thirteen of these districts participate in the County's school impact fee program, which requires them to submit for County approval a capital facilities plan that meets the specifications of the GMA. The County's largest school district, Edmonds, has prepared a GMA-type capital facilities plan, although the district's small forecasted growth does not allow the district to qualify for the collection of impact fees. Only the tiny Index district has not prepared a capital facilities plan.

Snohomish County Public Schools and Permanent Capacity

District	Elementary Schools		Middle / Jr. High Schools		Sr. High Schools ⁴	
	#	Capacity ³	#	Capacity ³	#	Capacity ³
Arlington No.16	4	2215	1	899	1	1140
Darrington No.330 ¹	1	398 ²	Na ²	Na ²	1	141
Edmonds No.15	24	11,711	4	3163	5	6852
Everett No.2	16	7719	5	4128	4	5106
Granite Falls No.332	2	1125	1	314	1	427
Lake Stevens No.4 ¹	5	3131	2	1298	1	1614
Lakewood No.306	2	945	1	478	1	658
Marysville No.25	10	5136	3	2416	2	2424
Monroe No.103	4	1985	4	2577	1	1580
Mukilteo No.6	11	5280	4	3227	3	3053
Northshore No.417 ⁵	7	3108	2	1565	1 ⁶	1288
Snohomish No.203	9	4106	2	1141	1	2465
Stanwood-Camano No.401 ⁵	4	2270	2	1748	1	1200
Sultan No.311	2	804	1	630	1	672
Total	101	53,517	33	22,687	39	28,620

- Footnotes:
1. Figures from 1998.CFP
 2. Darrington middle grades are accommodated in the elementary school
 3. Capacities do not include special facilities for home-schooled students
 4. High school data includes alternative high school facilities
 5. Data for Snohomish County schools only
 6. Woodinville H.S. is actually in King County, but it and Bothell H.S. serve both counties

The table above provides a summary of the 14 school districts' inventory of existing schools, as reported in their most current capital facilities plans. In most cases, those are draft or final plans prepared and submitted during the first half of 2000 as updates to the school capital facilities plans adopted by Snohomish County in 1998. The table provides information on "permanent" capacity in permanent school buildings. In addition to their permanent facilities, most of the County's school districts make extensive use of "portable" classrooms to provide interim capacity for students when the permanent capacity in a school is exhausted. Except for the Edmonds School District, which has very few portables in use, it is common for Snohomish County school districts to have 1 or more portables in active use at anywhere from 50% to as high as 100% of their school sites.

More detailed information about each district's school facilities, including the undeveloped sites as well as the developed schools and portable classrooms, can be found in its adopted capital facilities plan.

iii. ELECTRIC POWER

The Snohomish Public Utility District #1 (PUD) supplies electric power to customers throughout Snohomish County. In 1996, Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County was expanded to include a section addressing electric power supply. The following paragraphs are taken from that document. They also reflect additional current information from the PUD.

Electric power for Snohomish County is generated by several sources located within and outside of the county. The local power network is a part of the much larger electrical grid that serves Puget Sound and the greater Pacific Northwest region. The primary sources of power for the electrical grid are the hydroelectric generating stations along the Columbia River. PUD also has a partnership interest in a coal generating plant in Centralia, which supplies about 12% of the County's demand. Much of the County's electrical power is "imported" from outside the county by means of high voltage transmission lines that transport power from these remote sources to the local users.

The principal local source of electrical power is the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Station at the Culmback Dam on the Sultan River. The Sultan River complex supplies water to the City of Everett and generates electrical power for the PUD. The output from this project supplied about 7% of the PUD's total load demand in 1994, with most of the remainder supplied by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The PUD has completed work on a co-generation project in partnership with the Scott Paper Company at its Everett plant. This co-generation project was completed and placed on-line in 1996 and continues to provide supplemental local power today.

The PUD specifically maintains 78 substations, 5 operation centers, 6 local offices, 1 training center, 1 electric building and 1 annex building. These facilities comprise most of the PUD's capital facility infrastructure that helps serve Snohomish County customers. Other electric power providers own and maintain major transmission facilities in Snohomish County which serve customers outside the county. Major transmission corridors with 115Kv, 230Kv, and 500Kv lines carry power into and through Snohomish County are owned by The Bonneville

Power Administration (BPA), Puget Sound Power and Light ("Puget Power"), and Seattle City Light own most of these high voltage transmission facilities. The PUD also owns about 270 miles of 115Kv lines.

General information concerning the location of major transmission corridors can be obtained from the map of Open Space Corridors / Greenbelt Areas which accompanies the General Policy Plan. More specific information about PUD substations is in the Capital facilities Inventory Matrix and the PUD substation map in Appendix B. Detailed information about the electric transmission and distribution network in Snohomish County can be obtained directly from the PUD.

SECTION II: FORECAST OF FUTURE CAPITAL FACILITIES NEEDS

Introduction

This section of the CFP examines the long-range capital facility needs in Snohomish County. Snohomish County agencies and other public providers have conducted a number of studies to address this need. Most of these studies look at least as far out as the GMA planning horizon year of 2012. A long-range outlook is appropriate for two reasons: 1) it assures consistency with the land use element and other elements of the County's GMA comprehensive plan, of which the CFP is a part; and 2) it provides the framework for preparation of the 6-year capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP is reviewed and updated on an annual basis per the Snohomish County charter.

Comprehensive plans help communities define and achieve their goals, as well as state goals articulated through the GMA. Setting service standards for various types of capital facilities is one of the tools that may be used in capital facilities plans. The selected standards or guidelines can become the basis for projecting capital facilities needs. These standards may be applied twice in the planning process. First, service standards may be used to preliminarily assess the need for facilities required to achieve a desired level-of-service. However, after projecting probable future revenues, the County may determine that the fiscal capacity to support the desired level-of-service does not exist, and ultimately adopt a lower level-of-service. It is the final standards associated with an adopted minimum level-of-service, not those associated with the desired service levels, that provide the benchmark for consistency among plan elements required by the GMA, and as implemented by the six-year financing plan.

Addressing Goal 12 of the GMA

The GMA requires local governments to achieve several specific goals in their comprehensive plans. Goal 12, which is particularly relevant to capital facility planning, states:

“(12) Public facilities and services. Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.”

Goal 12 can be achieved either through regulation that prohibits or restricts new development until, and unless, the level-of-service is provided, or by new facilities to serve the new development. This comprehensive plan employs both methods.

An important distinction should be made between urban and rural development in the GMA context. Each form of development may require different levels of service for different types of facilities.

“Development” is an important term that should be clearly defined in order to understand how to accomplish Goal 12. In this context (and in this document), “development” is used to mean an intensification of land-use. The County’s authority and responsibility for development approval is limited to the unincorporated areas of the county. This definition is consistent with the intent of Goal 12. This should be distinguished from the more general concept of “growth,” which is used herein to mean an increase in demand or need for capital facilities. Growth (in this context) may result from a number of possible causes, including but not limited to population increases, demographic changes, or changes in people’s behavior patterns, as well as from additional development. An example of this is the increase in demand for road capacity in a community. It could increase because of changes in demographics, income and travel behavior, even with little or no new development occurring. Furthermore, in the context of Goal 12, development takes place at a localized, parcel level of geographical detail, whereas growth occurs at a larger scale, such as that of the city, the UGA, or the county as a whole. The concept of growth (in the context of county services) also includes responding to demand from both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county.

Therefore, to determine that a certain capital facility is “necessary to support development” means that the capital facility must be built or expanded (as necessary) to support an intensification of land-use at the parcel or tract level. Separate determinations must be made for development within and outside of UGAs because of the differences in density and economically viable service levels that can be achieved in urban and rural areas.

The term “necessary” is also important to a clear understanding of Goal 12. The GMA does not directly or indirectly define which capital facilities are necessary to support development. Growth Management Hearing Board decisions have applied the Act’s definition for “public facilities” in the context of describing public facilities that need to be addressed in a capital facility plan. The Act’s definitions of “public facilities” and “public services” contain the following: “...streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools.” This provides the starting point to determine what facilities are necessary for development. However, local discretion is widely acknowledged in GMHB decisions in making the final determination of what is or is not necessary for development for a particular area. Decisions about which capital facilities are necessary or not necessary for urban and/or rural development are subjective and dynamic, but the GMA definitions are helpful in providing the initial guidance. Ultimately, the elected officials of a community will make these decisions, although local practices, citizen preferences, and the community’s willingness to pay for capital facilities and public services will influence the decisions.

The first 6 items in the above list are transportation facilities and are dealt with in the County’s Transportation Element¹. Of the remaining 6 items, three are not directly provided by Snohomish County – domestic water systems, sanitary sewers, and schools. It is clear from past Hearings Board decisions that, for these types of facilities, the capital facilities (or utilities)

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Footnote:

1. Of these items under County jurisdiction, only “street lighting” is not treated in the element and its implementing ordinances as a facility that is not required in the approval of new development.
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element should contain an inventory and a forecast of future needs. However, the other GMA-required CFP components are not required if the GMA planning jurisdiction does not actually control the financial planning authority for those facilities. Similarly, in the list of services, only law enforcement, recreation, and environmental protection are provided directly by Snohomish County, and recreation is only provided indirectly through its recreational facilities.

The comprehensive plan has evolved into a complex document that may not directly state what facilities are considered to be necessary for new development. The table on the following page identifies capital facilities/services (either directly or indirectly) from the County's comprehensive plan (GPP) or development regulations that are considered necessary for new development.

PUBLIC FACILITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

iii. Necessary For Urban Development	iii. Necessary For Rural Development	GPP / Code Citation and Authority	Minimum Level of Service (LOS)	Implementation/ Enforcement¹
Public Streets and Transit Routes	Public Roads	Obj. TR5.A, TR 1C, TR4A, and TR4E	Arterial LOS and Transit Route standards in the Transportation Element. Compliance with EDDS for new development and construction	TIP / Title 19 SCC road standards / Title 26B SCC Concurrency Management, SCC 13.05 and Engineering Design Standards
Public Water Supply System		p. UT-2 narrative; Obj. UT-2.A	Performance standards in providers' system plans	County approval of district plans / Ch. 16.36 and Title 19 SCC utility requirements
Public Wastewater System		p. UT-2 narrative; Obj. UT3.B; Ch. 32.08 SCC	Performance standards in providers' system plans	County approval of district plans / Ch. 32.08 SCC sewer requirements / Title 19 utility requirements
Surface Water Management System (urban)	Surface Water Management System (rural)	CF 2 narrative; Obj. NE-5.A; Title 24 SCC	Compliance with Title 24 SCC standards	CIP / Titles 19 and 24 SCC standards and requirements
Electric Power	Electric Power	p. UT-2 narrative;	Performance standards in Snohomish PUD system plan	Utility Element / Title 19 SCC utility requirements
Public Schools	Public Schools	Obj. CF-9.A Title 26C SCC	Educational and facility standards in districts' CFP	Adoption of district CFPs / Titles 19 and 26C SCC requirements

1. Additional enforcement mechanisms available through SEPA and building/plumbing/electrical code authority (Title 17 SCC)

Transportation facilities and the remaining three facility types – parks, recreational facilities and storm sewers – are within the range of facilities and services that Snohomish County directly provides. Considerable latitude remains for the County to determine what specific capital facility components are necessary to support urban or rural development, and how to best provide for those necessary facilities. Recent discussions concerning the draft Lake Stevens UGA Plan and the forthcoming update to the Countywide Park and Recreation Plan include the possibility of adding urban parks to the list for urban development.

A minimum level-of-service should be established for those facilities or services on this lists where Snohomish County is the direct provider. As noted above, these standards can be met either through development regulations that require the specified performance standard be met for development approval, or through construction of the appropriate facilities by the County. In addition, a process for more direct and explicit monitoring of facility level-of-service should be developed. This would help ensure that any future funding shortfall resulting in a drop of service level below that minimum standard would be detected, and the appropriate comprehensive plan re-assessment undertaken.

The specific service levels for each facility type are addressed later in this section in the discussion of that facility's future needs. The monitoring and re-assessment process is discussed in Section 3 of this CFP.

Addressing the County's Regional Facilities Needs

Many of the facilities provided by Snohomish County support the County's function as a provider of regional services. The County's law and justice, general government and solid waste services fall into this category. These facilities are provided by Snohomish County to serve the entire county (or large segments of it), and they are certainly necessary to support county growth. However, these are not facilities that need to be expanded with each subdivision or PRD approved in Snohomish County. These facilities need not be included within the CFP, based on the planning parameters of the GMA.

Snohomish County has chosen (in accord with the County Charter) to include these regional facilities in its CFP and to provide information addressing inventory and forecast of future needs for these facilities. The County's purpose in doing this is to follow sound planning practices by developing a long-range forecast of need for all of its facilities to provide guidance in the development of the investment choices made through the 6-year CIP. However, these facilities are not considered to be "necessary to support development" and are not subject to the same GMA requirements that apply to the first category of facilities.

Forecasts to determine long-range facility "needs" are first made by the County agency responsible for proposing and maintaining these capital facilities projects. Each department or agency establishes an internal, and sometimes an external, process for periodic review of its forecasted long-term needs. These review processes establish the target levels of service that represent community goals. These targets are used to project planning-level facility needs. The beginning of the annual budget process should complete periodic review of the levels-of-service (LOS), as well as of the projected facility needs based on applicable LOS standards or targets.

The capital facilities proposed in the CIP and in the capital budget should be specifically designed to help the County meet or exceed the desired LOS targets in accordance with available or proposed funding.

County Operated Capital Facilities

Snohomish County provides the facilities presented on the following pages and, for the most part, they serve a regional function. The demand for these facilities and services may be related to overall population growth in Snohomish County, or to other generalized growth characteristics, such as urbanization rates, but is not directly related to land development activity. Consequently, these facilities are not included in the above specialized list of facilities determined to be "necessary to support development" in the context of the GMA. Accordingly, there is no GMA requirement to establish a minimum level-of-service standard to be monitored with each and every development proposal that is made to Snohomish County.

Nevertheless, it is useful for planning purposes to establish some planning guidelines to allow a meaningful projection of future facility needs. This task was initially completed in a comprehensive fashion in 1993 with the study performed by Henderson, Young and Company. It was summarized in the report "Capital Facility Requirements 1994-1999 (and to 2013)" and addressed the County's regional facilities as well as those necessary to support development. An inventory of all County facilities was developed for this study and an initial measure of the (then) existing level-of-service was developed for these facilities. LOS was typically expressed as a ratio of a unit of facility supply (such as 1 square foot of office space) to a unit of demand (such as 1,000 persons). These LOS measures provided an indicator of future facility need based on the projected population growth, or other growth index.

Snohomish County has been refining its capital facility planning for several types of facilities since the adoption of the GMA Comprehensive Plan in 1995. Consultant studies of correctional space and other law and justice operations were completed last year. An in-house look at the County's central campus and leased space in downtown Everett was performed in 1998 and was utilized in the County's evaluation of the BOMARC facilities. The studies are being expanded and refined further as part of the County's Campus Master Planning Project initiated this year. These studies utilize planning guidelines and standards, including existing service level measures, but also attempt to project future demand from a variety of indicators that are more sophisticated and instructive than simple population growth. The transportation element includes a refined analysis for transportation facilities necessary for the GMA and transportation facilities not related to the needs of new development.

The Planning Division provided the population figures from OFM, PSRC, and other sources used in the development of the comprehensive plan. Consistency with the land use element and other elements of the comprehensive plan has been maintained where population is used as one of the indicators for forecasting demand for capital facilities.

LAW AND JUSTICE FACILITIES

Snohomish County has undertaken several studies of its law and justice facilities over the past 10 years to assess the future need for facility expansions and to recommend potential solutions to those needs. Studies performed in 1989 by NBBJ, for example, looked at all County space requirements on the central campus, including the law and justice functions, and the probable need for expanding facilities to keep up with future growth. Special studies focusing on the County's correctional facilities have also been undertaken during this period. In 1998, the County's Facilities Management staff prepared a general assessment of the downtown Everett County campus and its current and future space needs.

