



1 Adopted: November 23, 2009
2 Effective: December 21, 2009

3 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

5
6 ORDINANCE NO. 09- 111
7

8 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES
9 PLAN, AN ELEMENT OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT
10 ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
11

12 WHEREAS, on June 28, 1995, Snohomish County enacted Amended Ordinance No. 94-
13 125, which adopted the 1995-2000 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) together with other
14 elements of the Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan (GMACP); and
15

16 WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted periodic amendments to the CFP since
17 1995 including, most recently, with the ten-year GMACP update adopted by Amended
18 Ordinance No. 05-071 on December 21, 2005, and Ordinance No. 08-121 on November
19 24, 2008; and
20

21 WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.130 directs counties planning under the Growth Management
22 Act (GMA) to take legislative action to review and, if needed, revise their comprehensive
23 plan and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the
24 requirements in chapter 36.70A RCW; and
25

26 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Superior Court has proposed amendment of the CFP
27 with revised capital facility inventory information; and
28

29 WHEREAS, Planning and Development Services has proposed amendment of the CFP
30 with updated information on public school capacity; and
31

32 WHEREAS, Planning and Development Services has proposed amendment of Appendix
33 C of the CFP with updated technical information on natural gas infrastructure and electric
34 power infrastructure from Puget Sound Energy, as detailed in the Countywide Utility
35 Inventory Report; and
36

37 WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and County Code, the County Council
38 intends to amend the CFP concurrently with the 2010 budget and the six-year Capital
39 Improvement Program (CIP); and
40

41 WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a work session on August 25, 2009, and a
42 public hearing on September 22, 2009, to review and take both written and oral public
43 testimony related to the proposed CFP amendments ; and
44

1 WHEREAS, after the September 22, 2009, public hearing the Planning Commission
2 deliberated and formulated recommendations for the County Council on the proposed CFP
3 amendments; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on November 4, 2009 continued to
6 November 23, 2009, to consider the Planning Commission's recommendations on the proposed
7 CFP amendments; and
8

9 WHEREAS, the County Council considered amendments to the CFP concurrently with
10 the 2010 budget and with other related changes to the County's CFP, including the 2010-2015
11 CIP; and
12

13 WHEREAS, the County Council considered the entire hearing record, including the
14 Planning Commission's recommendation, and written and oral testimony submitted during the
15 public hearings.
16

17 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
18

19 **Section 1.** The County Council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings and incorporates them
20 herein as if set out in full.
21

22 **Section 2.** The County Council makes the following additional findings of fact in support of this
23 ordinance:
24

25 A. A comprehensive study of the County's capital facilities was conducted by Henderson,
26 Young & Company in 1993/1994. A number of studies and facilities plans have been
27 completed since then addressing specific County capital facilities and the facilities of
28 other public agencies.
29

30 B. The County continues to update the inventory of existing capital facilities and the forecast
31 of future needs and all appendices within the CFP including the Countywide Utility
32 Inventory Report using the most current system plans and reports available.
33

34 C. Staff conducted environmental review by preparing and issuing an addendum to the 2005
35 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP in compliance with the
36 State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The recommended amendments are within the
37 scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated adopted environmental
38 documents and result in no new significant adverse environmental impacts. The
39 addendum performs the function of keeping the public apprised of the refinement of the
40 original GMACP by adding new information but does not substantially change the
41 analysis of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted
42 environmental documents.
43

44 D. The Planning Commission discussed the proposed CFP amendments at a briefing on
45 August 25, 2009, and conducted a public hearing on September 22, 2009. The Planning
46 Commission considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its

1 recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of the
2 County Code and state law following the public hearing.

- 3
4 F. The County Council conducted a public hearing on November 4, 2009 continued to
5 November 23, 2009.

6
7 **Section 3.** The County Council makes the following conclusions:

- 8
9 A. The CFP amendments adopted by this ordinance do not fundamentally change the
10 structure or guiding elements of the prior CFPs, but merely update existing system
11 inventory information related to natural gas and electric systems.
12
13 B. The CFP amendments are consistent with the requirements of the GMA for the
14 preparation of a capital facilities element, the Countywide Planning Policies for
15 Snohomish County, the overall policy directives of the General Policy Plan (GPP), and
16 the decisions of the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board
17 addressing capital facilities planning.
18
19 C. The CFP amendments adopted by this ordinance further the GMA's goals of encouraging
20 urban development in urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public
21 facilities. This is accomplished by identifying intermediate and long-range capital facility
22 needs projected from the same population forecasts which are the foundation for the land
23 use element of the GMACP. The projected need for public facilities is also predicated on
24 an increasingly urban population, as directed by the land use element.
25
26 D. RCW 36.70A.130(2)(a) allows the County to amend the GMACP more than one time per
27 year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and it occurs concurrently with
28 the adoption or amendment of the County's budget. This criterion is met because the
29 ordinance adopting these amendments to the capital facilities element will be considered
30 concurrently with the County's 2010 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the
31 county charter and county code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to
32 the budget.
33
34 E. The CFP amendments adopted by this ordinance are consistent with all substantive and
35 procedural requirements of Snohomish County's GMACP, including but not limited to the
36 goals, objectives, and policies of the Capital Facilities chapter of the GPP.
37
38 F. The public participation process related to the adoption of this ordinance complied with all
39 applicable requirements, including, but not limited to, RCW 36.70A.130, RCW
40 36.70A.140, chapter 30.73 SCC, and the Snohomish County Charter.
41
42 G. Published notices for the hearings before the planning commission and County Council
43 complied with all applicable requirements, including, but not limited to, RCW 36.70A.130,
44 RCW 36.70A.140, chapter 30.73 SCC, and the Snohomish County Charter.
45
46

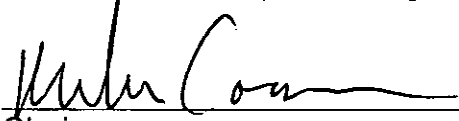
1 **Section 4.** The County Council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record before
2 the Planning Commission and the County Council, including all testimony and exhibits related to
3 this ordinance and the recommendations of the Planning Commission. Any finding, which
4 should be deemed a conclusion, and any conclusion which should be deemed a finding, is
5 adopted as such.

6
7 **Section 5.** The CFP is amended with the revisions attached hereto as Exhibit A based on the
8 foregoing findings and conclusions.

9
10 **Section 6.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid
11 or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of competent
12 jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of
13 any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any
14 section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court
15 of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the
16 effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section,
17 sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

18
19
20 PASSED THIS 23rd day of November, 2009.

21
22 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
23 Snohomish County, Washington

24
25 
26 _____
27 Chairperson

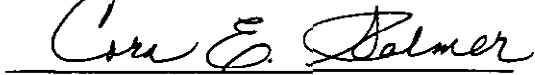
28 ATTEST:


29 
30 Asst. Clerk of the Council

- 31
32 APPROVED
33 EMERGENCY
34 VETOED

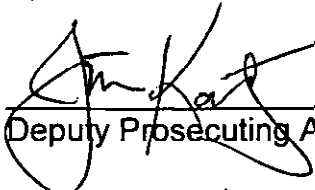
35
36 Date: 12/11/09

37 ATTEST:

38 
39 _____

40 
41 County Executive
42 AARON REARDON
43 County Executive

44 Approved as to form only:

45  9/21/09
46 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

D-27

**Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2005
Update, an Element of the Snohomish
County GMA Comprehensive Plan**

The Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2001 Update, as adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 01-090 on November 20, 2001 amended by Amended Ordinance No. 04-108 on November 23, 2004, and last amended by Amended Ordinance No. 04-118 on December 20, 2006 is amended to read:

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SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Year 2005 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 forecasts of future facility needs.

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 Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2025 Update, like the previous update adopted in 2001, includes current information regarding existing facility inventories and existing deficiencies for capital facilities that are part of impact fee collection programs.

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 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) should be an integral part of a local jurisdiction's comprehensive plan prepared under the directives of the Growth Management Act (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; and
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 2025) 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 2025. Some of these studies project needs in 5-year intervals that do not precisely match the 2025 planning horizon year of GMA. However, most of these studies project facility needs at least to the year 2025.

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;

Capital Facilities Plan

- (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 2005 update includes new inventory information for a variety of county regional facilities that has been updated since the adoption of the 2004 amendments of the last (CFP) Year 2001 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 in support of the recently completed campus redevelopment initiative (CRI) projects are also used and are specifically referenced in this section and the next section that addresses future needs.

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 below. 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, consultant studies supporting the CRI, 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 offices with elected officials, 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. The county also requires classroom space for training purposes, particularly training for the continuing upgrades in office automation systems that are in common use.

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 140,692 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, County Treasurer and the County Council. Other county-owned buildings that supply office space for general government functions are the County Courthouse and Mission Building.

Snohomish County also leases general office space in several Everett office buildings to accommodate general government operations. Among these are the Wall Street Building (44,025 sq. ft. for Public Works), the Medical/Dental Building (34,484 sq. ft. for Human Services and 7,454 sq. ft. for PAO-Family Support Services), the Wetmore Building (18,500 sq. ft. for Public Works and PDS), the ABC Building (17,612 sq. ft. for Public Works) and the Cogswell Building and Annex. The leasing of the Cogswell Building and Annex accommodates the following Snohomish County divisions: Facilities Management, Department of Information Services, Hearing Examiner, Boundary Review Board and the Board of Equalization. The total space they occupy is 41,213 sq. ft. Many of these leases will expire in 2005 and the county operations they house will be moving into the new "Administration Building East" located immediately east of the existing Administration Building on the Everett campus. Final date for this new facility to be available will be in 2006.

Public Hearing/Meeting Rooms/Classrooms

Hearing rooms on the County campus are specifically designed for public meetings and hearings. The Henry M. Jackson Board Room is located on the 8th Floor of the new County Administration Building East. It has fixed seating for about 70 persons on a flat floor and a permanent dais for board or council sessions.

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. The PCR, however, will be converted to office space in 2005. More permanent public hearing and meeting room spaces are currently under construction within the new Administration Building East.

The Kinard Room is a multi-purpose room in the Courthouse Building that is currently used for training county employees, including non-law enforcement personnel, in a variety of skills, and is used to accommodate general meetings. Snohomish County has only one facility specifically dedicated to training and educational purposes – a leased facility in the general downtown Everett area.

Records Storage

County records are stored and processed through a central records management operation within the Department of Information Services. This operation is located within the new County Records Storage Building located in Everett which was completed in 2003. Most of this space is devoted to records storage, hard copy, microfilm or digital format records. A small portion of the space is used for micro-filming operations and administration. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility.

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 General Fund operating budget. The county agencies and departments which carry out the law and justice functions include: Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Office of Public Defense, County Clerk, Medical Examiner, Corrections, District Court, and Superior Court, including Juvenile Services.

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 and 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 Appendix A. Data on existing facilities is also available from the files and database maintained by the Snohomish County Department of Facilities Management.

Courtrooms

Courtrooms are specialized facilities needed to support the county's judicial branch, which consists of the Superior Court (including Juvenile Services) and the District Court.

Snohomish County currently has courtrooms and general office space for Superior Court located in the Courthouse and Mission Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. Courtrooms and general office space at the Denny Juvenile Justice Center in north Everett serve the needs of the Juvenile Services Division of Superior Court. (Refer to Appendix A.)

The District Court facilities include courtrooms and general office space at each of its four divisions. The Everett Division of the District Court is located at the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus. The three satellite court facilities include Evergreen Division located adjacent to the Evergreen Fairgrounds complex in Monroe, Cascade Division located in Arlington, and South Division located in Lynnwood. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Correctional Facilities (Adult)

Snohomish County operates a 12-story correctional facility (10 stories of inmate housing) located on the east end of its central downtown campus in Everett. The county jail currently operates as a mixed security facility, with different sections of the building classified at different security levels. A major jail expansion project to alleviate crowding in the current facility and to accommodate the future growth of inmate populations is now nearing completion as part of the CRI. The county also leases from the State the Indian Ridge Correctional Facility, a minimum security facility located northeast of Arlington. The county has a temporary work release facility located in the Carnegie Building on the central downtown campus. Upon completion of the jail facility expansion and remodel of the existing jail in 2005, the work release program will be moved from Carnegie into a remodeled section of the existing jail, increasing the work release capacity. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Correctional Facilities (Juvenile)

The county's juvenile justice functions are housed in the Denney Juvenile Justice Center. This facility was built in 1998. Roughly two-thirds of this space is dedicated to the housing of accused or convicted juvenile offenders. The remainder includes courtrooms (Juvenile Services of Superior Court) and general office space for the court, clerk, prosecutor, defense attorneys, and others.

Law Enforcement/Vehicle Impoundment

The Sheriff currently has access to one small impoundment lot for abandoned vehicles located southeast of Mill Creek. Additional space is also needed to handle this function. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Law Enforcement/Operations

The Sheriff's Office currently occupies space in the Courthouse Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett, as well as other facilities. These include three precinct stations (East, North, and South) and also substations in three of the communities that have contracted for local law enforcement services with the Sheriff (Stanwood, Darrington, and Gold Bar). Special Assault Unit, Special Operations and Search and Rescue functions are distributed among county buildings, leased facilities and donated building space scattered around the county. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Law Enforcement/Training

The Kinard Room is a multi-purpose room in the Courthouse Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett that is currently used for training county employees, including non-law enforcement personnel, in a variety of skills, and is used to accommodate general meetings.

An important part of law enforcement training involves training in the use of firearms. The county currently contracts for use of a private shooting range facility.

