Attachment B

2004-114

King County

KING COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN 2004

Technical Appendix A
Capital Facilities

March 1, 2004

King County Department of Development and Environmental Services
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Technical Appendix A

Capital Facilities

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I. Introduction

The capital facilities element of the King County Comprehensive Plan is comprised of two parts--the Facilities and Services section contained in Chapter 7 of the Plan and Technical Appendix A.

The Facilities and Services section of the plan identifies the key issues regarding planning for and financing of capital facilities to serve the needs of existing and new residents. Included are discussions and specific policies directing how King County should meet its capital facilities responsibilities.

This Technical Appendix to the Facilities and Services section consists of a review of the current status of planning and financing in King County for a broad range of facilities and services. The range of facilities and services includes the "full range" identified in the state Growth Management Act. The facilities are organized into two sections, those owned by King County and those owned by other entities.

II. State Requirements

The development of this Technical Appendix was guided by an integrated set of state and local policies and plans. The Facilities and Services section of the Comprehensive Plan, which includes this Technical Appendix, implements the requirements of the directives listed below. These requirements are met in the documents referenced in Section III.

A. Growth Management Act Goals and Requirements

The Growth Management Act [(GMA)(RCW 36.70A.020)], states as a goal: "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."

The GMA requires that comprehensive plans include a capital facilities plan element consisting of:

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

B. GMA Definitions

The GMA provides the following definitions to be considered in the capital facilities element of comprehensive plans:

- Public Facilities, including 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.
- Public Services, including fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection, and other governmental services.
- Urban Governmental Services, including those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities, which include storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with non-urban areas.

C. State Department of Community Development Procedural Criteria

The Procedural Criteria for Adopting Comprehensive Plans and Development Regulations, 1992, clarify the above-described requirements by saying that the capital facilities element should serve as a check on the practicality of achieving other elements of the plan. The following steps are recommended in preparing the capital facilities element:

- Inventory of existing capital facilities showing locations and capacities, including an inventory of the extent to which existing facilities possess presently unused capacity. Capital facilities involved should include water systems, sanitary systems, storm-water facilities, schools, parks and recreational facilities, police and fire protection facilities.
- The selection of levels of service or planning assumptions for the various facilities to apply during the planning period (twenty years or more) and which reflect community goals.
- A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities based on the levels of service or planning assumptions selected and consistent with the growth, densities and distribution of growth anticipated in the land use element.
- The creation of a six-year capital facilities plan for financing capital facilities needed within that time frame. Projected funding capacities are to be evaluated, followed by the identification of sources of public or private funds for which there is reasonable assurance of availability. The six-year plan should be updated at least biennially so that financial planning remains sufficiently ahead of the present for concurrency to be evaluated.

D. King County Countywide Planning Policies

The GMA (RCW 36.70A.210) requires counties and the cities to coordinate developing and adopting a set of mutually agreed upon planning policies to guide the development of local comprehensive plans. In response to this requirement, elected officials representing the county and the cities and towns of King County joined together to cooperatively develop and adopt the King County Countywide Planning Policies.

The Countywide Planning Policies provide a framework for developing the comprehensive plans in King County. The framework provides a mechanism for achieving consistency among comprehensive plans. Jurisdictions must develop comprehensive plans according to policies addressing capital facilities issues, including siting of facilities and the timing and phasing of land development in concert with facilities and services.

The Countywide Planning Policies adopted by the King County Council call for jurisdictions to define the full range of urban services and how they plan to provide them (CO-1). Jurisdictions must identify the services needed to achieve adopted service levels. Timeliness for constructing needed services shall be identified (FW-26). The countywide development pattern must include sufficient supply of quality places for housing, employment, education, recreation, and open space and the provision of community and social services (FW-20).

III. Range of Facilities and Services

A. Facilities & Services Provided by King County

1. General Government

The Capital Improvement Budget is divided into five program categories.