A series of studies and reports specifically addressing the law and justice functions was prepared in 2000 by a consultant team including HDR Architecture, Dan L. Wiley and Associates, the Omni Group, and Christopher Murray and Associates. These studies have been conducted to evaluate the possible creation of a "regional justice center" as a means to address the growing deficiencies in correctional space, the impending shortfall in courtroom space, and the demands of future growth. These studies have projected future facility needs out to the year 2020 and provide the source for the summary information that follows on future needs for facility expansion in the County's law and justice operations. Because the GMA Comprehensive plan has a planning horizon year of 2012, the year 2015 projections will be used in this document. These projections are based on population estimates and forecasts provided by Snohomish County Planning Division. The population data is drawn from State OFM and Puget Sound Regional Council data that is also the foundation of the General Policy Plan. A consultant team led by NBBJ is refining the findings in the study further. They are also currently engaged in a long-range master plan development project for the County Campus in downtown Everett, WA.

Courtrooms

The County's three judicial operations, Superior Court, District Court, and Juvenile Court, are the primary users of the County's courtroom facilities. The largest of these is Superior Court, which includes the Juvenile Court as a division. It currently occupies 16 courtrooms (including 3 commissioner courtrooms) and ancillary support space in the County's central campus and at the Denney Juvenile Justice Center. The need for courtrooms is directly related to the number of judicial officers within the judicial branch, which is driven by the annual load of case filings received into the system. At present, there are 14 superior court judges and 4 commissioners handling cases through Snohomish County Superior Court.

The Wiley study projects a steady increase in case filings over the next 20 years, with projected filings slightly outpacing the over-all population growth forecasted for that period. The study expresses floor space in "department gross square feet" (DGSF). The study measure includes things like internal circulation, walls, etc., found within the operation, but excludes the building's common spaces, such as stairways, elevators, restrooms and mechanical rooms. Using this measure, the Superior Court, including administration, currently occupies about 40,000 sq. ft. The Wiley study suggests that the existing operations actually need about twice the space they currently occupy to meet accepted standards for judicial facilities. Using these standards, the Superior Court's future space needs are projected at about 110,000 sq. ft. in 2015, or more than a 2.5-fold increase over current space allocations. The study especially notes the shortage of

public waiting space, attorney/client meeting rooms, and prisoner holding areas in the existing courthouse. Based on the projected increase in case filings and judicial officers, and assuming that each new judicial officer needs a courtroom, the Wiley Study estimates a total of eight new courtrooms would be needed by the year 2015. While many alternative solutions may be available to meet this future need, it is likely that the existing downtown facilities would be reconfigured to expand judicial support space.

Juvenile Court, a division of the Superior Court, has seen the most dramatic increase in filings of any category of judicial cases over the past 5 years, with cases more than tripling between 1993 and 1998. State legislation (the "Becca bill") and other factors have contributed to this trend, which is expected to moderate in the coming years. Three courtrooms are available to the Juvenile Court in the new Denney Juvenile Justice Center. At present there are 2 judges and one commissioner handling juvenile cases. The Wiley study projects an increased need in the number of juvenile judicial officers (3 judges and 2 commissioners) by 2015. This indicates a need for two additional courtrooms for the Juvenile Court by that time.

The County's four district court divisions are currently undergoing administrative consolidation, although they will continue to operate out of 4 branch locations. Because the Wiley study is focused on the Regional Justice Center, it only examines the downtown division of District Court, the Everett Division, and its support functions. The existing judicial and administrative functions of Everett District Court Division currently occupy about 5,200 DGSF on the downtown campus. The Wiley study suggests that the current operations need an additional 10,000 DGSF, with projected growth increasing the Everett District Court's total need to about 31,000 DGSF by 2015. The study projects that 2 additional judicial officers will be added to Everett District Court Division over the next 15 years, which will create the need for two additional district courtrooms for the Everett District Court Division.

Neither the Regional Justice Center studies nor the 1998 County space study looked specifically at the space needs of the outlying district court divisions. It is not known at this time if any additional courtrooms or support space would be needed at the Evergreen, Cascade and South District Court Divisions.

Correctional Facilities (Adult)

A study of adult correctional facility needs in Snohomish County was completed by the Omni-Group, utilizing demand projections prepared by Christopher Murray and Associates. The study indicates that there is a current need to accommodate an average daily adult inmate population of 960 in the County correctional system. This converts to the need for 1042 beds in County correctional facilities, which is substantially over the current capacity of 659 in the existing facilities. Therefore, Snohomish County needs almost 400 beds to address its existing capacity shortfall, plus additional beds to handle future growth.

The Omni-Group report projects that in addition to addressing existing needs, the County will have to address future growth in the adult inmate population through the addition of 600 to 700 more beds by the year 2015. When the particular housing needs of the various segments of the inmate population are taken into account, the total aggregate need for correctional space is

projected to be over 1,700 beds by 2015. While most of the projected growth is expected to be in the medium security facilities for male inmates, the need for maximum and minimum security facilities for both male and female inmates is also expected to increase. The Omni-Group study estimates that a total of 373,000 sq. ft. of gross building area would need to be constructed by 2015 to provide this number of beds, including beds needed to replace existing beds in temporary facilities and to eliminate over-crowding in the existing jail.

Correctional Facilities (Juvenile)

A study of juvenile detention facility needs in Snohomish County was completed by Omni-Group, utilizing demand projections prepared by Christopher Murray and Associates. With the completion of the new Denney Juvenile Justice Center (DJJC) in 1998, Snohomish County is currently meeting its facility needs in this area, with space available to accommodate future growth. Furthermore, projections of future need are not as dramatic as they are for adult detention, so that only a modest addition to the existing facility is expected to be needed through the year 2015. The detention facility at the DJJC is organized by 13-bed modules for efficient and secure supervision. The addition of one such module, together with some program spaces for special juvenile programs are expected to be needed by 2015. The addition of approximately 11,500 gsf to the DJJC within the next ten years is projected to satisfy these additional space requirements for juvenile detention through the year 2015.

Law Enforcement/Operations

A study of the facility needs for the Snohomish County Sheriff's headquarters was included in the consultant study for the regional justice center. This study does not directly examine the need for satellite facilities, such as precinct stations and vehicle impoundment areas, but focuses on the centralized law enforcement support functions that could be incorporated into the justice center. Because the sheriff serves primarily unincorporated areas and residents, its future staffing needs are more closely tied to populations in those areas than to the entire county population.

The effects of the Growth Management Act are beginning to be seen in recent population estimates that show a declining share of the total county population residing in unincorporated areas. Since the historical service area for the sheriff is unincorporated county, this would suggest slow or no growth in the demand for service. However, a countervailing trend is present in the sheriff's recent contracts for service with smaller cities. This trend is also consistent with the GMA, which envisions counties as regional service providers. A single regional entity is often capable of delivering local services more efficiently than several smaller agencies. This principal has been applied to library services in Snohomish County for many years, and is now beginning to operate in the law enforcement arena as well. Consequently, the consultant's projected needs for County law enforcement staff are greater than the projected unincorporated population levels would suggest. This is to account for continuation of a "regionalization" influence producing more contracts for law enforcement services with small-to-medium-sized cities.

Approximately one third of the Sheriff's total staff is housed at central headquarters. This distribution is expected to continue through the planning period, with only a modest decrease expected in the proportion of staff at headquarters (from 32% today to 30% in 2020). This modest drop in percentage at headquarters is offset by the overall growth in population of anticipated future service areas. It results in an increase in headquarters staff from 94 today to 131 in 2015, or an increase of 39% over the 15-year period. A comparable increase in facility would result in an expansion from the current 16,000 DGSF to about 22,200 DGSF by 2015.

The Sheriff and other County law enforcement agencies identified the need for better communications within and among their dispatching operations, particularly during emergency situations several years ago. Accordingly, the Sheriff is participating in a partnership with other emergency service providers to develop and deploy an 800 MegaHertz emergency communications system.

Law Enforcement/Evidence Storage

Neither the RJC consultant studies nor the 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County specifically address the need for space to accommodate evidence storage, although the existing space is currently at its limits. The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County does mention that a new facility next to headquarters offices is needed, but does not quantify the space required for this function. The Sheriff is currently pursuing a single location for both an expanded impound lot and for evidence storage.

Law Enforcement/Vehicle Impoundment

The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County identified a need for an impound facility that could accommodate 10 cars in a covered space and 50 cars in a secured fenced area. This could be accommodated on a ½-acre site, assuming topography and soils allowed 90% or more usability, however, a somewhat larger site would be preferred to accommodate future growth, and to consolidate impound and evidence storage functions on the same site.

Law Enforcement/Training

An important part of law enforcement training involves training in the use of firearms. For the past 5 years the County has been exploring the development of a shooting range that could be used by other law enforcement agencies and perhaps also by recreational users. Last year the County contracted with an existing private facility as a temporary solution, but the preferred long-range solution remains a new County facility.

Law Library

The law library is a unique facility that supports all County operations, but is of particular value to the Judicial Branch and the Prosecuting Attorney. It currently occupies about 3,000 sq. ft. in the courthouse. The consultant space assessment suggests that an additional 500 sq. ft. is needed now, and that the 3,500 square foot facility should accommodate the County's needs through 2020.

Medical Examiner Facilities

The completion of the new, state-of-the-art Medical Examiner Building at Paine Field in 1998 is expected to meet the County's needs for these specialized facilities through the planning horizon year. This assumption will be revisited in the next comprehensive plan update expected in 2005 that will likely extend the planning horizon year to 2025.

Office Space

The consultant study utilizes national planning standards to project the future staffing and space needs of the various office functions in the law and justice system. On the basis of these projections, office space requirements for administration of district court and superior court would grow to around 21,000 DGSF by 2015, which is about a fourfold increase over the current space available for those operations. About half of this increase is attributable to an improved standard of office space per staff member, and the remainder is attributable to the projected increase in staffing levels. The costs and benefits of improving County facilities to meet the planning standards will be fully evaluated as the County develops and refines its capital improvement plan to address its identified needs.

The consultant study projects that the Prosecuting Attorney's office will expand from its current staffing level of 172 to 242 by 2015, or a growth rate of about 41% over the period. A comparable increase in office space produces a projected need for an additional 17,500 DGSF for this office by 2015. Since the consultant study examines only the Criminal Division's future space needs in the context of the RJC, it does not estimate the current deficiencies (if any) in the other divisions' existing facilities. However, the report does indicate that the space needed for the criminal division's current staffing is about 50% greater than the space actually available. Consequently, while the division's staffing is projected to increase by 33% over the next 15 years, the projected space needs increase by 117% (from 13,000 to 28,200 DGSF) over the same period.

The consultant team for the County Clerk's office performed comparable staffing and office space projections. The County Clerk's provides support to the Superior Court and is the second largest user of office space among the law and justice agencies, after the Prosecuting Attorney.

Parking

Altogether, the County controls 908 parking spaces in downtown Everett which serve both the law and justice and the general government functions housed in the county buildings or in leased space in downtown Everett. Snohomish County is a major employer and participates in the commute trip reduction program created by state law in 1991. Over the last 8 years, the number of County employees carpooling, vanpooling, or using public transportation has increased significantly, thereby reducing the demand for parking at the central campus. Further reductions in parking demand are anticipated, although demand continues to significantly exceed the parking supply at the central campus. The parking needed to support both the law and justice and general government functions in downtown Everett to meet city regulations will be clearly

identified as the downtown campus project goes through full programming and preliminary design.

Record Storage

[See discussion below under "General Government."]

GENERAL GOVERNMENT FACILITIES

As noted in the previous section summarizing the County's existing facilities inventory, general government facilities support those County operations that utilize office space and ancillary support space in County (or leased) buildings. Most of these operations are currently housed in downtown Everett, either on the County campus or in leased office space. The major County offices in this category are: County Assessor, County Treasurer, County Auditor, Public Works (administration), and Planning and Development Services (PDS). Other smaller offices include Budget and Finance, Executive, Council, Facilities Management, Hearing Examiner, Human Resources, Human Services, Information Services, and Parks (administration). Of these general government functions, only the Parks office is located outside of downtown Everett, having been moved last year to leased space outside of Lake Stevens. The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County for Snohomish County addresses most of these County functions and identifies both existing space needs and deficiencies and longer term needs. These findings are under further review by the consultant team now undertaking the Campus Master Planning Project.

Office Space

The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County takes a department-by-department look at existing space allocations and needs, with particular emphasis on those County operations located in downtown Everett. This report does not attempt to project future staffing levels or to apply space planning standards to develop quantitative measures of future space requirements needed for architectural programming. However, it does provide a reasonable assessment of existing conditions and suggests some immediate and long-range solutions, both for individual departments and for over-all County operations.

Office space is the most important facility need for most of the County's general government functions. At present, there is almost 300,000 sq. ft. of office space in downtown Everett devoted to Snohomish County's general government functions, about 55% in County buildings and 45% in leased space. The space report indicates that several County offices have either inadequate space or space that is poorly configured or inefficiently laid out. The report recommends the construction of a new Annex Building to replace the existing building, which has several structural and architectural deficiencies. That action would add 50,000-100,000 sq. ft. to the County campus, depending on the selected configuration for the new annex building. This new space could be applied to address existing space deficiencies and/or to permit selected office relocations from leased facilities.

The report also attempted to estimate the longer term (10-year) space needs of county agencies through interviews with key departments staff and managers. Overall, the report estimates that an additional 60,000 sq. ft. of office and ancillary support space is needed to meet these longer

term needs identified by the general government departments and agencies themselves. However, some departments, such as public works, require more analysis to determine their long-range needs and so are not reflected in this assessment. More information is expected to be available for next year's CFP update.

Hearing/Meeting Rooms

The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County identified the following needs for additional hearing room and/or meeting room facilities:

- A larger hearing room for the Hearing Examiner is needed to accommodate larger audiences; if a new room is provided in a new building, it should be large enough to accommodate audiences of 75 persons.
- Human Services has identified a need for more meeting and client interview rooms, which would likely take the form of small-to-medium-sized conference rooms. This need was not quantified into square footage or numbers of meeting rooms.

Classrooms

The Human Resources Department has identified the need for a centralized training facility that could serve most of the organizational training needs of the County. The report indicates that such a training center would be about 3,500 sq. ft. in area and would, presumably, include several classrooms and multi-purpose spaces of varying sizes.

Records Storage

The need for storage space for files, records and equipment among County agencies remains, despite the County's steady progress towards the digital/electronic office. The 1988 Space Report for Snohomish County identifies storage needs totaling about 6,700 sq. ft. among several agencies in the general government category. The County's Records Management operation (which also serves the County's law and justice operations) was at 82% of its storage capacity in 1998, despite the regular conversion of older paper records to other, less space-consuming formats.

Parking

Snohomish County is undertaking a campus master planning is now exploring long-term solutions to its space needs in downtown Everett. In addition to the regional justice center functions described earlier, the County is looking at its general government functions and how best to deliver services and to most effectively utilize its existing facilities on the downtown Everett campus. The study will also include an investigation of parking needs associated with different scenarios for the future of the downtown campus and with the City of Everett's planned new arenas and convention. Current and projected trends in carpooling, transit use, and other alternatives to driving will be factored into projections for the amount of parking that will be required to support the eventual campus program that emerges.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Airport Facilities

Snohomish County Airport/Paine Field is the major general aviation/industrial aviation airport serving Snohomish County. There are 500 aircraft based at Paine Field with about 200,000 operations/year. The Airport provides facilities that are essential from a transportation, employment and economic development standpoint. Boeing and BFGoodrich are the largest of the 50+ companies located at the airport.

The Snohomish County Airport completed a Master Plan in 1995 and is now engaged in a study to update that plan. The Master Plan should be completed by early 2002. The Master Plan includes analysis of Aviation Activity Demand Forecasts and facility needs to support expected demand. Facility requirements for aviation demand (hangars, ramps, possible terminal) and commercial/industrial demand (manufacturing, office, commercial, retail) would likely be driven by economic growth in the north Puget Sound region.