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 is located on the first floor of the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Medical Examiner Facilities

Construction of a new Medical Examiner facility was completed in 1999 to address the unique needs and operations of the Medical Examiner's Office. This facility was built at the Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field). The space in this facility is devoted to autopsy/examination rooms, laboratory space, office space, and records and materials storage. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Clerk's Office and Prosecuting Attorney's Office Space

The main users of office space among the law and justice operations are the Clerk's Office and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. These two offices currently occupy space distributed between the Courthouse, the Mission Building, the Denney Juvenile Justice

Center, and leased space in downtown Everett. Additional space in the Courthouse is allocated to the Office of Public Defense, the Bar Association, and the media. (Refer to Appendix A.) It is likely that all of these functions will be housed on the Everett campus when all of the CRI projects are completed.

Parking

General government and law and justice facilities each have on-site parking lots for employees and the general public at their satellite locations.

The general government facilities including the courts and jail located on the county's central downtown campus at 3000 Rockefeller Avenue in Everett are served by two parking facilities: a new county underground parking garage on the county campus site (part of the Campus Redevelopment Initiative Project), with entrances on Pacific/Rockefeller and Oakes Avenue, and a surface lot with an alley entrance on Wall Street. The county parking garage provides parking for county-owned vehicles, ADA, public and employees. The surface lot provides general public parking.

The county also leases space at several parking garages located in the downtown Everett area. These spaces are primarily dedicated for county vehicles that are located away from the county's central downtown campus.

Snohomish County is a major employer and participates in the commute trip reduction program created by state law in 1991. The numbers of county employees carpooling, vanpooling, or using public transportation has increased significantly over the last few years, thereby reducing the demand for parking at the county's central downtown campus. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Records Storage

The county Records Storage Building located in Everett was completed in 2003. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility. (Refer to Appendix A)

Transportation Facilities

Transportation capital plans consist of airport and surface transportation projects.

Airport Facilities

The Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) is an important 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 B.F. Goodrich, which employs more than 1,330 people. Additionally, approximately 19,000 people are employed at the Everett Boeing Facility which is adjacent to and served by Paine Field. 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: 5 hangar/office buildings; 2 manufacturing/office buildings; 3 office buildings; 4 aircraft hangar complexes; 2 fire/maintenance buildings; 1 manufacturing building, 1 manufacturing/hangar; 1 manufacturing warehouse, 1 restaurant/office; 1 maintenance shop; 1 storage area; 1 gymnasium; 1 U.S. Navy housing area plus the Goodrich-Bomarc Building and the National Earthquake Information Center complex.

Surface Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element of the Snohomish County GMA 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 2025, plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities. The General Policy Plan should be relied on for details of surface transportation policies.

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.

Solid Waste Facilities

Snohomish County operated a relatively unsophisticated solid waste disposal system consisting of five dumps until the early 1970's. The county acquired some minimal solid waste management planning responsibilities as a result of a new state law in 1972. 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. Open dumps were no longer an acceptable solid waste disposal method under the new state law. 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. The Solid Waste Division embarked on a three-prong program to find additional capacity as the Cathcart Sanitary Landfill was reaching its final capacity: (1) seek approval for additional disposal capacity at the existing Cathcart Sanitary Landfill by going to a higher elevation; (2) site and build a new landfill adjacent to the existing landfill; and (3) explore the feasibility of exporting waste to a landfill outside the county. The county was successful in all three

efforts: approval was obtained to extend the life of the Cathcart Sanitary Landfill; a new landfill was constructed adjacent to the Cathcart site; and a contract was obtained to export solid waste by rail to a landfill in eastern Washington. The Cathcart Sanitary Landfill was permanently closed in 1992. The new Regional Landfill was placed in reserve status (to be used in an emergency) and the county began exporting its waste. The county also began curbside recycling in 1992.

A new "Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan" was published in 2001 and updated with editorial changes in 2003.

The current solid waste system has 3 solid waste recycling and transfer stations, 5 rural drop boxes, 1 landfill and 10 closed landfills. Two of the transfer stations are new. The Airport Road Recycling and Transfer Station opened in the fall of 2003. The new Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station opened in the fall of 2004. The landfill constructed in 1992 has not been used and the site has been recently purchased by the county's general fund for potential alternative development and use. The Solid Waste Division also operates a Moderate Risk Waste collection facility where county residents can dispose of household hazardous waste. Appendix A contains more details about individual facilities.

Surface Water Management (SWM)

Drainage systems in Snohomish County consisted, historically, of primarily creeks and wetlands. Most of the rain was captured by vegetation or absorbed into the ground when a storm occurred. The natural drainage systems were able to handle the runoff and overflowed only during periods of heavy rain.

Snohomish County has experienced rapid change over the last twenty-five years, due to urban development in once rural areas. The constructed drainage facilities in these recently urbanized areas were often a patchwork of pipes, roadside ditches and channels rather than a coordinated drainage system. The result was increased urban flooding, loss of fish and wildlife habitat, and degradation of water quality in the natural stream systems. Surface Water Management has responded to over 6,000 drainage complaints and constructed over 450 drainage repair and water quality improvement projects since 1989. The fundamental cause of most of these drainage problems is the increased storm water runoff that comes from surfaces such as houses and roads that don't allow rainwater to soak into the ground, or from systems that simply fail due to age or lack of maintenance.

The Surface Water Management Division embarked on a Master Drainage Planning (MDP) program in 1999 to inventory and analyze constructed and natural drainage and surface water facilities in targeted drainage basins. The inventory effort was designed to provide an accurate and easily accessible record of drainage systems that could be periodically updated. New tools such as high accuracy Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment were used to map the drainage systems and to record attribute information on drainage features. Geographic Information System (GIS) software was used to manage the data and construct an urban drainage network that could be queried and displayed over the county network.

The Snohomish County Council initiated the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) Project in 2001, recognizing that detailed storm water planning is an important element of the county's efforts to solve drainage problems, manage the storm water infrastructure, protect natural resources, guide new development, and plan for future development. The ambitious DNR project focused on urban drainage systems, storm water problems, and an assessment of drainage needs in nearly all of the county's unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) in only two years. The MDP effort had only focused on targeted small basins.

A significant task within the DNR Project (like the MDP effort) was the inventory of constructed and natural drainage systems within the unincorporated urban growth areas of Snohomish County. County staff formed GPS drainage inventory mapping teams to inventory all drainage features, pipes, basins, ditches, and other components of the public storm drainage system in early 2001. Data collected using GPS technology provides high-accuracy inventories that are then processed into a GIS system becoming a basis for system modeling and new mapping of the public systems. Most work was carried out in the road right-of-way. Landowners were consulted and permission obtained if crews had to access private property to obtain drainage information or cross sections of streams.

Surface Water Management formed and organized five (5) two-person GPS teams and two (two-person) Total Station teams working to collect drainage inventory data in the field in order to complete the DNR inventory effort. Additionally, two GPS staff worked on quality control issues and checking of the data and resolving inventory problems.

Real Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (GPS) units and data loggers were coordinated to locate and attribute catch basin and drainage features in the field. The Trimble 4700 GPS units list a horizontal accuracy of ± 2 centimeters (0.8 inches or 0.1 feet) and a vertical accuracy of $\pm 2-5$ centimeters (0.8 - 2 inches or 0.1 - 0.2 feet), however, actual results may exceed those levels. This degree of accuracy on the catch basin grates, pipes, and culverts is necessary to model the hydraulics of the drainage systems. Conventional survey equipment such as a Total Station was used where GPS satellite visibility was not accessible. Snohomish County Survey Control Database and WASHDOT Monument Database were used to provide control points used in the calibration of reference base station locations

All drainage inventory features were collected as point features in the field. Linear drainage features, such as drive culverts, enclosed pipe systems, and open channel systems, were constructed in the office using ArcInfo GIS software. Drainage inventory features include catch basins, drain points, and cross-section points. Catch basin features include yard drains, inlets, Type 1 and Type 2 catch basins, flow restrictors and pollution control structures, and vault and detention pipe access lids. Drain point features consisted mostly of PINs (pipe into features) and POTs (pipe out of features). Cross-section points include ditch thalwegs, and cross-sections of ditches, streams, and culvert profiles. Linear drainage network features were divided primarily into enclosed pipe systems and open channel systems. Enclosed pipe systems include pipes that connect catch basin to catch basin and pipes that drain to or from an enclosed system to an open channel system. Open channel systems include roadside ditches, driveway culverts, swales, streams, and flow lines.

Drainage Infrastructure Inventory Results

The drainage inventory efforts for the MDP and DNR projects resulted in a massive amount of data to be processed and preserved. Current inventory efforts by Surface Water Management within the UGAs and by Road Maintenance outside of the UGAs are updated and added to the MDP and DNR drainage inventory by Surface Water Management on a regular basis. Surface Water Management, as of April 2004, maintains detailed drainage inventory information on more than 700 miles of enclosed pipe systems, culverts, and detention pipes; information on nearly 150,000 cross-section points of ditches, swales, and stream channels used for hydrologic and hydraulic modeling; and information on nearly 70,000 catch basin and drain point features and 83,000 drainage network features that comprise the county drainage system.

The sheer large amount of drainage inventory data makes traditional tabular presentation of the drainage features and feature attributes in a report such as this impossible. The following table, Snohomish County Drainage Inventory Summary, summarizes drainage inventory data collected, processed, and incorporated into the county drainage inventory by Urban Growth Area. Data in this table is current as of April 2004. Nearly 75% of the enclosed drainage pipes, 85% of the enclosed detention pipes, 50% of the culverts, 43% of the drainage ditches, and 74% of the catch basins are located within the Southwest County UGA.

The large number of catch basins, drain points, cross-section points, and network arcs makes mapped display of the individual drainage features difficult at the UGA level. The following three maps depict constructed infrastructure density per 1/16 section. The maps were created by overlaying the constructed drainage network with a 1/16 section grid and assigning a density of miles of constructed drainage network per 1/16 section. Map 1 shows the constructed drainage infrastructure density for the South County (Southwest County UGA), Map 2 is for the North County (Marysville UGA, Arlington UGA, Stanwood UGA, Darrington UGA, and Granite Falls UGA), and Map 3 is for the East County (Lake Stevens UGA, Snohomish UGA, Monroe UGA, Sultan UGA, and Gold Bar UGA).

Summary information is included in Appendix A; maps in Appendix B.

Park Land and Recreational Facilities

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 *2001 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, despite these other 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. The following paragraphs describe the county's existing inventory of park lands.

Community Parks

Snohomish County currently has a number of developed and undeveloped park properties in its inventory that provide (or have the potential to provide) community-scale facilities. These are categorized as Community-scale parks. There are currently 23 Community parks located throughout Snohomish County. This represents approximately 1 park for every 13,000 residents in unincorporated Snohomish County. (This includes population estimates for unincorporated urban growth areas and rural unincorporated areas totaling 312,914.)

Athletic Fields (Regional) and Recreation

The county has become more directly involved in the provision of active athletic fields since 1995. Currently, the county owns 262.15 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 modes and 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 1,997.26 acres of linear trail right-of-way. Future efforts will be focused on development of the right-of-way.

Resource Activity (Regional)

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. The county currently owns 2,576.17 acres of property in this designation.

Resource Conservancy (Regional)

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 3,720.29 acres of property in this designation. These acres include ESA targeted properties, key conservation opportunities, 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 441.16 acres of property in this designation.

Recreational Facilities

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 17 park sites with facilities in this designation. These facilities include 16 fields (for soccer and baseball) plus 1 public court. 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 86.20 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.

Leisure Facilities

This category includes 25 water access points (22 fresh water and 3 salt water), 7 playgrounds, and 134 camping spaces of all types for public use and 20 picnic shelters.

Buildings

The county currently owns a total number of 15 permanent restroom buildings, and 1 leased administrative building (6,440 sq. ft.) located on Highway 9. This does not include structures that are part of parks for public use.

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. Snohomish County does not perform detailed system planning or provide financing for these facilities, however, 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 pages summarize countywide inventory information that is available from the provider agencies for these facilities. Detailed system plans or other planning documents for a specific agency's system, or other summary documents prepared by the county, are sometimes noted or referenced. Inventory information may be anywhere from 1 to 15 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 plan documents prepared by the county. The

capital facilities analysis for these plans is also more detailed because the level of land use analysis in these UGA plans is more geographically focused and detailed.

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.

Fourteen of the 23 provider agencies 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. Its facilities are in King County but they still receive wastewater flows from south Snohomish County, primarily from customers of the Alderwood and Cross Valley Water Districts.

Snohomish County prepared a technical support document in 1993-94 that accompanies and supports the GMA Comprehensive Plan entitled *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County*. That report, which is also referenced in the General Policy Plan (GPP), 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) ¹	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. MGD=million gallons/day.

Public Water Supply Systems

Public water supply is another critical piece of the urban infrastructure. Water purveyors must provide the water supply source, treatment, transmission and storage facilities necessary to support the distribution system, while developers install most components of the water distribution system that directly serve their projects. 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.

