Planning Commission Recommendation

The Planning Commission considered proposed amendments to the Capital Facilities Element on May 14 and July 9, 2014, and on July 9 preliminarily recommended amendments to the element. At that time, a number of aspects of the City’s capital facilities planning and construction program were in flux, and staff informed the Planning Commission that the element would be updated prior to the Commission’s review of the integrated Plan. Those updates are incorporated in this version, and note boxes have been added, deleted or modified accordingly. The Planning Commission conducted an integrated review of all of the Planning Area-Wide elements on March 11, 2015 and on April 1, 2015 recommended the following amendments.

Proposed new language is underlined; language proposed to be deleted is lined through. Iterations of proposed amendments are accompanied by the source and date of the change from the original proposal (e.g., Planning Commission, or PC for short, 5/14/14).

Proposed amendments to the Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan for the 2015 Periodic Update are presented in the format of the existing Plan, which was conceived primarily as a paper document. Insofar as the public has indicated a preference for online access to the Plan, staff contemplates some reformatting once the Update is completed, including added images and links, to optimize the usefulness of the Plan as an electronic document. No substantive changes to text or illustrations would be made in such a reformatting. The Plan will remain available as a paper document as well.

For the 2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update, the major emphases in revisiting the Capital Facilities Element have been 1) updating the inventories of existing capital facilities to reflect their current status, to the maximum extent possible; 2) updating forecasts and projected capital facilities needs; and 3) re-assessing existing level of service (LOS) guidelines for each type of City facility and proposing amendments where warranted.

Capital Facilities Element

Purpose and Relationship to GMA

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires a Capital Facilities Element as a component of the Comprehensive Plan. The Capital Facilities element is required to consist of the following:

1. An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the facilities;

2. A forecast of the future needs for the above capital facilities;

3. The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;

4. At least a six-year plan to finance capital facilities within projected funding capacities, which plan clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes;

5. 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 and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.
The Capital Facilities Element differs somewhat from other elements of the Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan. Other elements focus on articulating the citizens’ vision for the various aspects of community life - land use allocation, transportation, historic preservation, economic development, environmental protection, to name a few. The Capital Facilities Element, in comparison, focuses on the infrastructure necessary to achieve the vision. This element catalogs existing capital facilities, identifies facilities needed to implement the vision, projects costs and potential funding sources, and establishes likely timelines for construction.

The Washington Administrative Code (WAC) recommends that a capital facilities element should include water systems, sanitary sewer systems, storm water facilities, schools, parks and recreation facilities, and police and fire protection facilities. All of those facilities are addressed in this element, plus city general offices and maintenance shop facilities, libraries and the Northshore Senior Center.

Please note that several of these services are provided within the Planning Area not by the City, but by other governmental agencies. Such other agencies providing services in Bothell include three potable water and wastewater districts, two school districts, a university, a college, a library district and a parks and recreation service area district, which provides services to seniors. However, the GMA does not limit the scope of a jurisdiction’s capital facilities element to only its own capital facilities. Accordingly, this element addresses the capital facilities of the other public agencies as well, albeit in lesser detail since the City does not have planning authority over those agencies. The sources of information concerning these other agencies’ inventories, future needs and planned capital facilities were the latest facilities plans available from the agencies at the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, supplemented where warranted with other communications.

The intent of the GMA in requiring a capital facilities element is to ensure that the public facilities which serve a jurisdiction’s citizens are in place generally as growth occurs, rather than lagging behind. As the WAC states, “The capital facilities element should serve as a check on the practicality of achieving other elements of the plan.”

Where public facilities are provided not by Bothell but by special districts, as identified above, ensuring that such facilities are adequate to accommodate planned population and job growth requires coordination and cooperation among the City and the districts. For this periodic update, the special districts’ capital facilities plans have been examined against the densities and intensities of the land use designations in the City’s Land Use Element and have been found to be supportive and accommodating of such growth.

The Act can be summarized as mandating that a balance be maintained among three interrelated factors:

1. Land use allocation, which creates demand for new or expanded capital facilities as growth occurs;
Planning Commission Recommendation

2. **Needed capital facilities, as driven by growth, based where applicable on adopted level of service (LOS)-guidelines, which determine the number, size, extent and nature of facilities for a given demand; and**

3. Projected financial capacity, which determines what types and amounts of revenue are available for capital facilities.

The following amendments are proposed to clarify the organization of the Capital Facilities Element and tie it more directly to the GMA requirements.

PC 7/9/14 - The Commission concurred.

Like other Planning Area-wide elements, this element is presented in four parts: 1) Purpose and Relationship to GMA; 2) Planning Area Profile, in this element comprising the required inventories, future needs and planned capital facilities to meet those needs; 3) Development of Goals, Policies and Actions; and 4) the Capital Facilities Goals, Policies and Actions themselves, including the adoption by reference of a number of capital facilities plans prepared by the City and other jurisdictions.

The GMA requirements for an inventory of existing capital facilities, forecasts of the future need for such facilities, and proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities, are addressed in the Planning Area Profile.

The Goals, Policies and Actions establish desired levels of service for the various City capital facilities, adopt by reference the capital facilities plans of other jurisdictions, and provide other policy direction concerning capital facilities, including the GMA requirement that the Land Use Element be reassessed if probable funding falls short of meeting needs.

Among the GMA-required six-year finance plans adopted by reference in the Goals, Policies and Actions is the City’s Capital Facilities Plan, or CFP for short. Please note that the Bothell CFP provides for funding of the City capital facilities discussed in this element plus City transportation facilities. Additional information on City parks and recreation facilities needs may be found in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Plan Element, while a detailed discussion of City transportation facilities needs may be found in the Transportation Element.

This element is presented in two parts:

1. Capital Facilities inventories, adopted levels of service guidelines, and needs projections driven by those LOS-guidelines; and

2. Goals, Policies and Actions, to provide direction for capital facilities decisions in accordance with the Growth Management Act. This section contains the City’s required six-year capital facilities finance plan. Please note that this finance plan addresses the capital facilities discussed in this element plus transportation facilities. Transportation facilities needs are discussed in detail in the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The six-year finance plan will be updated biennially in conjunction with the budget process.
Planning Area Profile: Inventories, Future Needs, and Planned Capital Facilities LOS Guidelines, and Needs Projections

This section presents, for the following types of public facilities, summaries of existing inventories within the City’s boundaries or within the boundaries of special districts that serve Bothell; projected future needs; and proposed capital facilities investments to accommodate anticipated growth levels of service guidelines; and needs projections, based on the LOS, for the following types of public facilities, where appropriate:

- City general offices and support buildings;
- City maintenance shop facilities;
- City fire Fire and emergency medical services facilities;
- City police Police facilities;
- City parks, Parks and recreation and open space facilities;
- City and special district potable Water supply, storage and distribution facilities;
- City and special district wastewater Wastewater collection and treatment facilities;
- City stormwater Stormwater management facilities;
- Public schools, including K-12 and higher education;
- Libraries; and
- Northshore Senior Center.

Please note that needs projections are for the area within the Bothell city limits, rather than for the entire Planning Area, since growth forecasts provided by King and Snohomish Counties are based on the incorporated area, and since it is not possible to reliably predict when annexations will occur, or where or how large they will be when they do occur.

City General Offices

Inventory

At adoption of the 2015 Plan Update, City general offices (excluding Police, Fire, and maintenance shop facilities) Public Works and Parks Shops, which are addressed separately are in three two locations. These buildings, with floor areas and uses located in each, are as follows (see map Figure CF-1):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name and location</th>
<th>Land Area</th>
<th>Floor Area</th>
<th>Office uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothell City Hall 18305 101st Ave. NE (not including two unused houses on same block)</td>
<td>56,928 sq. ft.</td>
<td>11,682 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Executive, City Clerk, Finance, Administrative Services, Legal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Planning Commission Recommendation

**Table CF-1**

**City Offices Inventory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name and location</th>
<th>Land Area</th>
<th>Floor Area</th>
<th>Office uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dawson Building (including two half of modular structures behind Dawson; other half included in Fire facilities) 9654 NE 182nd St. | 53,770 sq. ft. | Dawson: 8,666 sq. ft.  
Modular units: Half of modular: 2,400 sq. ft. | Community Development, Public Works, Fire Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Prevention Bureau |
| Dawson Annex (leased space) | 5,885 sq. ft. | 1,400 sq. ft. | Public Works |

Total useable floor space occupied by City office uses as of the writing of the 2015 Plan Update December 1, 2004 was 24,148 square feet. (The City also owns a building north of the Dawson Building, but this is leased to Hopelink, a human services agency, and thus is not included among City office space.)

**Staff 12/4/14** - The following text has been added to reflect the construction of a new City Hall, approved by the City Council in June, 2014, and currently under way north of the existing City Hall on the same block. The new City Hall will comprise approximately 60,000 square feet and house all staff who are currently working in several locations Downtown, including the existing City Hall, the Dawson Building, the two portables behind the Dawson Building, and the leased office building catercorner from the Dawson building. The new City Hall will also contain room for additional staff well past the 20-year planning horizon, to accommodate projected growth in service demand within the existing city limits plus the potential annexation area in Snohomish County. The project will also include structured parking, interior and exterior public spaces, and landscaping.

### Future needs and planned capital facilities

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, a new City Hall was under construction on the same block on which the existing City Hall has stood since 1939. The new City Hall, expected to be completed by the end of 2015 or beginning of 2016, will contain approximately 60,000 square feet of office space and meeting rooms; underground parking; and plazas and other indoor and outdoor amenities for use by the public.

The new City Hall will enable the consolidation of municipal services which are currently scattered across several locations downtown. In addition to centralizing City administrative functions, the facility is located and designed to reinforce connections between the historic Main Street area east of Bothell Way and the redevelopment area to the west, acting as a welcoming and attractive linchpin between the two.
Planning Commission Recommendation

The new City Hall is sized to accommodate service delivery needs for the foreseeable future, far beyond the 2035 planning horizon. Accordingly, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update, as no significant expanded or new general offices beyond the new City Hall are anticipated over the 20-year period. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of City general offices when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future general offices capital investments.

The adopted level of service guideline for city office space is 1,280 square feet per 1,000 population. This guideline is unchanged from the original 1994 Imagine Bothell... Plan, and was developed by the Bothell Public Works Department based on the average of recommended standards between 1987 and 1992 space needs studies, the first performed by a consultant, the second by City staff. The guideline states that the City should defer construction of city offices to the earliest date when fiscally possible, and that the level of service should be reassessed at that time.

Based on this LOS, existing and projected needs for city office space are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004 City population</th>
<th>2004 City office space need, per LOS</th>
<th>2004 surplus or (deficit)</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 City office space need, per LOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,930</td>
<td>39,552 sq. ft.</td>
<td>(18,804) sq. ft.</td>
<td>42,836</td>
<td>54,784 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A bond issue to construct a new City Hall was placed before the voters in 2002 but failed. No City office capital projects are included in the 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan. However, the City is exploring the feasibility of expanding the Dawson building to address an existing space shortage for Community Development and Public Works staff. As a longer-term space needs solution, the City is also looking into the possibility of acquiring from the Northshore School District the Anderson Building, in which all City offices could be consolidated. Such an approach would depend on the School Board’s decision concerning the disposition of its Downtown property. If the City acquires the Anderson Building, the Dawson Building property would likely be surplused. The City Hall property might be surplused, or it might be retained by the City and redeveloped as a parking garage or other use which would promote economic development Downtown.

City Maintenance Shop Facilities

Inventory

City Maintenance shop facilities are found at two three locations. These facilities, with floor areas of each, are as follows:

Table CF-2
City maintenance shop facilities inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name and location</th>
<th>Land area</th>
<th>Floor area</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Shop 1, 17555 Brickyard Road</td>
<td>348,200 sq. ft.</td>
<td>11,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Fleet and facilities, large equipment and material storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works Operations Center (PWOC), 21233 and 21239 20th Avenue SE Shop 2, 9608 NE 185th Street (space leased from Northshore School District)</td>
<td>1,132,560 sq. ft. (part of 26-acre School District downtown property)</td>
<td>35,600 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Water, sewer, street, storm facilities and parks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan
Capital Facilities Element
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name and location</th>
<th>Land area</th>
<th>Floor area</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fleet Shop, 21325 20th Avenue SE, immediately adjacent to PWOC (space leased from Northshore School District, current lease term through June 30, 2030) City Hall Shop, 10018 NE 183rd Street</td>
<td>15,637 sq. ft.</td>
<td>7,080 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Fleet General equipment storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total floor space occupied by City maintenance shop uses is 53,680 square feet. See Figure CF-1.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

The Public Works Operations Center (PWOC), described above, opened in 2010 and was sized to accommodate foreseeable population and employment growth within the then-existing city limits, plus all designated potential annexation areas. The Fleet Shop opened concurrently in leased space in the adjacent Northshore School District Transportation Facility, and similarly is adequately sized to accommodate vehicle service and maintenance well beyond the 2035 planning horizon.