The Master Plan and CIP for future airfield and landside facility development at Paine Field has evolved from an analysis of aviation demand; aviation forecasts; a capacity analysis; aircraft operational characteristics; facility requirements; and environmental considerations. Facilities will be constructed to meet actual demand and available financing. The Master Plan placed the Airport's development needs into short-range (0-5 years), intermediate-range (5-10 years), and long-range (10-20 years). Over the course of a 20-year planning period, the Master Plan identifies approximately \$50 million in Capital improvements at Paine Field, with funding sources that include the Federal Aviation Administration for grant funded projects, and airport reserves and private investment for other projects.

iii. Surface Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element for the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan contains an inventory of transportation facilities, levels of service standards, implementation measures, long-range project descriptions, expenditure and revenue forecasts toward the year 2012, plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities. The Transportation Element also contains details about future transportation needs.

PROPRIETARY FACILITIES

Solid Waste Management Planning Standards

Solid waste management technical and operational standards have been established by Federal, State and County regulations. Levels of service related to maintaining a solid waste system that will adequately protect public health and service the population of an area. The 1989 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan Update encouraged "private initiatives in solid waste management" and allowed for private development and operation of solid waste handling facilities. In 1994, the Solid Waste Management Division worked with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and representatives of the private sector to develop a system policy

regarding private solid waste handling facilities. These policy goals reflect levels of service that the County intends to provide through private contractors as well as the standards that are required from Federal, State and County regulations:

- 1) Ensure environmentally sound solid waste handling and disposal;
- 2) Promote long term rate stability;
- 3) Ensure the opportunity for meaningful public participation in decisions about private solid waste facilities;
- 4) Preserve the system's solid waste revenue base to meet solid-waste-related obligations and to support programs and policies;
- 5) Ensure the system's recycling, waste prevention resource conservation and moderate risk waste goals are met;
- 6) Provide for economic benefit to county citizens;
- 7) Provide for, and encourage, comprehensive and convenient services to customers of the system; and
- 8) Provide for monitoring of contract and permit compliance.

Solid Waste Management Future Needs

Snohomish County Solid Waste Management uses a combination of facilities and activities to manage solid waste. These facilities include three transfer stations and six drop boxes located throughout the county to handle disposal from four designated service areas. The activities connected with these facilities include: 1) various recycling programs; 2) a volunteer outreach program; 3) optimization of private sector efforts; 4) yard debris/ wood drop-off; and 5) transfer station staff training.

The current waste management system in Snohomish County is operating beyond its design capacity. In 1998, the total tonnage of waste disposed through the system was 401,201t, an increase of 6.2% from 1997. The County recycling rate would have to increase by at least 50% in order for the entire system to continue operating at its current level. However, some parts of the system have more pressing needs than others do. The following needs evaluations are requirements that will need to be addressed by 2010. The four designated solid waste service areas are: North County, Southwest County, Central County and East County.

Southwest County Needs: The Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station is the most heavily used in the system. Currently, the Mountlake Terrace facility is the most burdened and operates over its capacity of approximately 100,000 t/yr. Increasing the capacity of this station (to approximately 200,000 t/yr.) is a top priority.

North County Needs: The North County Recycling and Transfer Station has a capacity of approximately 120,000 t/yr and typically processes approximately 80,000 t/yr. It is the only facility in the system that is not operating beyond its design capacity.

Waste generation forecasting is a vital element of solid waste management planning and an ongoing need in general. Waste generation models need to be updated periodically and used in conjunction with program/facility planning and evaluation. This activity also helps address waste prevention, recycling, special wastes, waste import and siting disposal/recycling facility issues.

iii. Surface Water Management

Additional data has been collected to assist in future analysis of needs, however, no comprehensive county-wide inventory or needs analysis has been conducted since the Henderson & Young Report. Consequently, the Henderson & Young needs analysis continues to be the SWM needs analysis for the GMA comprehensive plan. Currently, a generalized update of the needs analysis is planned to be completed in 2001. The needs assessment will be further refined as a part of the continuing GMA planning process.

Two service standards were referenced in the Henderson and Young Report. The first standard applies the regulatory approach in achieving Goal 12, "to ensure that those public facilities necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards." The Report specifies that, "LOS standards are defined for storm water conveyance and storm water detention through Title 24." Title 24, in addition to setting appropriate performance standards for surface water management, requires that all new development in the county meet those standards prior to receiving development approval. This ensures that the adopted LOS will not decrease below locally adopted standards in new development. In addition, all new county road construction must comply with those standards. This role of Title 24 is also noted on page CF-7 of the General Policy Plan.

The comprehensive plan also establishes an investment level-of-service for surface water management to address other needs associated with surface water management that are not directly related to new development.² This LOS was first set forth in the Henderson and Young Report as \$25,229,000 over a six-year period for a preferred LOS and \$10,674,000 as a minimum level-of-service. These recommended levels of service were superseded in the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, which set a minimum investment LOS of \$8.35 million over a 6-year period. The County has maintained this LOS over the subsequent six years.

The County will be evaluating the adopted level of service standards as a part of the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) project. The DNR may include recommended changes in 2003. An LOS standard for the drainage systems in the Lake Stevens urban growth area (UGA) should be going to the County Council for approval in 2001. The County may choose to utilize the LOS developed for the 2001 Lake Stevens UGA plan or establish an alternative LOS based on county-wide information gathered during the development of the drainage needs report (DNR).

² An investment level-of-service is expressed in terms of a desired expenditure on capital facilities. This approach is particularly useful to address facilities that may have intangible or difficult to measure benefits. Many types of surface water management facilities, especially those improving aquatic habitat, have benefits that are difficult to measure relative to population or some other standard of need.

Capacities of major urban drainage systems in the unincorporated areas of the County's UGA's will be calculated. Capacity needed in the future for these urban drainage systems will also be calculated, based on existing land-use and build out conditions.

A list of needed capital facilities will be developed for the drainage and habitat systems that have been assessed. This may include drainage system upgrades, new system installations retrofitting existing stormwater facilities, aquatic habitat improvements and/or property acquisition.

In addition, the comprehensive plan establishes an investment level-of-service for surface water management to address other needs associated with surface water management that are not directly related to new development. This LOS was first set forth in the Henderson and Young Report as \$25,229,000 over a six-year period for a preferred LOS and \$10,674,000 as a minimum level-of-service. These recommended levels of service were superceded in the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, which set a minimum investment LOS of \$8.35 million over a 6-year period. The County has maintained this LOS over the subsequent six years.

iii. PARK LAND AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Forecast of Future Needs

Introduction

The 1994 Snohomish County Comprehensive Park Plan identified present and future park needs, in order to develop a strategy for park acquisition, development and programming over the next six years. The comprehensive park plan provides the primary policy direction for the County, which is implemented through the capital facility plan and ultimately the annual budget process. It is important that the County maintains consistency between the policy guidance and the implementation mechanisms.

Park Plan Direction

The 1994 plan identified the provision of regional athletic facilities and trails as the top two priorities for acquisition and development. Past priorities included the protection of key natural areas and water access points. The growing County population created a greater demand for active park land, which was not an area of emphasis for Snohomish County prior to 1994. Over the past six years, level-of-service guidelines in the capital facility plans have sought to address the need for athletic facilities and trails by providing for increased acquisition of property suitable for active uses and right-of-way acquisition for major trail systems. Spending funds on athletic facilities and regional trails development should be high priorities during the 2001 – 2006 period. An update to the 1994 plan is presently underway. It is anticipated that capital spending priorities may change after the adoption of the new comprehensive plan. These priorities, which are likely to include a greater emphasis on multi-purpose parks and the acquisition of local and community parks in unincorporated urban growth areas, should be reflected in future capital facility plan documents.

Acquisition should continue to play an important role in the 2001 – 2006 capital facility plan along with an emphasis on development. The preservation of natural areas, which has always

been a key part of the County's role, was highly ranked. Acquisition of critical habitat areas, particularly those that provide additional public benefits such as natural drainage, open space or public access, should continue to be a part of the County's capital program. This is important, given federal mandates for the protection of species listed on the Endangered Species Act.

Demand vs. Level-of-Service

The 1994 Comprehensive Parks Plan outlines the relative priorities for acquisition and development for the next six years. These priorities represent the qualitative needs, as expressed by the citizens of Snohomish County. The next step is to translate qualitative needs into quantitative actions. This is typically done by setting a recommended level-of-service for each category of park land and facilities.

Several factors influence the determination of a level-of-service. Levels-of-service are used to estimate future expenditures. Other factors include, but are not limited to, the quantity and condition of existing facilities, changing park priorities as expressed by the public, the County's economic condition, projected revenues, alternative funding priorities (roads, criminal justice etc.), emergent grant funding sources and the parks impact mitigation fee ordinance. The willingness of the citizens to support alternative funding mechanisms (bonds, park and recreation service areas, etc.) is pivotal in economic issues. Levels-of-service may not always reflect the desires expressed by the citizens because so many factors are involved.

The level-of-service provided by existing land and facilities is often used as a starting point, because it reflects the spending priorities from past years. Park land acquisition, for example, has been a relatively high priority and is reflected in the 2000 level-of-service for all park types of 14.7 acres/1000. Park facility development, however, has not been the focus of past efforts. Soccer fields provided through County Parks, for example, are presently provided at a level-of-service of 1 field per 42,000 population.

LOS Range Methodology

Snohomish County uses level-of-service ranges instead of a singular level-of-service for capital facilities such as parks. The ranges provide the predictability of a given funding level with the flexibility needed to respond to emergent needs. Emergent needs might include the sudden availability of scarce property in a developing UGA, the availability of a new funding source that would enable the County to leverage its resources to provide more facilities, etc.

A range has been developed for each category of park land and facilities. The methodology is as follows:

Low End

The low end of the range, or minimum LOS, should be determined by using the existing County level-of-service extrapolated through the year 2006. The low end of the range assumes that no additional investment in park land or facilities would occur during that period of time.

Mid Point

The Existing Level-of-service (ELOS) is used as the mid point of the range. Ideally, the City/County would strive to at least maintain this level through the 6-year capital facilities planning horizon, as well as the annual County budgeting process. If community preferences and available funding support an increase, the LOS target could be adjusted annually.

High Point

The high end of the range would be determined by calculating the interval between the midpoint (ELOS) and the low end of the range, and adding it back to the midpoint. This would allow for growth in the provision of parks and recreation services over the 6-year planning horizon.

Annual LOS Process

Each spring, the inventories for park land and facilities are updated, and the current level-of-service is calculated based upon the current year's population. Each calculated level-of-service is then compared with the LOS range. In most cases, the LOS falls within the range and is, therefore, consistent with comprehensive plan and CFP policy guidance. In projecting expenditures for park land and facilities over the next six years, a number of factors are considered. These include anticipated acquisitions, capital projects presently in progress, and park and recreation priorities as established in the comprehensive plan. The county generally seeks to improve the LOS to continually provide a growing park system that seeks to address the most significant needs of the public. It is essential to relate operating expenses to capital expenditures while determining the progression of the LOS through the range. The operational aspects of taking on more land and developed facilities must be included as a funding consideration to provide a safe, efficient system.

Proposed Level-of-Service Ranges

Park land and facility development categories for the 2001 – 2006 CFP are:

Land—Athletic Fields	Facilities—Athletic Facilities
Land—Resource Activity	Facilities—Buildings
Land—Resource Conservancy	Facilities—Outdoor Facilities
Land—Special Use	Facilities—Trails
Land—Trails	

Based upon the above-described methodology, the following ranges have been developed for capital planning purposes:

LEVEL-OF-SERVICE RANGES FOR PARK LAND AND FACILITIES

Category	2006	Existing	Proposed Range
	Population	LOS (2000)	
	657,446		
LAND	Acres/1000		
Athletic Fields		0.60	0.44 - 0.71
Resource Activity		3.68	3.03 - 4.34
Resource Conservancy		7.83	6.44 - 9.23
Special Use		0.92	0.76 - 1.09
Trails		1.69	1.39 - 1.99
FACILITIES	\$/capita		
Athletic Fields		\$13.32	\$11.89 - \$25.00
Building Facilities		\$8.10	\$7.61 - \$18.00
Outdoor Facilities		\$22.54	\$16.37 - \$25.00
Trails		\$48.51	\$41.28 - \$65.00
Support*			

The support category includes capital spending capital improvements for the administration and management of parks and park projects. As such, it is included in the six-year capital plan; however, no level-of-service range has been developed for the category.

Land and Facility Descriptions

Each land and facility category is described below, along with the forecasted demand, based upon the level-of-service ranges.

Athletic Fields (Regional)

The current level-of-service for land in this classification is .60 acres per 1000 population, reflecting an aggressive acquisition program over the past six years. (The LOS in 1994 for this category was 0.16 acres/1000.) The LOS range enables the County to pursue new acquisition opportunities on its own, or in partnership with local cities and school districts. The range would allow up to 113 acres to be acquired over the next six years.

Resource Activity (Regional and Local)

The current level-of-service for land in this classification is 3.68 acres per 1000 population, reflecting consistent acquisition efforts over the past 18 years. These can accommodate a wide range of uses. The LOS range would allow up to 691 acres to be acquired over the next six years. Given the relatively high level-of-service in this category, efforts should be made to develop existing regional resource activity properties, with less emphasis placed upon additional

acquisition, unless the properties are located within an urban growth area (UGA) and would provide future community/local park opportunities.

Resource Conservancy (Regional)

The current level-of-service for land in this classification is 7.83 acres per 1000 population, reflecting consistent acquisition efforts over the past 18 years. These properties have been preserved for their sensitivity and high habitat value for a variety of species. There are significant restoration opportunities that should be pursued to further the County's goal to recover federally listed species. The LOS range would allow up to 1,470 acres to be acquired over the next six years. Given the relatively high level-of-service in this category, efforts should be made to target critical habitat for new acquisitions and restoration efforts.

Special Use (Regional)

The current level-of-service for land in this classification is 0.92 acres per 1000 population. Properties in this classification have been purchased for special purpose development, such as golf courses, botanical gardens, etc. While the LOS range would allow up to 176 acres to be acquired over the next six years, spending in this area should be de-emphasized in order to focus more on the development of trails and multipurpose park sites.

Trails (Regional)

The current level-of-service for land in this classification is 1.69 acres per 1000 population. Properties in this classification have been purchased to create a connected right-of-way for regional trails. Much of the right-of-way has been acquired for the County's Centennial Trail, with the exception of key parcels between Snohomish and the King County line. While the LOS range would allow up to 318 acres to be acquired over the next six years, spending in this area should be limited to key right-of-way acquisitions needed to complete the major regional connections.

Athletic Facilities

The current level-of-service for athletic facilities is \$13.32/per capita, which represents the steady increase in athletic facility spending over the past six years. Given the aggressive athletic facility land acquisition efforts, the next six years should be characterized by a greater emphasis on development. The previous capital facility plan range for this category of \$10.38 - \$22.00 (see Snohomish County 1999 Capital Plan Detail) is recommended to increase to \$11.89 - \$25.00 per capita, which would allow up to \$16,436,200 to be spent on athletic facilities over the next six-year period. The upper limit could be achievable, given the recent influx of new funding sources (primarily state grants) and increasing interest in the pursuit of park and recreation service areas.

Buildings

The current level-of-service in this category is \$8.10 per capita, which has declined slightly over the past year. Spending in this category is not highly prioritized at this time, given the emphasis on outdoor athletic facilities and regional trails. There are, however, special use indoor facilities (i.e., recreational shooting range) that may necessitate the need for future spending in this area. As such, the upper end of the level-of-service range would allow up to \$11,834,028 to be spent on projects in this category.

Outdoor Facilities

The existing level-of-service for this category is \$22.54 per capita, reflecting a steady increase towards the upper end of the range. Spending in this category supports all outdoor facility construction outside of athletic fields and regional trails. As such, the current level-of-service range would allow up to \$16,436,150 in spending over the next six years, reflecting the need to update existing outdoor facilities, and augment new development with such amenities.