The water purveyors in Snohomish County 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. The water supply system operated by the City of Everett 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* presents inventory information and projected facility needs for the major water system operators in Snohomish County. This report concentrates on the water systems that serve at least 50 customers and have some prospect of growing in the future. A table summarizing inventory information is presented on the following seven pages. The information is based on a review of their most recent water system comprehensive plans to date. The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* is updated as revised comprehensive water system plans become available.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
City of Everett Public Works	<p>Primary source of supply - Sultan River/Spada Lake/Lake Chaplain water works complex. Everett water works supply system originates at the Culmback Dam. Four major transmission pipelines connect this supply complex with the city's distribution system, located approximately 17 miles to the west. Each line is approximately 50" in diameter. Three of the four lines transport finished water from the filtration plant for domestic use. Transmission Line #4 transports untreated water directly from Lake Chaplain to a reservoir serving the Kimberley-Clark Paper Mill located on the Everett waterfront. Everett's water storage system consists of fourteen separate facilities with a combined nominal capacity of 90.18 MGD (million gallons per day).</p>	2000 Comprehensive Water Plan
Alderwood Water and Sewer District (AWSD)	<p>The AWSD purchases all of its water from the City of Everett. The AWSD water system is made up of over 530 miles of pipeline ranging from 4 inches to 36 inches in diameter. A majority of the pipelines (over 50%) are 8 inches in diameter or larger. The District also has three non-emergency interties with wholesale customers, the Cities of Edmonds, Lynnwood and Mountlake Terrace plus twenty-six emergency interties. Interties are defined in WAC 246-290-010 as an interconnection between public water systems permitting the exchange or delivery of water between those systems. The AWSD water system also consists of nine storage facilities, one booster pump station and two water supply pump stations with a current supply capacity of 50MG/d plus an artesian well.</p>	2003 Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Edmonds	<p>Water is supplied from the Alderwood Water District and the City of Seattle. Water treatment and source facilities are maintained and operated by these purveyors. Over 30 miles of pipeline distribute water to customers representing about 35% of system-wide demand. Over 60 miles of mains distribute water to customers representing about 65% of total water demand. The Seattle-supplied portion of the system is gravity fed and telemetered to supply three pressure zones in the south sections of the service area which are supported by two storage facilities totaling 3.0 MG of storage capacity.</p>	1986 Comprehensive Water Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Mukilteo Water District	The Mukilteo Water District purchases all of its water from the City of Everett - specifically, Reservoir #5 and the Casino Road Standpipe. The Mukilteo Water District distribution system is primarily gravity fed. It serves 80% of the City of Mukilteo, Paine Field, unincorporated portions of southwest Snohomish County, and small areas within Everett. The principal sources of water supply are located on the north and south ends. Mukilteo Water District has 89 miles of pipe running from 4-inch to 24-inch diameter, 29 major valves, four booster stations, a transfer pump and four reservoirs. The Mukilteo Water District system also includes four emergency interties with the City of Everett. The Mukilteo Water District water system currently operates with a storage capacity of 13,850,000 gallons of storage through 2023.	2003 Water System Comprehensive Plan
City of Lynnwood	Lynnwood's water supply source is the Alderwood W.D. Water enters the Lynnwood system through a master meter at 164th St. and Spruce Way. An emergency master meter at 179th St. and 36th Ave. provides back-up supply in the event of failure of the primary source and during peak demand periods. The city's distribution system consists of about 115 miles of pipeline which provides water supply within three pressure zones. About 13% of this total is in 4" pipe. The transmission network includes a 24" concrete transmission line which runs from the master meter through a PRV station at 173rd to a junction box at 176th Pl. SW. An 18" C.I. pipe continues south along Spruce Way and 40th Ave. W to supply Lynnwood's storage tanks. A 16" C.I. line runs west from the junction to serve the city's 635 pressure zones. A 24" D.I. pipe discharges from the storage tanks and runs east to 36th Ave. and then south to 196th St. SW to serve the Alderwood Mall area.	1992 Water System Comprehensive Plan
Silver Lake Water District	The Silver Lake Water District draws its water directly from the City of Everett system by way of three master meters situated at three separate locations along the northwest boundary of the District. The distribution system of the Silver Lake W.D. consists of about 72 miles of piping and ranges in size from 4" to 12" diameter. Approximately 30 miles of the transmission system consists of 12" and 16" pipe which feeds water from the master meters and the main storage facilities to the distribution network. There are 14 pumps at four booster stations in the system. The District has redundant supply through 15 interties with adjacent districts. The District maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal storage capacity of 9.9 MG together with a 2.47 MG share of the Clearview 12.0 MG reservoir for a total storage capacity of 12.37 MG.	2003 Comprehensive Water Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Olympic View Water District	The water source for the Olympic View W.D. is the City of Seattle Tolt River system. The District connects to this source at two locations on 205th St. SW. Deer Creek, an independent water system in the northwest section of the service area, was acquired by the district in 1984. It includes a secondary spring-fed source that is available to supplement the Seattle intertie. The district maintains 4 storage facilities with a total nominal capacity of 4.35 MG.	1988 Revised Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Bothell	The City of Bothell purchases all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities. Water is obtained through 3 direct meter connections to the Tolt River Pipeline #1 and a master meter connection with Northshore Utility District. The Distribution system consists of approximately 366,657 lineal ft. of piping ranging from 2 to 16 inches in diameter. The City of Bothell owns and operates four booster stations with nine corresponding pressure zones. The City of Bothell also owns and operates four storage facilities with capacities ranging from 0.5 to 5 MG.	2002 Comprehensive Water System Plan
City of Mountlake Terrace	The City of Mountlake Terrace staff is in the process of updating the 1986 water system plan.	
City of Marysville	The Marysville water system consists of four primary sources, two emergency sources, six storage reservoirs, two booster pump stations, over 225 miles of supply, transmission and distribution pipelines, a control center plus many valves and other appurtenances. The Marysville water system currently operates with 17.967 MG of storage within the six main storage facilities.	2002 City of Marysville Comprehensive Water System Plan
City of Stanwood Water System	The City of Stanwood's main water source was Lake Ketchum. The City purchased the water system in 1986. It has four exiting sources [three groundwater wells (Fure and Bryant #1 and #2) and one groundwater spring (Hatt Slough)]. Four reservoirs provide a total storage capacity of 1.6 million gallons (MG).	2001 City of Stanwood Water System Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Seven Lakes Water Association	<p>The water source is the Tulalip Aquifer which is tapped by a series of seven wells scattered around the service area. These wells have a combined capacity of about 1.5 MGD. Water treatment is not presently required or provided by the Association. The distribution system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers.</p> <p>The system is currently served by three storage facilities, and a fourth is under construction. The new Lake Shoecraft Tank should provide the total storage capacity of 1.0 MG. An emergency intertie with the Marysville water system provides back-up supply capability in the event of a system failure or a major fire.</p>	
Tulalip Tribes	<p>The water source is the Tulalip Aquifer, which is tapped by 6 wells having a combined capacity of 1.6 MGD, with chlorination performed at all wellheads.</p> <p>The distribution system consists of 4-inch, 6-inch and 8-inch diameter mains which convey water from the wells and storage facilities to the system's customers.</p> <p>Storage is provided by three reservoirs having a total nominal capacity of 1.05 MG. This includes the recently completed Mission Hill reservoir with its 0.7 MG capacity. An intertie with the Marysville system provides emergency back-up supply capability.</p>	1990 Tulalip Water System Plan
City of Granite Falls Water System	<p>The City of Granite Falls water is supplied by Snohomish County PUD No.1 through three pressure-reducing valve stations constructed in 1995 and 1996. The major transmission facility is a 10-inch ductile iron main connecting the two city reservoirs and the distribution system. The main is constructed within Stanley Street and easements from Alder Avenue to the reservoir site. East of Homer Avenue, water discharge from the well field is connected to the transmission main. All of the distribution pipelines in the downtown area are 4-inch, 6-inch or 8-inch in diameter. The existing distribution system, in total, is approximately seven miles of piping (sizes ranging from 1 to 16 inch diameter). Two 70,000 gal. concrete storage reservoirs are located east of the City north of Stanley Street.</p>	1996 Granite Falls Comprehensive Water System Plan
Town of Darrington Water System	<p>The primary water supply comes from several water rights, claims for surface and groundwater, and two wells on Sauk Avenue. The pipe distribution system is composed of existing 2-inch, 4-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch ductile iron pipe, galvanized iron and asbestos cement pipe. A 10-inch A.C. pipe runs from the 250,000-gallon reservoir to the south end of Darrington. Distribution lines from this main deliver water to small service lines for residential customers. Storage is provided by a 0.25 MG tank constructed in 1983 at the site of the former surface water reservoir southeast of the city. A 400 gpm packaged filtration plant is also part of the municipal water system.</p>	Town of Darrington 2001 Water System Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1	<p>The District purchases 99% of its water supply from the City of Everett. The primary water source is the Sultan River through the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs. The Spada Reservoir has subsequently been constructed (50 billion gallon impoundment approximately 24 miles east of Everett) to supply increased needs. The District also holds groundwater rights for its Lake Stevens, May Creek, Skylite Tracts, Sunday Lake, Pilchuck 10, Two Twelve Market & Deli and Otis water systems. The PUD No.1 water system consists of 292 miles of pipelines. Water from the treatment plant is conveyed to the district's service area through the City of Everett's transition mains No. 3 and No. 5. The district has 14 connections to the No. 3 line that feed 17 pressure zones. The District has four connections to Everett's No. 5 line that serve two pressure zones. Operation of the Chaplain Reservoir changed in 1984 resulting in water being conveyed though a 14-foot diameter tunnel and 10-foot diameter pipeline from the Spada Reservoir to the Jackson Hydropower Plant. The water is then supplied to the Chaplain Reservoir through a 72-inch diameter pipeline for municipal and industrial needs. The District owns and operates six main supply pump stations and seven booster pump stations dispersed throughout its water systems. The District owns and operates twelve water reservoirs dispersed throughout its water systems. The District also provides water storage facilities for the City of Granite Falls.</p>	2002 Water System Plan Update
Cross Valley Water District	<p>Ten wells currently serve 4,430 connections with a combined capacity of 3,270 gallons per minute or 2.4 MGD based on a 12-hour pumping cycle. These wells have a total (potential) pumping capacity of 3,900 gpm/3.74 MGD. All of these wells tap the sole source Cross Valley Aquifer. The current distribution system contains approximately 796,995 LF (line-feet) of piping. The Association has five reservoirs as storage facilities with an effective capacity of 2.9 million gallons.</p>	1993 Water System Plan Update
City of Snohomish	<p>The City's primary source of supply is the Pilchuck River, which can legally supply up to 3.24 MGD to the system under the City's existing water rights certificates. Capacity limitations at the treatment plant necessitated by low river levels in the summer, however, establish practical flow levels at about one half this legal limit. Water is diverted through a dam/waterworks complex to a treatment plant located south of Granite Falls. Treated water is then piped from the plant fourteen miles to the city. The treatment plant was built in 1982 and has a sustainable capacity of 1.54 MGD. The distribution network consists of about 34 miles of pipe ranging in size from 6" to 12" in diameter. Storage is provided by three active reservoirs having a total nominal capacity of 9.2 MG. This includes the new 2.7 MG standpipe off Terrace Ave. that was placed on line in 1991.</p>	1994 Water System Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
City of Monroe	<p>The City of Monroe operates a water supply system that takes Everett water from Transmission Pipeline #5 as its source. Two connections to the Everett pipeline, which is located about 3 miles north of the city, provide a reliable source of supply with a combined capacity of over 3 MGD. The transmission system consists of approximately 7 miles of 16" and 12" diameter pipeline which connects the Everett tie-ins at Wagner Rd. and Chain Lake Rd. with the two reservoirs, and an inter-connecting main along Brown Rd. The distribution network consists of about 24 miles of pipeline ranging in size from 4" to 10" diameter. The system's storage facilities include the 0.85 MG Ingraham Hill Reservoir and the 2.0 MG Trombly Reservoir.</p>	1988 Water System Plan
Town of Sultan	<p>The system utilizes a spring-fed lake ("Lake 16") located 3 miles north of town as the primary water source. A secondary source is provided by two wells - one shallow and one deep - located west of First St. and north of High Ave. These wells are used only for emergency stand-by use and have a combined capacity of about 0.8 MGD.</p> <p>The transmission system includes about 4 miles of 10" to 14" diameter lines conducting water from the reservoir to the distribution system in addition to a pipeline for untreated lake water between "Lake 16" and the treatment plant. A booster pump station located just downstream of the reservoir was added in 1989. The distribution system consists of approximately 7 miles of 4", 6" and 8" diameter pipe which delivers the water to the system's 750+ customers. Untreated water is piped from "Lake 16" to a treatment plant and reservoir located off 124th St. SE. The treatment plant has a peak capacity of 1.6 MGD and a rated capacity of 1.1 MGD. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 1.0 MG.</p>	1990 Water System Plan
Town of Gold Bar	<p>The water source is a well field located on the northwest side of town consisting of 3 wells with a combined capacity of about 0.5 MGD. The transmission and distribution network consists of nearly 8 miles of 2" - 8" diameter pipelines. Treated wellhead water is pumped from its source up to the storage tank site located north of town across the Wallace River. A wood stave tank with a nominal capacity of 0.25 MG and a steel tank with a 0.1 MG capacity provide the system's storage.</p>	1990 Water System Plan
Roosevelt Water Association	<p>The Association purchases water from the City of Everett, which it obtains through two connections to Transmission Pipeline #5. The distribution system includes over 23 miles of transmission and distribution mains (primarily of 6" asbestos cement pipe), 8 pressure-reducing valves and one booster pump station. The association does not presently maintain storage facilities or storage for standby or peak demand requirements.</p>	1994 Water System Plan

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Highland Water District	The District's system currently consists only of a distribution system. Water is purchased from the City of Everett and is supplied to the district through two taps with masters on the City of Everett's No. 5 transmission main. The district is in the process of adding a storage reservoir (Reiner Road) and a third tap/master meter to the system because the water supply is considered an interruptible source. The new reservoir and tap will be located near the intersection of Old Pipeline Road/Reiner Road.	
Startup Water District	Water supply is provided by 2 wells having a combined pumping capacity of 180 GPM and located on the east side of the district. Distribution is through about 3.5 miles of the predominantly 6" main, including nearly one mile outside the district boundaries. Storage is handled by two reservoirs located north of the wells off Kellogg Lake Rd., which have a combined capacity of 210,000 gallons. The 150,000-gallon concrete reservoir completed in 1992 provides storage for present and projected future district needs	1994 Water System Plan
Town of Index	The water source is a spring-fed creek located approximately 1.5 miles west of town. Water is conveyed from a small lake behind a retaining structure through an 8" pipe to a 90,000-gallon storage tank located in Section 24. An 8" line conducts water from the storage tank to the distribution network of the town. Water lines ranging from 1.5" to 8" diameter distribute water to the town's customers.	1986 Water System Plan

 **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 currently participate in the county's school impact fee program. This requires them to submit for county approval a capital facilities plan that meets the specifications of the GMA. Only the Index and Darrington school districts have not submitted a capital facilities plan.