Accordingly, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update, as no significant expanded or new maintenance facilities are anticipated over the 20-year period. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of City maintenance facilities when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future maintenance facilities capital investments.

However, two smaller scale maintenance facilities needs have been identified:

- Utilize the Public Works Shop 1 property on Brickyard Road more efficiently. This at minimum will require replacement of the roof and certain components of the existing pole building, but could entail razing the building and constructing a new, similarly utilitarian, facility in its place. At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, no plans had been formulated.
- Add infrastructure to provide an alternative fuel or fuels for City vehicles. Such fuels may include compressed natural gas (CNG), propane, electricity, and/or other alternatives. The State has mandated municipalities to utilize alternative fuels for a portion of their fleets. This need is expected to be accommodated within the facilities the City already owns.

The adopted level of service guideline for maintenance shop space is 1,460 square feet per 1,000 population. This guideline is unchanged from the original 1994 Imagine Bothell... Plan, and is based on a 1987 space needs study performed by a consultant. The guideline states that the City should defer construction of maintenance shops to the earliest date when fiscally possible, and that the level of service should be reassessed at that time.

Based on this LOS, existing and projected need for city shop maintenance uses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004 City population</th>
<th>2004 City shop space need</th>
<th>2004 surplus or (deficit)</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 City shop space need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,930</td>
<td>45,114 sq. ft.</td>
<td>(20,114 sq. ft.)</td>
<td>42,836</td>
<td>62,488 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan does not include any projects related to maintenance shop facilities. However, the City is exploring a number of options for consolidating and expanding maintenance shop space, among them constructing a joint maintenance facility with the Northshore School District. When an alternative is selected, it will be added to the capital facilities finance plan.
### City Fire and Emergency Medical Services Facilities and Operations

#### Inventory

Three firehouses are located within the city's Planning Area: the Downtown Firehouse, the Queensborough Firehouse, and the Canyon Park Firehouse (see map, Figure CF-1). All are within the city limits. The Queensborough Firehouse is owned by Fire District 10.

**2003 baseline figures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population served</th>
<th>42,000 (City and Sno. 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Response area served</td>
<td>15 square miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Equivalent staff (FTEs)</td>
<td>59.5 total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 45 Line personnel with 10.5 minimum staffing
- 1 each: Chief, Deputy Chief, Fire Marshal, Support Services Battalion Chief, Haz-mat inspector, Lieutenant, Plans reviewer, Firefighter inspector, Training Battalion Chief, Training firefighter, Civilian public educator.

- 4.5 Civilian Administrative assistants

**2003 Call Volumes, total and by type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Calls</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupture</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>3,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haz. Condition</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Call</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Intent</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Alarm</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Weather</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning Commission Recommendation

Inspections / data collection, total and by firehouse:
- Total inspections / data collection = 1,725
- Downtown Firehouse = 508
- Canyon Park Firehouse = 397
- Queensborough Firehouse = 358
- Haz-Prevention Inspections = 462

Assigned hydrant maintenance per firehouse (50 percent of total of 1,964 each year):
- Downtown Firehouse = 837 total, 50% = 418
- Canyon Park Firehouse = 697 total, 50% = 348
- Queensborough Firehouse = 425 total, 50% = 212

Fire Department facilities, with floor areas and current equipment and staffing levels in each as of 2014, are as follows (see Figure CF-1):
### Planning Commission Recommendation

**Table CF-3**  
Fire and emergency medical services facilities inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility, location and land area</th>
<th>Available space</th>
<th>Current use</th>
<th>Total floor area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Downtown Firehouse  
(Station 42)  
10728 Beardslee Blvd.  
2 Engines  
1 Aid Unit  
1 **Ladder Truck**  
1 Medic Unit  
1 Command Unit  
24 hr. Response Personnel:  
*10 assigned  
*7.5 minimum  
Administrative Staff:  
1 Chief  
1 Deputy Chief  
1 Administrative Battalion  
2-1/2 Pub. Educators  
1-3/4 St. Admin. Asst.  
1-3/4 Office Specialists | 1 Battalion Chief  
2 Medics  
5 4.5 minimum,  
operational staffing - 7  
maximum,  
2 Medics  
**Jump crews respond with next available units.**  
Facility at capacity. | 3,748 sq. ft. = response crew quarters  
4,185 sq. ft. = Apparatus Bay  
8,323 sq. ft. = Administrative Offices  
Total Square Footage 16,256 sq. ft. |
| Canyon Park Firehouse  
(Station 45)  
1608 217th Pl. SE  
Land area: 32,000 sq. ft. | Emerg. Resp. Vehicles:  
1 2 Engines  
2 4 Aid Units  
24 hr. Response Personnel:  
3 minimum, operational staffing = 5 4 maximum.  
If minimum: Staffing, all = **Engine**  
and **Aid** are both staffed  
Jump crew if first call is for Aid.  
Facility at capacity. | 3,692 sq. ft. |
| Queensborough Firehouse  
(Station 44)  
330 228th St. SE  
Owned by Snohomish County Fire Protection District 10  
Land area: Part of federal FEMA property - not on separate parcel | Emerg. Resp. Vehicles:  
2 4 Engines  
2 Aid Units  
1 **Utility Truck**  
1 Hazardous Materials Response Trailer  
**Code Compliance Fire Prevention Bureau (Portable)**  
9664 NE 182nd Street  
Land area: See City offices. | 3 minimum, operational staffing = 4 3 maximum.  
All respond on any call  
Facility at capacity. | 400 sq.ft. |

* Paramedic services provided through contract with Shoreline Fire Department. Two paramedics and one medic unit housed at the Downtown Firehouse 24/7, 365.  
** Response to calls are dictated by the number of staff available. Jump crews will utilize the appropriate apparatus depending on call type, i.e., If staffing is at 3 4 personnel and an aid engine call comes in, all 3 4 crew members will respond on the aid unit, engine thus leaving the fire engine all other units unavailable to respond for response. Conversely if an aid call comes in first and staffing levels are at 4 personnel, 2 personnel will respond leaving 2 personnel for a second response. At Firehouses that are staffed with three, if one apparatus is called for response, the other apparatus is unavailable for response.
Future needs and planned capital facilities

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 35.103 requires fire departments to establish a response time level of service (LOS), but does not dictate what the level of service should be. The WAC requires that the adopted standard be met 90 percent of the time. Accordingly, in 2011 the City Council adopted the following response time levels of service for the Fire and EMS Department:

- Overall system-wide response within 7 minutes and 15 seconds, 90 percent of the time.

- Other supporting LOS measures, all to be met at least 90 percent of the time:
  - First fire engine on location within 8 minutes;
  - First 15 firefighters on location of a structure fire within 13 minutes;
  - A responding apparatus on location of an emergency medical incident within 7 minutes;
  - First two hazardous material technicians on location of a hazardous materials incident within 15 minutes; and
  - First two technical rescue technicians on location of a technical rescue incident within 15 minutes.

As of the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Fire Department reported that it was achieving the adopted LOS for overall system-wide response.

An overall response time LOS is useful for measuring performance of a service jurisdiction-wide, but by its nature can obscure deficiencies in portions of a jurisdiction. This can particularly be the case with provision of fire and emergency medical services, where response times can vary significantly depending on where within the jurisdiction fire stations are located.

To examine the relationship between response times and station locations in Bothell, and thereby provide useful information to policy-makers for future fire and EMS facilities decisions, the City in 2009 commissioned a study (Appendix CF-A-1) to provide guidance on the following questions, as stated in the report:

- “Where should future fire stations be located for the City of Bothell to most efficiently serve its citizens?”
- Could the City’s coverage be improved by moving any existing stations?
- Where might mutual aid across the border of the City and its surrounding fire districts or departments provide the best level of service for the cost?”

The study examined a number of station-location scenarios, including keeping the current three locations; maintaining three stations but relocating one or more of them; and constructing a new fourth station located in the south portion of Bothell. The analysis demonstrated that under any scenario involving only the three existing stations, even if one or more were relocated, the south portion of the City experiences longer response times, equating to a lower level of service. Only those scenarios that included a new south station showed response times roughly equivalent to those elsewhere in Bothell.

Areas adjacent to the south portion of Bothell, to the east in Woodinville, to the south in Kirkland, and to the west in Kenmore, also exhibit longer response times for the fire and EMS departments that serve those areas. In recognition of this shared concern, the City of Bothell and Woodinville Fire and Rescue (WFR)(Fire District 36) entered into an interlocal agreement in 2013, in conjunction with the 2014 annexation of all of Bothell’s designated potential annexation areas in King County, to address this issue.
The agreement called for Bothell and WFR to collaborate to determine the feasibility of re-opening a closed WFR station, Station 34, located near south Bothell. The agreement further called for WFR to direct the proceeds from any future sale of Station 34 towards siting, design and construction of a new fire station “beneficially situated to serve both the City and WFR”, subject to the Bothell City Council authorizing the construction of such new fire station.

Also as of the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the City is researching the possibility of consolidating fire departments under the model of a Regional Fire Authority (RFA), which would require voter approval. Departments consolidating as an RFA would include Bothell, Northshore (Fire District 16) and WFR.

Part of the RFA research involves analyzing the effects on response times of present and potential future locations of fire stations. Should the RFA be placed on the ballot and approved by voters, the City’s Fire and EMS Department facilities and their locations would become the responsibility of the RFA.

In order to start a comprehensive planning process to project needs for Fire Department Capital Facilities and Operations, the establishment of baseline data is necessary. The City of Bothell Fire Department “Service Priorities and Funding Survey (July 2004)” (Appendix L) states that the Level of Service (LOS) the Fire Department is currently able to provide is also a desirable LOS to carry into the future. As with past comprehensive plan assumptions, this planning assumption does not include potential annexation areas and their related populations. This planning information should be used as baseline information as annexations are proposed so that accurate impacts can be evaluated. With that in mind, the following information is provided to establish some baseline information about how current Levels of Service are met.

This Plan contains both capital facilities and operational level of service guidelines for Fire and Emergency Medical Service. The adopted capital facilities LOS guideline is 9,282 persons per firehouse. This guideline is unchanged from the original 1994 Imagine Bothell... Plan, and was developed by a consultant on the basis of a Fire Department goal of improving geographic coverage over the 20-year planning horizon. The Fire Department had identified the goal of locating stations such that 65 percent of the Planning Area population would be within a five minute response time for fire and emergency medical aid service. The consultant converted that LOS to a persons per firehouse index. The adopted operational LOS is a five minute response time to 50 percent of all Fire and Emergency Aid calls.

Based on the adopted Fire and EMS capital facilities LOS, the existing and projected needs for firehouses are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004 City-population</th>
<th>2004 firehouse need</th>
<th>2004 surplus or (deficit)</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 City-firehouse need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,930</td>
<td>3 firehouses (3.33)</td>
<td>(.33)</td>
<td>42,836</td>
<td>4 firehouses (4.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using only population indicators, there is currently a deficit in the number of firehouses. Based on a 2004 city population of 30,930 and population growth projections to 2025, forecasted facility needs for the next 20 years, by half firehouse increments, are as follows:

- 3.5 firehouses needed by 2007 (projected population of 32,631);
- 4.0 firehouses needed by 2015 (projected population of 37,167);
- 4.5 firehouses needed by 2024 (projected population of 42,270).
Planning Commission Recommendation

At this time, the 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan does not include any projects relating to the expansion of existing houses or construction of a new firehouse. However, the Fire District 10 Commissioners are considering the feasibility of renovating and expanding the Queensborough firehouse to improve operational capabilities, and have asked the City to participate in the project. If the City Council decides to do so, the project will be added to the capital facilities finance plan. Due to workload and call capacity it is currently projected that in 2005 and/or 2006, staffing levels will need to be addressed at the Downtown Firehouse.

Previous studies have indicated that the next firehouse should be located on the south end of the city. Current information establishes this need by 2008. There is not a current contingency for land acquisition and/or funding for this projection. In 2005, the Fire Department will be re-evaluating and updating the needs analysis with a potential need for making amendments within this planning document including but not limited to land acquisition and/or partnering with bordering jurisdictions.

It should be noted that Fire and EMS capital facilities and operational LOS do not relate to population growth alone, and thus true needs cannot be neatly projected into the future. The Fire and EMS LOS are a function of population growth, to be sure, but they are impacted as much by station location, population demographics, and the configuration, capacity and efficiency of the transportation system as by the number of persons in Bothell. In other words, increasing Fire and EMS facilities and staff proportionally to population growth would not necessarily result in maintenance of the adopted LOS if transportation network constraints prevent emergency apparatus from responding to calls in a timely manner, or changing population demographics result in disproportionately large increases in call volumes. These influences may generate the need earlier than a population-based guideline would indicate for a new firehouse, or, alternatively, for an increase in the building footprint, apparatus and staffing levels of a current firehouse.

The most significant amendment to the Police Facilities section is the proposed deletion of an operational level of service. Unlike the requirement for Fire and EMS, jurisdictions are not required by state law or administrative rules to establish and track adherence to an operational level of service for police services. The original Plan and the 2004 update contained an operational LOS (5 minutes to emergencies and 30 minutes to non-emergencies), but the Police Department reports that there are too many variables involved in call responses for response time to be a meaningful performance measure. The Police Department no longer uses this measure, and it is therefore proposed to be deleted.