- The Law, Safety, and Justice Program includes capital improvements to facilities housing the operation of the King County Superior Court, King County District Courts, the King County Prosecuting Attorney, and the Departments of Adult Detention, Public Safety, and Youth Services.
- The Physical Environment and Resource Management Program includes CIP projects for Solid Waste and Surface Water Management facilities.
- Ongoing capital improvements, acquisition and new development efforts for the County Park System and the 1% for Art Program.
- The Transportation Program includes CIP projects for the King County International Airport, and County Streets and Roads.
- The General Government Services Program includes capital improvements for the King County Courthouse and Administration Building complex and for all outlying County facilities as well as Harborview Hospital and Health Clinics.

For more information please see the current adopted version of King County's Space Needs Analysis. Developed by the Office of Capital Planning and Development, the Space Needs Analysis contains a thorough inventory of existing general government facilities and the conditions of the buildings owned by King County.

2. Parks, Recreation & Open Space

A current inventory of King County Park Sites and Facilities is on file in the Department of Natural Resources and Parks. For more information please see the current adopted King County Park, Recreation and Open Space Plan and the Six Year Parks Capital Improvement Program found in the King County Budget.

3. Surface Water Management

The inventory of existing facilities is on file at the King County Department of Natural Resources and Park's Water and Land Resources (WLR) Division. For additional information please see the current adopted version of the King County Surface Water Design Manual and the Capital Improvement Budget.

In addition the WLR Division has adopted the following functional plans and regulations: the Coal Creek Basin Plan, Soos Creek Basin Plan, Covington Master Drainage Plan, Bear Creek Basin Plan, Lower Cedar River Basin and Nonpoint Pollution Action Plan, Issaquah Creek Basin and Nonpoint Pollution Action Plan, May Creek Basin and Nonpoint Pollution Action Plan, Surface Water Design Manual, Flood Hazard Reduction Plan, East Lake Sammamish Basin and Non-point Action Plan, Hylebos Creek and Lower Puget Sound Basin Plan, and the Water Quality Ordinance.

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4. Solid and Moderate Risk Waste and Recycling

The Department of Natural Resources and Parks Solid Waste Division manages all county-owned solid waste handling facilities and recycling programs. An inventory of facilities is available at the Solid Waste Division.

The functions of the solid waste transfer and disposal system are funded through user fees, bonds, grants and reserve accounts. Funding for landfill projects are collected over the life of the landfill, including funds for closure and post-closure projects. Funding for transfer station expansion and equipment replacement is also collected over the projected life of transfer facilities. Financing for the Solid Waste Capital Improvement Program comes primarily from pay-as-you-go and Councilmanic bond financing backed by user fees of the County's solid waste facilities.

For additional information please see the current adopted versions of the King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (CSWMP) and Local Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan (LMRWMP).

5. Sanitary Sewer Collection & Treatment

The Wastewater Treatment Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks currently operates the sewer treatment system for most of west King County, including the City of Seattle, and portions of south Snohomish County. The system consists of sewage facilities including main trunk interceptor sewers, pumping stations and treatment plants. An updated inventory of facilities is available in the King County Regional Wastewater Services Plan.

The Wastewater Treatment Division finances its capital program through the issuance of revenue bonds, with the proceeds of federal and state grants and loans, and with revenues of the sewer system. It is estimated that these sources are sufficient to meet all currently planned facility construction. Coupled with the amendment to the Comprehensive Plan, a financing plan for all new facilities will be approved.

For more information please see the current adopted version of the King County Regional Wastewater Services Plan which is an amendment to Metro's Comprehensive Water Pollution Abatement Plan.

6. Health & Human Services

a) Alcoholism/Substance Abuse Treatment

The Division of Mental Health, Chemical Abuse and Dependency Services operates the Cedar Hills Treatment Facility. For more information see the division's Operational Master Plan.

b) Public Health

The County Department of the Seattle-King County Public Health Department (SKCPHD) is charged with protecting the health and well-being of King County citizens residing outside of the City of Seattle through prevention, intervention, education and regulation. Please see the Master Plan for Seattle-King County Public Health Facilities for an inventory of facilities, forecast of future needs and a finance plan.

c) **Medical Examiner**
The Medical Examiner Division of the Seattle-King County Health Department investigates all sudden and unexpected, violent and suspicious deaths which occur in King County. For more information on the facility please see the King County Space Plan, Phase I: Operational Master Plan (OMP). A Facilities Master Plan for the Medical Examiner's Division evaluates requirements for future capital facility needs. Future finance plans will be developed to the extent major capital projects are recommended.