Snohomish County Public Schools and Permanent Capacity

District	Elementary Schools		Middle/Jr. High Schools		Sr. High Schools ³	
	#	Capacity ²	#	Capacity ²	#	Capacity ²
Arlington No.16	5	2,865 2,849	4 2	899 1,450	1	1,600
Darrington No. 330	1	398 ¹	Na ¹	Na ¹	1	141
Edmonds No. 15	25 26	40,448 12,813	4	3,631 3,453	5 7	8,151 8,365
Everett No. 2	16 17	7,443 8,543	5	4,373	4	5,784 6,030
Granite Falls No.332	2	990	1	594	1	572
Lake Stevens No. 4	6	3,757 3,761	4 3	1,483 3,285	2 3	2,104 2,276
Lakewood No. 306	3	1,395	1	602	1	649 684
Marysville No. 25	10 11	5,136 4,906	4 3	2,484 2,456	2 3	2,424 2,466
Monroe No.103	4 6	2,016 2,760	4 3	2,314 2,032	1	1,525 1,718
Mukilteo No. 6	11	5,524 5,448	4	3,374 3,369	3	3,950 3,756
Northshore No.417 ⁴	8 ⁶ 21 ⁶	5,524 11,178	2 6	1,894 6,439	1 ⁶ 4 ⁵	1,583 5,689
Snohomish No.203	9 10	4,106 4,606	2	1,141 1,516	2	2,765 3,965
Stanwood-Camano No.401 ⁴	6 5	2,539	2	1,325 1,577	4 2	1,793 2,165
Sultan No.311	2	785 835	1	545 630	1	527 640
Total	108 126	51,533 63,446	33 36	24,659 31,776	26 34	33,583 40,067

Footnotes:

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

The table above provides a summary of the 14 school districts' inventory of existing schools, as reported in their most current capital facilities plans (2008-2013). The table provides information on "permanent" capacity in permanent school buildings. 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. This is in addition to their permanent facilities. 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. The Edmonds School District is one exception, which has very few portables in use.

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 the adopted school capital facilities plan.

Electric Power

The PUD (Snohomish Public Utility District #1) supplies electric power to customers throughout Snohomish County. The Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County was expanded in 1996 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. 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.

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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 in Appendix A 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 project at least as far out as the GMA planning horizon year of 2025. 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 as required by the Snohomish County charter.

Capital facility plans help communities define and achieve their public service 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 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 planning for 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. “Development” is used herein 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 and 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.

If a certain capital facility has been determined to be “necessary to support development,” that 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 Hearings Board (GMHB) 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 underlined items in the preceding paragraph are transportation facilities and are dealt with in the county’s Transportation Element¹. Three of the remaining 6 items (domestic water systems, sanitary sewers, and schools) are not directly provided by Snohomish County. It is clear from past Growth Management Hearings Board decisions that, for these types of facilities, the capital facilities (or utilities) element should contain an inventory and a forecast of future needs. However, the other GMA-

Capital Facilities Plan

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, parks/recreation, and environmental protection are provided directly by Snohomish County, and recreation is only provided indirectly through its recreational facilities.

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 to support new development.

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Footnote:

1. Of these items under county jurisdiction, "street lighting" is a facility that is not required in order for new development to be approved pursuant to the GMA development regulations which implement the CFP.
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Capital Facilities Plan

PUBLIC FACILITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

☑ Necessary For Urban Development	☑ Necessary For Rural Development	GPP/Code Citation and Authority	Minimum Level of Service (LOS)	Implementation/ Enforcement¹
Public Streets and Transit Routes	Public Roads	Obj. TR-5.A, TR 1.C, TR-4.A, and TR4.E	Arterial LOS and Transit Route standards in the Transportation Element. Compliance with EDDS for new development and construction.	TIP/Chapter 30.24 SCC road standards/Chapter 30.66B SCC Concurrency Management Chapter 13.05 SCC and Engineering Design and Development Standards
Public Water Supply System		pp. UT-3-4 narrative; Obj. UT-2.A	Performance standards in providers' system plans.	County approval of district plans Chapter 30.53A SCC
Public Wastewater System		pp. UT-5-7 narrative; Obj. UT SCC	Performance standards in providers' system plans.	County approval of district plans WAC 246-272-01001, RCW 57.16.010, General requirements - Chapter30.29 SCC
Community Park Land and Recreation Facilities		pp. CF-19-21 narrative	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents. One new Community/Combined park (facility) for every 28,500 in population.	Chapter 30.66A SCC, Parks Comprehensive Plan
Surface Water Management System (Urban)	Surface Water Management System (Rural)	ppCF-7-13 narrative; Chapter 30.63A SCC	(1) Compliance with Chapter 30.63A SCC standards (2) Minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities was set at \$8.35 M investment in surface water capital facilities over a six-year period	CIP/Chapter 30.63A SCC standards and requirements
Electric Power	Electric Power	p. UT-9 narrative;	Performance standards in Snohomish PUD system plan	Utility Element/ Goal UT4, Obj UT4A, Policy UT 4.A.1, UT 4.B.2.
Public Schools	Public Schools	Obj. CF-10A Chapter 30.66C SCC	Educational and facility standards in district's CFP	Adoption of district CFPs/ Chapter 30.66 C 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 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 those necessary facilities.

A minimum level-of-service should be established for all facilities or services on this list, especially where Snohomish County is the direct provider. All provider agencies generally include various performance standards for major components of their systems within their plans. These become the LOS standards for those plans. 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 (or other public provider agency). A process for more direct and explicit monitoring of facility level-of-service is provided through the annual statement of assessment within the 6-year CIP. This helps 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 reassessment 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. Therefore, these facilities need not be included within the CFP, under 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 or services. 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.

Snohomish County has been refining its capital facility planning for several types of facilities since the adoption of the GMA Comprehensive Plan in 1995. 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 transportation element includes a refined analysis for major transportation facilities necessary to support the projected growth in population and employment and the distribution of that growth as depicted in the land use element.

The Planning Division provided the population and employment 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 is maintained where population forecasts used in the land use element are used for forecasting demand for capital facilities.

Law and Justice Facilities

The county's law and justice system is a network of services including law enforcement, courts, detention facilities, alternative programs, and prevention programs. These responsibilities are currently fulfilled within the following divisions of county government:

The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement and crime prevention services to persons and properties within the unincorporated portions of the county and to some municipalities by contract.

The county's judicial system of courts (Superior Court, including Juvenile Services, and District Court) provides juvenile and civil services to the entire county, criminal misdemeanor services to the unincorporated county and to some municipalities by contract, and felony services to the entire county.

The county's correctional facilities (the Superior Court's Juvenile Services Division and the Department of Corrections) incarcerate juvenile offenders and the following adult population: felons from the entire county, misdemeanants from the unincorporated areas of the county and municipal misdemeanants by contract with the municipality.

The Human Services Department partners with the law and justice departments to provide programs and services targeted at crime prevention to deter first offense, to assist current inmates to reconnect to a productive, drug-free lifestyle, and to reduce recidivism after release.

The Clerk's Office provides accurate and timely processing of documents and exhibits filed in Superior Court cases and receives and distributes fees, fines and restitution payments.

The Prosecutor's Office has three program areas: criminal, civil and family support. The Criminal Division is responsible for prosecuting all adult and juvenile felony misdemeanor cases referred by the County Sheriff, the Washington State Patrol, and all state agencies. It provides misdemeanor prosecution services for some cities by contract.

The Office of Public Defense (OPD) is responsible for administration of an assigned counsel program to provide indigent criminal defense services to those criminal cases in which jail is a potential sanction. The assigned counsel program serves adult and juvenile defendants (as of 2009) with cases in the Snohomish County Superior Court. It also serves both adults and juveniles with State cases in the four Divisions of the District Court. Misdemeanant representation is provided to some municipalities by contract. OPD also serves all indigent persons defending against either civil contempt or civil involuntary commitment proceedings. The office is also responsible for providing the court with information pertaining to the setting of bail and release of offenders pending trial.

The Medical Examiner's Office is responsible for determining the cause and manner of death of persons who die suddenly, violently or unexpectedly while in apparent good health within the geographic boundaries of the county and who fall under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner.

The components of the law and justice system are interrelated. Workload changes in one part of the system tend to influence the rest of the system. The need for facilities is related to the rates of criminal activity and civil actions initiated. Factors contributing to increasing workload include population growth and continued urbanization of the county, mandatory sentencing legislation at the state level, and other wide-reaching policy changes.

Snohomish County has studied its law and justice facilities over the past ~~two~~ three decades 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. The county's Facilities Management staff prepared a general assessment, in 1998, 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 were 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.

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These past studies assessed needs and found the greatest immediate facilities need in the law and justice system was in the correctional category. These studies also identified a significant deficiency in the medical examiner's space and projected expansion requirements for the superior court.

The county also undertook several capital projects, based on these studies, to address those deficiencies and others in the law and justice area. A new, state-of-the-art medical examiner facility was completed in 1999 at the Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field). The County Records Storage Building located in Everett was completed in 2003. The 640-bed expansion and remodel of the county's main jail located on the east end of its central downtown campus in Everett was a major element in the CRI project ~~to be~~ that was completed in 2005. A remodel of the Courthouse building located at the county's central downtown campus ~~is also in progress~~ was also completed in 2005 as part of the CRI project. The construction of the new office administration building ~~to be completed in 2005~~ on the county's central downtown campus in Everett ~~will~~ allows the Human Services Department and the entire Prosecuting Attorney's Office to be located on campus. It also provided s for the vacation of leased facilities in the downtown area.

Forecasting future needs for law and justice facilities is complex. The county has undertaken a number of major capital facilities projects in the last few years, to address deficiencies and build capacity in the law and justice area.

The Snohomish County Justice Center Master Plan was completed on March 31, 2008 by KMD Architects and Planners with the assistance of the Omni-Group, National Center for State Courts and Christopher Murray Associates. This Master Plan was completed with the advice and assistance of a Justice Center Advisory Committee involving the Superior Court, District Court, County Clerk, Prosecutor, County Sheriff and County Executive. The Master Plan also involved the Department of Corrections, Office of Public Defense, the Defenders Association, the Law Library, the Budget and Finance Office Human Services, Information Services, Facilities and the County Council. Various outside groups with interests in or involvement with the criminal justice system were also involved in this project.

The county continues work to address the need for law and justice facilities, including a vehicle impound lot and a firearms range. Future studies of operations and associated space requirements, following the full utilization of these CRI projects and projects related to the Justice Center Master Plan, could be needed to assess changing long-term facility needs and to identify potential capital and non-capital solutions.

Courtrooms

Courtrooms are specialized facilities needed to support the county's judicial branch, which consists of the Superior Court (including Juvenile Services) and the District Court.

Snohomish County currently has courtrooms and general office space for Superior Court located in the Courthouse and Mission Building on the County's central downtown campus in Everett. Courtrooms and general office space at the Denny Juvenile Justice Center in north Everett serve the needs of the Juvenile Services Division of Superior Court. (Refer to Appendix A.)

Capital Facilities Plan

The District Court facilities include courtrooms and general office space at each of its four divisions. The Everett Division of the District Court is located at the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus. The three satellite court facilities include Evergreen Division located adjacent to the Evergreen Fairgrounds complex in Monroe, Cascade Division located in Arlington, and South Division located in Lynnwood. (Refer to Appendix A.)

A remodel to increase the number of courtrooms in the Courthouse Building located at the county's central downtown campus is in progress and scheduled for completion in 2005. (Refer to Appendix A)

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 indicated that there was a need to accommodate an average daily adult inmate population of 960 in the county correctional system. This converts to the need for 1,042 beds in county correctional facilities, which was substantially over the capacity of 659 in facilities that existed at the time of the study. Construction of an expansion to the main jail was completed in 2005 to respond to anticipated needs of the county. The completion of this expansion brings the operational capacity of the main jail to 1,040. The current capacity of 1,220 beds (including 180 beds at the Indian Ridge facility leased from the State) is sufficient to meet the current needs of the county. (Refer to Appendix A.)

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 400 to 500 more beds by the year 2015. This assumes no changes to the county's current policies on incarceration. The total aggregate need for correctional space is projected to be over 1,700 beds by 2015 when the particular housing needs of the various segments of the inmate population are taken into account. Most of the projected growth is expected to be in the medium-security facilities for male inmates, however, the need for maximum and minimum security facilities for both male and female inmates is also expected to increase. Increased use of appropriate non-custodial sanctions such as electronic home monitoring or work crews may delay the need to build additional beds beyond 2015. These assumptions will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

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. Program philosophy and technology influence needs among other factors, including changes in the law, population growth and demographics. Snohomish County is currently meeting its facility needs in this area with the completion of the new Denney Juvenile Justice Center (DJJC) in 1998. Space is also available to accommodate some future growth. (Refer to Appendix A.) These assumptions will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

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 did not directly examine the need for satellite facilities, such as precinct stations, but focused on the centralized law enforcement support functions that could be incorporated into the justice center.

The historical service area for the sheriff is unincorporated county; 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.