PC 7/9/14 - The Commission concurred.

City Police Facilities and Operations

Inventory

The Public Safety Building and Municipal Court are located across the street from City Hall in 2000, a new Police Station and Municipal Court were constructed across the street from City Hall (see map, Figure CF-1). These facilities replaced leased space in the Quadrant North Creek business park. The new facilities are described as follows:
Table CF-4
Police services facilities inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name and location</th>
<th>Land area</th>
<th>Floor area</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bothell Public Safety Building</td>
<td>24,255 sq. ft.</td>
<td>37,732 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Administration, dispatch, holding cells, training, evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18410 101st Avenue NE (including auxiliary building located at 10109 NE 185th Street)</td>
<td>67,455 sq. ft.</td>
<td>34,562 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothell Municipal Court</td>
<td>21,600 sq. ft.</td>
<td>6,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>Admin., Court (doubles as Council Chambers), records storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10116 NE 183rd Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future needs and planned capital facilities

As was the case with Fire and Emergency Medical Services, the Plan contains both capital facilities and operational level of service guidelines for Police services.

The Public Safety Building opened in 2000 and was sized to accommodate population and employment growth within the City and its designated potential annexation areas well beyond 2035, the 20-year planning horizon for the 2015 Plan Update. In conjunction with construction of the Public Safety Building, the former bank building next door was renovated and re-purposed as the Municipal Court building, which also hosts City Council meetings and meetings of city advisory boards. This facility similarly is sized to accommodate the City’s foreseeable population and employment growth.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Public Safety Building has substantial capacity remaining to house additional employees. Some spaces are completely unused, while others are currently utilized at a low density. The Police Department can accommodate significant additional staff in the future via infill of existing under-utilized spaces. Farther into the future, the department can accommodate needed staff by sharing facilities over the different shifts.

Insofar as the Public Safety Building was sized to accommodate service delivery needs for the foreseeable future, far beyond the 2035 planning horizon, and no significant expanded or new police facilities are anticipated over the 20-year period, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of City police facilities when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future police capital facilities investments.

Aside from ensuring adequate quarters for employees, the Police Department has identified two lesser capital needs that relate more to functional requirements than to space for employees.

First, the department has identified the need for a satellite station in the north portion of Bothell, to facilitate service to that part of the City. Such a station would be utilized for report writing, case research and work breaks, and would contribute to officers’ productivity by avoiding the need to travel Downtown to the Public Safety Building. At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Police Department was coordinating with Public Works on dedicated use of an office in the Public Works Operation Center (PWOC) for this purpose.

Second, the Police Department has identified the need for short-term storage of impounded vehicles. At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, a recent court ruling had established that police could not search a vehicle whose driver had been stopped unless and until a search warrant for that vehicle is obtained. This has resulted in numerous vehicles needing to be impounded and stored, preferably in a secure location.
Planning Commission Recommendation

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Police Department was utilizing its parking lot and limited available space at Public Works Shop 1 to store impounded vehicles. If this practice continues to be required by the courts, the department will need to locate more storage space. The department is exploring stacked vehicle storage at Shop 1 via the use of lifts, but more extensive solutions may need to be developed. These could require significant capital facilities, although the nature, projected costs and funding sources for such facilities had not been identified at the writing of this Update.

The capital facilities LOS guideline is 900 square feet of facility per 1,000 population. This guideline is based on the Police Department's knowledge of current level of usage and remaining capacity of the facilities measured against projected growth. It should be noted that a recommendation in the original 1994 Plan that the police station be relocated “as soon as feasible” from its leased facility at the time in the North Creek Valley was implemented with construction of the new Downtown station—

The police services operational LOS guideline is to achieve and maintain average response times of five minutes to emergencies and 30 minutes to non-emergencies. The GMA does not require adoption of operational LOS for Police services.

Based on the capital facilities LOS, the existing and projected need for police facility space are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004 City population</th>
<th>2004 police facility space need</th>
<th>2004 surplus or (deficit)</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 police facility space need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,930</td>
<td>27,810 sq.-ft.</td>
<td>-12,752 sq.-ft.</td>
<td>42,836</td>
<td>38,520 sq.-ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Insofar as there is a sizable surplus in police facility space, the 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan does not include any police facility projects.

The police services operational LOS, similar again to the Fire and EMS operational LOS, does not directly relate to population growth, and thus operational needs cannot be clearly projected into the future. The Police operational LOS is a function of population growth, transportation system capacity and congestion, and the evolving demographic composition of the city.—

For these reasons, Police services operational needs are not projected (nor are they required to be by the GMA). As of the end of 2004, according to the Police Department, the operational level of service guideline for non-emergency calls is being met, but response times for emergencies occasionally extend beyond five minutes.

City Parks, and Recreation and Open Space Facilities

Inventory

Information in this section is taken from the 2014 2000 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program (PROSAP) Update, which has been incorporated directly in the Plan as the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element, revised where necessary to be current. The PROSAP is incorporated in this Plan by reference as Appendix F.

Park and recreation facilities owned, leased or otherwise under the administrative control of the City of Bothell as of April 1, 2014 2004 are listed in Table CF-5. For reference purposes, parklands in Bothell owned and controlled by other entities are listed as well.
### Table CF-5

#### Parks and recreation facilities inventory (see also Figure CF-2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITY</th>
<th>GROSS ACRES</th>
<th>DEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>UNDEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>OPEN SPACE</th>
<th>PARK CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLYTH</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>COMMUNITY/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOMBERG HILL*</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRACKETT’S LANDING</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRICKYARD ROAD</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDAR GROVE</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>COMMUNITY/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTENNIAL</td>
<td>54.04</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>41.54</td>
<td>REGIONAL/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONIFER VIEW</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWNTOWN ½ ACRE OPENSACE</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI/OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAST NORWAY HILL</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAYNES</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1ST LT. NICHOLAS MADRAZO MEMORIAL PARK</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CREEK FOREST</td>
<td>41.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.56</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH CREEK SPORTSFIELDS</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ATHLETIC FIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARK at BOTHELL LANDING</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>COMMUNITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIONEER CEMETERY</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED BRICK ROAD</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROYAL OAKS*</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMMAMISH RIVER</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>22.22</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIPEK</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWEDISH CEMETARY</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TALL TREE PARK</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLUNTEER</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MINI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUG ALLEN SPORTSFIELDS</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ATHLETIC FIELD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAM PENN*</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NEIGHBORHOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL CITY OWNED</td>
<td>272.72</td>
<td>86.67</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>146.06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| CITY OWNED DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS                      |             |                 |                   |            |                            |
| WAYNE GOLF COURSE                                   |             |                 |                   |            | OPEN SPACE                 |

### Other Public Owned Parkland Inventory – 2013*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARK FACILITY</th>
<th>GROSS ACRES</th>
<th>DEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>UNDEVELOPED ACRES</th>
<th>OPEN SPACE</th>
<th>PARK CATEGORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMMAMISH RIVER</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGNOLIA DAIRY DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS**</td>
<td>79.55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79.55</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKE-GILMAN/SAMMAMISH RIVER TRAIL</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TRAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOLT RIVER PIPELINE TRAIL</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>OPEN SPACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL KING COUNTY OWNED</td>
<td>131.55</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>119.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| SNOHOMISH COUNTY OWNED (includes parks in MUGA)    |             |                 |                   |            |                            |
| FORSGREN PARK                                      | 13.1        | 11.1            |                   | 2          | COMMUNITY                  |
| LOCUST WAY PARK                                    | 7.08        | 1               |                   | 6.08       | NEIGHBORHOOD               |
| LOGAN PARK                                         | 5           | 5               |                   |            | NEIGHBORHOOD               |
| MINER’S CORNER PARK                                | 12          | 12              |                   |            | COMMUNITY                  |
| QUEENSBROUGH                                       | 7.9         |                 |                   | 7.9        | OPEN SPACE                 |
| TOTAL SNOHOMISH CO. OWNED                          | 45.08       | 29.1            |                   | 15.98      |                            |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gross acres</th>
<th>Developed acres</th>
<th>Undeveloped acres</th>
<th>Open space acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owned, leased or under administrative control of City of Bothell</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Hill Park</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blyth Park</td>
<td>40.80</td>
<td>19.50</td>
<td>21.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brackett’s Landing Park</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brickyard Road Park</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Grove Park</td>
<td>13.75</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifer View Park</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conifer View IV (Tall Tree) Park</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haynes property</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaysner property</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Sportsfields</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northshore (Archstone) Trail Park</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park at Bothell Landing</td>
<td>42.25</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park at North Creek</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioneer Cemetery</td>
<td>5.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Brick Road Park</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Oaks Park</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish River Park (portion owned by Bothell)</td>
<td>29.30</td>
<td>6.43</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>20.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skateboard Park</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipek Park</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swedish Cemetery</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrasher’s Corner Park</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.00</td>
<td>29.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangle Park</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer Park</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westhill Sportsfields</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Penn Park</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>200.94</strong></td>
<td><strong>71.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>38.87</strong></td>
<td><strong>90.60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bothell owns development rights</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Golf Course front nine</td>
<td>46.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owned and controlled by King County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burke-Gilman Trail (trail portion west of Blyth Park)</td>
<td>42.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Norway Hill Park</td>
<td>25.10</td>
<td>14.10</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia Dairy development rights</td>
<td>63.70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sammamish River Park and Trail (trail portion east of Blyth Park)</td>
<td>28.40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owned and controlled by Snohomish County</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensborough open space</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owned and controlled by Washington State</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNR Shelton View property</td>
<td>26.80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*School District facilities not included. See appendix.
**King County owns Development Rights under the Farm Land Preservation Program
***Does not include developed recreation space that is for students only.
Planning Commission Recommendation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gross acres</th>
<th>Developed acres</th>
<th>Undeveloped acres</th>
<th>Open-space acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owned and controlled by City of Seattle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toll Pipeline Trail</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private ownership, public use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Valley Trail through-business parks</td>
<td>11.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand totals:</td>
<td>433.94</td>
<td>85.57</td>
<td>38.87</td>
<td>309.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Another parks facility enjoyed by Bothell residents but not owned by the City is the Northshore Pool, located at 9815 NE 188th Street. The Pool is located on land owned by the Northshore School District, but the facility itself is owned by King County and operated by the Northwest Center. As of the end of 2004, the future of the pool, and of aquatics facilities in general in Bothell and the County, was being explored in a study under the auspices of the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (PRSA), with staff representation from Bothell, Kenmore, Woodinville and King County. If the City takes a direct role in owning, constructing, and/or operating a pool in the future, this facility will be added to the inventory, and to the six-year capital facilities finance plan.)

Future needs and planned capital facilities

The adopted foundation level of service guideline is 4.5 acres of developed, operational and functional City parkland per 1,000 population. As of 2014, the actual LOS was 2.52 acres of core parkland per 1,000. The parks and recreation LOS guideline in the original 1994 Imagine Bothell... Plan was 8.0 acres per 1,000 population, distributed among neighborhood parks (3 ac. / 1,000), community parks (2.5 ac. / 1,000) and regional parks (2.5 ac. / 1,000). Needs projections based on this LOS were found to be unattainably costly given Bothell’s limited resources. Consequently, in the 2000 update of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Action Program (PROSAP), a consultant was requested to review the existing LOS guideline and recommend one that would be more realistic. The consultant recommended a “foundation level of service” (FLOS), identified as “the base level in keeping with the socio-economic and political values of the community”, of 4.5 acres per 1,000 population. In the 2008 update of PROSAP, it was determined that a distinction should be made between core parkland (or active park space) versus regional and open space, thus there are two separate levels of service. The Parks and Recreation Board endorsed this distinction FLOS, and it was subsequently adopted by the City Council.

Based on the adopted FLOS, the existing and projected needs for parks are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014 City population</th>
<th>2014 core parks</th>
<th>2014 regional parks &amp; open space</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 core parks need</th>
<th>Projected 2025 regional parks and open space need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Need</td>
<td>Surplus or (deficit)</td>
<td>Need</td>
<td>Surplus or (deficit)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40,540</td>
<td>129.72 ac.</td>
<td>(27.43 ac.)</td>
<td>56.12 ac.</td>
<td>(114.31 ac.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44,500</td>
<td>142.4 ac.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2004 City population</th>
<th>2004 parks need</th>
<th>2004 surplus or (deficit)</th>
<th>Projected 2025 population</th>
<th>Projected 2025 City parks need</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30,930</td>
<td>139.1 ac.</td>
<td>(67.5 ac.)</td>
<td>42,836</td>
<td>192.6 ac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning Commission Recommendation

In order to move towards the foundation level of service, the City maintains and regularly updates a program of planned parks capital facilities improvements. This program is a part of the six-year capital facilities finance plan. The 2013-2019 2005-2010 finance plan includes six projects:

1. Open space acquisition, $1,271,000;
2. North Creek School House Restoration, $368,000;
3. 1st Lieutenant Nicholas Madrazo US Marine Corps Memorial Park development on top of the King County DNR storage tank in the North Creek Valley, $600,000;
4. Park at Bothell Landing expansion and redevelopment, $13,723,000;
5. Half Acre Open Space development, $959,000; and
6. North Creek Forest acquisition, $1,800,000.