d) **Emergency Medical Services**
The King County Emergency Medical Services Division is responsible for coordinating all aspects of emergency medical services in King County and developing, implementing and administering a mobile intensive paramedic care services program in cooperation with King County fire districts, municipal fire departments, and hospital providers. The Emergency Medical Services are regional. For more information, please see the Emergency Medical Services Master Plan.

e) **Harborview Medical Center**
Harborview Medical Center, the public health hospital for the region, operates trauma and burn centers; functions as the home base for Airlift Northwest; serves as the research and teaching facility for the University of Washington; manages the King County AIDS Clinic; and provides ambulatory and emergency room care. The services provided by the Harborview Medical Center are regional. For more information please the Harborview Medical Center Long Range Capital Improvement Program Plan.

f) **Human Services**
The Department of Human Services is responsible for planning, management, fiscal accountability and service delivery for programs of the Mental Health Division, Community Services Division, Developmental Disabilities and the Office of Public Defense. The Department does not own or operate capital facilities. Where applicable, King County distributes the federal and state funds to the various independently operated programs that are responsible for their own facilities. A list of contracts and programs that the Department of Human Services supports is available at the King County Department of Human Services.

7. Law, Safety and Justice

The following sections address the Regional Justice Center and the Law, Safety and Justice Agencies which include the Corrections and Detention, Prosecuting Attorney Office, Office of Public Defense, District Court, Department of Public Safety, Department of Judicial Administration, Superior Court and Department of Youth Services. The sections are further categorized by regional and local functions.

Regional Services

a) **The Regional Justice Center**
The agencies included in the Kent Regional Justice Center are the Prosecuting Attorney, the Public Defense, Superior Court, Public Safety, District Court, and Judicial Administration. The complex houses detention beds, courtrooms and office space, is located in the City of Kent in southeast King County. The Phase

II Regional Justice Center will be located in Northeast King County. For more information please see current adopted version of the Facilities Program Plan and the Facilities Master Plan for the King County Law, Safety and Justice.

b) **Corrections and Detention**
The King County Department of Adult Detention operates three facilities for housing inmates at the King County Correctional Facility and the Work Release Facility in the Courthouse. The Health Department operates the North Rehabilitation Facility for inmates with less serious offenses. For more information please see the Facility Program Plan and the Regional Justice Center Facility Master Plan.

c) **Prosecuting Attorney**
For information on the Prosecuting Attorney's office please see the Law, Safety and Justice Facilities Map, the Facility Master Plan and the Facility Program Plan.

d) **Judicial Administration**
The Department of Judicial Administration serves as the Clerk's Office to the King County Superior Court and operates a full service branch office at the King County Regional Justice Center. The Department of Judicial Administration will increase office space in the Regional Justice Centers, the King County Courthouse and other locations throughout the County as outlined in the Facility Master Plan. Refer to the Facility Program Plan for the current space allocation and financing plans.

e) **Superior Court**
The Superior Court occupies space at the King County Courthouse, the Department of Youth Services and Harborview Medical Center. For more information please see the Facility Program Plan and the Facility Master Plan for the Regional Justice Center.

f) **Department of Youth Services**
The Department of Youth Services operates a youth detention facility in the Seattle Central District. The Department of Youth Services also occupies non-detention space. The Department of Youth Services has no plans for any major capital projects and, therefore, does not have a financing plan.

Local Law, Safety & Justice

g) **District Courts**
Currently, the King County District Court owns or leases eleven facilities. For more information please see Law, Safety and Justice Facilities Map. The forecast for staffing requirements is driven by expected workload. The staffing requirements are then translated into space needs. For more information please see the Facility Master Plan, the Facility Program Plan and the Regional Justice Center financing plan.

h) Public Safety

The King County Department of Public Safety is primarily responsible for the public safety of unincorporated King County. The Facility Master Plan forecasts staffing for the department and relates staff to the expected staffing increases. Please refer to the Facility Program Plan for the staffing and space allocation. The amount of space at the precincts will depend on the size of the service area and changing operational requirements.