Law Enforcement/Communications

The Sheriff and other county law enforcement agencies have 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. The system was designed to be built and implemented in two phases. Phase 1, which covers the Southwest portion of the county, was placed into service in the first quarter of 2004; Phase 2 is projected to be in-use in 2005.

Law Enforcement/Records Storage

The County Records Storage Building located in Everett was completed in 2003. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility. The county's needs should be met for at least the next five years with construction of this facility. These assumptions will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

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.

The Sheriff currently has access to one small impoundment lot for abandoned vehicles located southeast of Mill Creek. (Refer to Appendix A) Additional space is also needed to handle this function. The county continues work to address the need for a new vehicle impound lot.

Law Enforcement/Training

The Kinard Room is a multi-purpose room in the Courthouse Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. It is currently used for training county employees and to accommodate general meetings.

Capital Facilities Plan

An important part of law enforcement training involves training in the use of firearms. The county has been exploring the development of a shooting range, for the past several years, that could be used by other law enforcement agencies. The county contracts with an existing private facility as a temporary solution, but a new county facility remains the preferred long-range solution. The county continues work to address the need for a new firearms range.

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 is located on the first floor of the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. The facility is expected to accommodate the county's needs through 2025.

Capital Facilities Plan

Medical Examiner Facilities

The 1999 completion of the new, state-of-the-art Medical Examiner facility located at the Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) is likely to meet the county's need for this specialized facility for the next 10-15 years. Operational needs, in terms of autopsy room capacity at the Medical Examiner's Office, are projected to exceed the capacity of the current facility by or before 2025, based upon the 20-year population growth target currently being used for GMA planning and projected staffing needs. This assumption will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

Office Space

Snohomish County commenced the planning, design and construction of a new Administration building and an expanded county jail in 2001, as part of the Campus Redevelopment Initiative Project. Both of these facilities are scheduled for construction completion in 2005. The new Administration building will allow the Prosecuting Attorney's Office to be consolidated at the county's central downtown campus in Everett. This will also allow for the vacation of leased facilities in the downtown Everett area currently being utilized by divisions of the Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

The County Clerk's office provides support to the Superior Court and is the second largest user of general office space among law and justice agencies, after the Prosecuting Attorney's Office.

A remodel of the Courthouse building located at the county's central downtown campus ~~is currently in progress and is scheduled for completion~~ was completed in 2005. This remodel ~~will provide~~ provides better efficiencies to the administrative support staff for law and justice functions that also utilize general office space in the building.

The general office space requirements for law and justice functions are contingent on many factors. The most evident factors are those related to changes in statutes, funding, and wide ranging policies. These factors can also be applied to general government functions. They can possibly result in an increase or decrease of general office space needs. The addition of two new facilities to support law and justice functions, in addition to those related to general government functions will adequately support the county's general office space needs at this time and for the foreseeable future. Additional studies will be made in the future to assess any potential change in these needs.

Record Storage

[See discussion below under "General Government."]

General Government Facilities

Office Space

General government facilities support those county operations that utilize office space and ancillary support space which are located in county buildings on the county's central downtown campus or in leased facilities in the downtown Everett area. Construction of a new office administration building is to be completed in 2005 as part of the County's Campus Redevelopment Initiative Project. This building is located immediately east of the existing administration building on the county's central

downtown campus in Everett. This building will provide additional office space for both law and justice and general government functions and will largely replace the leased office space located in several buildings in the downtown Everett area. This building is part of the county's plans of centralizing a majority of all general government functions currently in leased space back to the county's central downtown campus. The construction of the new administration building, in addition to the existing Mission, Courthouse and Administration buildings, should meet the general office growth needs for general government functions over the next three to five years. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential change in these space needs.

Only the Parks Administrative office (of these general government functions) is located outside of the downtown Everett area in a leased facility. Construction is underway to build administration offices for the Park's Department at the county's Willis Tucker Park. Construction completion is scheduled in 2005. The construction of the new Park's administration office should meet the Department's need well into the future. Additional studies will be made in the future to assess any potential change in these needs.

Hearing/Meeting Rooms/Classrooms

The new administration building on the Everett campus will provide additional space for meeting rooms for both law and justice and general government functions. A new hearing room is located in this building and will primarily serve the Hearing Examiner's office. The hearing room will also serve other county functions during and/or after business hours scheduled in accordance with the Hearing Examiner's office needs. The new administration building will have a hearing room for Council actions and public meetings relating to other county functions. The construction of the new administration building, with new conference rooms in addition to the existing meeting rooms located in the Administration, Mission, and Courthouse buildings, should meet the county's needs for hearing/meeting rooms in the next three to five years. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential needs.

The new office administration building, to be completed as part of the county's Campus Redevelopment Initiative Project, will provide an additional classroom for both law and justice and general government functions. The primary purpose for the new classroom will be to provide enhanced computer training to county employees and other outside agencies. The completion of the new classroom, in addition to the existing Kinard Room located in the Courthouse building and the existing classrooms in the Carnegie Building, should meet the county's needs for classrooms in the next three to five years. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential change in these needs.

Records Storage

The need for storage space for files, records and equipment among county agencies remains, despite the county's progress in office automation. The county constructed a new Records Storage Building in 2003, located in downtown Everett. This facility provides the storage needs of law and justice operations, general government functions and other agencies of county government. The construction of this facility should meet the county's needs well into the future. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential changes in these needs.

Parking

Construction of a new, six-story underground parking garage facility was completed in 2004 as part of the county's Campus Redevelopment Initiative. This facility is located on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. This facility's purpose is to serve both law and justice and general government functions in the buildings located at the county's central downtown campus in addition to the leased spaces at several parking garages located in the downtown area. In addition, the county continues to utilize the existing surface parking lot. The county's continued participation in the commuter trip reduction program has reduced the demand for additional parking. This facility, the existing surface parking lot and continued participation in the commuter trip reduction program should be able to serve the law and justice and general government parking needs well into the future. Additional studies in the future will be made to assess any potential needs.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Airport Facilities

Snohomish County Airport/Paine Field is a major public use airport serving Snohomish County and the north central Puget Sound region. The airport is owned and operated by Snohomish County. The airport accommodates a complex mix of flight activity ranging from small, single-seat personal aircraft to Boeing 747s with a wide range of visual and electronic navigation aids to its 3 runways. The facility also has the highest number of based aircraft (567) of any airport in Washington State.

The airport has considerable undeveloped property and is capable of accommodating more than double its current volume of flight activity. The county has been legally obligated to operate the airport for public use without discrimination among any class of user by accepting extensive federal investments. Current uses of Paine Field are primarily general aviation as market forces have not been adequate to cause commercial passenger or freight companies to choose to provide service at the airport. The county has had a General Aviation Role policy since 1978/9 with the *"objective to retain and enhance light aircraft general aviation as the dominant aeronautical activity at Paine Field while encouraging the continuation and expansion of aircraft related industries, business and corporate aviation, public service aviation, air taxi and commuter service, and strongly discouraging expansion beyond 1978 levels of supplemental/charter air passenger service (per 14 CFR Part 121 SFAR 38-2 pp6), large transport crew training operations, air cargo aviation and military aviation while remaining compliant with the covenants in deeds and grants of the United States Government."*

The airport is an essential public facility that serves as the economic engine in the Snohomish County economy. The Boeing Company constructs all its wide body twin aisle aircraft (747, 767, 777, and now the 7E7) at its Paine Field plant and Goodrich operates the country's largest third party aircraft maintenance facility at Paine Field. Approximately 50 other businesses operating at the airport help provide jobs to thousands of employees.

Snohomish County Airport completed a Master Plan for Paine Field in 1995 and updated the Master Plan in 2002. The Master Plan contains an analysis of aviation demand, aviation forecasts, a capacity analysis of aircraft operation characteristics and facility requirements. 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). The Master Plan identifies approximately \$244 million in capital improvements at Paine Field over the course of the 20-year planning period, with funding sources that include the Federal Aviation Administration for grant-funded projects, and airport reserves and private investment for other projects.

 **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 2025, plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities. The Transportation Element also contains details about future transportation needs.

Existing Arterial Level-of-Service Deficiencies

Snohomish County requires development to pay a proportionate share of the costs of new roads and road improvement projects (identified in the Transportation Element of the comprehensive plan) that are reasonably related to new growth and development.

The county collects and imposes impact fees for transportation facilities under the authority provided by RCW 82.02.050-.090, the provisions of state law which govern GMA-based impact fees. Those provisions allow impact fees to be imposed on new development and used to provide system-wide transportation improvements that are reasonably necessary as a result of new development and that will provide benefits to new development. However, impact fees cannot generally be used to address existing transportation deficiencies (arterial units).

There were no identified capacity deficiencies on the county's arterial system when Snohomish County adopted its GMA Transportation Element in July of 1995. This determination was based on adopted level-of-service (LOS) standards at that time.

The county has established technical procedures for determining when an arterial is deficient relative to adopted LOS standards. It formally identifies an arterial deficiency when it declares that an arterial unit is "in arrears" because its operating speed is below the adopted LOS standard for that particular class of arterial. The following table presents 10 arterial units that are identified as being in arrears as of the adoption date of the county's transportation element and proposed project improvements for each of these existing arterial unit deficiencies.

**Existing Arterial Deficiencies at Time of
Transportation Element Adoption
(Year 2005)**

County Arterial	Limits	Proposed Remedy
20 th Street SE	State Route 204 to State Route 9	Operations and capital improvements (see Tables 17 and 19)
20 th Street SE	State Route 9 to South Lake Stevens Road	Operations and capital improvements (see Tables 17 and 19)
35 th Avenue SE	168 th Street SE to Seattle Hill Road	Operations and capital improvements (see Table 17)
79 th Avenue SE	8 th Street to 20 th Street SE	Operations and capital improvements (see Table 17)*
83 rd Avenue SE	4 th Street to 20 th Street SE	Operations and capital improvements (see Table 17)*
180 th Street SE	Southwest UGA to State Route 9	Operations and capital improvements (see Tables 17 and 19)
180 th Street SE	State Route 9 to Broadway Avenue	Operations and capital improvements (see Table 19)
Airport Way	State Route 9 to 99 th Avenue SE	Operations and capital improvements (see Tables 17 and 19)
Marsh Road	State Route 9 to Lowell-Larimer Road	Operations and capital improvements (see Tables 17 and 19)
Seattle Hill Road	State Route 96 to Seattle Hill Road	Operations and capital improvements (see Table 17)

* Operations improvements affecting this arterial are at intersection with 20th Street SE.

Each arterial unit is ordinarily expected to be removed from arrears status when a financial strategy is in place that would remedy the LOS problem within six years.

It should be noted that Tables 17* - Snohomish County Recommended Arterial Improvement Projects and 19* - Supportive State Highway Improvement Projects, within Chapter IV of the transportation element, present capacity-project improvements or intersection operations improvements to address the existing deficiencies identified above. The improvements are proposed for county arterials, state highways or both facility types.

* Tables 17 and 19 only appear in the transportation element...not in the CFP.

Proprietary Facilities

Solid Waste Management Planning Standards

Solid waste management technical and operational standards have been established by Federal, State and County regulations. Planning standards are designed to protect public health and service the population of the unincorporated county and the cities and towns (except for the City of Bothell, whose solid waste needs are served by King County) in an efficient manner. In cooperation with the cities and towns, the county last updated its Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan in 2004.

Solid Waste Management Current Status of Facilities and Operations

The Snohomish County Solid Waste Management Division uses a combination of county and private facilities, and activities, to manage solid waste. Operations at the county's facilities, and most of the division's activities, are coordinated with the private sector, which plays an integral role in handling waste generated in the county. Most waste is collected from households, institutions, and businesses by private haulers, and brought to one of three county transfer stations. Some waste is also self hauled to one of the county's five rural drop boxes. The division then packs the non-recyclable waste into shipping containers, and trucks these containers to a privately managed intermodal facility. The waste containers at this facility are placed on trains and transported to a private landfill in Klickitat County, Washington; disposal at this landfill is pursuant to a contract with Allied Waste, which runs until 2013.

The county also runs a moderate risk waste collection facility. The facility's operations and associated activities are designed to reduce hazardous waste discharges into the Snohomish County environment and reduce the toxicity of the county's waste stream. This facility accepts hazardous waste generated by households and small businesses, packages the waste, and arranges for its transport and beneficial re-use (either incineration for energy production or recycling) or safe disposal by the private sector.

The activities run by the county: 1) are designed to encourage less waste production and more waste recycling; 2) are coordinated with the private sector to help optimize their efforts; and 3) include a number of integrated planning, program development, and program management efforts designed to assess future needs and meet those needs as efficiently as possible. The county also has an ongoing program to monitor all closed Snohomish County landfills that were publicly managed to prevent and remediate environmental problems these landfills could cause.

Solid Waste Management Future Needs

Two new facilities have been constructed since 2001: the Airport Road Recycling and Transfer Station (ARTS) and the rebuilt Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station (SWRTS). These facilities, in conjunction with the existing North County Recycling and Transfer Station (NCRTS), should accommodate the county's waste handling needs until 2023.

The eastern portion of the county has seen, and is expected to continue to see, relatively rapid population growth. The two new stations provide enough capacity to serve this population; however, the inconvenience and cost of travel to those facilities could be significant. The issue of how to best serve the fast growing eastern area of the county in the long term still needs further exploration.

The county owns, but does not currently operate, the Temporary Recycling and Transfer Station (TRTS) at Cathcart. This facility is permitted to operate only temporarily, when another of the system's transfer stations is not operating. The permanent use of the TRTS will be one option examined in deciding how to best serve the east county area. Proper permits would be acquired and extensive public involvement and input sought prior to any change in the present status of TRTS, or any construction of new facilities.