1. Construction of Phase 1 improvements to Thrasher’s Corner Regional Park ($700,000);
2. Installation of synthetic turf at North Creek Field 4 ($105,000);
3. Construction of improvements (playfield, volleyball and/or sports courts) at The Park at North Creek, on top of the King County DNR wastewater storage tank in the North Creek Valley ($500,000)
4. Master planning for the Haynes property on SR 527 ($40,000)
5. Construction of a trail link on the Kaysner property on the Sammamish River ($50,000)
6. Renovation of the large picnic shelter at Blyth Park ($42,500);
7. Updating of the capital facilities plan in the PROSAP ($20,000); and
8. Construction of Phase 2 improvements to Cedar Grove Park ($840,000).

The proposed timing of these projects is provided in the capital facilities finance plan, adopted by reference located in the Goals, Policies and Actions section of this element.

City and Special District Potable Water Supply, Storage and Distribution Facilities

*In the last Plan update in 2004, the Woodinville Water District was not included in the discussion of water capital facilities because Woodinville only served a small portion of the City at the time. With the nine King County annexations joining Bothell in February, 2014, however, the area served by Woodinville is larger, and thus warrants inclusion of a discussion of Woodinville Water District facilities. Information in this section is taken from each of the jurisdictions’ latest water comprehensive plan.

PC 7/9/14 - The Commission concurred.*

Four water purveyors serve the Bothell Planning Area - the City of Bothell, Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, Northshore Utility District and Woodinville Water District. Information in this section is taken from the most recent updates of the four purveyors’ water comprehensive plans and capital facilities plans. Woodinville serves only a very small portion of the Planning Area, and is not included in this discussion. Of necessity, more detail is provided on the Bothell water plan than on the plans of Alderwood or Northshore or Woodinville. For a map of public water systems, see Figure CF-23.

City of Bothell Water System

The information in this section is taken from the 2012 2002 update of the City of Bothell Water System Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-2M). The City of Bothell water system serves most of the population.
Planning Commission Recommendation

within the King County portion of the City, plus a small part of the Snohomish County portion of the City. Following is an inventory of the major components of the Bothell water system.

Inventory

Table CF-6
City water system inventory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capacity or Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penn Park Reservoir</td>
<td>19900 100 Ave. NE</td>
<td>500,000 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maywood Hills Reservoir</td>
<td>20144 106th Ave. NE</td>
<td>1,000,000 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Reservoir</td>
<td>12811 NE 205th St.</td>
<td>5,000,000 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway Hill Reservoir (owned by NUD, but City may purchase up to 1,000,000 gal. per day)</td>
<td>16306 104th Ave. NE</td>
<td>1,000,000 gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maywood Hills Booster Station</td>
<td>10011 NE 195th St.</td>
<td>2 x 500 gal per min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Creek Heights Booster Station</td>
<td>11022 NE 197th St.</td>
<td>3 x 460 gal. per min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomberg Booster Station</td>
<td>12220 NE Hollyhills Dr.</td>
<td>2 x 500 gal. per min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morningside Booster Station</td>
<td>12811 NE 205th St.</td>
<td>1 x 70 gal. per min. 2 x 140 gal. per min. 1 x 1,000 gal. per min. (fire flow purposes only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ductile iron pipe (4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 16 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>275,729 250,624 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos cement pipe (4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>82,221 93,214 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast iron pipe (6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>11,546 13,673 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC pipe (2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>8,280 8,377 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron pipe (2 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>588 393 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel pipe (4 and 6 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>2,206 325 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown (all sizes)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>15,116 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene Copper pipe (2 inch diameter)</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td>39 61 lineal ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 telemetry sites</td>
<td>Various locations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future needs and planned capital facilities

Potable water supply

Bothell, Northshore and Woodinville all purchase water from the City of Seattle (Seattle Public Utilities, or SPU) via connections to the Tolt Pipeline, while Alderwood purchases water from the City of Everett.

The level of service guideline for water supply is as follows:

Comply with Washington State Department of Health requirements concerning provision for peak day demands and maintenance of drinking water quality. In accordance with the Growth Management Act, the
Planning Commission Recommendation

City shall monitor water supply and withhold development approvals if development would cause the level of service to decline below the adopted standard. The City should explore alternative sources of water supply.

The City of Bothell entered into a 50-year contract for water supply with the City of Seattle in January, 2012. Under this contract, Seattle agreed to supply the full water requirements for the Bothell Water Utility for the term of the contract. Bothell has also begun conversations with Alderwood Water and Wastewater District to purchase wholesale water from the City of Everett in the future.

The City's current contract with SPU entitles Bothell to draw as much water as it needs from the Tolt Pipeline from September 1 to June 1 of a given year. During summer months, the City’s agreement with SPU states that the instantaneous demand placed upon SPU by the City cannot exceed the 24-hour average by over 30 percent for any 15 minute period: any water taken beyond this 30 percent limit is subject to a demand violation. Bothell’s current contract with SPU expires in 2011. The City is pursuing a renewal, but is also investigating potential alternate sources of supply.

One of these potential alternate sources of supply is the Snohomish River Regional Water Authority (RWA). The RWA in 1996 acquired a surface water right from the Weyerhaeuser Company that permitted withdrawal from the Snohomish River of 36,000,000 gallons per day. An as yet undetermined percentage of this withdrawal would be available for use by the City of Bothell. As of the end of 2004, an application to change the terms of the water right from manufacturing purposes to municipal purposes was pending with the Department of Ecology.

A second potential alternate source is an aquifer under Maywood Beckstrom Hill. The City owns two wells in Penn Park which draw from this aquifer but have not been utilized for several decades. Preliminary tests indicate that these wells could potentially provide up to 700 gallons per minute, or roughly a million gallons per day. This would amount to two-thirds of the 2004 daily demand by users of the City’s water system. As of the end of 2004 the City was conducting further water quantity and quality tests and performing a financial analysis to determine the feasibility of rehabilitating the wells for regular use.

The 2012 Water System Comprehensive Plan Update projected future water demand out to 2030 based on a 2.3 percent annual population growth rate starting in 2011 and declining steadily to 1.17 percent in 2020, to .59 percent in 2021 and to .56 percent by 2030. These population growth rates were estimated for comprehensive planning purposes in the 2008 Fehr and Peers report for the City of Bothell. This assumed growth rate significantly exceeds the actual growth rate in recent years. The actual average annual population growth in the King County portion of Bothell between 2000 and 2004 was .2 percent. The forecasted annual growth rate for the King County portion of Bothell for the period 2003–2022 is about 1.3 percent.

Based on projected demand, the City’s current contract with SPU, and prospects for continued supply from SPU and/or alternative sources of supply, the 2012 Water System Plan Update concludes, “The City has sufficient source storage, and redundancy of supply to meet 20-year planning needs.”

With respect to drinking water quality, state law regulates bacteriological contaminants, inorganic chemicals and inorganic physical parameters, volatile organic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals, radionuclides and trihalomethanes. Minimum standards for water quality are specified in terms of Maximum Contaminant Levels. The City of Bothell is part of Seattle Public Utility’s Regional Monitoring Plan.

The 2013–2019 capital facilities finance plan contains no projects related to water supply.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Potable water storage

Potable water storage requirements for the City of Bothell are determined according to the 2009 state Department of Health Water System Design Manual. The storage requirements are based on the sum of the following:

- Operational storage;
- Equalizing storage;
- Standby storage;
- Fire suppression storage; and
- Dead storage.

The operational storage requirement is the volume of the reservoir devoted to supplying the water system while, under normal operating conditions, the source or sources supply are in “off” status. Total operational storage was 645,000 gallons in 2010 and is projected to be 645,000 gallons in 2030.

The equalizing storage requirement is typically used to meet daily demands which exceed the average daily and peak day demands. Total equalizing storage was 192,781 gallons in 2010 and is projected to be 240,665 gallons in 2030.

The standby storage requirement is provided in order to meet demands in the event of a system failure such as a power outage, an interruption of supply, or a break in a major transmission line. Total standby storage was 3,246,839 gallons in 2010 and is projected to be 4,053,303 gallons in 2030.

The fire suppression storage requirement is provided to ensure that the volume of water required for fighting fires is available when necessary. Total fire suppression storage was 1,320,000 gallons in 2010 and is projected to be 1,320,000 gallons in 2030.

Dead storage is the volume of unusable water stored in the reservoirs because it is not available to all customers at a minimum pressure of 30 pounds per square inch. In the City’s water system, the entire Penn Park Reservoir is considered usable, while the Maywood Hill Reservoir has a dead storage level of 47.5 feet under fire flow conditions and 68 feet under normal conditions, and the Bloomberg Reservoir has a dead storage level of 5 feet. Total dead storage is 1,464,982 gallons.

Total required storage in 2010 was 5,404,620 gallons, while total available storage (subtracting out the dead storage) was 5,985,018 gallons, which equates to a surplus of 580,398 gallons. Total required storage in 2030 is 6,258,967 gallons, while total available storage (subtracting out the dead storage) is 5,985,018 gallons, equating to a storage deficit of 273,950 gallons.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the City did not have adequate storage to meet its 20-year storage requirement. Storage is projected to be deficient in the year 2022. The City is planning construction (2014 - 2015) of a new larger reservoir at Penn Park which will solve the storage requirement problem and provide the City with adequate storage to meet 20-year planning needs.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the City had one deficiency in regard to redundancy, at the Morningside Booster Station. This station is not able to provide fire flow and maximum day demand because the largest routinely used pump is out of service. The City is planning a project involving either
Planning Commission Recommendation
additional pump capacity or an intertie to the Alderwood Water system to provide adequate flow to this zone. This project is expected to be carried out in 2015 or 2016, at an estimated cost of $550,000.

(Detailed analyses of the above are contained in the 2012 Water System Comprehensive Plan Update.)

With regard to compliance with Department of Health storage requirements, the 2002 Water System Comprehensive Plan Update concludes, “…the City has adequate storage capacity through the year 2021 in all pressure zones with the exception of the 452 zone (Maywood Hills). The storage deficiency in the Maywood Hills Reservoir is alleviated through the North Creek and Maywood Hills Booster Station, which can transfer surplus storage from the Penn Park and Bloomberg Reservoirs, or from excess capacity in the Northshore Utility District supply intertie.”

Staff 12/5/14 - The following has been updated to reflect the Council adoption in October, 2014, of the 2015-21 Bothell Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

In accordance with the above, the 2015-2021 capital facilities finance plan contains the Penn Park Reservoir replacement project, scheduled for 2014-15 (total cost $3,365,000); the Morningside Booster Station retrofit, scheduled for 2014-16 (total cost $582,000); and the Bloomberg Reservoir painting, scheduled for 2017-18 (total cost $831,000) no projects related to storage of potable water.

Potable water distribution

All of the water purveyors, Bothell included, depend on developer extensions for expansion of their systems. For new construction, water systems are designed to insure that minimum flow requirements can be met principally through the adequate sizing of pipes and the "looping" of mains. In some of the older residential portions of the existing systems, minimum fire flows cannot be provided due to existing undersized water mains. The Bothell Water Comprehensive Plan schedules these undersized lines for replacement.

The adopted level of service guideline concerning potable water distribution is as follows:

Comply with Washington State Department of Health requirements concerning minimum system pressure and fire flow.

The State Department of Health requires that water systems maintain a minimum pressure of 30 psi in the distribution system under peak hour demand conditions.

The 2012 Water System Plan Update modeled the distribution system under 2016 and 2030 peak hour demand conditions, and found the following:

"Under 2016 and 2030 peak hour demands..., no deficiencies are identified. However, junctions near the Maywood Hills Reservoir are near minimum pressures under these conditions. The City is aware of these low pressure areas when the reservoir is drawn down to lower levels. To correct these low pressure problems, a new closed pressure zone with a booster station is planned for construction in 2016 shall be installed to maintain system pressures during periods of normal and peak flows."

The Public Works Department has installed a pump at the Maywood Hills Reservoir which resolved the pressure issue and eliminated the need for the more complex approach described above.
Planning Commission Recommendation

With respect to fire flows, the Department of Health specifies that a water system should be designed to provide adequate fire flow under maximum day demand conditions, while maintaining a minimum system pressure of 20 psi. The City has adopted a minimum fire flow standard of 1,500 gallons per minute for two hours.

The 2012 Water System Plan Update identified nine fire flow deficiency locations within the City's water system. Six of these are due to undersized mains, while one is due to inadequate looping. These deficiencies are expected to be addressed via the City's annual water main replacement program.