Support

As previously noted, a level-of-service range is not recommended for this category as currently defined, given that administration and management needs for capital projects may not accurately be expressed in relation to public demand for park acquisition and facility development. All such spending in support of capital development must, however, be reflected in the annual capital improvement plan; hence, the category is included here.

Trails

The current level-of-service for this category is \$48.51 per capita, which reflects spending on the creation of the Centennial Trail from Snohomish to Lake Stevens, the Whitehorse Express in north county, and the Interurban Trail in SW county. Two significant phases of the Centennial Trail are currently in process, which should extend the trail to the Skagit County line. Similar connections are planned to the King County line. The upper end of the range would accommodate up to \$42,733,990 in additional spending to complete the northern and southern phases of the Centennial Trail, in addition to the full development of the 26-mile Whitehorse Express from Arlington to Darrington.

Capital Facilities of Other Public Agencies

iii. PUBLIC WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

Public wastewater collection and treatment systems are an essential component of urban public infrastructure and, within Snohomish County, are the defining feature of urban development. Under County Code (Chapter 32.08) sanitary sewer, with rare exception, is *required* for urban development and *prohibited* with rural development. Therefore, it falls clearly within the category of public facilities that are "necessary to support (urban) development."

The special districts and cities that provide wastewater collection and treatment service for unincorporated Snohomish County periodically update their comprehensive system plans to meet the requirements of state law. Agencies which operate their own sewage treatment plants are required to begin planning for treatment plant expansion when the plant reaches 80% of its design capacity, or its rated capacity under its NPDES permit. This is often a cue that the system comprehensive plan also needs updating. The district's other system components should be built in conformance with the adopted comprehensive sewer plan, so the plan should be kept up-to-date when an agency's service area or customer base is growing.

Under Washington law, a special district should secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority before its system plan will be considered finally approved for purposes of state permitting and funding. Several districts serving unincorporated Snohomish County have submitted comprehensive sewer plan updates for County approval since 1995 when the County adopted its first GMA Comprehensive Plan. Those plans have been reviewed for consistency with the County's GMA Comprehensive Plan, with particular attention being given to the growth forecasts that the districts use to project future wastewater flows. The comprehensive sewer plans are also reviewed to ensure the following: 1) the districts planning area boundaries are consistent with UGA boundaries and 2) to make sure an urban area has adequately planned for future service. The County does not typically plan for sewer service in rural areas. It is not necessarily inappropriate for a sewer planning area to extend beyond the present UGA boundary since many utility system plans - particularly ones completed during the past 5 years - have planning horizons that extend beyond the year 2012. The system plan will often view the natural drainage basin as the planning area for "ultimate build-out" since trunk sewers need to be sized for ultimate flows. However, these plans must acknowledge the UGA boundary as the determinant of service limits through 2012, and respect that boundary in its capital improvement program.

The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* describes the major public utility systems in the county, including the wastewater systems. That report draws upon and summarizes the information available from the comprehensive sewer system plans and from surveys and discussions with staff of the agencies. That report has been substantially updated to reflect the many plans that have been prepared and adopted by the provider agencies over the past 7 years. Copies of that inventory report can be obtained from the Snohomish County Planning Division. Detailed information about projected future needs for a particular system can be obtained from the comprehensive system plan, a copy of which is retained in the Planning Library, or directly from the provider agency.

Although recent system plans indicate that the County's treatment facilities are keeping ahead of the increasing wastewater flows, additional wastewater treatment capacity is likely to be a significant facility need in selected areas of Snohomish County over the next ten years. Both increased flows from growth and more stringent water quality requirements treatment plant effluent will require many of the county's plants to expand capacity and improve treatment process effectiveness over the next several years. King County has identified a need for a third regional treatment facility at the north end of its service area and is now in the process of selecting a site. Part of the demand for this additional treatment capacity is originating in south Snohomish County where wastewater flows from the Alderwood and Cross Valley service areas southward into the King County system. Other treatment plants located within Snohomish County will also need capacity expansions or even replacement over the next several years. Existing state and local regulations will ensure that planning, design, and construction of necessary treatment capacity is completed before new development is allowed to connect to wastewater systems that are at or over treatment plant capacity.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY WASTEWATER SYSTEMS		
System Plans of Major providers to Unincorporated UGAs		
Agency	Date of Current System Plan	Expected Plan Update
Alderwood W.D.	1966	2000
Arlington D.P.W.	1994	2001
Cross Valley W.D.	1999	2005
Everett D.P.W.	1999	2005
King Co./METRO	1999	?
Lake Stevens S.D.	1983/98	2000
Marysville D.P.W.	1998	?
Monroe D.P.W.	1999	2005
Mukilteo W.D.	1986	?
Olympic View W.D.	1999	2005
Olympus Terrace S.D.	1998	2003
Silver Lake W.D.	1998	2003
Snohomish D.P.W.	1996	2001
Stanwood D.P.W.	1995	2000

The table above identifies the major wastewater system operators that serve unincorporated County customers and the year that their current comprehensive system plan was adopted. Most of these providers have either updated their plans within the past 5 years, or are planning to do so within the next few years.

iii. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

In order to meet the County's GMA code requirements for at least 4 units per net acre density within UGAs, urban residential development must provide public water supply systems. Fire protection demands within urban areas also necessitate public water systems to deliver adequate fire flows in areas of high intensity development and building occupancy. However, since

neither the comprehensive plan nor the code expressly requires public water supply in rural areas, it cannot be considered "necessary to support development" in the rural areas.

The special districts and cities that provide public water supply service for unincorporated Snohomish County periodically update their comprehensive systems plans to meet the requirements of state law. As with wastewater systems, a district's water supply system components should also be built in conformance with the adopted comprehensive system's plan, so the plan should be kept up to date when an agency's service area or customer base is growing.

Under Washington law, a special district must secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority before its system plan will be considered finally approved for purposes of state permitting and funding. Several districts serving unincorporated Snohomish County have submitted comprehensive water supply plan updates for county approval since 1995 when the county adopted its first GMA Comprehensive Plan. Those plans have been reviewed for consistency with the County's GMA Comprehensive Plan, with particular attention being given to the growth forecasts that the districts use to project future water demand. Since public water supply is not defined in the GPP as a uniquely urban service, the UGA boundaries are not as important for water supply plans as they are for wastewater system plans. Nevertheless, GPP policies and general land use is an important input for water system planning, and the provider agencies typically consult with county planners early in the plan updating process, even those provider agencies that do not require formal county approval of their water system plans.

The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* describes the major public utility systems in the county, including the water supply systems. That report draws upon and summarizes the information available from the comprehensive water system plans that the agencies had adopted at that time, as well as from a detailed survey of the agencies conducted by County planners in 1992-93. That report will be substantially updated in the upcoming months to reflect the many plans that have been prepared and adopted by the provider agencies over the past 7 years. Until this new report is completed, the original report will continue to function as the primary summary source for future water system needs on a countywide basis in Snohomish County. Detailed information about projected future needs for a particular system can be obtained from the comprehensive system plan, a copy of which is retained in the Planning Library, or directly from the provider agency.

iii. PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Capital facility plans to meet GMA and Title 26C requirements were first prepared in 1998 by 13 of the County's 15 school districts in order to qualify for school impact fees under the County's Title 26C program. These plans contained all of the mandatory elements required of CFPs by the GMA, including a forecast of future needs and a 6-year financing plan. These plans were adopted by Snohomish County toward the end of 1998 and became a formal part of the County Capital Facilities Plan. All of these plans were updated by the school districts in 2000 as a requirement for continued participation in the school impact fee program. The Edmonds School District does not qualify for school impact fees, however, it did prepare and submit a CFP in 2000. These updated school district plans were adopted by Snohomish County late in 2000.

School capital facility planning is driven by projections of future enrollment, which may be performed by the state OSPI, or by the district, utilizing OSPI's established "cohort survival"

methodology, sometimes with variations and sometimes without. These methods allow projections of future enrollment to be made for a period of 6 years, which corresponds to the typical "horizon" for school district planning, as well as to that for the required financing plan. The district plans also include an enrollment forecast to the year 2012, which is performed under a different methodology that utilizes the district's projected population growth as a primary indicator. Most districts projected substantial enrollment growth in their 1998 CFPs, although those projections are generally being moderated in the 2000 updates for most districts.

Generally, the school districts consider portable classrooms to be providing "interim" capacity as a temporary measure until the necessary "permanent" capacity can be brought on-line. This is the equivalent of having a seat in a permanent school building for every enrolled student as the minimum level-of-service. All thirteen of the participating school districts are planning some form of capacity expansion over the next six years. This is a necessary pre-condition to collecting impact fees (which cannot be used to address "existing deficiencies"). Capacity expansions found in the district plans include everything from small elementary school additions to new high school building projects. Countywide, expanding school facility needs continue to reflect themselves in increasing use of portables and in new permanent building projects, particularly at the secondary school levels. Some districts are planning two or more complete new schools to be built by the year 2006, and some districts have already built new schools since 1998. Individual district plans should be consulted for project level and district level details about these planned school expansion projects.

iii. ELECTRIC POWER

The information in the following paragraphs is excerpted from the *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County*, which was expanded in 1996 to include sections addressing electric power and other utilities.

Electric load forecasting and facility planning is conducted by the PUD Snohomish County Utility PUD No 1 (PUD) as part of its regular planning and management operations. The PUD staff has prepared a long-range (20-year) system plan that addresses conservation as well as facility needs during the 1996 - 2016 period. Major facility needs required in the short term to accommodate projected growth in demand are addressed in the PUD's annual Seven Year Capital Plan.

The PUD joined with other electric power providers in the Puget Sound area, after the adoption of the GMA, to produce a report entitled "Regional GMA Utility Report (November 1992)." A Model Utilities Element was also developed by Puget Power for consideration by the GMA planning jurisdictions of the region. Puget Power also prepared a planning document entitled "Draft GMA Electrical Facilities Plan (October 1993)" which has also been useful in preparing this inventory report. The plans of these providers for facilities in Snohomish County must be regularly reviewed and coordinated with the County's comprehensive plan.

The PUD has used population forecasts from the OFM and Snohomish County, and land use information from Puget Sound Regional Council in making its own forecasts of power load demand, distribution and infrastructure needs. These information sources were also primary catalysts for the GMA-required comprehensive plans prepared by the cities and County. The

PUD's plan looks both at 20-year load projections (by quarter section) and at ultimate (or "build out") forecasts. Use of common assumptions concerning growth is an effective way to promote consistency between two different types of plans prepared by different planning agencies. The capacities of existing components of the electrical network can then be compared with projected demand to identify future capital project requirements.

The peak load typically experienced on cold winter days is a primary design consideration in planning new generation, transmission, and the larger distribution facilities in the Pacific Northwest where electric heating is still widespread. During the last half of the 1980's, when the County was experiencing rapid population growth, electric demand was increasing at a rate of about 3% annually. The rate of increase was only 1% to 2% annually during the late 1990's. The peak load for the PUD is forecasted to reach 1879 megawatts by the year 2020, which is about a 23 percent increase over current loads during the next 20 years with a 1% annual rate of increase.

Electric system facility planning relies on the use of standards and assumptions. The PUD plan assumes, for example, that the present network of transmission corridors within Snohomish County of all the electric power agencies will be accessible for additions and upgrades to the PUD transmission system. Facility needs are also influenced by the PUD's standards for reliability. The Reliability standards adopted by the PUD do allow for periodic outages under certain emergency conditions. Reliability criteria are provided in two PUD planning documents entitled "General Planning Guidelines for Electric Facilities" and "Electric System Facilities Planning Policy."

The PUD has a goal of meeting a portion of its projected increase in demand through conservation programs. These energy conservation investments will also create economic diversification opportunities and keep the money spent on conservation within the community. The PUD is planning to achieve conservation strategies through a variety of cost-effective, low-income weatherization and energy-efficiency services.

Land and Facility Needs

Transmission line corridors of Puget Power and Seattle City Light occupy substantial lands within Snohomish County. The location of these lines, as well as the PUD's lines, and of their major substations and switching stations handling 55 115 KV or higher, are shown in a series of maps prepared by the PUD. As indicated above, the PUD assumes that it can secure access to any of these corridors for its new facilities, where necessary. Therefore, its long-range plan for transmission system expansions, as shown on a schematic map within its plan document, utilizes these existing power rights-of-way for the majority of its projects. Except for new 115KV distribution connections in the Marysville and Stanwood areas, it appears possible to accommodate the planned expansions along existing corridors. The PUD intends and expects to utilize existing easements and rights-of-way whenever possible, although the exact alignments of these new facilities will not be finally determined until more detailed engineering work is done. This strategy will reduce its land acquisition costs and should greatly simplify its permitting process, although some acquisition of new station sites, and line right-of-way or easement rights adjacent to existing lines will likely be needed to accommodate all of the 20-year facility needs.

The major components reflected in the PUD facilities plan are transmission lines and stations (either switching or substations) and distribution substations. New supply capacity is expected to be provided through service contracts with other agencies, such as the BPA, or with private parties that will add generating facilities under long-term service agreements. Therefore, generation facilities may not always be included in the PUD's capital facilities plan.

The PUD plan identifies 25 major transmission expansion projects needed to meet projected demand over the next twenty years. Six of these projects involve new or expanded stations, while the remainder involve new or expanded lines. The plan also identifies 20 distribution (lower voltage) substation expansion projects to be completed over the twenty-year period. Overall, 17 new substation sites, 4 new switching stations and 3 new transformers ("capacity delivery points") are included in this plan. These projects are planned to increase the system's capacity and maintain or enhance its reliability in the face of the projected population growth and its associated electric power demand. In addition, numerous upgrading, refurbishment and replacement projects are identified to maintain the system's efficiency and integrity.

The Puget Power facilities plan includes several upgrades to existing transmission lines and a new substation referred to as the Horse Ranch Transmission Switching Station to be constructed along the north/south corridor at a location southwest of Lake Stevens. Other future projects outlined by Puget Power to increase capacity and reliability of the regional power grid elements in Snohomish County utilize existing corridors and rights-of-way.

Section III

Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

What is the Capital Improvement Program?

The County adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as part of the annual budget process. The CIP is a component of this Capital Facilities Plan but is a physically separate document that fulfills two separate, but related, responsibilities of the County under state and local law. The Snohomish County Charter requires adoption of a CIP for all County facilities as an adjunct to the budget process. In addition, the state Growth Management Act (GMA) requires adoption of a six-year financing plan "that will finance . . . capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes" (RCW 36.70A.070[3][d]). Pursuant to Snohomish County Code, the County combines the CIP required by the charter and the six-year financing plan required by the GMA into one document, SCC 4.26.024.

The CIP includes discussion and analysis of public facilities necessary for development under the Growth Management Act (GMA)(GMA facilities) as well as other public facilities and services that are provided by the County but not "necessary for development" (non-GMA facilities). This is done because the CIP document fulfills the County's financial planning responsibilities under two separate mandates. The CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities, as in the case of this CFP, because the GMA requires additional analysis to determine whether funding meets existing needs in those services that are necessary for development.

The CIP includes a six-year capital construction and investment program for specific projects and purchases for public facilities and services owned by the County, and specifies revenues that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities. Part of the function of the CIP is to clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes. The CIP incorporates, by reference, the annual Transportation Improvement Program and its supporting documents for the surface transportation capital construction program. For GMA facilities, the CIP also includes a determination, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), whether probable funding and other measures fall short of meeting existing needs as determined by the adopted minimum level-of-service standards. If funding and other measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that new development will be served by adequate facilities, the GMA requires the County to take action to ensure that existing identified needs are met. This process is known as "Goal 12 Reassessment" and is discussed in more detail below.