Please refer to the section entitled Regional Justice Center part d for relevant financing details concerning the Department of Public Safety space in the Regional Justice Center. The Facility Program Plan for the King County Regional Justice Center contains details concerning the cost of space for Department of Public Safety. Space needs for the Department of Public Safety outside of those included in the Regional Justice Center will be funded through the annual process to prioritize and fund capital improvement projects.

8. Transportation

Please refer to the current adopted version of the King County Transportation Needs Report, the King County Six-Year Transit Plan and the Transportation Inventory on file at the Transportation Planning Division and Technical Appendix C to the King County Comprehensive Plan.

B. Facilities and services provided by other entities:

King County has some existing processes for collecting the information required by the GMA for facilities and services. There are many special districts in King County that provide services for either water, sewer, schools, or fire. King County Code 13.24 requires certain water and sewer utilities to complete a comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan requirements for each type of facility differ somewhat. In general, they must all inventory facilities, projected needs, determine capacity, and provide capital improvement programs. King County has a Utilities Technical Review Committee (UTRC) that reviews and approves water and sewer plans and the School Technical Review Committee (STRC) that reviews and approves school plans. There are no such requirements for fire districts or libraries.

1. Drinking Water Supply

County citizens receive potable water from a variety of sources. These sources are classified as either private or public water systems. Private water systems serve only a single connection and usually consist of a well used for a single home. There are approximately 12,000 private water systems in King County.

Public water systems contain more than one connection. These systems are managed by:

- homeowners;
- private, non-profit organizations and corporations such as homeowners' associations;
- private, for-profit companies; and
- municipalities such as cities and water districts.

Public water systems are further classified by size. A public water system is classified as a *Group B* system if, in general, it serves from 2 to 14 connections. About 1,700 *Group B* public water systems currently operate in King County. In general, a *Group A* system serves 15 or more connections. There are 217 *Group A* public water systems in the county.

Most Citizens Served by Seattle Public Utilities

The City of Seattle, through the Seattle Public Utilities, provides potable water for approximately 1,300,000 people, either through direct service or the sale of water to 27 other water utilities. The remaining King County population, about 400,000 people, obtains their potable water from approximately 14,000 other public and private systems. The reason for the tremendous number of water systems with small numbers of connections is largely historical. At the time when many of these systems were developed there were no other viable options for water service. Over time, a regional network of inter-connected systems has been developed in many parts of the county. Although the regional network is not complete, many areas of the county can now be served without the need to form new water systems. The number of water systems has been decreasing recently and will likely continue to do so as smaller systems are consolidated into larger ones.

King County Regulatory Role in Water Supply

King County is not a water utility and does not supply potable water to citizens. Instead, King County has certain regulatory authority for Group A and Group B water systems that operate in unincorporated King County. The Seattle-King County Department of Public Health must approve any construction for small Group B systems (from 2 to 9 connections) and must review required water quality test results.

Several state agencies also have a role in regulating water utilities. The Washington State Department of Ecology issues water rights, which allow waters of the state (surface and ground water) to be appropriated for public benefit. A water right is required for any water utility with 7 or more connections. The Washington State Department of Health regulates drinking water quality for Group A systems and Group B systems with 10 to 14 connections.

Group A systems that are expanding are required to prepare water system comprehensive plans every six years for approval by the Washington State Department of Health. If those expanding Group A systems operate in unincorporated King County, the plans are also required to be approved by King County. The table below identifies the 41 water utilities that are required to plan for King County. The King County approval process consists of two steps, (1) review of the comprehensive plan by the Utilities Technical Review Committee, an inter-departmental staff group, and (2) approval by ordinance by the Metropolitan King County Council and King County Executive. The plans and their approving ordinances, and related plan review information, are available for inspection by the public by contacting the Chair of the Utilities Technical Review Committee at (206) 296-1952.