The division is also planning for the long-term maintenance and possible expansion of its other solid waste facilities in addition to deciding how to best serve the east county area. Older existing facilities may not be capable of efficiently meeting future needs as the county's population and business activity continue to grow. The North County Recycling and Transfer Station, TRTS, and the drop boxes will be analyzed to assess their future utility over the next few years.

Fleet Management

Fleet Management, as approved by SCC 4.34 to use an Equipment Rental and Revolving (ER&R) Fund, delivers efficient and effective fleet services by providing safe, reliable, economical and environmentally-sound equipment and related support services, and purchases or manufactures materials and supplies required by the county and other customer organizations.

Growth of the county equipment fleet, increasing age of existing maintenance facilities, and growing maintenance demand for support to other local cities and jurisdictions, led to the need to improve fleet maintenance capabilities. An upgrade and expansion of the Arlington maintenance facility was completed in 2004. Planning for replacement and consolidation of existing antiquated facilities at Snohomish and Paine Field into a new maintenance facility to be built at the county Cathcart property continued in 2004 also. The consolidated maintenance facility, projected to be completed in 2007, will enable improved supply warehousing, more efficient maintenance of county vehicles, and will provide opportunities to reduce equipment maintenance costs for local cities and county customers.

Surface Water Management

Drainage systems in Snohomish County have, historically, primarily consisted of natural elements, such as creeks and wetlands. Most of the rain was captured by vegetation or absorbed into the ground when a storm occurred. The natural drainage systems were able to handle the runoff and overflowed only during periods of heavy rain.

Snohomish County has experienced rapid change over the last three decades, largely due to urban development in once rural areas. The constructed drainage facilities in these now-urbanized areas commonly consist of a patchwork of pipes, roadside ditches and channels rather than a coordinated drainage system. In many cases, streams are also used for stormwater conveyance. The result has been increased urban flooding, loss of fish and wildlife habitat, and degradation of water quality in the natural stream systems. Since 1989, the Surface Water Management (SWM) division of the Public Works Department has responded to over 6,000 drainage complaints and constructed over 450 drainage repair and water quality improvement projects. A fundamental cause of many of these surface water problems is the increased storm water runoff generated by increases in impervious surfaces, such as houses and roads that don't allow rainwater to soak into the ground. In 2005, the county is beginning a process to clarify the drainage facilities and corridors for which public responsibility needs to be clarified.

Impacts of Future Growth

The SWM division has completed a series of studies, in recent years, to identify existing surface water problems and to predict the expected impacts on surface water systems of future growth in the urban areas of the county. SWM began a new program in 1999 called the Master Drainage Program (MDP), which analyzed constructed drainage and natural surface water systems in targeted drainage basins, including basins located in the Lake Stevens Urban Growth Area (UGA) and the Mill Creek East UGA. The Snohomish County Council initiated the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) Project in 2001, a \$12 million fast-tracked project that evaluated roughly 60 square miles of Urban Growth Area (UGA). This project was spearheaded by the recognition that detailed storm water planning is an important element of the county's efforts to solve drainage problems, protect natural resources, guide new development, and plan for future development. Focusing on known problem areas, the DNR project assessed existing and potential future drainage needs and other surface water needs based on current and potential future land use conditions. The MDP program conducted additional surface water analyses for the 10-year update of the county's Comprehensive Plan following the 2-year DNR project.

The analyses that were conducted for the DNR project and for the MDP studies generally predicted that future growth would increase both the volumes of surface water runoff and the peak flows. These flow increases were predicted to occur in spite of the construction of on-site detention facilities that are required for new development according to current county standards. The extent of these predicted increases varied depending on factors such as existing land use, proposed future land use, soils, basin size, the potential for infiltration, and other hydrologic conditions.

An increase in either the peak flows or in the volume of stormwater runoff could potentially impact existing flooding problems by increasing the depth of flooding, the area that is flooded, how often the flooding occurs, or the length of time an area remains flooded. In some cases, an increase in the peak flow or volume of stormwater runoff may also create new flooding problems that do not currently exist. The DNR project and the MDP studies have identified over 600 public and private flooding problems, with an estimated cost of over \$80 million (2002 dollar values) to repair. These identified problems, located mostly within existing UGAs, are associated with urban drainage systems and streams. Many of these are existing problems that would likely become worse in the future as new development occurs, while some of these problems were predicted to only occur in the future. The county has begun to implement projects to address the higher priority (more frequent) public flooding problems.

An increase in either the peak flows or the volume of stormwater runoff could also potentially impact existing streams and aquatic habitat. These potential impacts generally include increased channel erosion and sedimentation, reduced habitat diversity, increased pollutant loads, higher water temperatures, reduced low flows during dry weather periods, and increased fish passage barriers. These types of impacts have the potential to reduce the quality and quantity of existing aquatic habitat.

Level-of-Service

The county defined the minimum level-of-service (LOS) for surface water systems based on two standards in the original adoption of the Comprehensive Plan in 1995. These standards consisted of stormwater regulations for new development as well as a minimum investment in surface water capital facilities.

The first of these two standards, stormwater regulations for new development, are defined in Section 30.63A of the Snohomish County Code (formerly Title 24). These regulations require all new development to meet these standards before receiving development approval, in addition to setting performance standards for surface water management. Some of the regulations in SCC 30.63A apply to all types of development activity (SCC 30.63A.200), such as maintaining existing drainage patterns, performing offsite analyses to determine potential upstream and downstream impacts, and designing new drainage conveyance systems. Other regulations only apply to major new development activity (SCC 30.63A.200), in which at least 5,000 square feet of new impervious surface is created, including designing infiltration facilities, designing on-site detention facilities, and designing new drainage conveyance systems. Erosion and sedimentation issues, redevelopment, detention facility locations, waivers, maintenance responsibilities, and drainage easements are addressed by other regulations in SCC 30.63A.

The other standard that defines the county's minimum level-of-service for surface water is a minimum public (county) investment in surface water capital facilities. A minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities was set at \$8.35 million over a six-year period in the adopted 1995-2000 Capital Facilities Plan. This investment in capital facilities addresses a variety of surface water needs and typically includes improvements to drainage or water quality infrastructure, flood control facilities, and aquatic habitat. The county has maintained or exceeded this level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan. For example, following the completion of the DNR project in 2002, the county expanded its investment in the identified drainage infrastructure needs by adopting increases in the surface water management fee charged to property owners within the UGAs.

The first fee increase applied only to the Southwest UGA for 2003 and 2004 in order to fund the construction of some of the higher priority drainage projects in that UGA. A similar increase was then adopted in 2004, for all UGAs within SWM fee areas, sunsetting in 2009, to continue to fund the construction of the higher priority drainage projects identified in the UGAs.

This CFP, adopted with the 2005 update to the Comprehensive Plan, does not change the minimum LOS for surface water, but adds a new target LOS. This new target LOS is that, by 2025, the most frequent known urban flooding problems that occur within county right-of-way or that are associated with drainage systems maintained by the county would be resolved. Specifically, the most frequent flooding problems would be defined as those that occur at least an average of once every two years. Analyses conducted for the DNR project and other county drainage plans as of 2005 indicate that approximately 75 drainage projects have been identified thus far to address public flooding problems that occur at least an average of once every two years. This includes

some projects that address observed flooding problems in which the flooding frequency was not actually analyzed but was believed to occur fairly frequently. This also includes some additional projects that would be needed so that solving a 2-year flooding problem at one location doesn't make a downstream flooding problem worse. Planning level cost estimates indicate that the total cost of these identified drainage projects is roughly \$38 million (2005 dollar values). These projects would address the most frequent public flooding problems that have been identified as of 2005, however, the list of 2-year flooding projects is expected to change over time due to a variety of factors. Some of these factors include the ongoing analysis of drainage systems that have not yet been analyzed, future annexations, the potential failure of existing drainage infrastructure, new drainage complaints reported by citizens, and potential requirements associated with the county's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The list of 2-year projects and their associated costs would likely increase in the future based on these factors.

A need for additional revenue is anticipated in order to achieve this new target LOS by 2025 or earlier. The revenue sources currently used by the county for capital drainage improvements include base SWM fees (limited to fee district boundaries), the recent SWM fee increases (within existing UGAs), real estate excise taxes (REET2 usable throughout the county), and county Road funds (limited to right-of-way use). One potential option for generating additional revenue would be to extend the recent SWM fee increases that are currently scheduled to sunset in 2009. If other revenue sources remain constant, such as REET2 funds and county Road funds, then the combination of these funds with the extension of the SWM fee increase beyond 2009 would generate sufficient revenue to fund the projects that would address the currently identified 2-year flooding problems. These revenues could also potentially cover the anticipated increase in costs associated with the 2-year project list as it changes over time.

The county has implemented other regulations and programs that help to reduce the impacts of new development on surface water facilities in addition to the minimum LOS standards and the new target LOS standards. For example, the county has adopted Critical Areas Regulations (CAR) in Chapter 30.62 SCC. The purpose of CAR is to designate critical areas and to ensure the protection of critical areas through various means, including but not limited to the regulation of development within critical areas. Under the GMA, critical areas consist of wetlands, areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas.

Discharge of the county's drainage system to the natural surface water system results in the county being subject to the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. The county is required to provide capital improvements, retrofits of existing facilities, and programs to improve water quality and to ensure compliance with the federal permit under the provisions of the county's Phase I NPDES permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewers.

The SWM Division also implements a number of programs designed to help protect and enhance water quality and aquatic habitat and to minimize damage from flooding and erosion. The "Drainage Rehabilitation and Investigation" (DRI) Program, for example, responds to complaints made by individual citizens regarding drainage, water quality,

and fisheries issues. Historically, SWM has annually responded to hundreds of complaints and has individually talked with hundreds of citizens. Another example is the Watershed Stewardship Program, in which watershed stewards work with citizens and agencies to protect and enhance water quality and aquatic habitats in the Stillaguamish, Snohomish, and Lake Washington/South County watersheds. Watershed stewards work to restore streamside habitat, respond to requests for watershed information, develop habitat acquisition and preservation strategies, provide watershed knowledge, salvage and plant native plants, and manage beaver activity. Additional SWM programs include salmon conservation, aquatic habitat, water quality management, river flooding and erosion management, community partnership, and urban drainage management.

Park Land and Recreational Facilities

The 2001 Snohomish County Comprehensive Parks Plan identifies 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, capital improvement program 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 Snohomish County Comprehensive Parks Plan identified the provision of regional athletic facilities and trails as the top two priorities for land acquisition and facility development. Past priorities have included the protection of key natural areas and water access points for the enjoyment of all county residents. The county's growing urban population is creating a greater demand for active park land, which was not an area of emphasis for Snohomish County prior to 1994. Level-of-service guidelines over the past six years 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.

The 2001 Snohomish County Comprehensive Parks Plan reflects a shift away from strictly regional facilities. The provision of multi-purpose trails remains the highest priority, followed by significant natural habitat areas and open space—both regional scale activities. A new need has emerged, however, in the form of land and facilities to support growing communities. The addition of community parks in the growing areas of unincorporated Snohomish County is the most significant change in capital policy direction.

The county Parks and Recreation Department has expanded its responsibilities from its previous position as exclusively a regional park provider to one that includes the provision of community parks within urban growth areas (UGAs) as its major focus.

Demand vs. Level-of-Service

The 2001 Snohomish County 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. These qualitative

needs have been translated into quantitative actions. This has been done by setting acquisition and development targets for each category of park land and facilities.

Several factors influence the level-of-service targets, which are used to guide future expenditures. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following items: 1) the quantity and condition of existing facilities, 2) changing park priorities as expressed by the public, 3) the county's economic climate and projected revenues, 4) competing funding priorities (roads, criminal justice, etc.), 5) emergent grant funding sources, 6) the parks impact mitigation fee ordinance, and 7) the willingness of the citizens to support alternative funding mechanisms (bonds, park and recreation service areas).

Impact Fees—The State Growth Management Act authorizes the collection of impact mitigation fees from new residential development to offset the effects of growth on the park system within the county. The current ordinance is based upon the Growth Management Act. Snohomish County has changed the basis of all impact mitigation fee programs to the Growth Management Act.

A GMA park impact fee has provisions that base the fee on growth-related capacity costs reflected in the capital improvement plan developed for parks to address the effects of new growth. Parks is among a number of public facilities that are listed in Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act for which the county can choose to require an impact fee.

Necessary for Development—This CFP designates only the category of Community parks as "necessary for development." This enabled the process of creating a GMA-based impact fee for Community parks. The County Council's approval of the 2001 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan and this CFP provides this designation, and the policy basis for the new GMA-based park impact fee program.

Measuring Levels-of-Service

The 2001 Comprehensive Parks Plan has taken a non-traditional approach to level-of-service. Levels-of-service for Community parks are expressed in terms that take into account population growth when planning for the addition of new Community parks. Planning for Community parks includes the acquisition of land and development of facilities. This is in contrast with a widely used traditional level-of-service expressed generally in acres of land or numbers of recreational facilities per thousand residents. The target levels-of-service (LOS) for Community parks (land acquisition) are one park, approximately 20 acres in size (or an equivalent number of smaller parks) per 15,000 additional residents and one fully developed Community park (facility) for every 25,000 people. Fully developed facilities could include leisure (e.g., shelters), active facilities (e.g., athletic fields), trails (paved or natural) and/or special use facilities (e.g., skateboard areas). Minimum levels-of-service for these categories are the following: One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents and one new fully developed Community park (facility) for every 28,500 people.