CIP Content

The 2002 – 2007 CIP consists of six sections:

1. **Background describing guiding policies and decisions**
This section provides a review and summary of relevant policies and objectives that were used to shape the CIP.
2. **Financing Strategies which includes future revenue forecasts**
This section identifies the sources, timing and projected amounts of revenues and provides the assumptions, policies and funding strategies for the proposed capital improvements.
3. **Six-Year CIP Summary Capital Program**
This section includes the following:
 - A summary of projects that provides an overview of the planned capital projects and describes the objectives and purposes used in assembling the project lists;
 - Departmental Capital Plan Summary List that provides a listing of capital projects by type in tabular form;
 - Real Estate Excise Tax Projects List that provides a summary of capital projects that are funded with Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) funds; and
 - Maps showing location of projects.
4. **Statement of Assessment on GMA Goal 12**
This section includes a summary assessment of whether the CIP maintains sufficient progress in funding of facilities necessary for new development in order to achieve GMA goal 12.
5. **Detailed Departmental Capital Plan List**
This section provides the detailed descriptions, costs and revenues of capital projects by department.
6. **Statement of Assessment Text**
This section contains the complete text of the global statement as well as the individual/categorical statements addressing specific facilities.

Goal 12 Reassessment Policy

The CIP includes a *statement of assessment*, to be prepared at least on a biennial basis, that concludes whether sufficient funding and/or regulatory mechanisms are in place to provide the GMA necessary facilities to meet existing identified needs. As stated above, this conclusion carries out the County's duty under the GMA to ensure that the County is in compliance with Goal 12, and RCW 36.70A.070(3) and (6) over the six-year period. This GMA requirement is summarized best by quoting Goal 12, which states, ... "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

The *statement of assessment* in Section 4 of the CIP analyzes the following issues, if there is a potential funding shortfall:

- 1) Whether minimum levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the CIP;
- 2) Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- 3) Whether regulatory measures are reasonably ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

The CIP would, if necessary, also outline a work program to be implemented during the following year if the *statement of assessment* concludes the following:

- 1) That probable funding, as identified in the CIP, falls short of meeting existing needs, defined by the adopted minimum level of service in the CFP.
- 2) That regulatory measures are not effective in ensuring that new development will be served by such facilities.

The work program would include a reassessment of the comprehensive plan "to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent" (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would present an analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. The range of options is articulated in the County's "Capital Facilities Requirements 1994-1999" (and to 2013):

- "Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or

- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions;³ or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of [the options listed above]. “

The work program would identify a process for determining possible modifications to the Land Use Element of the General Policy Plan and development regulations to achieve coordination and consistency in the event that the reassessment concludes that none of these options will achieve coordination and consistency. The work program would then produce specific recommendations for appropriate actions or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. Any changes proposed would be reviewed consistent with the County's GMA public participation requirements, Chapter 32.05 SCC.

³ Since the County cannot reduce the overall population allocation to the County, this would consist as a practical matter readjusting population allocations between or within various urban growth areas.

APPENDIX A

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN INVENTORY MATRIX

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Airport	Bldg. C 1/2 hangar/office		3220 100th St. SW	77,674	tenant use/Airport staff	owned	152804-4-001-0008/222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-3 hangar/office		10109 32nd Ave. W	26,736	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-5 mfg/office		3102 100th St. SW	18,724	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-20-23 mfg/warehouse		2918 109th St. SW	60,874	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0009
Airport	W. Hangars (32-37) hangars		104th & 105th Pl. SW	104,652	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-51 hangar/office		10217 31st Ave. W	12,872	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	C. Hangars (51-64) hangars		102nd Pl. & 104th St.	134,323	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-57 restaurant/office		10204 31st Ave. W	5,743	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-70 mfg/office		2916 100th St. SW	35,683	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. C-84 hangar/office		9724 32nd Dr. SW	19,900	tenant use	owned	152804-4-001-0008
Airport	Bldg. 124/125 office		3520 109th St. W	5,932	tenant use/Airport staff	owned	222804-4-001-0009
Airport	Bldg. 201/201A/132 storage		3311 109th St. SW	35,448	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009
Airport	Bldg. 207 mfg/hangar		3407 104th St. SW	52,350	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009
Airport	Bldg. 211 office		3509 109th St. SW	8,092	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009
Airport	Bldg. 219 fire/maint		3601 109th St. SW	3,084	Airport staff	owned	222804-1-001-0005
Airport	Bldg. 221 hangars		10727 36th Pl. SW	22,958	tenant use	owned	222804-2-001-0003
Airport	Bldg. 221 E maint shop		10727 36th Pl. SW	5,500	Airport staff	owned	222804-2-001-0003
Airport	Bomarc/Menasco Bldg mfg/office		2701 94th St. SW	20,240	tenant use	owned	142804-3-001-0009

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX									
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number		
Airport	Bldg. 731 office (house)		3116 113th Pl. SW	1,250	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009		
Airport	Bldg. 733 gym		3118 112th St. SW	11,010	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009		
Airport	Navy Housing (641-762) houses		Navajo, Sabre, Bomarc Rd. etc.	2,949,883	tenant use	owned	222804-4-003-0007-272804-1-		
Airport	Bldg. 1103 mfg		2921 109th St. SW	5,760	tenant use	owned/transfer to tenant 6/01	222804-1-001-0005		
Airport	Bldg. 1105 mfg		10505 34th Ave. SW	4,548	tenant use	owned	222804-1-001-0005		
Airport	Bldg. 1116 fire shop		10427 34th Ave. SW	8,154	Airport staff	owned	222804-1-001-0005		
Airport	IAC Bldg. Mfg/office		3101 111th St. SW	51,086	tenant use	owned	222804-4-001-0009		
Electrical Utility	Electric Building	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Training Center	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Annex Building	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Ops Center Administration	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Ops Center Engineering Building	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Ops Center Warehouse	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Ops Center Transportation	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Ops Center Storage Building	Multiple Users				Owned			
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Snohomish			Owned			
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Monroe			Owned			
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Arlington			Owned			
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Stanwood			Owned			

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							Leased/Owned	Number
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity			
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Halls Lake				Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	South County				Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Alderwood		25 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Ballinger		20 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Brier		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Camano		25 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Canyon Park		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Cascade		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Casino		25 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Central Marysville		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Clearview		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Arlington Bank 1		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Arlington Bank 2		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Marysville		25 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Esparance		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Everett Bank 3		28 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Everett Bank 4		24 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Fifty Second St		25 MVA		Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Five Corners		28 MVA		Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX

Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Accl. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Floral Hills		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Fobes		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Frontier		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Gibson		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Glennwood		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Gold Bar		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Granite Falls		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Habour Pointe		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Hartford		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Hilton Lake		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Kellog Marsh		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Chaplain		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Goodwin		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Serene		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Stevens		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lynnwood		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Maplewood		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mariner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Martha Lake		28 MVA	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							Land/Acct. Number
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Medowdale		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mountlake		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mukilteo		20 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Murphys Corner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Alderwood		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Creek		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Everett		27 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Marysville		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Mountain		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Stanwood Bank 1		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Stanwood Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Norton		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Olivia Park		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Oso		18 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Paine Field Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Paine Field Bank2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Park Ridge		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Perrinville		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Picnic Point		28 MVA	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Pinehurst		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Quilceda		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Richmond Park		20 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Silver Lake		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Smokey Point		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Snohomish		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	South Camano		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	South Everett		27 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Stimson		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Sultan		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Tenth St.		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Frashers Corner Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Frashers Corner Bank2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Three Lakes		20 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Tulalip		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Turners Corner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Twentieth Ave Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Twentieth Ave Bank 2		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Waterfront		28 MVA	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX									
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Est./Acct. Number		
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	West Monroe		25 MVA	Owned			
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	West Monroe		28 MVA	Owned			
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Westgate		28 MVA	Owned			
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Woods Creek		28 MVA	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Arena Bldg.	Multiple Users	100	53,400	3,800	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Covered Arena	Multiple Users	101	20,000	1,330	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Horse Barn	Multiple Users	102	13,000	130	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Horse Barn	Multiple Users	103	13,000	130	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	104	917	12	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Horse Barn	Multiple Users	105	30,856	300	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Horse Barn	Multiple Users	106	30,856	300	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	108	952	12	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Outdoor Arena	Multiple Users	110	20,000	1,330	Owned			
Fairgrounds	RV 1 & Dump	Multiple Users	170	6 acres	87	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Grandstand Bldg	Multiple Users	200	27,000	900	Owned			
Fairgrounds	West Ticket Bldg	Multiple Users	201	2,800	10	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Race Track Grandstand Bleachers	Multiple Users	203	29 acres	n/a	Owned			
Fairgrounds		Multiple Users	205	2,700	5,514	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Paved Parking Lot	Multiple Users	280	3 acres	400	Owned			

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct Number
Fairgrounds	Office Bldg (PI)	Multiple Users	300	2,824	10	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	301	864	10	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Commercial Bldg	Multiple Users	400	24,360	909	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	401	1,952	18	Owned	
Fairgrounds	VIP Cabin	Multiple Users	403	768	31	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Longhouse	Multiple Users	404	2,400	137	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Admin Office	Multiple Users	405	4,080	20	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Display Hall	Multiple Users	500	21,600	756	Owned	
Fairgrounds	4-H Bldg	Multiple Users	501	15,120	588	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	510	2,564	24	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Swine Barn	Multiple Users	513	10,600	200	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Ribbon Trailer	Multiple Users	515	1,344	14	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Restroom	Multiple Users	601	952	12	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Pavilion	Multiple Users	600	13,500	542	Owned	
Fairgrounds	East Ticket Bldg	Multiple Users	602	3,150	8	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Dog Barn & Ring	Multiple Users	603	5,440	80	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Rabbit/Poultry Barn	Multiple Users	604	14,122	471	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Cavy Barn	Multiple Users	605	3,888	50	Owned	
Fairgrounds	Judging Arena	Multiple Users	606	13,104	1,000	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX									
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct Number		
Fairgrounds	Sheep Barn	Multiple Users	607	13,050	500	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Pygmy Goat Barn	Multiple Users	608	8,120	254	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Dairy Goat Barn	Multiple Users	609	6,450	200	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Dairy Barn	Multiple Users	610	15,000	830	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Maint Annex	Multiple Users	611	11,880	22	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Dairy Shrine	Multiple Users	612	2,604	6	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Shop	Multiple Users	700	9,000	20	Owned			
Fairgrounds	RV 2 & Dump	Multiple Users	770	9 acres	120	Owned			
Fairgrounds	East Parking Lot	Multiple Users	780	9 acres	1,200	Owned			
Fairgrounds	West Parking Lot	Multiple Users	880	27 acres	3,600	Owned			
Fairgrounds	Wood Bunkers	Multiple Users		592		Owned			
Law & Justice	Law Library	Multiple Users	3010 Rockefeller Everett, WA	3,000					
Law & Justice	Correctional Facilities (adult) - 5	Corrections	1918 Wall St Everett, WA	8500 (annex)	477 inmates				
Law & Justice	Work Release Bldg Correctional Facilities (juvenile)	Corrections	3015 Oakes Everett, WA						
Law & Justice	Denney Youth	Corrections	2801 10th St. Everett, WA	110,000	124 inmates				
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 11, 3 (commissioner)	Superior Court	3010&3018 Rockefeller	46,000 (total)					
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 2, support space	District Court - Everett	3010&3018 Rockefeller	7,240					
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 2	District Court - Evergreen	Evergreen Fairgrounds Cplx	6,200					

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							Valid Acc
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Number
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 2	District Court - Cascade	415 East Burke St Arlington, WA	6,200			
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 4+B63, support	District Court - South	20520 68th Ave W Lynnwood, WA	15,000			
Law & Justice	Courtrooms - 3	Corrections	2801 10th St. Everett, WA - Denney Youth				
Law & Justice	Evidence storage	Sherrifs Office	various locations	20,000			
Law & Justice	Vehicle impound	Sherrifs Office	5813 172nd S.E., Snohomish, WA	5,040			
Parks Recreation	FAC--Athletic Fields	Multi-use Courts Public	(see attached spreadsheet)	3 courts		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Athletic Fields	Soccer, youth Public	50800	6 fields		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Athletic Fields	Soccer, adult Public	50800	8 fields		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Athletic Fields	Baseball, youth Public	50800	5 fields		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Athletic Fields	Baseball, adult Public	50800	3 fields		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure Fields	Playgrounds Public	50800	7 playgrounds		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure Fields	Softball Public	50800	0 fields		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure	Picnic Shelters Public	50800	7 shelters		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure	Camping, all types Public	50800	138 spaces		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure	Waterfront access, saltwater Public	50800	3 sites		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure	Waterfront access, freshwater Public	50800	20 sites		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Leisure	Field Houses	50800	0 field houses		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Special Use	Interpretive facilities Public	50800	6 sites		Owned	
Parks Recreation	FAC--Support	Restrooms, permanent Public	50800	9 buildings		Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX									
Facility/Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land/Acct Number		
Parks Recreation	FAC--Trails	Trails, multipurpose Public	50800	81.7 miles		Owned			
Parks Recreation	FAC--Trails	Trailheads, multipurpose Public	50800	2 trailheads		Owned			
Parks Recreation	LAND--Athletic Fields	Acres Public	50800	243.71 acres		Owned			
Parks Recreation	LAND--Linear Trails	Acres Public	50800	989.97 acres		Owned			
Parks Recreation	LAND--Resource Activity	Acres Public	50800	2162.34 acres		Owned			
Parks Recreation	LAND--Resource Conservancy	Acres Public	50800	4401.77 acres		Owned			
Parks Recreation	LAND--Special Use	Acres Public	50800	540.52 acres		Owned			
Public Works	Office Building	Admin, Engineering Serv, TES, Solid Waste	3001 Wetmore Everett	45,996		Leased			
Public Works	Office/Storage/Warehouse	Signal Maint/TES Eng	2920 Chestnut St Everett	17,612		Leased			
Public Works	Office	Services/Geotech	1201 Bonneville Ave Snohomish	1,900		Owned	8 parcels; see Prop Mgmt Listing		
Public Works	Office/Storage/Warehouse	ER&R	McDougal	8,950/11,000		Leased			
Public Works	Office/Storage/Warehouse	ER&R	19620 67th Ave NE Arlington	11,544		Owned	153105-015-0002		
Public Works	Office/Storage/Warehouse	ER&R	2600 100th St SW Everett	9,970		Leased			
Public Works	Office/Storage/Warehouse	ER&R	1201 Bonneville Ave Snohomish	13,240		Owned	8 parcels; see Prop Mgmt Listing		

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acq. Number
Public Works	Temporary Office, Crew Room	Pit & Quarry	Sand Hill	368 SF/6.7 Ac.		Owned	033007-1-003-0009
Public Works	Office/Storage/Cre w Rooms	Roads & Traffic MTCE, Div Admin.	1201 Bonneville Ave Snohomish	21296 SF/6.7 Ac.		Owned	8 parcels; see Prop Mgmt Listing
Public Works	Office/Storage/Cre w Rooms	Road Maintenance Roads & Bridge	19620 67th Ave NE Arlington	9856 SF/18.8 Ac.		Owned	153105-1-015-0002
Public Works	Office/Storage/Cre w Rooms	Road Maintenance	2600 100th St SW Everett	5210 SF/5 Ac.		Leased	
Public Works	Office Building	SWM	2731 Wetmore Everett	11,400		Leased	
Public Works	Closed Landfill (Bryant Landfill)	Solid Waste	6306 Grandview Rd Arlington	40 acres	None, landfill closed	Owned	2732-051-001-0003
Public Works	Landfill(Cathcart Landfill)	Maintenance, WSDOT, Businesses	Snohomish, WA Office Building, Maint. Building, Scale	2400 square ft, 4400 square ft, 300 square ft,	staff, 4 maint. Worker, 2 site attendants, 4 vactor	Owned	3528-052-007-0000
Public Works	Solid Waste Transfer Station, Everett	Solid Waste Division, commercial haulers, businesses, general public	2902 36th Street Everett	2 acres	135000 tons per year	Leased	5760-017-000-0003
Public Works	Solid Waste Drop Box & closed	Solid Waste General public	428190 Highway 2 Gold Bar	15.25 acres; landfill was 7 acres	5000 tons per year	Owned	0927-094-004-0009
Public Works	Solid Waste Drop Box & closed	Solid Waste General public	7526 Menzel Lake Rd. Granite Falls	26.81 acres total; landfill is 3 acres	5001 tons per year	Owned	2930-071-002-0000
Public Works	Solid Waste Drop Box & closed	Solid Waste General public	19619 Dubuque Rd Snohomish	28.36 acres total; landfill is 4 acres	5,000 tons per year	Owned	5975-000-005-0104
Public Works	Closed landfill - Lake Stevens	Solid Waste	300 131st Ave. NE Lake Stevens	40 acres	None, landfill closed	Owned	1729-064-001-0003; 1729-0-4-002-
Public Works	Solid Waste Drop Box - Monroe	Solid Waste, general public	19235 144th St. SE Monroe	2.3 acres	10,000 tons per year	Leased	3628-064-016-0004