The 2015-2021 capital facilities finance plan includes an allocation for water main replacement in each of the seven years of the plan ($2,186,000 total over seven years), as well as the following projects:

- Downtown Revitalization Utility Improvements, consisting of programmatic replacement of aging water mains and other water system components Downtown (total cost $1,568,000); and
- 498 Pressure Zone Improvements ($653,000).

The Growth Management Act requires cities’ and counties’ comprehensive plans to address capital facilities “owned by public entities”, including those capital facilities over which the city or county has no jurisdiction. Within the Bothell city limits and planning area, there are a number of public entities other than the City that construct and maintain capital facilities.

These include the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, the Northshore Utility District, the Woodinville Water District, the Northshore School District, the Edmonds School District, Cascadia Community College, the University of Washington Bothell, the King County Library System and the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (NPRSA), which operates the Northshore Senior Center and Health and Wellness Center.

To satisfy GMA requirements, staff has obtained the latest comprehensive plans for each of these public entities and has attempted to extract from these plans information relevant to Bothell concerning each entity’s capital facilities inventory, forecast of future needs and proposed capital facilities. Staff found that information specific to Bothell was rarely available in these plans: consequently, in many cases the discussion in this element deals with the entity’s system as a whole.

Because the City does not have direct jurisdiction over these entities’ capital facilities planning and construction programs, the amount of detail provided on these programs is less than that provided on the City’s capital facilities.

Alderwood Water and Wastewater District

The information in this section is taken from the 2009 update of the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District Water Comprehensive System Plan (Appendix CF-A-3 N), the most recent update available. This section conveys highlights from the Alderwood Plan relevant to GMA capital facilities requirements.
Alderwood Water and Wastewater District covers approximately 60 square miles, spanning from Puget Sound east to Highway 9, and from the King/Snohomish county line north to Paine Field in Everett. The District provides water directly to customers in the cities of Bothell, Brier, Mill Creek and Mukilteo, and in the unincorporated areas between those cities, and sells water wholesale to the cities of Edmonds, Lynnwood and Mountlake Terrace. Almost all of the portion of Bothell within Snohomish County is served by Alderwood: the Water System Plan did not identify the number of customers within the city limits of Bothell.

The Alderwood water system consists of over 460 miles of pipelines, nine storage facilities, one booster pump station, four pressure zones, two water supply pump stations with a combined capacity of 50 million gallons per day, and an artesian well. Two of the storage facilities (Nike Tanks 1 and 2) are within the Bothell city limits, and one (Canyon Park Tank) is on the edge of the Bothell Planning Area. Nike Tanks 1 and 2 are located on 4th Avenue SW, north of 228th Street SW: Tank 1 has a capacity of 2.4 million gallons, while Tank 2 has a capacity of 3.5 million gallons. The Canyon Park tank, east of 45th Avenue SE at approximately 220th Street SE, has a capacity of 3.01 million gallons.

Potable water supply

From the Alderwood Water Comprehensive System Plan:

“The District purchases all of its water from the City of Everett. Everett’s regional supply is obtained from the Sultan River and treated to drinking water standards. Everett then delivers supply to its own citizens, as well as to various other cities and special districts in Snohomish County. Alderwood’s share of the regional supply enters the District’s distribution pipeline system and is delivered to the District’s own customers or to additional wholesale customers in nearby communities.

“The District also participates with two other special districts in the Clearview Water Supply Agency. The Clearview Agency was formed to finance and construct facilities that improve delivery of supply on the east side of the District’s service area.”

the Spada Reservoir, east of Everett in the Cascades foothills. From the Spada Reservoir, water is conveyed to the Chaplain Reservoir, then treated at Everett’s filtration plant, and then conveyed to Everett through Transmission Main Nos. 2, 3 and 5 to Everett’s Reservoir Nos. 2 and 3. The District has two pump stations at Everett’s Reservoir No. 3 that then convey water from Everett, south through the District’s transmission mains to the District’s Reservoir Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

“In 2003, the Clearview transmission main and storage facility will provide the District with an additional source of supply directly from Everett’s Transmission Main No. 5 south to the eastern District boundary. These new facilities will increase the District’s supply capacity, improve service for existing customers, and improve overall supply reliability.

“Everett has recently reviewed its source of supply and concluded that it is sufficient to meet the forecast regional needs through 2050 and beyond. The City is planning transmission line improvements over the next 20 years that will maintain and/or improve supply capacity to meet their customers’ needs, including the District.”

With respect to water quality, the Plan reads, “The water quality of the regional surface water supply and the water delivered to the District through Everett has consistently met or exceeded all current federal, state and local health standards and regulations… This level of quality is maintained and regulated through
Planning Commission Recommendation

Potable water storage and distribution

The Alderwood water system consists of over 638 miles of pipelines ranging in size from 4 to 36 inches in diameter; eight storage facilities with a combined capacity of approximately 90 million gallons; four pressure zones; three pump stations that boost water to storage tanks at elevations needed to serve the various pressure zones; and two wells, which are not connected to the distribution system.

Two of the storage facilities (Nike Tanks 1 and 2) are within the Bothell city limits, and one (Canyon Park Tank) is on the edge of the Bothell Planning Area. Nike Tanks 1 and 2 are located on 4th Avenue SW, north of 228th Street SW: Tank 1 has a capacity of 2.4 million gallons, while Tank 2 has a capacity of 3.5 million gallons. The Canyon Park tank, east of 45th Avenue SE at approximately 220th Street SE, has a capacity of 3.01 million gallons.

Approximately 70 percent of the District’s pipes are 8 inches in diameter or larger. About 80 percent of the District’s water mains are ductile iron pipe and about 15 percent are older cast iron pipe. Over the past several years, the District has replaced the majority of the asbestos cement pipe in the system with ductile iron pipe, or PVC pipe in areas of high electrolysis. The actions reduce the likelihood of leakage or larger breaks in water mains that can interrupt service to customers.

The District has 27 interties with other districts and with cities. An intertie is an interconnection between public water systems permitting the exchange or delivery of water between those systems. Some of the interties are for regular supply of water, while others are for emergency supply only. There are two interties between Alderwood and the City of Bothell, both for emergency supply only. For a map depicting the Alderwood water system service area, see Figure CF-2.

From the Water System Plan:

“Although the District’s water system was designed with sufficient capacity to provide adequate supply and service pressures under most conditions, much of the system’s capacity has been consumed in recent years by rapid growth.—

“As part of this Plan, an updated hydraulic analysis model was developed and used to conduct an extensive evaluation of the condition and capacity of the District’s storage, transmission and distribution system. The evaluation was specifically geared towards identifying capacity shortfalls, excessively low and high pressure areas, high velocities and friction losses, and fire flow deficiencies.—

“To maintain existing levels of service, specific transmission and distribution improvements were developed and documented in the Capital Improvement Program. Some of the future system deficiencies and recommended solutions identified through the evaluation include:

- Excessive low pressures in the 635 zone between Lake Stickney and I-5. This area will be converted to the 724 Zone.
- Excessive high pressures in the 635 and 520 Zones in the Canyon Park area and north along SR 527. These areas will be converted to lower pressure zones after the Clearview facilities are brought online.
- Insufficient east-west transmission and distribution system capacity in the 635 Zone. Additional capacity is needed to convey water from the Clearview facilities to the west, which will be provided by a new 24-inch water main that will cross SR 527 and North Creek.”
Future needs and planned capital facilities

From the Alderwood Water Comprehensive Plan:

“Based on population forecasts consistent with comprehensive planning by the County and local Cities, water needs are expected to grow by 52 percent during the planning period. After adjusting for conservation, average day demands for the District’s retail customers, wholesale customers and the Clearview Project partners are expected to reach 47 million gallons per day by 2028. Maximum day demands are expected to reach 81 million gallons per day. The demand forecast reflects the changing character of demand in the District’s service area, as higher density developments become more common.”

Supply: “The District purchases the water needed to satisfy all of its water supply requirements from the City of Everett. Everett’s regional supply comes from the Sultan River. A supply agreement with Everett stipulates that Everett will supply the District with a maximum of 106 million gallons per day (on a peak day basis).”

“Everett’s water rights are sufficient to supply its combined retail and regional wholesale average day demand through at least 2035 and to supply the maximum day demand through at least 2045. The District’s supply is included in the regional wholesale quantity.”

“At the system-wide level, current source capacities at the District’s pump stations, along with supply available from the Clearview Pump Station, provide adequate supply through 2028.”

Storage: “At the system-wide level, the evaluation shows the District’s existing storage facilities are adequate to meet projected needs beyond 2028. While localized deficiencies in storage volume are present in some pressure zones, these zones have access to excess storage volume located in other parts of the system.”

Distribution: “The District has an extensive distribution system with approximately 640 miles of pipes. Some of these pipes were installed more than 40 years ago and are reaching the end of their useful lives. Aging infrastructure, inadequately sized pipes and increasing demands all contribute to areas of low pressure during peak hour demands and substandard fire flows at locations or areas where the existing system cannot provide adequate service during existing and future maximum day demand conditions.”

“The Plan meets State Department of Health planning requirements for public water systems and enables the District to proactively plan system improvements. These improvements will enable AWWD to continue providing reliable service and high quality water as rapid growth continues to occur in Snohomish County.”

The District’s Capital Improvement Plan identifies approximately 75 capital improvement projects to be constructed over the next 20 years, representing a total investment of about $212 million.

“Projects identified address a variety of needs,” the Plan states. “Some projects are designed to correct current, localized deficiencies in water pressures available to customers or sufficiency of water for fighting fires. Some projects address periodic maintenance needs such as re-coating of water storage reservoirs and refurbishment of the District’s pump stations. Other projects will correct hydraulic problems that will occur as water use increases with population. The CIP also includes projects to improve operational performance, enhance security, meet water quality requirements and replace aging system components that could compromise reliability if not replaced.”
Planning Commission Recommendation

Planned capital improvements within or immediately adjacent to the Bothell Planning Area include 1) recoating the interior and exterior of Nike Tanks 1 and 2, at 4th Avenue W and 228th Street SW, and the Canyon Park Tank on 45th Avenue SE; 2) replacing cast iron pipes with ductile iron pipes in numerous locations; 3) adding a connection to improve flows by creating a loop system near Royal Ann Road, west of 3rd Avenue SE; and 4) replacing numerous substandard fire hydrants.

With respect to funding for the planned capital facilities, the Plan states, “Rate adjustments will be required in order for the District to fund the capital plan and meet operating expenses. The financial plan applied rate adjustments ranging from 3 percent to 5.5 percent each year for the next six years. Based on these levels of rate adjustment, the financial plan presented in this (Plan) enables the District to meet annual expenses and remain within the desired ranges for reserve levels and debt service coverage ratios.”

Capital facilities finance plan

The District maintains and annually updates a 20-year water system Capital Improvement Program (CIP) which outlines specific improvements needed to maintain and improve the level of service for existing customers and meet the needs of future growth. With respect to the District’s ability to accommodate growth in Bothell, the water system plan states specifically that recent changes to Bothell’s land use and zoning (presumably referring to the 2002 amendments) were taken into account in the District’s demand forecasts.

The Major water system improvements identified in the CIP include the following:

- Completion of the Clearview transmission main and storage facility;
- Pressure zone improvements to increase low pressures and reduce overly high pressures;
- Providing an emergency power supply for the District’s source-of-supply pump stations;
- Recoating the interiors and exteriors of the water tanks;
- Constructing a new 24-inch east-west transmission line that will cross SR 527 and North Creek;
- Additional piping improvements to meet capacity needs and improve fire flows; and
- Replacing substandard system components.

Northshore Utility District

The information in this section is taken from the 2009 2000 update of the Northshore Utility District (NUD) Water System Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-40), the most recent update available. This section conveys highlights from the NUD Plan relevant to GMA capital facilities requirements.

Inventory

The Northshore Utility District encompasses approximately 18.5 square miles. It is bordered by Lake Washington on the southwest, approximately Ballinger Way on the northwest, the King / Snohomish county line border on the north, and roughly–approximately the ridge of Westhill above the Sammamish River to the northeast, approximately 124th Avenue NE to the southeast, and approximately NE 116th Street to the south. Northshore serves parts of five cities: Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville and Kirkland. Residents in the westernmost and southernmost portions of the City of Bothell receive water service from the District. For a map depicting the NUD water service area, see Figure CF-2.

District facilities include eight storage facilities with a total capacity of 29 million gallons, 258 244-miles of pipeline, 22 pressure zones, three booster pump stations, and eight interties with other districts or with

Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan
Capital Facilities Element
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update
Planning Commission Recommendation

Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan
Capital Facilities Element
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

cities. **Three One** of the storage facilities **are** within the Bothell city limits: the Westhill reservoir, located on 88th Avenue NE at approximately NE 191st Street, has a capacity of 3,2 three million gallons; **Two Two** of the storage facilities are outside the city limits but within the Bothell Planning Area— the Norway Hill reservoir, located east of 104th Avenue NE at approximately NE 162nd Street, has a capacity of five million gallons; and, while the Kingsgate reservoir, located at NE 160th Street and 124th Avenue NE, has a capacity of three million gallons. **The Norway Hill reservoir is on City of Bothell property**: the City provided the site in exchange for 1 million gallons of the reservoir’s capacity.