Water Utilities Required to Plan for King County

Ames Lake Water Association	King County Water District 117
Auburn, City of	King County Water District 119
Bellevue, City of	King County Water District 123
Black Diamond, City of	King County Water District 125
Bryn Mawr-Lakeridge Water & Sewer District	Lakehaven Utility District
Burton Water Company	Fall City Water District
Carnation, City of	Mirrormont Services
Cedar River Water and Sewer District	North Bend, City of
Coal Creek Utility District	NE Sammamish Sewer & Water District
Covington Water District	Northshore Utility District
Diamond Springs Water Association	Redmond, City of
Duvall, City of	Renton, City of
Enumclaw, City of	Sallal Water Association
Heights Water System	Sammamish Plateau Water & Sewer District
Highline Water District	Seattle, City of
Issaquah, City of	Snoqualmie, City of
Kent, City of	Soos Creek Water and Sewer District
King County Water District 19	Tacoma, City of
King County Water District 20	Union Hill Water Association
King County Water District 90	Woodinville Water District
King County Water District 111	

In addition, if a water system operates in the right-of-way of a King County road (i.e., if a system's water main runs along the road), then a franchise is required. A franchise is an agreement between King County and the water system stipulating the conditions that must be met by the water system in order for it to operate in King County right-of-way. The County must approve any construction work proposed by a franchised utility in King County right-of-way.

Water and the King County Permitting Process

If your property is in unincorporated King County and you want to undertake development activity, you will need to obtain approval from the King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES). DDES will coordinate review of applications for building permits, subdivisions, rezones, and lot line adjustments and will require information demonstrating that water is available to serve the property. If you are proposing to obtain water from a private water system (a well connected to a single home), you will need at least five acres of property located in a Rural-designated area (as opposed to inside the Urban Growth Area). A private water system on five acres of property is allowed within the Urban-designated area only if public water cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner. However, any property owner receiving permission to put a private system in an Urban area must agree to connect to a public water system when public water is available. In all cases, you will need approval of the private well from the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health.

If you are proposing to obtain water from a public water system, then you need to obtain a certificate of water availability from the public water system. The certificate demonstrates that the public water system has water available to serve the new connection or connections being proposed. Sometimes a public water system is limited in its ability to provide water to new connections because of supply, water right or infrastructure limitations. In such cases, the water system may declare a moratorium on new connections and may not issue new certificates of water availability. Several water utilities in the county have declared moratoria over the past several years, including Covington Water District, King County Water District 111, Sammamish Plateau Water and Sewer District, and King County Water District 19.

Public Water System Coordination Act

RCW 70.116, the Public Water System Coordination Act, has been used by King County in the past to establish four planning areas -- East King County, Skyway, South King County, and Vashon. King County, the Washington State Department of Health, and water utilities have developed a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) for each of these four areas. The plans establish service areas, provide water demand forecasts, and discuss minimum water system design requirements. Water system plans prepared by individual water utilities, such as those listed in the table above, must be consistent with all applicable CWSPs. The CWSPs and their approving ordinances, and related plan review information, are available for inspection by the public by contacting the Chair of the Utilities Technical Review Committee at (206) 296-1952.

2. Sanitary Sewer Collection & Treatment

In general, public sewers are required in the urban area and prohibited in the rural area, where on-site wastewater treatment and disposal (septic) systems are used. The Facilities and Utilities chapter of the King County Comprehensive Plan provides policy guidance regarding public sewer facilities.

Local and Regional Wastewater Treatment Facilities

The wastewater collected by public sewers is conveyed to either a local treatment plant or one of King County's regional wastewater treatment plants. Local treatment plants include those operated by Duvall, Enumclaw, North Bend, Snoqualmie, Midway Sewer District, Lakehaven Utility District, Snoqualmie Pass Utility District, and Southwest Suburban Sewer District. In addition, King County operates the local treatment plant on Vashon Island.

King County provides regional wastewater conveyance and treatment at its two treatment plants, the West Treatment Plant in Seattle and the South Treatment Plant in Renton. Siting for a third treatment plant is underway. Thirty-six municipalities (cities and districts) currently contract with King County to provide sewage treatment. Most, but not all, of the sewer utilities are located in King County.

King County Regulatory Role in Wastewater Treatment

The Washington State Department of Ecology requires sewer utilities to prepare sewer comprehensive plans. King County code reflects this state mandate by requiring that sewer utilities prepare sewer comprehensive plans if they are located in King County and discharge to King County's system or serve unincorporated areas. A new sewer comprehensive plan is required every six years. The thirty sewer utilities required to plan are shown in the following table.