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX

Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land/Acct. Number
Public Works	Solid Waste Transfer Station, Closed landfill - old Bryant	Solid Waste, commercial	19600 63rd Ave NE Arlington	9.09 acres	200,000 tons per year	Owned	7463-000-015-0008
Public Works	Solid Waste Drop Box - Oso	Solid Waste, general public	6306 Grandview Rd Arlington	4.42 acres	None, landfill closed	Owned	2232-054-008-0005
Public Works	Solid Waste Transfer Station - Box & closed	Solid Waste, commercial	30022 203rd Ave NE 21311 61st Place W Mountlake Terrace	1 acre 9.34 acres	3,000 tons per year 180,000 tons per year	Owned	0732-073-017-0003
Public Works	Solid Waste Transfer Station - Box & closed	Solid Waste, general public	33014 Cemetery Rd. Sultan	2.24 acres	5,000 tons per year	Owned	2927-041-071-0004; 3978-000-3328-083-050-0004
Public Works	Closed landfill - Lake Goodwin	Solid Waste	18520 Frank Waters Rd. Stanwood	23 acres	None, landfill closed	Owned	2031-041-002-0001
Public Works	Regional Landfill	Solid Waste	14528 Hwy 9 Snohomish -	440 acres	Temp. Transfer Station - 130,000	Owned	3528-054-001-0003, 3528-051-

APPENDIX B

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN INVENTORY MAPS:

LAW AND JUSTICE
SURFACE WATER FACILITIES
PUBLIC WORKS SITES
PUBLIC SCHOOL LOCATIONS
ELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES
PARKS AND PARKLANDS
PUBLIC WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

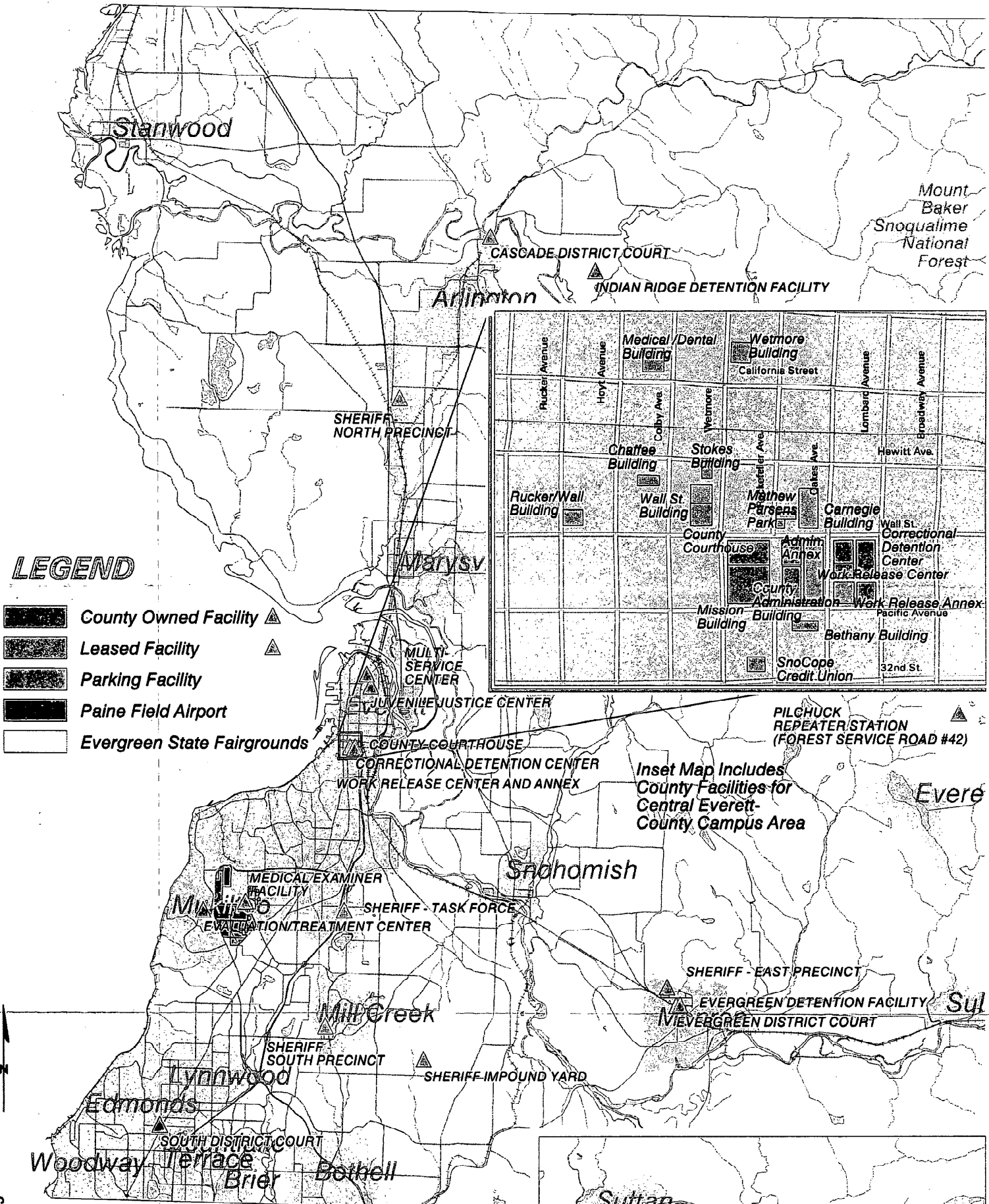
CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

**Law and Justice
with General Government Facilities
SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

7/2001



Snohomish County



LEGEND

- County Owned Facility
- Leased Facility
- Parking Facility
- Paine Field Airport
- Evergreen State Fairgrounds

*Inset Map Includes
County Facilities for
Central Everett-
County Campus Area*

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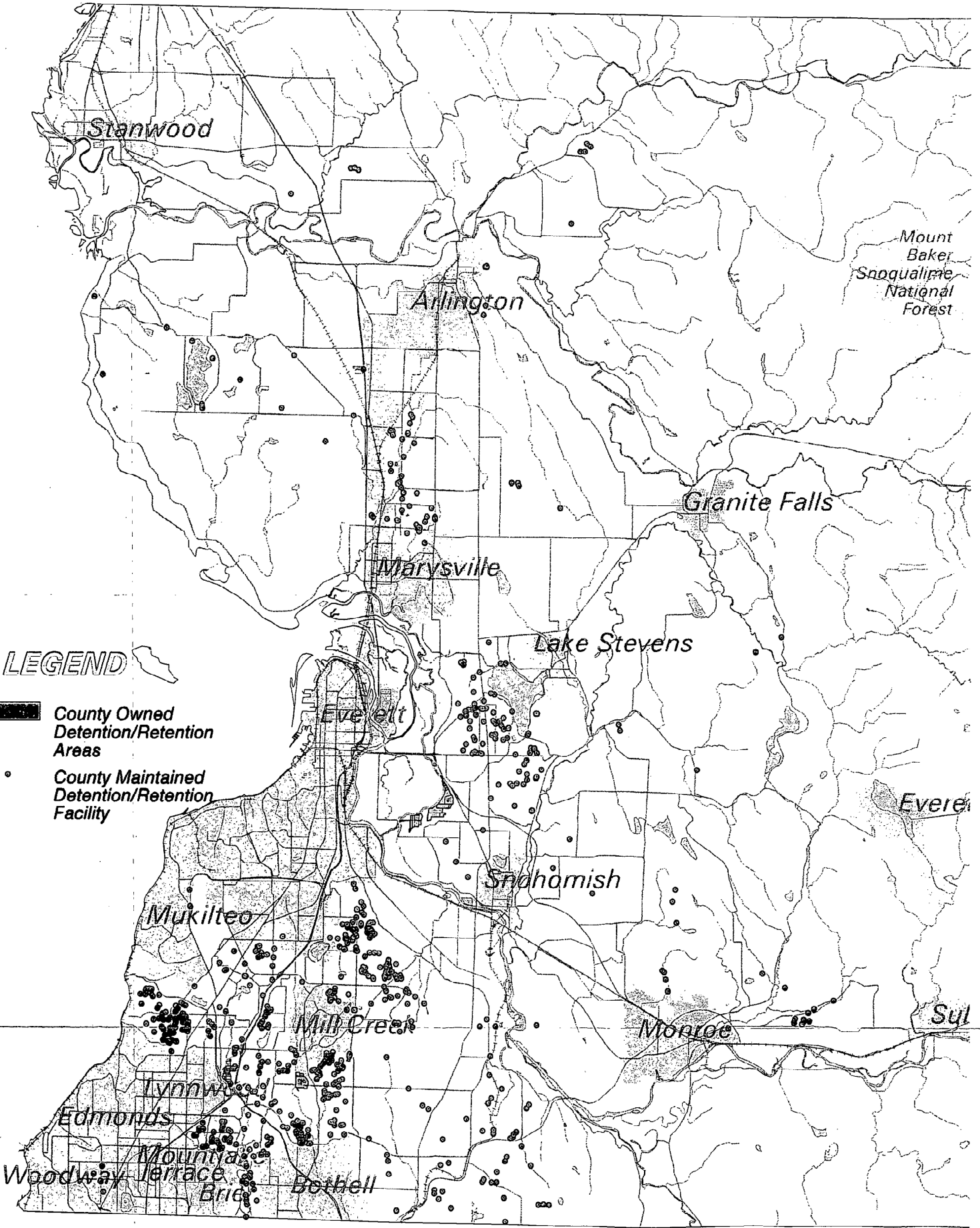
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
LAW AND JUSTICE FACILITIES



Surface Water Facilities

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

7/2001



LEGEND

-  County Owned Detention/Retention Areas
-  County Maintained Detention/Retention Facility

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fD:cap01/surfv.aml

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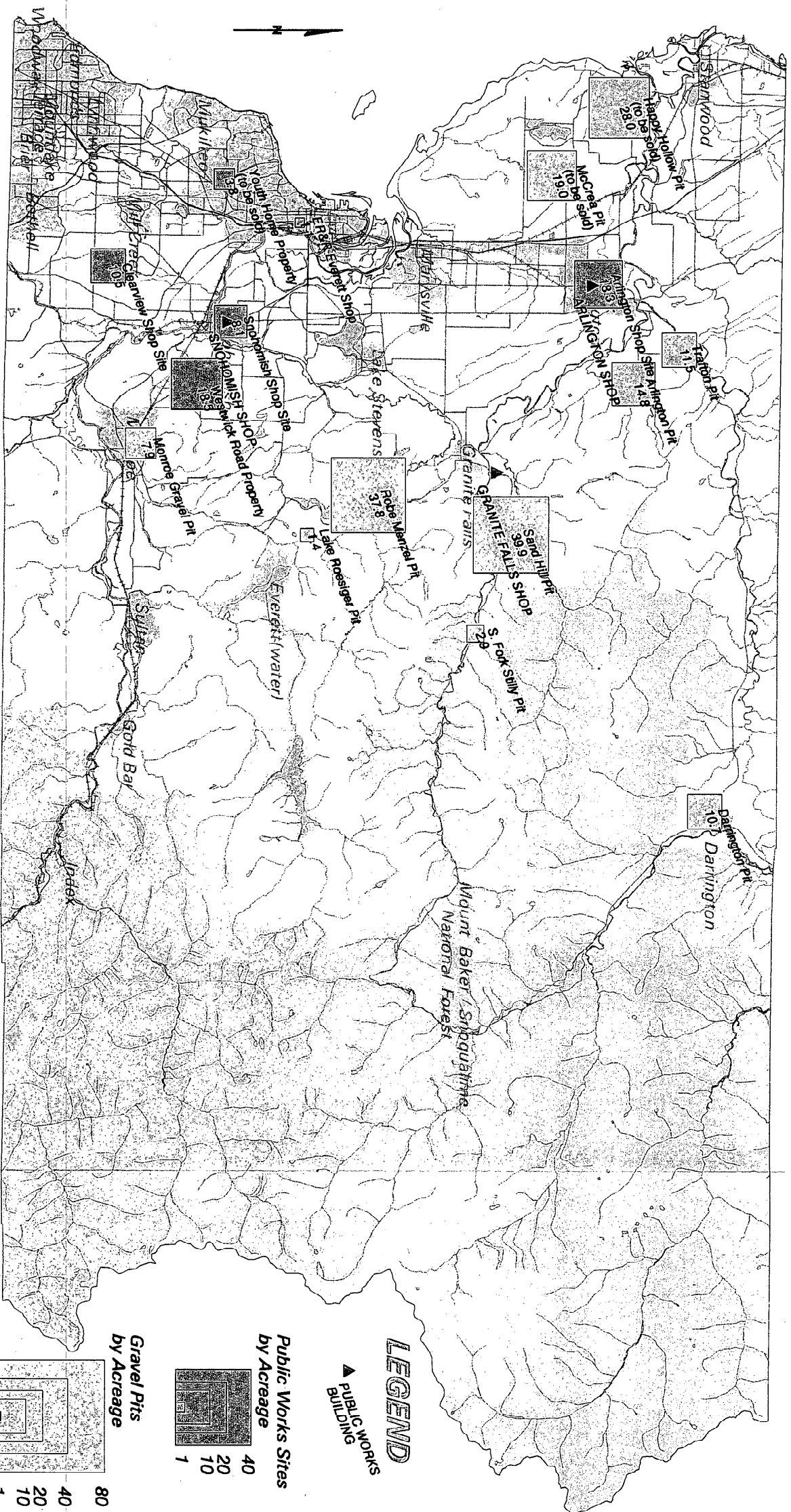
CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
SURFACE WATER FACILITIES

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

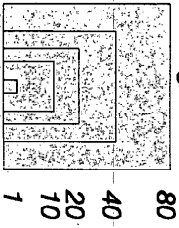
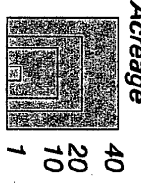
Public Works Sites

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

11/2000



LEGEND
▲ PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING

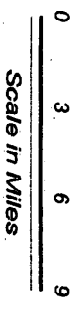


Number below site name indicates acres owned by Snohomish County.