The District analyzed system needs for a buildout scenario based on the plans and zoning as of 2004 2000 of the jurisdictions or portions of jurisdictions served by the District, including Bothell. **There have been no substantial increases in designated density or intensity of land use within the portion of Bothell served by Northshore (including the 2014 King County annexations) since then, resulted from either the 2002 or 2004 amendments.** Therefore, the buildout scenario for that part of Bothell served by Northshore would not have changed.

**Potable water supply**

From the Water System Plan:

“Historically, the District has purchased all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). In 2005, the District and SPU executed a new block wholesale contract with an expiration date of 2062... The block contract replaces the District’s prior 1982 SPU wholesale supply contract that was set to expire at the end of 2011.

“The quantities secured under the new SPU block contract, coupled with ongoing and future conservation programs, are expected to meet the District’s system demands over a 20-year planning period, if not longer.

“However, the contract does not preclude the District from developing additional sources of supply, including its Snohomish River Regional Water Authority water right, if such action is required and/or if such supplemental supplies can be developed on a more cost-effective basis than SPU wholesale supply.

“Under normal operating conditions, the District’s water supply comes from a number of connections to the SPU Tolt Pipelines No. 1 and No. 2 and the Tolt Eastside Supply Line (TESSL). The District has an additional connection to SPU at the Maple Leaf pipeline. The TESSL interties both the Tolt and Cedar River sources along the eastside of Lake Washington.”

“The District currently purchases all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). Under normal operating conditions, the District’s water supply comes from a number of connections to the SPU’s Tolt Pipeline No. 1 and the Tolt Eastside Supply Line (TESSL). The District has an additional connection to SPU at the Maple Leaf pipeline. The TESSL interties both the Tolt and Cedar River sources along the east side of Lake Washington.”

As is the case with Bothell, Northshore expects to continue receiving water from SPU in the future but is exploring alternative water supply sources.

**Potable water storage and distribution**

As stated earlier, the District operates eight storage facilities with a combined total of 29 million gallons. Three of these – the Westhill, Norway Hill and Kingsgate reservoirs – are within the city limits of Bothell.
Water is distributed from storage facilities via transmission mains (larger than 12 inches in diameter) and distribution mains (12 inches in diameter or smaller). Pipe materials within the District include the following:

- Asbestos-cement pipe;
- Cast iron pipe;
- Polyvinyl chloride pipe;
- Ductile iron pipe;
- Concrete cylinder pipe;
- Poly pipe; and
- Permastran.

From the Water System Plan:

**Future needs and planned capital facilities**

With regard to adequacy of the District’s infrastructure to serve forecasted population and employment growth, the District’s plan reads as follows:

“The District has sufficient capacity in its existing storage and distribution system to meet growth for the 20-year planning period. The District has identified a number of projects that will improve redundancy and reliability and will replace aging facilities and pipelines. These improvements have been identified in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP).”

“...all areas have sufficient storage for 2005 through build-out demand conditions except for the Westhill area. In order to meet DOH storage requirements, the Westhill area will need to have additional storage capacity available. The Inglemoor Hill Tank Farm has a surplus of over three million gallons through build-out that will be used to provide additional storage capacity to Westhill.”

“The District has tried to maintain a strong distribution system with good looping and fire flow capabilities.”

“Operations staff indicate that a majority of the District’s distribution line failures have been in their PVC lines. Although this pipe was primarily installed in the late 1970s and early 1980s and theoretically will not reach the end of its design life for over 25 years, much of this pipe is thin-walled and some has glued fittings. Pipe failures often occur where the pipe is in direct contact with large rocks or where glued fittings separate due to age.”

**Capital facilities finance plan**

Northshore maintains a six-year capital improvement plan (CIP). The CIP comprises five categories of projects:

- Pressure Reducing Valve (PRV) Replacement Program;
- Seismic Upgrade Program;
- Extension Program;
- Repair and Replacement Program; and
- Miscellaneous Projects.

Significant projects on the Northshore CIP within the City of Bothell include the following:

- Kingsgate, Westhill and Norway Hill reservoir security improvements and seismic valves;
Planning Commission Recommendation

- Norway Hill reservoir interior recoating (coatings typically last 20 - 25 years); and
- Norway Hill reservoir booster station (replace and upgrade pump that is at the end of its useful life).

With respect to funding for the District’s identified capital projects, Northshore’s plan reads, “Several funding source alternatives are available to the District for the financing of proposed capital improvement projects. Five such alternatives are revenue bonds, Public Works Trust Fund loans, developer financing, connection charges, and local improvement districts. In addition, King County may also fund cost-effective I/I (inflow / infiltration) removal.”

Projects on the current CIP which might affect the portion of the District within the Bothell city limits or planning area include the following:

- Alternate supply source development;
- Pipe replacement, particularly of PVC pipe;
- System looping projects; and
- Reservoir seismic upgrades.

According to the Plan, projects in the CIP “will most likely be funded by rates, connection charges, Public Works Trust Fund Loans and/or bonds”.

Neither the original ImagineBothell… Comprehensive Plan nor the 2004 update contained sections concerning the Woodinville Water District because Woodinville served only very small parts of the City through 2013. With the nine King County annexations that went into effect in 2014, however, Woodinville Water District’s presence in the City is greater, although still a small fraction of the areas served by Bothell, Aldenwood and Northshore (see Figure CF-2). Nevertheless, staff believes that the increased service area within the Bothell city limits warrants inclusion of a discussion of the Woodinville Water District in order to comply with the GMA.

PC 7/9/14 - The Commission concurred.

Woodinville Water District

The information in this section is taken from the Woodinville Water District 2008 Comprehensive Water System Plan, the most recent plan available (see Appendix CF-A-5). This section contains highlights from the Plan relevant to meeting GMA requirements.

Inventory

The Woodinville Water District serves an area of 29.5 square miles extending west to east generally from I-405 to 232nd Avenue NE, and north to south generally from the Snohomish County border to NE 124th Street. The District supplies water to approximately 13,500 single family residences, multi-family residences, commercial businesses, schools and other uses, comprising a population of over 40,000.

Areas of Bothell served by the Woodinville Water District include residential neighborhoods west of 130th Avenue NE, from the County line south to approximately the extension of NE 197th Place; and residential neighborhoods north of NE 160th Street and west of 124th Avenue NE (see Figure CF-2).

Woodinville Water District purchases wholesale water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) under a 60-year contract signed in 2004. The District obtains water from SPU via eight connections to the Tolt River Supply Line and one connection to the Tolt Eastside Supply Line (TESSL).
Planning Commission Recommendation

The District also has interties with Bothell, Redmond, Northshore Utility District and Cross Valley Water District.

The District operates and maintains eight storage facilities throughout its service area ranging in size from 1.1 to 2.8 million gallons, with a combined design capacity of 14.9 million gallons. All the storage facilities are relatively new, having been built from 1972 to 1998, and are well maintained and upgraded as necessary with exterior paint, cathodic protection, seismic protection and other improvements, according to the District Comprehensive Water System Plan. None of the storage facilities is within the City of Bothell.

The District’s water system includes approximately 250 miles of transmission and distribution mains ranging in size from 4 to 18 inches in diameter. The water main network is relatively new with a majority of the water mains having been constructed in the 1970’s. Ductile iron water mains comprise nearly 76 percent of the system network, with asbestos concrete pipe comprising an estimated 19 percent and cast iron pipe comprising an estimated 5 percent.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

The Woodinville Water District Comprehensive Water System Plan contains a capital improvements plan to ensure continued provision of potable water in sufficient quantities and volumes to meet demand over the next 20 years for drinking water, commercial use, irrigation and fire flow.

Within or immediately adjacent to the portion of the City of Bothell served by the Water District, planned capital improvements include replacement of an existing AC main in 130th Avenue NE south of the King / Snohomish County line.

Sources listed in the District Plan to fund annual operating expenses, debt service payments and capital improvements include income from water sales; system development charges; local facilities charges; utility local improvement district (ULID) financing; developer participation; combination financing by developers and the district; bond financing; and state and federal grants and loans.

City and Special District Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities

Sanitary Sewage collection within the City’s Planning Area is provided by four purveyors: the City of Bothell; the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District in Snohomish County; the Northshore Utility District in portions of King County; and the Woodinville Water District in portions of King County (see Figure CF-34). Woodinville serves only a very small portion of the Planning Area, and is not discussed further in this section.

Sewage treatment is provided by King County Department of Natural Resources (KCDNR) through an intergovernmental agreement. Depending on the District and location of the sewer network, sewage from the Planning Area normally flows to KCDNR’s West Point Treatment Plant in Seattle; in Seattle, but can be diverted to KCDNR’s Renton South Treatment Plant, in Renton, via a pump station in the North Creek Valley in Bothell; or Brightwater Treatment Plant, on Route 9 immediately north of SR 522 in Woodinville.
Planning Commission Recommendation

The West Point Treatment Plant provides an average wet weather capacity of 133 million gallons per day (mgd) and a peak hydraulic capacity of 440 mgd. The Renton Plant can handle 115 mgd of average wet weather flow and 360 mgd of peak flow.

King County has proposed a third treatment plant, termed “Brightwater.” The County Executive has identified a preferred location for this plant northeast of Bothell, on Route 9 immediately north of SR 522. This plant would have an initial capacity of 36 million gallons per day, with the capability for future expansion to accommodate 54 mgd. Conveyance lines for treated sewage would run through Bothell, approximately in alignment with NE 195th Street. As of the end of 2004, design work was proceeding on Brightwater, although final approval had not yet been granted by the King County Council.

City of Bothell wastewater collection

Inventory

The information in this section is taken from the 2006 update of the City of Bothell Wastewater System Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-6), the most recent plan available. This section will be expanded following completion of the update of the Bothell Wastewater Comprehensive Plan, expected in 2005.

Bothell’s wastewater collection system consists of 58 miles of gravity sewer line, five sewage lift stations, and 2,500,1,900 lineal feet of force main. All of the wastewater collected in the City drains to King County Department of Natural Resources (KCDNR) Brightwater, West Point or South wastewater treatment facilities. The City has 19 sewer basins that either drain directly to KCDNR interceptors, or drain to lift stations that pump to interceptors. The City has 12 connections to KCDNR interceptors.

The adopted level of service guidelines for wastewater collection and treatment are as follows:

1. Collection: Meet 100 percent of Washington State Department of Ecology criteria for sewer works design.

2. Treatment: In accordance with current METRO plans, achieve and maintain secondary treatment, including at peak flow periods.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

Staff 12/5/14 - The following section has been updated to reflect the City Council’s October, 2014, adoption of the 2015-21 Bothell Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

The 2015-2021 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan includes $3,675,000 in sewer main replacement projects (total over seven years) as well as the following projects:

- Sewer Lift Station 2 Improvements ($880,000);
- Promontory Hillside Sewer Main Replacement ($360,000) and
- Downtown Revitalization Sewer Utility Improvements ($1,527,000).

two projects related to wastewater. One is for Brightwater mitigation improvements ($4,000,000), and is actually likely to comprise several projects, (as of the end of 2004, no specific mitigation projects had yet been identified). The other project is the annual sewer replacement project ($2,550,000 total over six years).
Planning Commission Recommendation

Alderwood Water and Wastewater District

Information in this section was taken from the 2008 update to the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District Sanitary Sewer Comprehensive Sewer Plan, the most recent plan available (see Appendix CF-A-7). This section contains highlights from the Plan relevant to meeting GMA requirements (Appendix P).

Inventory

The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District comprises 60 square miles, but Alderwood’s wastewater service area is smaller, encompassing approximately 41 square miles. Alderwood provides sewer service to portions of Bothell, Brier, Mill Creek, Lynnwood, Mukilteo and unincorporated Snohomish County. The collection system includes 14 lift stations and approximately 45 miles of sewer trunks. Alderwood’s sewer service area is divided into five drainage basins, including three major basins - Swamp Creek, North Creek and Bear Creek.

Alderwood collects wastewater from almost the entire Snohomish County portion of Bothell except for a small area north of the King / Snohomish county line, which is served by Bothell. Nearly all of the portion of Bothell served by Alderwood sewers is within the North Creek drainage basin, with the remainder, comprising the west edge of the City, within the Swamp Creek drainage basin within Snohomish County.

The North Creek basin contains three collector pipes ranging in diameter from 10 to 18 inches, all of which drain into the North Creek Interceptor, which ranges in diameter from 21 to 42 inches. The North Creek Interceptor extends for 6.6 miles down the North Creek Valley through Bothell, connecting at the King / Snohomish county line to King County’s North Creek Trunk, which has a diameter of 42 inches.

The Swamp Creek basin contains four major trunk lines ranging in diameter from 12 to 36 inches. Sewage from properties on the west edge of Bothell drains into the Meridian Trunk, which in turn drains into King County’s Swamp Creek Trunk at the county line.