A separate spatial distribution study was done in the 2001 Snohomish County Comprehensive Park Plan that helped determine where additional Community parks should be located within Snohomish County in the future. All other park categories that are not considered "necessary for development" have specific projects that contribute to

Capital Facilities Plan

the vision of development for each park type. In some cases, land acquisition targets may focus on vicinities, rather than specific sites. This gives the Snohomish County Parks Department flexibility in choice of sites, in order to obtain the best possible option. The Parks LOS Table on the following page summarizes all the proposed target and minimum levels-of-service for all categories of parks/parks facilities.

Parks LOS Summary

Parks Category	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park equivalent per 15,000 additional residents	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents
Community–Facilities	1 Community Combination – Facility for every 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every 28,500 in population
Trails – Land	100 acres – 9 additional miles throughout the county	N/A
Resource Activity – Land	Establishment and maintenance of 2 public access waterfront park sites.	N/A
Resource Conservancy – Land	450 acres	N/A
Special Use – Land	2 new single-use activity sites	N/A
Trails – Facilities	18 miles of Centennial Trail, 10 miles of Whitehorse Express Trail, three trailheads.	N/A
Resource – Facilities	2 new non-motorized access sites on Snohomish River; designation of water trail in Snohomish River; Snohomish River estuary restoration – river/stream restoration; Stillaguamish River, river/stream habitat restoration	N/A
Special Use – Facilities	2 new off-leash dog areas; 2 new skateboard parks; 1 new outdoor shooting range; partnership development of tournament athletic facility; new overnight camping facilities at 2 parks	N/A

Existing Deficiencies—Snohomish County requires development to pay a proportionate share of the costs of new park land and park facilities (identified in the Capital Facilities Element and the Parks Comprehensive Plan) that are reasonably related to new growth and development.

The county collects and imposes impact fees for community park facilities under the authority provided by RCW 82.02.050-.090, the provisions of state law which govern GMA-based impact fees. Those provisions allow impact fees to be imposed on new development and used to provide new community parks that are reasonably necessary as a result of new development and that will provide benefits to new development. However, impact fees cannot generally be used to address existing deficiencies in community parks.

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The current target LOS of community parks in Snohomish County is one community park for every 15,000 residents. However, the minimum LOS is one community park for every 21,000 additional residents. There are no existing deficiencies in community parks based on the minimum LOS.

Acquisition Priorities

Snohomish County is guided by the following priorities in identifying and evaluating land acquisitions for inclusion in the six-year CIP:

1. Acquisitions necessary to complete projects currently in progress,
Example: Southern portions of the Centennial Trail, access to O'Reilly Acres and the Pelz Property.
2. Future local/community park sites in urban growth areas
Example: Lake Stevens, SW County UGA
3. Sites identified for future uses in the urban/rural transition area
Example: Lakewood, Marysville
4. Critical habitat, water access and natural area acquisitions.
Example: ESA-benefit properties, Snohomish River Estuary

Development Priorities

Snohomish County has the following priorities in using its funds marked for parks development:

1. Complete projects in progress
Example: Complete Centennial Trail, Whitehorse Express
2. Develop multi-purpose parks in areas not served by another jurisdiction
Example: Lake Goodwin Community Park, Willis Tucker County Park
3. Develop multi-purpose parks within UGAs where there is a known partner
Example: Lake Stevens Community Park, Martha Lake Airport, Paine Field Community Park, Whitehorse Community Park
4. Develop facilities on existing undeveloped park land.
Example: Tambark Creek Community Park, Ebey Island canoe launch
5. Redevelop existing parks to fully utilize and maximize available resources and facilities.
Example: Adding playgrounds at North Creek, Kayak Point, Flowing Lake

Park Land Categories

Snohomish County park lands are classified by the land type and anticipated level of development, which relates to the type and intensity of uses that are allowed. The park land categories are as follows:

- Trails
- Resource Conservancy
- Resource Activity
- Special Use
- Community

Land – Trails

Trails consist of park lands acquired for the development of multi-purpose non-motorized, recreational trails. These properties often correspond to existing transportation or utility rights-of-way. Acquisition of an additional 9 miles of trail right-of-way from Monroe or Snohomish to the King County line, approximately 100 acres, is anticipated over the next six years.

Land – Resource Conservancy

Resource Conservancy properties offer significant natural features, such as streams and wetlands, which have been set aside for conservation and open space. When developed, these lands offer appropriate public access facilities such as interpretive trails or boardwalks. It is anticipated that approximately 450 acres of resource conservancy lands will be acquired over the next six years.

Land – Resource Activity

Resource activity properties may feature significant natural areas like resource conservancy lands. They are typically intended for more intensive park uses, such as water access (motorized or non-motorized), hiking and/or mountain bike trails, and/or camping. One additional saltwater access site on Puget Sound and one additional lake-front access site to serve the Lake Serene/Lake Stickney area are targeted for acquisition over the next six years.

Land – Special Use

Special use park lands are acquired to provide for park activities that have specific needs that may not be compatible with other uses. Examples include land acquired for development of a golf course, an off-road vehicle facility, or a shooting range. One site to accommodate outdoor shooting activities, approximately 80 acres, and one site for regional, tournament-level athletic facilities in partnership with other public and private sector interests are targeted for acquisition over the next six years.

Land – Community

Community sites consist of usable property that is suitable for a variety of future development options. They typically are developed into Community parks. It is anticipated that the equivalent of seven 20-acre park sites will be acquired over the next six years and be located in the following areas:

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- Southwest County UGA, north of Bothell
- Southwest County UGA, south Everett
- Southwest County UGA, north of Brier
- Arlington-Marysville UGA, east of I-5
- Arlington-Marysville UGA, west of I-5
- Lake Stevens UGA SW vicinity
- Skykomish River valley vicinity

Park Facility Categories

Depending upon the park type and function, different facilities may be provided. Snohomish County Parks and Recreation uses four facility designations for capital planning and budget purposes. They are:

- Trails
- Resource
- Community
- Special Use

Facilities – Trails

Trail facilities include the development of paved or natural surface trail corridors and trail heads in a variety of park settings. The following facilities are targeted for development over the next six years:

- Completion of Centennial Trail development of the Arlington Gap from 152nd to 172nd (2 miles), and Arlington to the Skagit County line (8 miles);
- Completion of Whitehorse Trail development between the City of Arlington and Trafton Farm (4 miles)

Facilities – Resource

This category includes those facilities necessary for passive park development and the associated infrastructure. These may include water access facilities including fishing, boating, and/or viewing docks and boardwalks. Development may include saltwater or freshwater beach areas, shelters, interpretive exhibits and kiosks. Mitigation and restoration projects also fall into this category. The following facilities have been targeted for development over the next six years:

- Designation and signage for the Snohomish River water trail;
- Designation and appropriate development of two non-motorized river access sites along the Snohomish River;
- River habitat restoration within the “confluence reach” of the Snohomish River, in partnership with other county agencies;
- Estuarine restoration within the Snohomish River estuary in partnership with other county agencies; and
- Stream/river habitat restoration activities in the Stillaguamish River basin, in partnership with other county agencies.

Facilities – Community

This broad category includes those facilities typically found in “traditional” community parks that feature active uses, along with associated infrastructure. Such facilities include athletic fields (baseball, softball, soccer, etc.), playgrounds, walkways, picnic shelters, restrooms, concession stands, storage areas, parking lots, interpretive trails, etc. The following facilities have been targeted for development over the next six years:

- Expanded development at two developed park sites;
- Full development of five undeveloped park sites with community facilities; and
- Basic infrastructure at three undeveloped park sites.

Facilities – Special Use

This category features facilities that serve a specific use. There are two different scales of special use facilities. Large scale special use facilities, such as golf courses or shooting ranges, typically have minimum acreage requirements, which limit potential locations. Small scale special use facilities take up less space and are more flexible in their siting requirements. They may be included (if appropriate) in existing developed parks or planned for in future community parks. These facilities, such as skateboard parks or off-leash dog areas, typically require an urban location in close proximity to the local population. The following facilities have been targeted for development over the next six years:

- Two off-leash dog areas;
- Two skateboard parks;
- Development of one outdoor shooting range;
- Partnership development of one tournament level facility; and
- Overnight camping facility development at two park sites.

CAPITAL FACILITIES OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC AGENCIES

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. Sanitary sewer, with rare exception, is **required** for urban development and **prohibited** with rural development (Chapter 30.91S/U SCC). 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.

A special district should secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority, per Washington law, 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 district's 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 2025. 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 2025, and respect that boundary in their 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.

Recent system plans indicate that the county's treatment facilities are keeping ahead of the increasing wastewater flows, however, 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 for treatment plant effluent will require many of the county's plants to expand capacity and improve treatment process effectiveness over the next several years. There are immediate system capacity problems in a few areas, including Granite Falls, Monroe, and the North Creek basin in southwest Snohomish County. The affected provider agencies are pursuing solutions that will be revealed as additional projects in their sewer comprehensive plans. The Town of Gold Bar currently does not have a municipal wastewater system but is studying the feasibility of a wastewater system in response to the population growth it is experiencing.

King County intends to develop a third regional treatment facility at the north end of its service area (southern Snohomish County) to address long-term growth needs. Part of the demand for this additional treatment capacity is originating in south Snohomish County where wastewater from the Alderwood and Cross Valley service areas flows 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 Previous System Plan	Last or Projected 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	2005
Lake Stevens S.D.	1998, amended 2002	2005
Marysville D.P.W.	1998	2005
Monroe D.P.W.	1999	2005
Mukilteo W.D.	1986	?
Olympic View W.D.	1999	2005
Olympus Terrace S.D.	1998	2004
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. Appendix C contains a summary of capital improvement projects that the sewer districts propose to address future service and infrastructure needs.

 PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Public water supply systems must accompany urban residential development † in order to meet the county's GMA code requirements for at least 4 units per net acre density within UGAs. 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. Public water supply cannot be considered "necessary to support development" in the rural areas since neither the comprehensive plan nor the code expressly requires public water supply in 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. 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.

A special district must secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority under Washington law, 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. Public water supply is not defined in the GPP as a uniquely urban service; therefore, 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 are 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 periodic surveys of the agencies conducted by county planners over the past several years. That report was substantially updated in 2004 to reflect the many plans that have been prepared and adopted by the provider agencies over the past 7 years. 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. Appendix C contains a summary of capital improvement plans that the water districts propose to provide future service and infrastructure needs.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Capital facility plans to meet GMA and county code Chapter 30.66C requirements were first prepared in 1998 by 13 of the county's 15 school districts in order to qualify for school mitigation fees under the county's SEPA-based mitigation fee system which was subsequently replaced by a GMA-based impact fee system (currently codified as Chapter 30.66C SCC). 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 have been updated by the school districts in 2000, 2002 and 2004 and approved by the county council as required for continued participation in the school impact fee program pursuant to GPP Policy CF 10.A.3 and Chapter 30.66C SCC. The updated school district plans for 2004-2009 were adopted by Snohomish County in December 2004.

School capital facility planning is driven by projections of future enrollment, which may be performed by the state Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (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 2025, which is performed under a different methodology that utilizes the district's projected population growth as a primary indicator.

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. Most 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 complete new schools to be built by the year 2009.

Individual district plans should be consulted for project level and district level details about these planned school expansion projects. The Edmonds, Northshore and Darrington School Districts are currently not collecting impact fees based on their projected needs but do maintain capital facility plans and may elect to collect impact fees in the future if changes in those student growth projections require additional capacity expanding projects in the future.

Existing Deficiencies—Most Snohomish County school districts require development to pay a proportionate share of the costs of school facilities (identified in their Capital Facilities Plans) that are reasonably related to new growth and development.

The county collects and imposes impact fees for schools under the authority provided by RCW 82.02.050-.090, the provisions of state law which govern GMA-based impact fees. Those provisions allow impact fees to be imposed on new development and used to provide new schools that are reasonably necessary as a result of new development and that will provide benefits to new development. However, impact fees cannot generally be used to address existing deficiencies in school districts.

School districts typically discuss existing deficiencies in terms of the ability of the school district to "house" or accommodate students in permanent facilities at each grade level. Each individual school capital facility plan contains a section on existing deficiencies and describes (in their capital improvement programs) the specific future needs that fees will be used to address.

These school CFPs are approved by the county and adopted as part of the county CFP, pursuant to chapter 30.66C SCC and associated GPP policies.

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 Snohomish County Public Utility District 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 2003-2022 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 the 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 1517 megawatts by the year 2026, which is about a 13 percent increase over current loads during the next 20 years with a 0.6% annual rate of increase. This is a significantly lower rate of growth than was forecasted by the PUD at the time of the 2001 CFP Update.

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- efficient 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 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 capital facilities plan are transmission lines and stations (either switching or substations) and distribution substations and distribution line expansions. 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 2003-2022 plan identifies 14 major transmission expansion projects needed to meet projected demand over the next 20 years. Six of these projects involve new or expanded stations, while the remainder involves new lines. The plan also identifies eight distribution (lower voltage) substations to be completed over the 20-year period. This level of investment has been reduced from the level anticipated in the 2001 CFP in response to the lower growth rates now forecasted for electric power demand. 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 specific 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 2005 –2010 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 include 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* 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, t~~ 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 answers the following questions, if there is a potential funding shortfall:

- 1) Will minimum levels-of-service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, be maintained by the projects included in the CIP?;
- 2) Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the county and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan?; and
- 3) Can regulatory measures reasonably ensure 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 adequate to ensure 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 initial CFP report, entitled “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;¹ 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.”

¹ 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.

Capital Facilities Plan

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.