Sewer Utilities Required to Plan for King County

Algona, City of	Northshore Utility District
Auburn, City of	Pacific, City of
Bellevue, City of	Redmond, City of
Black Diamond, City of	Renton, City of
Bothell, City of	Sammamish Plateau Water & Sewer District
Bryn Mawr-Lakeridge Water & Sewer District	Seattle, City of
Cedar River Water and Sewer District	Shoreline Wastewater Management District
Coal Creek Utility District	Snoqualmie Pass Utility District
Issaquah, City of	Soos Creek Water and Sewer District
Kent, City of	Southwest Suburban Sewer District
Kirkland, City of	Stevens Pass Sewer District
Lake Forest Park, City of	Tukwila, City of
Lakehaven Utility District	Val Vue Sewer District
Mercer Island, City of	Vashon Sewer District
Northeast Sammamish Sewer & Water District	

The King County approval process for sewer comprehensive plans consists of either one or two steps depending on whether the utility serves unincorporated areas or not. If service is provided to unincorporated areas, then the plan undergoes the following: (1) review of the comprehensive plan by the Utilities Technical Review Committee, an inter-departmental staff group, and (2) approval by ordinance by the Metropolitan King County Council and King County Executive. If a sewer utility discharges to the King County conveyance and treatment system, but does not serve unincorporated King County, then the plan undergoes technical review by the Utilities Technical Review Committee. The plans and their approving ordinances (if any), and related plan review information, are available for inspection by the public by contacting the Chair of the Utilities Technical Review Committee at (206) 296-1952.

Public Sewers and the King County Permitting Process

If your property is in unincorporated King County and you want to undertake development activity, you will need to obtain approval from the King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES). DDES will coordinate review of applications for building permits, subdivisions, rezones, and lot-line adjustments and will require information demonstrating that sewer service is available to serve the property. If you are proposing to have an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal (septic) system, you will need to meet the minimum lot size, setback, and design requirements identified in the Seattle-King County Board of Health Regulations - Title 13.

If you are proposing to utilize public sewers, then you need to obtain a certificate of sewer availability from a sewer utility. The certificate demonstrates that the sewer utility has capacity available to serve the new development being proposed. Sometimes a sewer utility is limited in its ability to accept additional sewage flows because of capacity or treatment constraints. In such cases, the sewer utility may declare a moratorium on new sewer connections and may not issue new certificates of sewer availability. Enumclaw has experienced capacity problems leading to a sewer moratorium.

3. Schools

King County does not own or operate school facilities. King County Code 21.61.065 created the School Technical Review Committee (STRC). The STRC reviews each school district's capital facilities plan, enrollment projections, standard of service, the district's overall capacity over a six-year time frame to ensure consistency with the King County Comprehensive Plan, adopted community plans, and the district's calculation and rational for proposed impact fees.

School district capital facility plans are adopted annually by King County. Of the 20 districts in the County, 12 of the plans are currently adopted. Since capital facilities plans are not mandatory for special districts under GMA, King County has no way of compelling a school district to prepare a plan unless they want a school impact fee. The Seattle, Mercer Island and Tukwila school districts do not have any unincorporated territory so they are not eligible for a school impact fee from King County. Bellevue, The Renton, Shoreline, Skykomish and Vashon school districts have territory in unincorporated King County but have no impact fee and therefore no plans.

In general, school districts obtain funds for new construction and improvements to existing facilities from voter-approved bonds. School districts may also qualify for state matching funds for new construction and for the renovation of capital facilities based on a formula that considers a number of factors, including the assessed valuation of the property within the particular school district. In addition, school districts have the authority to request one-year capital project levies and six year renovation and modernization levies, with voter approval. Operating funds come from the state for "basic education." Programs that are not funded by the state are funded through maintenance and operation levies.