All wastewater collected by Alderwood from the Bothell area flows south through trunk lines into King County for eventual treatment by King County Department of Natural Resources (KCDNR) at the West Point, or Renton, or Brightwater sewage treatment plants. (In the future, sewage may also be treated by KCDNR’s Brightwater plant.)

The planning horizon for the Sewer Plan was 13 years, from 2000 to 2012, and was based on Snohomish County’s population projections and estimates of additional population holding capacity for that period. However, because the consultant who prepared the Plan did not apply a market availability reduction factor, the population projection used for the Sewer Plan was 27 percent higher than the County’s forecast. Regarding this difference, the Plan reads, “…designing trunk lines based on a higher forecasted population should provide conservatively sized conveyance facilities.”

In contrast to the 2012 end-point to the Alderwood Sewer Plan, the 2004 Plan and Code Amendments have a planning horizon that extends to 2025. While it is highly unlikely that Alderwood would run out of sewage conveyance capacity by that time – particularly in view of the 27 percent overestimate of 2012 population related above – confirmation of that premise may have to await the District’s next Plan update in two years.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

Any pipelines necessary to serve new development are required to be provided by developers. However, based on future estimated population growth and modeling of flow projections, the Alderwood
Planning Commission Recommendation

Comprehensive Sewer Plan anticipates certain deficiencies in the existing collection and conveyance system. According to the Plan, correcting these deficiencies will require a range of actions including replacing pipes, upsizing pipes, redirecting flows from one drainage basin to another, and increasing the capacities of lift stations.

Alderwood maintains and annually updates a six-year capital improvement plan (CIP) for wastewater facilities. CIP projects within the Bothell Planning Area through 2026 include the following:

- Install 16,300 feet of new 42-inch interceptor trunk along North Creek; this is the North Creek Trunk and is being installed by King County to connect to a trunk in King County;
- Replace 8-inch pipe with 12-inch pipe along and in the vicinity of Harvest Road within the unincorporated Snohomish County portion of the Bothell Planning Area;
- Replace 8-inch pipe with 12-inch pipe, 12-inch pipe with 15-inch pipe, and 15-inch pipe with 18-inch pipe along and in the vicinity of 9th Avenue SE;
- Replace 10-inch pipe with 18-inch pipe along and in the vicinity of 216th Street SE;
- Replace 8-inch pipe with 12-inch pipe along and in the vicinity of 220th Street SE between 23rd Avenue SE and 26th Place SE; and
- Replace 8- and 10-inch pipe with 12-inch pipe along and in the vicinity of 9th Avenue SE south of I-405.
- Replace 12-inch pipe with 18-inch pipe at 19th Avenue SE and 220th Street SE;
- Replace 21-inch pipe with 42-inch pipe along 19th Avenue SE and 214th Street SE;
- Replace 21-inch pipe with 42-inch pipe along North Creek between 208th and 214th Streets SE;

The Sewer Plan states that these and other capital projects would be funded by one or a combination of the following:

- Rate and miscellaneous revenue;
- General facility charges;
- Capital reserves;
- Revenue bonds; and
- Loans and grants.

Northshore Utility District

Information in this section was taken from the Northshore Utility District 2009 2000 Wastewater System Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-8Q), the most recent plan available. This section conveys highlights from the Northshore Plan relevant to GMA capital facilities requirements.

Inventory

The Northshore Utility District (NUD) corporate boundary encompasses approximately 11,860 acres, including portions of Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, Bothell, Woodinville and Kirkland. The sanitary sewer service boundary encompasses approximately 11,280 acres, of which about 10,200 acres are currently sewered. The District serves the west and south parts of the City of Bothell within King County. The estimated number of Bothell residents within NUD as of 2000 was 3,839. Unsewered portions of the Bothell Planning Area within the NUD corporate boundaries comprise properties located along 88th Avenue NE, from approximately the NE 199th Street gridline north to the County line; properties located west of 88th from NE 190th Street north to the NE 192nd Street gridline; and scattered properties at the south end of Westhill.
Planning Commission Recommendation

Northshore owns and operates a wastewater collection system consisting primarily of collection sewers, trunk sewers, lift stations and force mains. NUD’s collection system comprises approximately 240 miles of gravity sewer pipe ranging in size from 8 to 30 inches in diameter. Approximately 85 percent of sewer pipe is 8-inch. The District operates and maintains 11 lift stations and four grinder pump units. Two of the lift stations are within the City of Bothell Planning Area, both east of I-405 and north of NE 160th Street.

All wastewater collected by Northshore from the Bothell area is treated by King County Department of Natural Resources (KCDNR) at the West Point or Renton or Brightwater wastewater treatment facilities, sewage treatment plants (in the future, sewage may also be treated by KCDNR’s Brightwater plant).

Future needs and planned capital facilities

A system evaluation identified .96 mile of pipe as currently flowing more than 80 percent full (considered to be at capacity) during peak flows; an additional 1.1 miles of pipe as reaching capacity in 2006; and an additional .43 mile of pipe as reaching capacity in 2020. Three lift stations were identified as undersized to transport future flows, and the evaluation determined that two other lift stations could be eliminated by installing gravity pipe.

The NUD Wastewater Comprehensive Plan contains a capital improvement plan (CIP) to address system needs from 2000 through 2026. Potential funding sources identified in the CIP include revenue bonds, Public Works Trust Fund loans, developer financing, connection charges and local improvement districts.

CIP projects within the Bothell Planning Area include replacement or upgrading of pipe in various locations and the elimination of a lift station in favor of gravity lines.

Neither the original Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan nor the 2004 update contained sections concerning the Woodinville Water District because Woodinville served only very small parts of the City through 2013. With the nine King County annexations that went into effect in 2014, however, Woodinville Water District’s presence in the City is greater, although still a small fraction of the areas served by Bothell, Alderwood and Northshore (see Figure CF-2). Nevertheless, staff believes that the increased service area within the Bothell city limits warrants inclusion of a discussion of the Woodinville Water District in order to comply with the GMA.

PC 7/9/14 - The Commission concurred.

Woodinville Water District

Information in this section is taken from the Woodinville Water District 2007 General Sewer Plan (Appendix CF-A-9), the most recent available. This section conveys highlights from the Plan relevant to GMA capital facilities requirements.

Inventory

The Woodinville Water District serves an area of 29.5 square miles extending west to east generally from I-405 to 232nd Avenue NE, and north to south generally from the Snohomish County border to NE 124th Street. The District is responsible for providing sanitary sewer service to customers within that portion of the District boundaries inside the King County Urban Growth Area that are not served by other agencies. Insofar as most of the District is designated rural, the portion served by sanitary sewers is relatively small.
The District serves approximately 2,500 sewer customers. Within the City of Bothell, District sewers serve neighborhoods west of 130th Avenue NE from the county line south to NE 197th Place; a handful of small developments west of 124th Avenue NE; and Northshore Junior High School and Woodmoor Elementary School (see Figure CF-3). Additionally, District sewers serving areas south of NE 186th Street and east of 132nd Avenue NE flow through City of Bothell lines to King County Metro lines.

Sanitary sewage flows are collected and conveyed through District-owned sewer facilities and discharged into trunk and interceptors owned by King County.

**Future needs and planned capital facilities**

The General Sewer Plan contains a capital improvements program identifying projects deemed necessary for continued system operation consistent with District and State standards. The program includes one project affecting Bothell. This project would construct about 710 feet of 8-inch gravity sewer under SR 522 at 130th Avenue NE to allow District sewage to go directly into a Metro line, rather than through a Bothell line to the Metro line, as it currently does. The project would save the District from having to pay a charge to Bothell to use the city line.

The District identifies a number of funding sources for the capital improvements program, including cash on hand, developer participation, state and federal grants and loans, revenue bonds, utility local improvement districts (ULIDs), system development charges and sewer rate increases.

**City Surface Water Management Facilities**

**Inventory**

The information in this section is based on the 1994 City of Bothell Comprehensive Stormwater Master Plan (Appendix CF-A-10R). The City is currently in the process of updating the Stormwater Comprehensive Plan, and information from the new plan will be incorporated in the next update of the Capital Facilities Element. As of the 2004 Plan and Code Update, the Surface Water Comprehensive Plan was being updated. Approval of the Plan is expected in 2005: information from the plan will be incorporated in the next update of this Capital Facilities Element.

The majority of stormwater runoff in the Bothell area discharges to North Creek, Horse Creek, the Sammamish River, or Swamp Creek. Horse Creek is the only basin located entirely within the current city limits.

Stormwater runoff in these basins and the tributaries thereto is primarily conveyed in well-defined open channels with cross culverts at street crossings. The City of Bothell Storm Water Utility is responsible for the operation of the City’s storm drainage system. The system consists of approximately 106 miles of pipe; 6,300 catch basins, manholes and retention/detention facilities (dry ponds, wet ponds and underground vaults); and 84 miles. As of 1994 it was estimated that within the Bothell city limits there were approximately 247,000 linear feet (46.8 miles) of underground pipes, compared to 443,500 linear feet (84.0 miles) of open channels and streams (see Figure CF-4). There were also an estimated 6,200 catch basins.

The 1994 Master Plan identified numerous stormwater related problems in the Planning area, most of them the result of inadequate systems or the lack of formal conveyance systems. These are summarized by type as follows:
Planning Commission Recommendation

- Insufficient pipe and culvert capacities;
- Poor design of detention ponds;
- Lack of maintenance of detention ponds, resulting in loss of capacity due to silting;
- Bank erosion and sedimentation in most open channels, including North Creek, Little Swamp Creek and Horse Creek;
- Seasonal flooding from sheet flow and inadequate detention and conveyance facilities.

The 1994 Master Plan proposed alternative levels of stormwater capital improvements to address the above-described problems. It also addressed non-structural measures such as regulatory changes, water quality monitoring, conveyance system maintenance, enforcement of violations, public involvement and interlocal agreements.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

Staff 12/5/14 – The following section has been updated to reflect the City Council’s adoption in October, 2014, of the 2015-21 Bothell Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

The 2015-2021 2005-2010 capital facilities finance plan includes seven four surface water management projects. These include the following:

- Horse Creek Improvements ($17,801,000 total; $10,375,000 from 2015-21), replacing the existing undersized Horse Creek pipe in the downtown area with a hybrid open-channel / culvert system along 98th Avenue NE. The system is designed to convey flows exceeding the 100-year storm event and meets the fish passage criteria established by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Annual stormwater system improvements amounting to $5,865,000 from 2015-21.
- Sammamish River Side Channel Restoration ($1,788,000 total; $1,500,000 from 2015-21).
- Downtown Revitalization Utility Improvements ($199,000 from 2015-21).
- Blyth Creek Erosion Control ($211,000 total; $183,000 from 2015-21).
- Queensborough Watershed LID Implementation ($480,000 total; $360,000 from 2015-21).
- Parr Creek Flood Mitigation ($125,000 total; $75,000 from 2015-21).

1. Sammamish River education kiosks ($187,500);
2. Local hazardous waste management program ($57,000);
3. Annual storm water replacement program ($1,800,000); and
4. Annual drainage pond rehabilitation program ($900,000).

Public schools

Public education in the Bothell Planning Area is provided by the Northshore School District, Edmonds School District, the University of Washington, Bothell, and Cascadia Community College. See Figure CF-5.

Northshore School District

Staff 7/1/14 - The Northshore School District released its 2014 Capital Facilities Plan on June 10, 2014. The following section has been updated accordingly.
Northshore School District No. 417 provides public K-12 education throughout the Planning Area. At the writing of this 2015 Periodic Plan Update, the District was preparing to implement a grade reconfiguration from the current K-6, 7-9, 10-12 arrangement to a K-5, 6-8, 9-12 arrangement. Scheduled to go into effect for the 2017-18 school year, the reconfiguration would address existing capacity deficits in north- and central-District elementary schools and, in the long term, take advantage of instructional program benefits of such a grade arrangement, according to the District.—

Inventory

The following Table CF-7 comprises an inventory of school district facilities within the Planning Area (See Figure CF-5):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name and type</th>
<th>Location (see Figure CF-45)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Creek Elementary</td>
<td>18603 Bothell Way NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal Springs Elementary</td>
<td>21615 9th Avenue SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fernwood Elementary</td>
<td>3933 Jewell Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Love Elementary</td>
<td>303 224th Street SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockwood Elementary</td>
<td>24118 Lockwood Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maywood Hills Elementary</td>
<td>19510 104th Avenue NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelton View Elementary</td>
<td>23400 5th Avenue W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westhill Elementary and Sorenson Special Ed. Center</td>
<td>19515 and 19705 88th Avenue NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodin Elementary</td>
<td>12950 NE 195th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodmoor Elementary</td>
<td>12225 NE 160th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyon Park Junior High</td>
<td>23723 23rd Avenue SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northshore Junior High</td>
<td>12101 NE 160th Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skyview Junior High</td>
<td>21404 35th Avenue SE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bothell Senior High</td>
<td>18125 92nd Avenue NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Academy for Success Alternative School (located in W. A. Anderson)</td>
<td>22107 23rd Avenue SE 48603 Bothell Way NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ricketts Building (plus related small office buildings)</td>
<td>18315 Bothell Way NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Center (bus storage and maintenance facility)</td>
<td>21325 20th Avenue NE 98th Avenue NE and Thorsk St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop Keeney Stadium Athletic Complex</td>
<td>98th Avenue NE and NE 188th St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northshore School District Administrative Center</td>
<td>3330 Monte Villa Parkway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that a number of students who reside within the Planning Area attend schools outside the Planning Area boundaries, such as Moorlands Elementary School, Kenmore Junior High School, and Inglemoor High School. Similarly, there are a number of students living outside the Planning Area who attend the schools listed above.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

As required by the Growth Management Act, the School District projects enrollment growth and maintains a capital facilities plan, which is updated annually. The plan provides the District, King County, Snohomish County, and affected cities - including Bothell - with a description of the facilities needed to accommodate anticipated levels of service over the next 20 years, and a more detailed schedule and financing program for capital improvements over the next six years.
Components of the District’s plan include the following:

- Student enrollment projections;
- “Standards of Service”, measured in average numbers of students per classroom at the elementary, junior high and high school levels (with variations for special and vocational educational students, and for students housed in portables);
- An inventory of capital facilities owned by the District;
- Projected facilities needs, including both growth related projects and non-growth-related projects (such as building modernization or field renovation);
- A methodology for calculating impact fees, and the resulting fee amounts.