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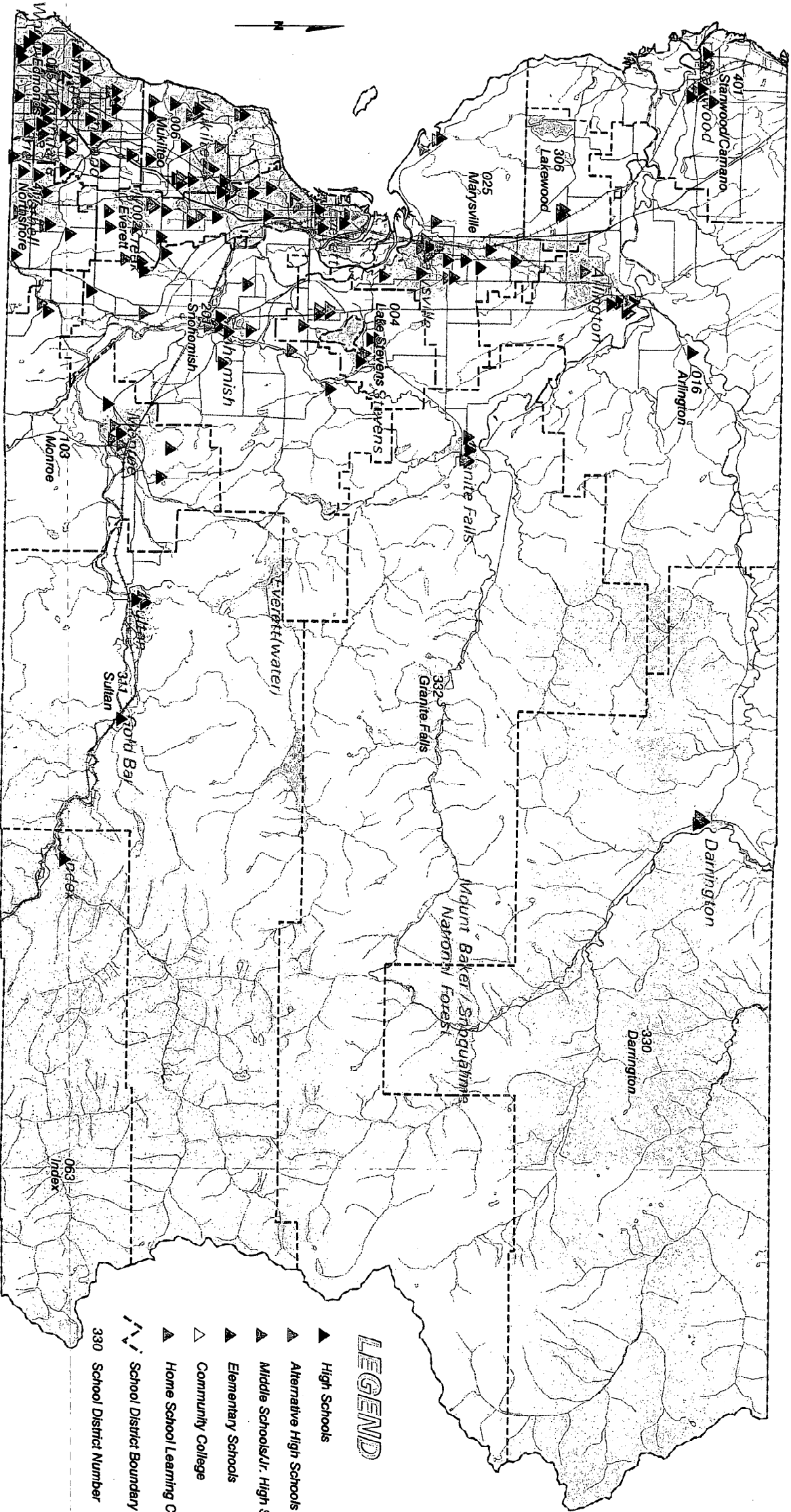
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY Public School Locations SNOHOMISH COUNTY

7/1/2000
Snohomish County



LEGEND

- ▲ High Schools
- ▲ Alternative High Schools
- ▲ Middle Schools/Jr. High Schools
- ▲ Elementary Schools
- ▲ Community College
- ▲ Home School Learning Centers
- - - School District Boundary
- 330 School District Number




Scale in Miles

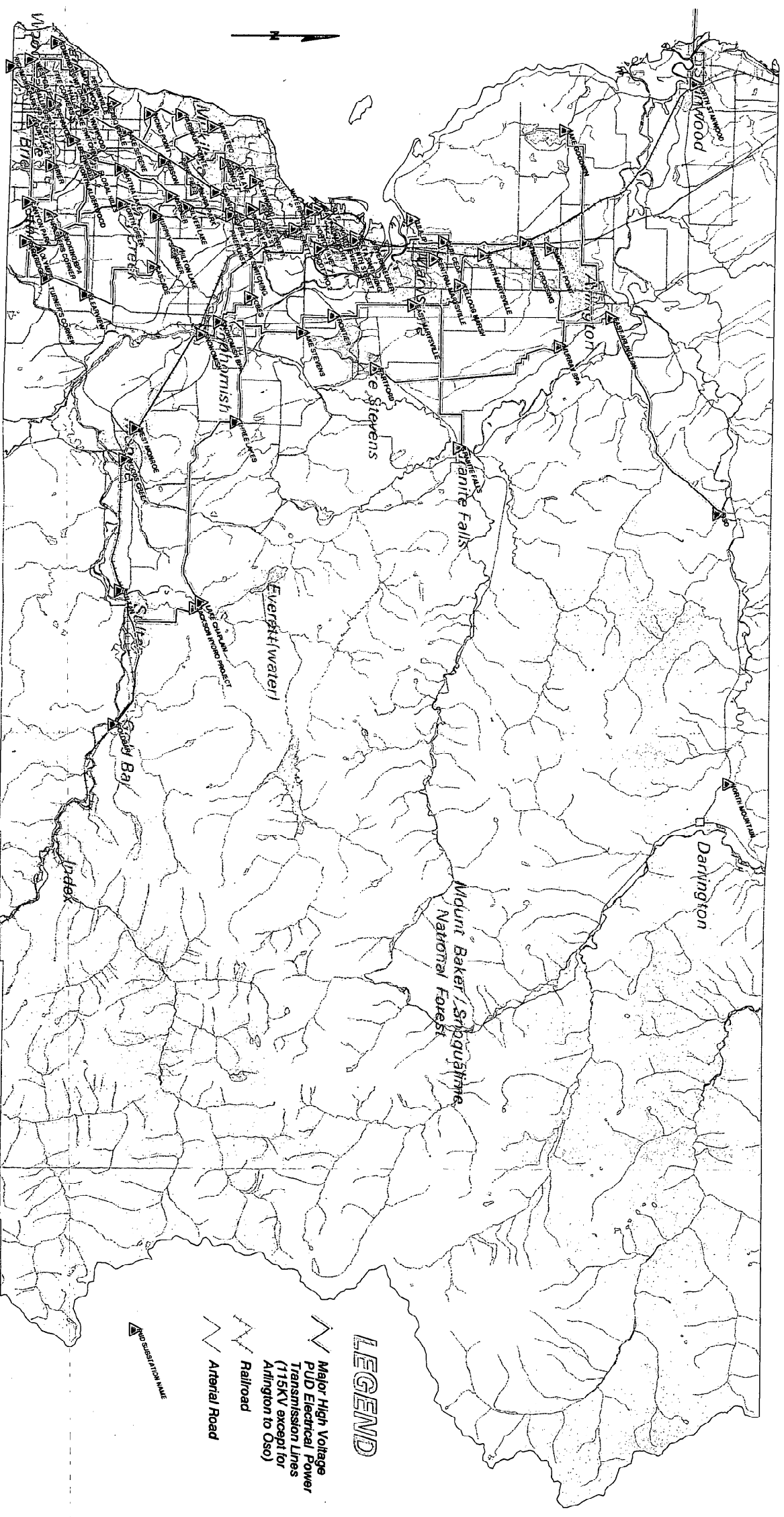
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
Electric Power Facilities
SNOHOMISH COUNTY

7/2001

 Snohomish County



LEGEND

-  Major High Voltage PUD Electrical Power Transmission Lines (115KV except for Arlington to Osso)
-  Railroad
-  Arterial Road
-  Substation

0 3 6 9
Scale in Miles

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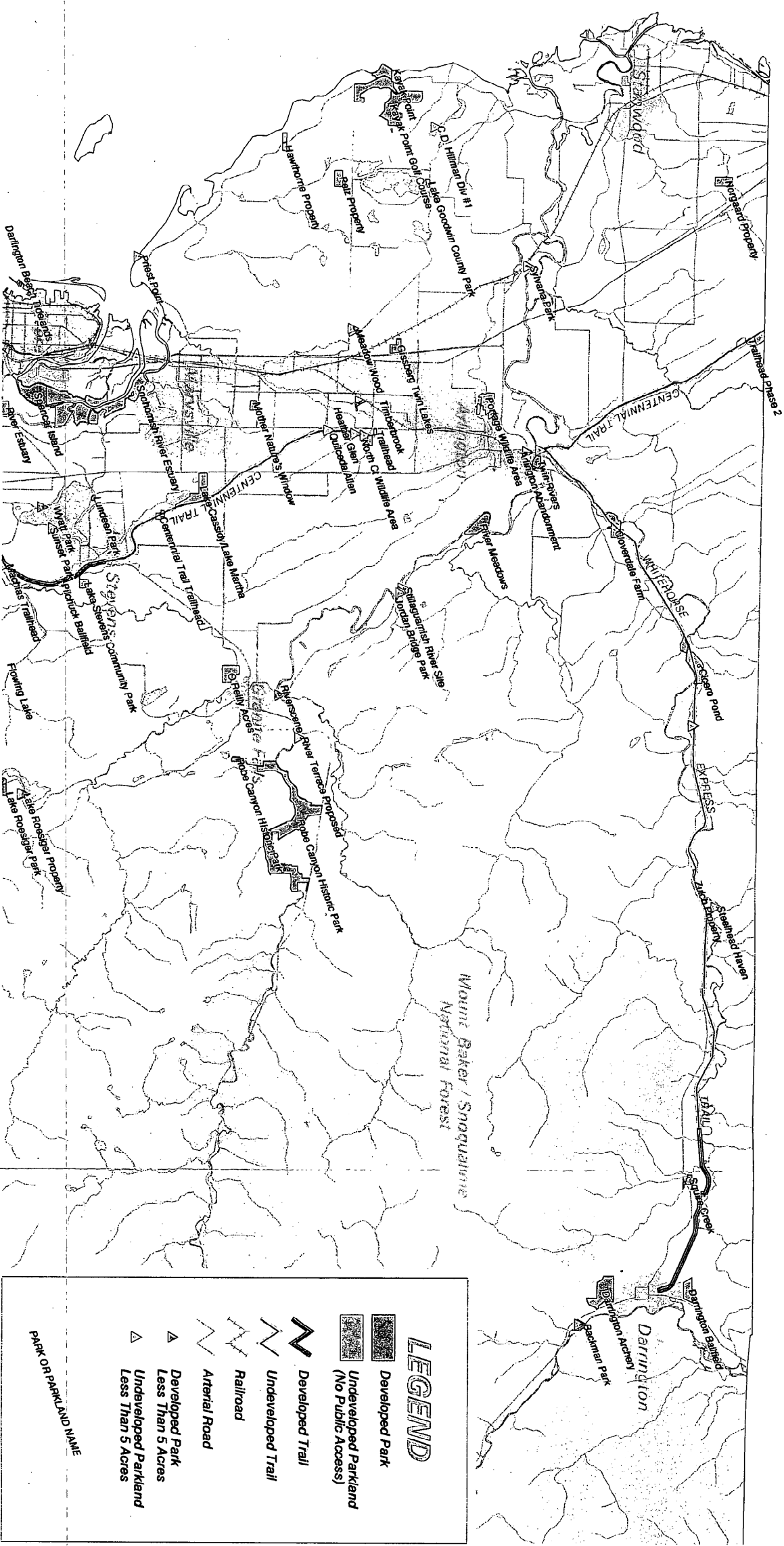
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
ELECTRIC POWER FACILITIES

D:\cap01\electric.apml

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY PARKS and Parklands NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY

07/2001



LEGEND	
	Developed Park
	Undeveloped Parkland (No Public Access)
	Developed Trail
	Undeveloped Trail
	Railroad
	Arterial Road
	Developed Park Less Than 5 Acres
	Undeveloped Parkland Less Than 5 Acres
PARK OR PARKLAND NAME	

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Produced by Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services, GIS Team, Inc.

0 2 4 6
Scale in Miles

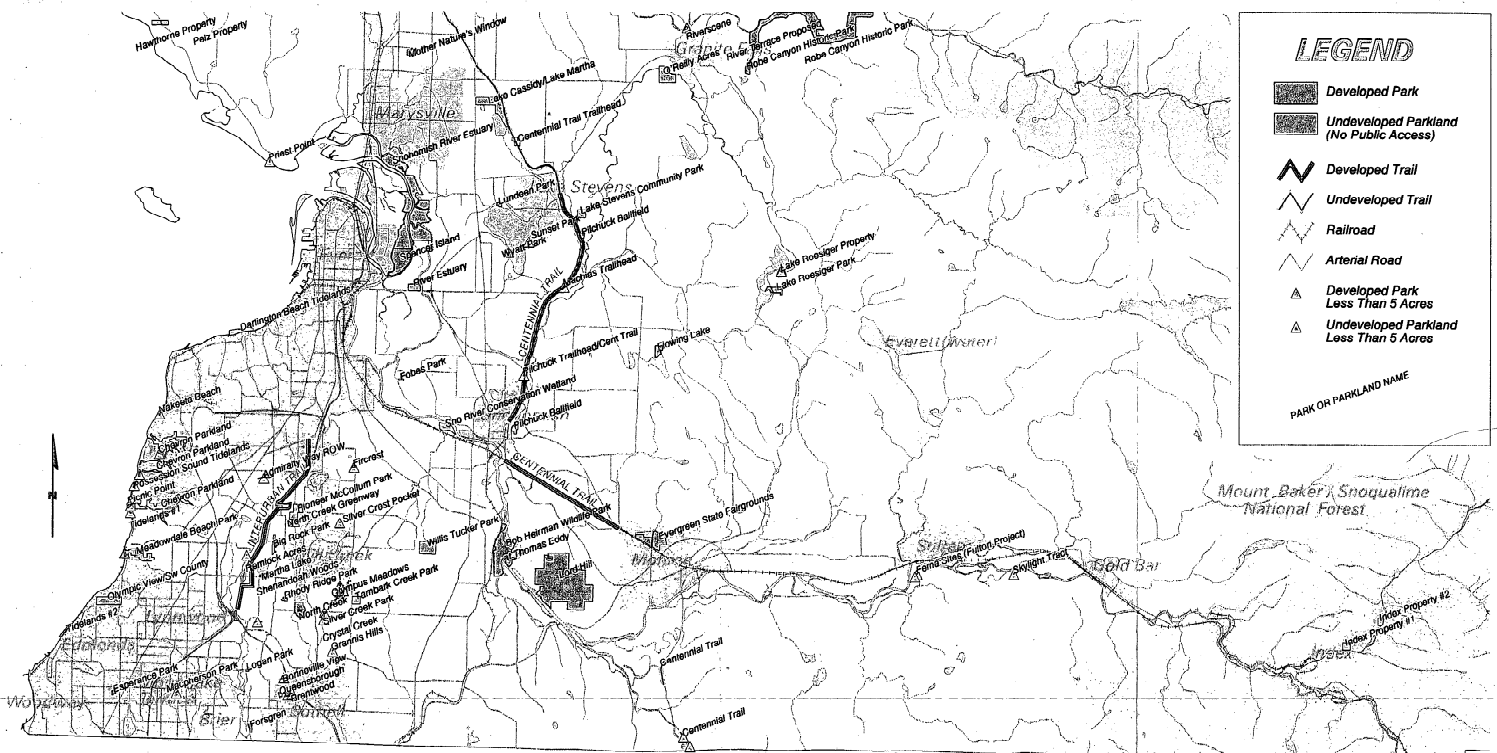
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Parks and Parklands

SOUTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY

07/2001



LEGEND

- Developed Park
- Undeveloped Parkland (No Public Access)
- Developed Trail
- Undeveloped Trail
- Railroad
- Arterial Road
- Developed Park Less Than 5 Acres
- Undeveloped Parkland Less Than 5 Acres