APPENDIX A
CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX
JUNE 2004

APPENDIX B
MAP AMENDMENTS

APPENDIX C

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

CAPITAL FACILITIES NEEDS

Provider Agency	Future Waste Water and Treatment Plant Needs	
SOUTHWEST COUNTY	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Alderwood W. & W.D.	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the existing plant with a new 6 MGD plant. • Construction is planned for the 2003-6 timeframe and initial planning work has been started. • Capacity expansions of certain segments of the major trunk lines, as well as a new northeasterly extension of the Swamp Creek trunk, which would eliminate 2 of the district's existing lift stations.
City of Bothell	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No upgrades identified.
City of Edmonds	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No upgrades identified.
City of Everett	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No projects for plant expansion are contained in the city's 6-year CIP because current projections of future flows indicate that additional plant capacity will not be needed until the year 2015. • Process-related improvements to plant are scheduled in 6-year CIP to control odor and improve efficiency. • Long-term program of trunk line replacement. • South end trunk line expansions and lift station improvements.
City of Lynnwood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city is exploring pre-treatment and other strategies to reduce this loading and foregoing the need for further plant expansion, which will be difficult to accomplish at the existing constrained site. • No upgrades identified.
Mukilteo W.D.	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No existing deficiencies were identified in 1986 plan. • Several sewer line and lift station improvements are recommended to meet the year 2025 flow conditions.

Capital Facilities Plan

SOUTHWEST COUNTY		
	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Olympic View W.D.	1999	<p>Rehabilitation and/or replacement of collection system components that were built in 1967 as part of the original system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lift stations are recommended for equipment replacement. • Segment of gravity sewer in the Sherwood Forest area of Unit 2 is recommended for rehabilitation. • The CIP also includes a general repair program to provide a regular systematic program for sewer repair and replacement as the original system components continue to age.
Olympus Terrace S.D.	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair the "D" and "I" lines – which have been partially exposed by severe erosion over the past several years in Big Gulch. • Improve the treatment plant's headworks hydraulics. • Pump station upgrades that will be necessary over the next several years to address age, reliability and future capacity problems. <p>Three reports are being combined into one and reviewed by DOE. They will then be transmitted to Snohomish County.</p>
Silver Lake W.D.	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects designed and constructed as growth occurs. • The North area will be served with two lift stations along Lowell-Larimer Road. • The south area will be pumped to the north to the Everett system. These facilities will allow for redirecting flows to the south in the future should that service, utilizing Alderwood and King County facilities, provide less expensive sewer service to District customers.
King County	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King County plan calls for a new north end treatment facility to be sited and built by the year 2010. (Brightwater) Ultimate capacity in 2030 is 54 MGD.
Woodway	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3.33 million system expansion to provide sewer to all existing platted areas of the Town.
NORTH COUNTY		
	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Arlington D.P.W.	1992 study, new plan due in 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1992 study identified long-term need for new site and treatment facility. • Phased replacement of storm and sanitary systems in order to reduce stormwater inflows and eliminate segments of deteriorating or substandard pipe. Over 70% of this phased replacement program has been completed.
Granite Falls D.P.W.	1998	<p>Significant upgrading and expansion of the treatment facility over the next 10 to 15 years. Upgrades are estimated at \$3.5 million.</p>

Capital Facilities Plan

Marysville D.P.W.	1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace sections of storm and sanitary systems in order to reduce stormwater inflows and eliminate segments of deteriorating or substandard pipe. Over 70% of this phased replacement program has been completed. • "Near term" projects are expected to be needed sometime before 2017, and they total about \$22 million for both treatment and collection system projects.
Stanwood D.P.W.	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment plant improvements totaling \$8.5 million. • Trunk line improvements to east Stanwood line. • Expand capacity of the Pioneer Hills pump station. • Total collection system improvements total \$4.5 million.
Tulalip Tribes	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment plant and pump station #3 are recommended for upgrading.
EAST COUNTY	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Cross Valley W.D.	NA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served by King County.
Lake Stevens S. D.	1998, Amendment 1, adopted 2003.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lift stations 1 and 5 are very near capacity. • Lift stations 8 and 11 are over capacity. • Segments of four trunk lines are over capacity. • Conveyance improvements through 2017 total \$14 million. • New plant at existing site would cost an estimated \$22 million. Would need additional flood protection. • Relocation of treatment plant to site outside 100-year floodplain has not been estimated.
Lake Stevens D.P.W.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintains collection system only. Treatment by Lake Stevens Sewer District.
Monroe D.P.W.	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade collection system to buildout. Estimated cost is \$53 million. • Upgrade treatment plant, phase 1, by the year 2010. Estimated cost is \$2.25 million. • Upgrade treatment plant, phase 2, by the year 2020. Estimated cost is \$3.64 million.
Snohomish D.P.W.	1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO problem not addressed in plan. No cost estimate to solve problem. • Cemetery Creek interceptor estimated cost \$3 million. • Improve 2 lift stations. No cost estimate. • Three sewer trunk replacement projects.
Sultan D.P.W.	1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade treatment facility. Estimated cost, \$2.0 million. • Upgrade collections system. Estimated cost, \$0.9 million.

APPENDIX C

**WATER SYSTEMS
SERVING UNINCORPORATED SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

Provider Agency	Future Water System Needs	
SOUTHWEST COUNTY	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Alderwood	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Clearview Regional Facilities and segments 1 & 2 of Alderwood Clearview/Pipeline. • Completion of 3 new storage tanks. • Piping improvements, new pressure reducing valves. • Replace 180 single detector meters and 1,360 fire hydrants. • Total improvements are estimated at approx. \$61,424,000.
City of Bothell	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served by Alderwood Water and Sewer District.
City of Edmonds	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leak repair in distribution network. • Pipe replacement program.
City of Everett	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase plan capacity to 178 MG/D by 2018. • "Berry" transmission line – replaced and upsized to 48". • Replacement of #2 Transmission Line between Panther Creek and screenhouse and Everett. • Replacement of Transmission Line #3 storage capacity upgrade in High Zone. • Replacement of Casino Road Standpipe with two elevated tanks (for equalizing projected storage need for 2050). • Replacement of Reservoir (three facilities) at Panther Creek. • Upgrades at Casino Road pump station. • 18 distribution network improvements before 2011. • Overall investments for all improvements \$75 million +.
City of Lynnwood	1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site acquisition of 2 reservoirs. • Water main replacements 4" and 6" to 8", 10" and 12".
City of Mountlake Terrace	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan is being updated.
City of Mukilteo	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrades/replacements in transmission mains, reservoirs booster stations, pressure relief valves, flow control meters, diesel pump upgrades (2003-2023). • Estimated costs \$8,519,390.

Capital Facilities Plan

Olympic View W.D.	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a new 2.5 MG reservoir with new pressure reducing valve. • 500 GPM well.
Silver Lake	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a 6 MG reservoir. • Address fire flow deficiency (not part of the district).
NORTH COUNTY	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
City of Arlington	1996	<p>Draft Plan recommends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand water supply • Expand water treatment capability • Build 2.0 million gallon reservoir • Build new PRV station • Build new 1.5 million gallon reservoir • Construct 2.6 miles of 12" water main • Build new booster pump station at the Woodlands reservoir • Make various transmission line upgrades
City of Darrington	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add two 250,000 gallon storage tanks.
City of Granite Falls D.P.W.	1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Served by Snohomish County PUD. • No improvements planned.
City of Marysville	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install new transmission mains, reservoirs, spring collectors. • Build new filtration/treatment plant and screen house.
Seven Lakes	1993	
Stanwood D.P.W.	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the Cedarhome pump. • Upgrade three water sources. • Additional water storage of .88 MGD by 2020. • Water main upgrades. • Replace and upgrade two pressure reducing stations. • Replace and upgrade telemetry and control equipment. • \$5,982,000 CIP over 6 years.
Tulalip Tribes	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade system intertie with City of Marysville.
SOUTHEAST COUNTY	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Cross Valley W.D.	1993 update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add four new wells. • Build a system of transmission mains and new supply sources in the Maltby Industrial Area. • Add four new storage facilities. • New booster pump station. • 10-year CIP with \$7 million in projects.

Capital Facilities Plan

Town of Gold Bar	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 2 new 300 GPM wells off May Creek Rd. • Build a 0.25 MG reservoir. • 3 miles of 8" and 12" pipeline construction.
City of Monroe D.P.W.	1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.0 MG reservoir on Wagner Hill. • Minor upgrading of system including additional valving, hydrants and telemetry improvements.
City of Snohomish D.P.W.	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build new line in Avenue D. • Selective replacement of old, undersized piping. • Potential new booster pump to serve the High zone, no timetable set. • Improvements to treatment plant, no timetable set.
Snohomish P.U.D. No. 1.	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67 major improvements including water mains, pump stations, reservoirs, totaling \$21,150,000 over six years.
Town of Sultan D.P.W.	1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regular pipe replacement program. • Install several new transmission and distribution mains.
Roosevelt Water Assoc.	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect to future parallel transmission line if built.
Highland Water Dist.	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution system only. • Capital planning underway.
Startup Water Dist.	1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loop the western main extensions. • Construct new 10" transmission main along 143rd Place SE. • Develop a third well to increase reliability.
Town of Index	1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for second supply and additional storage.

APPENDIX C

**NATURAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE
SERVING SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

<u>Provider Agency</u>	<u>Future Natural Gas System Needs</u>	
<u>COUNTYWIDE</u>	<u>Year of Plan</u>	<u>Capital Improvements</u>
<u>Puget Sound Energy</u>	<u>2008</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>West Mill Creek Reinforcement</u> Install new natural gas main in 146th, 148th, 150th Street SW & Cascadian Way to reinforce existing system due to new load growth. <u>Scheduled construction date 2008-2009</u> • <u>Snohomish Supply Main Replacement</u> Replace the existing supply main in 92nd Street SE serving the City of Snohomish. <u>Approximate construction date 2009-2010</u> • <u>North Marysville Reinforcement</u> Install main in 51 Avenue NE and 172 Street NE to reinforce existing system, pending load growth generated by new developments at northern limits of service territory. <u>Approximate construction date 2010 or later</u> • <u>East Monroe Reinforcement</u> Install main in Calhoun Road to reinforce existing system due to load growth generated by new developments occurring east of Monroe. <u>Approximate construction date 2010 or later</u> • <u>Lake Stevens Reinforcement</u> Install main in Sunnyside Blvd or in Soper Hill Road or in Williams Road to reinforce existing system due to load growth generated by new development in the vicinity of Cavalero Corner. <u>Approximate construction date 2010 or later</u>

APPENDIX C

**ELECTRIC POWER INFRASTRUCTURE
SERVING SNOHOMISH COUNTY AND REGION**

Provider Agency	Future Electric Power System Needs	
COUNTYWIDE	Year of Plan	Capital Improvements
Puget Sound Energy	2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• <u>Sedro Woolley-Horseranch #2 - 230 kV Line Upgrade</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to add transmission capacity between Skagit County and Snohomish County by rebuilding the existing Beaver Lake-Beverly Park 115 kV line to 230 kV. The Horseranch Substation will be also be upgraded.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2010-2013</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 30 Miles</u></p> <p>• <u>Horseranch/BPA Monroe - Construct New Line, 230 kV</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to add 230 kV transmission capacity between Skagit/Snohomish County and King County and to increase system reliability between Sedro, Horseranch and BPA Monroe substations.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2010-2015</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 10 Miles</u></p> <p>• <u>BPA Monroe-Novelty - Construct New Line from BPA Monroe to Novelty Substation, 230/500 kV</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to add 230 kV transmission capacity between Snohomish County and King County and to increase system reliability between BPA Monroe and Novelty substations.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2010-2015</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 15 Miles</u></p> <p>• <u>Horseranch/Beverly Park-Sammamish - Construct New Line, 230 kV</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to add 230 kV transmission capacity between Snohomish County and King County and to increase system reliability. Most of the 230 kV line's length consists of rebuilding existing 115 kV lines to 230 kV. This project could include expanding the Beverly Park Substation site to include a new 230 kV transmission substation and expanding the Horseranch Substation.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2010-2018</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 21 Miles</u></p> <p>• <u>Anderson Canyon-Beverly Park - Uprate 115 kV Line</u> <u>The purpose of this phased project is to uprate the line as necessary to meet existing and future load growth obligations.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: Phased work started in 2006; estimated completion date 2010.</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 60 Miles</u></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>• <u>Ebey Slough Transmission Line Rebuild</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to rebuild approximately 2 miles of two parallel wood pole electric transmission lines (Beverly Park - Beaver Lake 115 kV and Sedro Woolley - Horse Ranch - Bothell 230 kV) to one double-circuit transmission line between Homeacres Road and Fobes Road. This is an emergency rebuild due to the deteriorated structures caused by inundated site conditions.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: Work started in May 2008; completion in November 2008.</u> <u>Transmission Line Length: 2.12 miles (each line)</u></p> <p>• <u>Whidbey Island Reinforcement</u> <u>The purpose of this project is to add transmission capacity and increase system reliability by constructing a third transmission line to Whidbey Island. The system need is for the new line to terminate in the south end of Whidbey Island and interconnect with Snohomish PUD's 115 kV system.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2015-2025</u> <u>Transmission line length: To Be Determined</u></p> <p>• <u>Snohomish PUD Beverly Park Substation Upgrade</u> <u>Snohomish PUD is planning to upgrade their Beverly Park. This project will require PSE to terminate its three existing 115 kV transmission lines into the upgraded substation. Beverly Park Substation may also become the terminus for the 3rd transmission line to Whidbey Island.</u> <u>Estimated In-Service Date: 2009-2010</u> <u>Transmission line length: To Be Determined</u></p> <p>• <u>Talbot –Beverly Fiber Optic Project</u> <u>PSE has a growing need for communications to support power system operations and future programs and projects. A joint project is in progress with the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) between Renton and Bellingham to install fiber optic cable on existing PSE transmission poles. This multi-year project will enhance system reliability and improve system monitoring capabilities.</u></p>
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