For more information, please see the current adopted versions of the following plans:

Auburn School District No. 408 Capital Facilities Plan
Enumclaw School District No. 216 Capital Facilities Plan
Federal Way School District No. 210 Capital Facilities Plan
Fife School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan
Highline School District No. 401 Capital Facilities Plan
Issaquah School District No. 411 Capital Facilities Plan
Kent School District No. 415 Capital Facilities Plan
Lake Washington School District No. 414 Six-Year Capital Facilities Plan
Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan
Riverview School District No. 407 Capital Facilities Plan
Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410 Capital Facilities Plan
Tahoma School District No. 409 Capital Facilities Plan

4. Fire Protection

King County does not own or operate fire districts. Fire districts are not required to plan consistent with the Growth Management Act. Some of the faster growing fire districts have taken it upon themselves to develop a master plan that includes inventory, forecasting and a finance plan. Fire protection districts are responsible for delivering emergency services, including fire protection and emergency medical services countywide. Most of the fire protection districts project population growth based on King County projections from the Annual Growth Report. In addition, they use response time as the level of service standard for judging when new facilities are needed. The majority of fire districts fund capital projects within their current year operating budget, or float bond issues for large capital projects. In addition, some districts maintain a six-year capital improvement plan.

5. Libraries

Libraries in King County are maintained by the King County Library System (KCLS), which is not part of County government. KCLS serves residents in unincorporated areas and in annexed and contracting cities. KCLS also contracts with King County to provide services in the King County Jail, North Rehabilitation Facility, Youth Service Center, Cedar Hills Alcoholism Treatment Facility and Kent Regional Justice Center.

Long-term plans are addressed in the system's current Long Range Plan. At the heart of the plan is a distribution of library facilities and collections based on population projections of the King County Annual Growth Report, community profile and assigned roles for each library. The system of capital facilities owned and operated by the King County Library System consists of community libraries listed in Table 7.

The program for library building and renovation is detailed in the KCLS Capital Plans and Facility Assessment Program. Call 206-684-6605 for more information.

King County Library System Facilities

Algona-Pacific
Auburn
Bellevue Regional
Black Diamond
Bothell Regional
Boulevard Park
Burien
Carnation
Covington
Des Moines
Duvall
Fairwood
Fall City
Federal Way Regional
Federal Way 320th
Foster
Issaquah
Kenmore
Kent Regional
Kingsgate
Kirkland
Lake Forest Park
Lake Hills
Maple Valley
Mercer Island
Muckleshoot
Newport Way
North Bend
Redmond Regional
Richmond Beach
Sammamish
Service Center
Shoreline
Skykomish
Skyway
Snoqualmie
Tukwila
Valley View
Vashon
White Center
Woodinville
Woodmont

6. Electric, Gas and Telecommunications

Electric, gas, and telecommunications facilities in King County are a mix of private and public ownership. They are subject to varying levels of regulatory oversight from local, state, and federal agencies. These facilities and services differ from other facilities and services contained in this technical appendix in that there is no requirement for a finance plan or for level of service standards. Finance plans are not required for private electric, gas, and telecommunications facilities that provide services to unincorporated King County.

Reference is made below to the utilities' current plans for resources or facilities. Resource plans are updated on a schedule mandated by the regulatory body such as the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission or the Seattle City Council. Resource plans may also be called integrated resource plans, least-cost plans, or similar terms.

The inventories and maps of electric, gas, and most telecommunications facilities are limited to the major elements of the utility network and generally do not include the minor facilities that deliver the service to the end user.

Electric

Electric utilities in King County share what is described as an "integrated regional electric system." Regardless of ownership, all elements of the system are designed and operated to work in a complementary manner. The elements include transmission lines, substations and generation facilities. Current capital facilities plans and six-year finance plans are available from Bonneville Power Administration, Seattle City Light, Puget Sound Energy and the Tanner Electric Cooperative.

Natural Gas

Puget Sound Energy is the major supplier of natural gas to King County. The City of Enumclaw operates a local distribution system that serves local customers in unincorporated King County. For information on the Puget Sound distribution system and areas where natural gas service is and is not available, please contact Puget Sound Energy or the City of Enumclaw.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications services include both switched and dedicated voice, data, video, and other communication services delivered over the telephone and cable network on various mediums, including, but not limited to, wire, fiber optic, or radio wave. Either regulated or non-regulated companies may provide these services. Cable service includes communication, information and entertainment services delivered over the cable system whether those services are provided in video, voice or data form.

Telecommunication services follow growth and have capacity to match whatever growth occurs in King County. The telecommunications network is gradually being updated to fiber optic but the exact schedule and locations are not available.