PARK OR PARKLAND NAME



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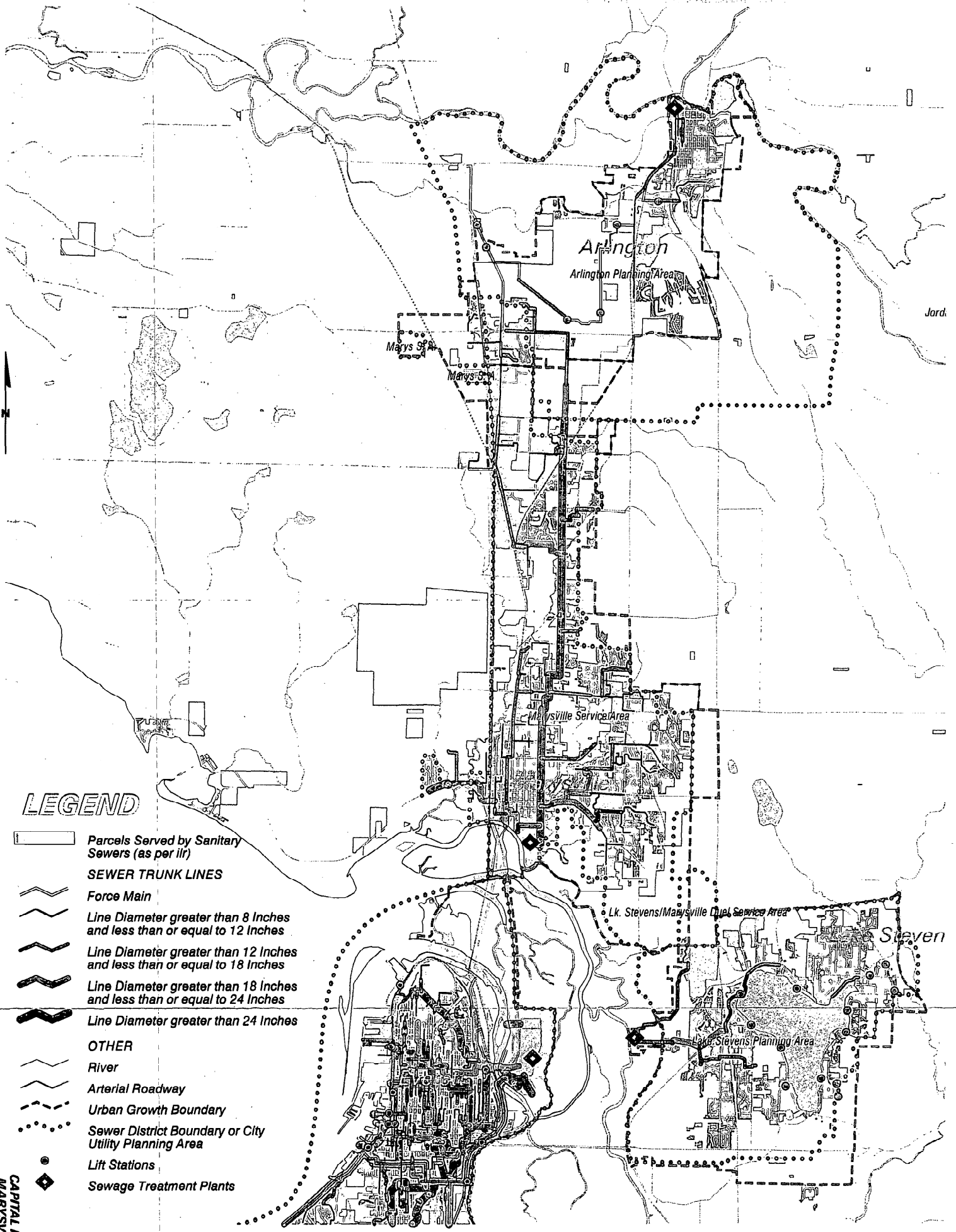
CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
SOUTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY
PARKS AND PARKLANDS

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Public Waste Water Systems

MARYSVILLE/ARLINGTON AREA

7/2001



LEGEND

- Parcels Served by Sanitary Sewers (as per IIR)
- SEWER TRUNK LINES**
- Force Main
- Line Diameter greater than 8 Inches and less than or equal to 12 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 12 Inches and less than or equal to 18 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 18 Inches and less than or equal to 24 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 24 Inches
- OTHER**
- River
- Arterial Roadway
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Sewer District Boundary or City Utility Planning Area
- Lift Stations
- Sewage Treatment Plants



ID:\cap01\sew-mav.aml
 Sewered parcel data was generated by the Snohomish County Assessor Office as and extract from the PROVAL system in June 2000 and has not undergone quality assurances or checks.

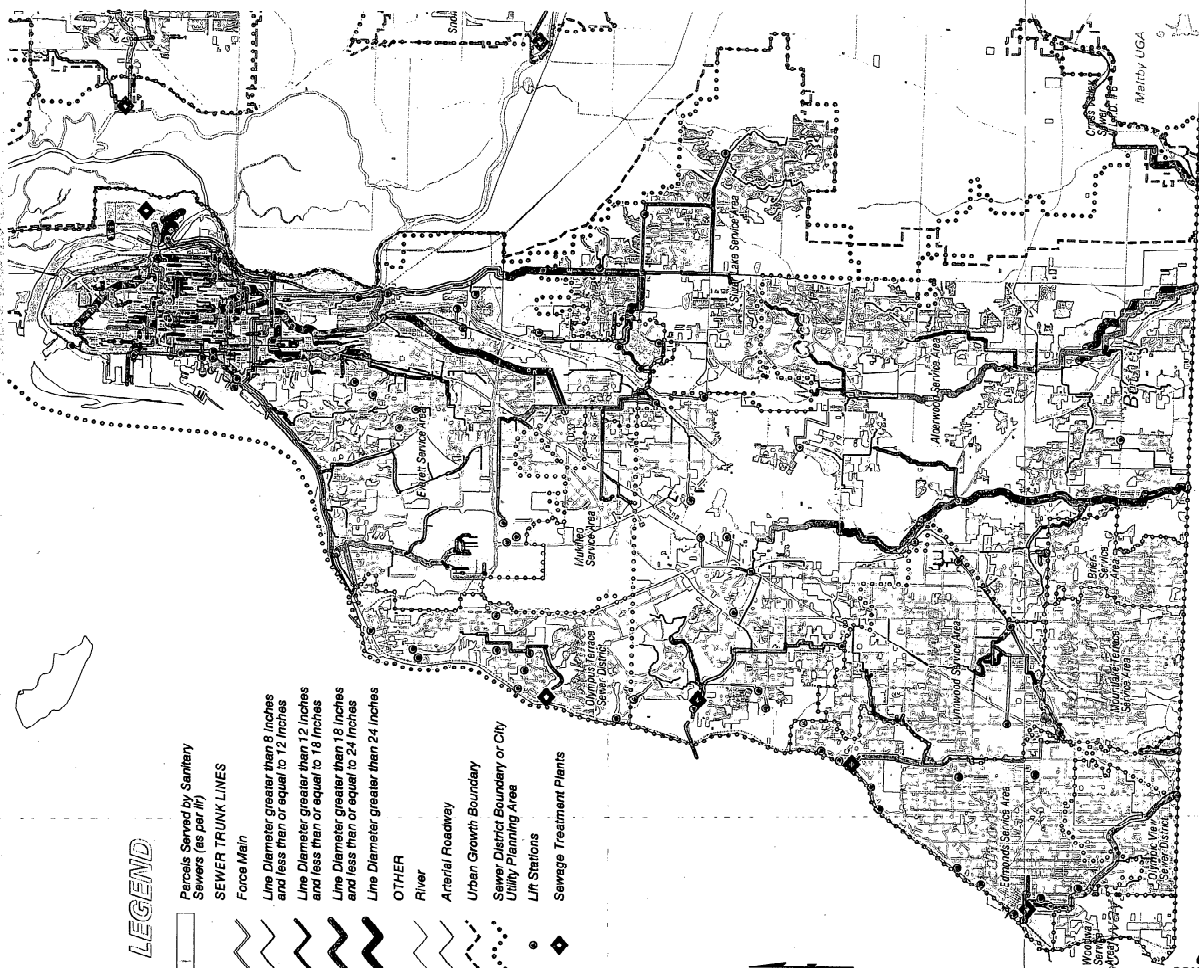
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
 MARYSVILLE/ARLINGTON AREA
 PUBLIC WASTE WATER SYSTEMS

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
Public Waste Water Systems
SOUTHWEST SNOHOMISH COUNTY 7/2001 Snohomish County



- LEGEND**
- ▭ Parcels Served by Sanitary Sewers (sq. ft.)
 - SEWER TRUNK LINES**
 - ▬ Force Main
 - ▬ Line Diameter greater than 9 inches and less than or equal to 12 inches
 - ▬ Line Diameter greater than 12 inches and less than or equal to 16 inches
 - ▬ Line Diameter greater than 18 inches and less than or equal to 24 inches
 - ▬ Line Diameter greater than 24 inches
 - OTHER**
 - ▬ River
 - ▬ Arterial Roadway
 - ▬ Urban Growth Boundary
 - ▬ Sewer District Boundary or City Utility Planning Area
 - Lift Stations
 - ◆ Sewage Treatment Plants

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Scale in Miles
 0 1 2 3
 ID:cap01newswvwy am
 Sewer/parcel data was generated by the project team using GIS software from the FPO/VAL system in June 2002 and has not undergone quality assurance or checks.

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
SOUTHWEST SNOHOMISH COUNTY
PUBLIC WASTE WATER SYSTEMS

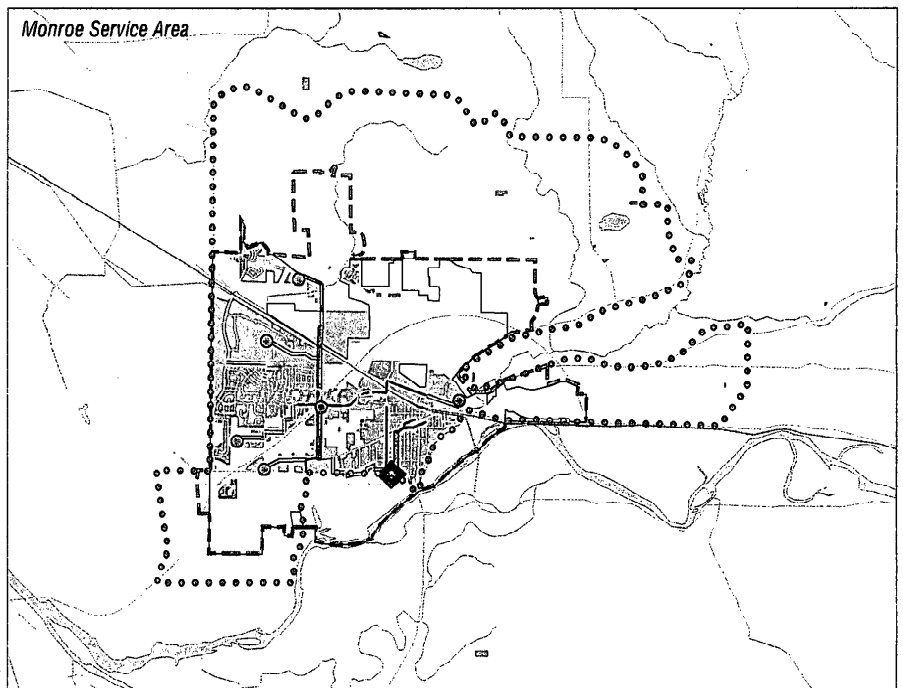
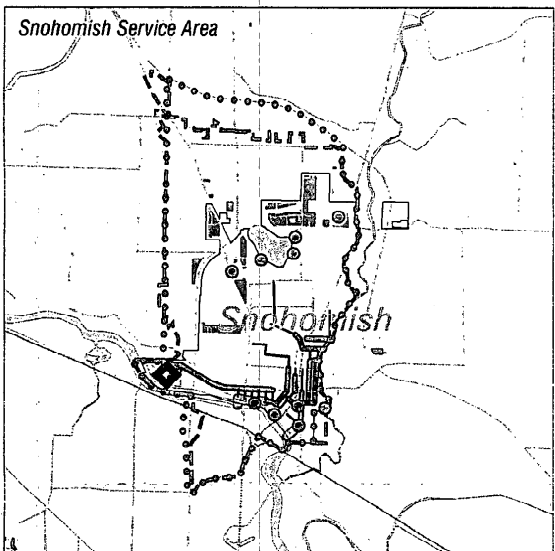
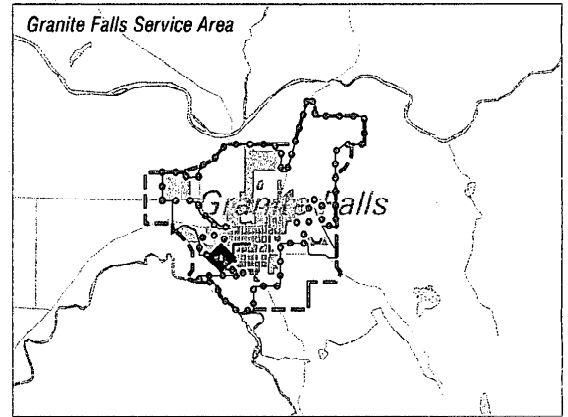
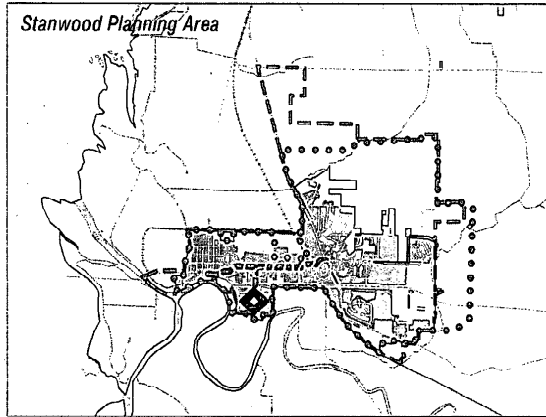
CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

Public Waste Water Systems

OTHER SNOHOMISH COUNTY AREAS

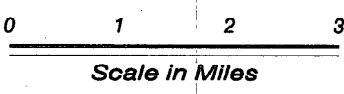
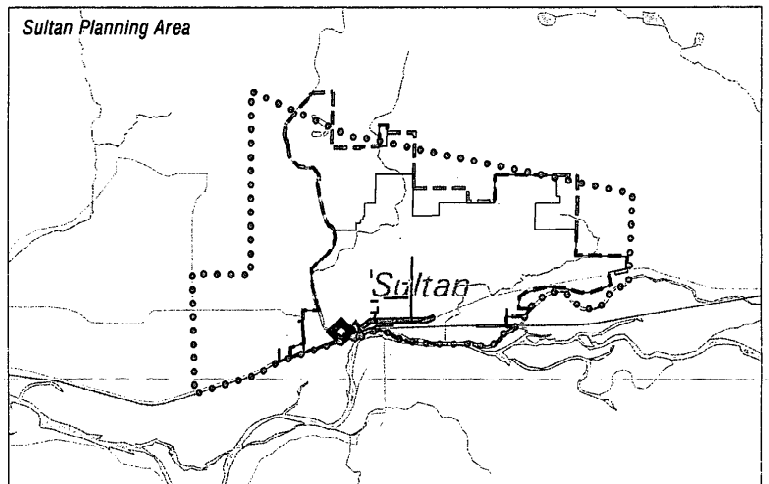
7/2001

Snohomish County



LEGEND

- Parcels Served by Sanitary Sewers (as per IIR)
- SEWER TRUNK LINES**
- Force Main
- Line Diameter greater than 8 Inches and less than or equal to 12 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 12 Inches and less than or equal to 18 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 18 Inches and less than or equal to 24 Inches
- Line Diameter greater than 24 Inches
- OTHER**
- River
- Arterial Roadway
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Sewer District Boundary or City Utility Planning Area
- Lift Stations
- Sewage Treatment Plants



ID:/cap01/sew-othv.aml
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CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY
OTHER SNOHOMISH COUNTY AREAS
PUBLIC WASTE WATER SYSTEMS