The School District’s capital facilities plan, as amended yearly, is adopted by reference as part of the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan for the purpose of providing a policy basis for collection of school impact fees and as a reference for the consideration of whether or not appropriate provision is made for schools and school grounds when reviewing applications for subdivisions and residential planned unit developments. As such, the level of service guidelines contained in the District’s capital facilities plan are adopted by reference as well. The District’s plan comprises Appendix CF-A-11S.

At the writing of this 2015 Periodic Plan Update, the Northshore School District 2014 Capital Facilities Plan included design and construction of a new high school, the district’s fourth, on property north of Fernwood Elementary School, bordering the Bothell Planning Area. The new high school would open at the start of the 2017 school year. The District’s 2014 Capital Facilities Plan did not identify any major construction projects involving schools within the Bothell city limits.

The following language is duplicative of language in the Goals, Policies and Actions section, and is more appropriate there than in this location. Staff therefore proposes deletion of this text.

To the extent the School District’s Capital Facilities Plan conflicts with other goals or policies of the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan, such other goals and policies shall prevail. The adoption of the School District’s Capital Facilities Plan is not intended to control or direct the City of Bothell’s land use planning.

Edmonds School District

Edmonds School District No. 15 serves the northwesternmost portion of the Planning Area. At the writing of the 2015 Periodic Plan Update, none of the portion of the Planning Area served by the Edmonds School District was in the incorporated city limits of Bothell.

Inventory

The District has one facility in this area, Hilltop Elementary School, located at 20425 Damson Road.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the District had no plans for improvements to Hilltop Elementary School or any other capital facilities projects within the Bothell Planning Area (Appendix CF-A-12).
Planning Commission Recommendation

Staff 12/4/14 - Cascadia Community College has changed its name to Cascadia College. That revision has been made throughout the following section, except for one instance where “community college” is a direct quote from a master plan document.

University of Washington Bothell and Cascadia College

The University of Washington Bothell (UW Bothell) and Cascadia College (Cascadia) are discussed together for the purposes of this Capital Facilities Element because the two institutions share a campus and have collaboratively developed a Master Plan for future facilities on campus (Appendix CF-A-13).

The UW Bothell and Cascadia are co-located on a 132-acre campus situated northwest of the I-405 / SR 522 interchange. Of the total land area, 58 acres are preserved in wetlands, leaving a developable area of 74 acres.

Inventory

University of Washington Bothell

The University of Washington Bothell was founded in 1990 “to bring the world-renowned University of Washington traditions of academic excellence to residents of the growing Puget Sound region,” states a history provided by UW Bothell. “While we primarily serve citizens in North King and Snohomish counties, our student body is composed of a dynamic and diverse group of students from around the state, the nation and the world.”

For its first 10 years, UW Bothell operated out of leased space in the Canyon Park business park. In 2000, the school moved to its new campus close to Downtown Bothell.

According to the UW Bothell, enrollment for the 2013-14 academic year was 4,605, comprising 4,106 undergraduate students and 499 graduate students: full-time equivalent enrollment was 4,216. UW Bothell is the largest of the five University of Washington branch campuses in the state of Washington.

At the writing of the 2015 Periodic Plan Update, UW Bothell’s capital facilities (not including roadways and surface parking lots) consisted of the following owned and leased buildings and other facilities on and off campus. Please note that in addition to UW Bothell-specific buildings, the University operates buildings that are jointly used by UW Bothell and Cascadia. Cascadia-specific buildings are listed under the inventory discussion for the community college.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name</th>
<th>UW Bothell / Joint use</th>
<th>UW Bothell-owned / leased</th>
<th>Year built, purchased or first leased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founders Hall</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commons Hall</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Simonds Green Conservatory</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discovery Hall</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sports and Recreation Complex</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truly House</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1887 (occupied land prior to campus development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Planning Commission Recommendation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name</th>
<th>UW Bothell / Joint use</th>
<th>UW Bothell-owned / -leased</th>
<th>Year built, purchased or first leased</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chase House</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1920 (occupied land prior to campus development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBA</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB1</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LB2/North Creek Event Center</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bookstore</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP1</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North parking garage</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South parking garage</td>
<td>Joint use</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Built 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campus View Apartments</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased 2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastside Leadership Center, Bellevue</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husky Village Apartments</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Owned</td>
<td>Purchased 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UW Bothell Beardslee Building</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodlad Center</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husky Hall</td>
<td>UW Bothell</td>
<td>Leased</td>
<td>Leased 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cascadia College

Cascadia College was founded in 2000 to serve the Northshore, Lake Washington and Riverview school districts, although it attracts students from a much larger area of north King County, south Snohomish County and elsewhere.

According to the Cascadia Ten Year Academic Plan / 2013-14 to 2023-24, in the 2012-13 academic year, 4,703 students attended the college, equating to 2,475 full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments. The Plan states that Cascadia expects growth to increase from 1.6 percent to 2 percent annually over the next 10 years.

At the writing of the 2015 Periodic Plan Update, Cascadia’s capital facilities comprised the following three buildings owned by the college. As noted above, Cascadia shares a number of buildings on campus that are owned and operated by UW Bothell.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building name</th>
<th>Year built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC1</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC2</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Learning and the Arts Building / Mobius Hall</td>
<td>2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Future needs and planned capital facilities

The information in this section is taken largely from the University of Washington Bothell and Cascadia College 2010 Master Plan (Revised 2011)(Appendix CF-A-13), the most recent plan available. This section conveys highlights from the Plan relevant to GMA capital facilities requirements.

The Master Plan “identifies programmatic elements to support a thriving campus community of 10,000 student FTEs for a comprehensive 4-year university and 2-year community college, and realizes that all the needs of the campus population at full built-out cannot be accommodated within the campus boundaries where only 27 percent of the current campus land is available for future development.”
New capital facilities identified as necessary to serve the co-located institutions at build-out include the following:

- **New academic space totaling 500,000 gross square feet:**
  - Assumes buildings would range in size between 40,000 and 100,000 square feet and would typically be four stories tall.

- **Student housing totaling between 900 and 1,500 beds:**
  - The UW Bothell student housing program has established an initial goal of housing approximately 15 percent of total UW Bothell student population in campus housing;
  - Envisioned in the 2010 Master Plan to be on the original campus, the 2011 Revision incorporates the recent acquisition and renovation of an existing adjacent apartment complex, re-named Husky Village, which provides 244 beds.
  - Development or acquisition of the remaining 650-1,250 beds needed at full build-out is identified in the 2011 Revision as “unmet needs to be explored;” one possibility is to redevelop Husky Village at some point to achieve a significantly higher density of dwelling units.

- **New parking totaling 2,200 spaces:**
  - From the Master Plan: “A majority of the new parking will be in structured parking garages adjacent to or as expansions of existing garages;
  - Most of the new parking will be at the south end of campus to align with the expected majority of students entering the campus from the south and to minimize vehicle traffic through the campus.”

- **Assembly Hall:**
  - From the Master Plan: “The Assembly Hall is planned as a multi-use 800-seat hall for institutional and community gatherings, celebrations and events;
  - The Hall is located near the south parking garage for ease of access.”

- **Student Activity Center:**
  - This 30,000 square foot facility would be located south of the North Creek Events Center;
  - At the writing of this 2015 Periodic Plan Update, the proposed Student Activity Center was under construction.

- **Student Health Services:**
  - From the Master Plan: “A Student Health Services facility is not specifically located on the Master Plan but could be accommodated in the Student Center. Optionally, it could be located in another proposed new building or outside the current campus boundary.”

- **Faculty research space:**
  - From the Master Plan: “The master plan accommodates some faculty research on campus, but the university anticipates the majority of proposed academic space will be utilized for classrooms and student research. It is anticipated that options for faculty research will be explored outside the current campus boundary.”

- **University Club:**
  - From the Master Plan: “The University Club is a place for faculty and staff to meet, exchange ideas, and socialize. The location is not specifically identified on the master plan.
Planning Commission Recommendation

but could be accommodated in a proposed building, one of the historic houses on campus, or outside the current campus boundary.”

- Expanded or new support facilities:
  - The Master Plan includes a proposed 10,000 square foot two-story expansion of the existing Physical Plant, and a 7,500 square foot “Corp Yard” building “to support shipping and receiving functions, with a loading dock, two offices, short-term material storage, landscape maintenance materials, maintenance vehicles and adequate access for 50-foot trucks.”

The funding for, and timing of, construction of classrooms and other academic facilities is largely dependent on allocations from the state legislature; while funding and construction of housing, food services and parking facilities is based on the ability of the institutions to generate self-sustaining revenue from these facilities.

The rate and amount of enrollment growth to the projected 10,000 student FTE build-out is directly tied to the availability of classrooms and ancillary facilities to accommodate students, faculty and staff of the two institutions.

Post-secondary public education within the Bothell Planning Area is provided by the University of Washington, Bothell (UWB) and Cascadia Community College (CCC). The UWB and CCC share a campus at the southern end of the North Creek Valley.

As of December 1, 2004, combined campus enrollment was close to 3,000 full time equivalent (FTE) students. A condition of the Planned Unit Development which permitted the campus caps enrollment at 3,000 FTE’s until direct access to SR 522 via a new interchange is constructed (the campus currently has access only on Beardslee Boulevard). Once the interchange - known as the South Access - is built, further expansion of facilities may proceed (subject to approval of the state legislature) to accommodate more students. Build-out enrollment is expected to be around 10,000 FTE students. Construction of the interchange is expected in the 2006-2008 timeframe. Construction of additional campus buildings depends on allocation of sufficient funding from the state legislature.

As of the end of 2004, neither the UWB nor CCC had a capital facilities plan which scheduled and identified funding for construction of future classroom buildings, parking garages and other facilities. This is in large part due to the uncertainty of amount and timing of appropriations from the state legislature. However, in anticipation of completion of the South Access and the attendant lifting of the present 3,000 FTE enrollment cap, the institutions have begun work on a joint master plan. When the master plan is completed it will be incorporated in this Plan by reference.

Libraries

Inventory

The King County Library System (KCLS) provides library services to all of King County with the exceptions of the City of Seattle and two small communities in Bellevue. KCLS serves the entire City of Bothell within the Planning Area, including that portion of the City within Snohomish County. KCLS is an independent taxing district. The unincorporated portion of the Planning Area Unincorporated territory outside the City and Planning Area in Snohomish County (since the two are coterminous in Snohomish County) is served by the Sno-Isle Regional Library System.
Planning Commission Recommendation

There is one library within the Planning Area. The Bothell Regional Library is located at 18215 98th Avenue NE and contains about 22,500 square feet (see Figure CF-65). Library services include circulation of books, magazines, video tapes and DVDs, audio tapes and CDs, and reproductions of art works; reference, government, business and technology services; computer usage; children, adult and family programs; and availability of a meeting room for community use. The Bothell Library is the third busiest in the KCLS in terms of items checked out, trailing only the Bellevue and Redmond libraries.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

KCLS monitors population growth and library use within its service area, and constructs new libraries and renovates existing libraries as need dictates and financial resources allow. KCLS maintains a Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) to identify, program and prioritize construction projects. The CIP does not identify any major projects for the Bothell Library for at least the next 10 years.

The Library System’s Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) “calls for upkeep and maintenance of the Bothell Library during the next decade and more books and materials.”

The CIP further states, “An automated materials handling system has already been installed and additional improvements are planned for 2015.” No major capital facilities projects are planned.

In the Capital Facilities policies, the City adopts by reference the King County Library System Capital Improvement Plan (Appendix CF-A-14). The City has adopted by reference the library district's capital facilities plan and the level of service guidelines and other policies which drive library improvements (Appendix T).

Northshore Senior Center

Inventory

The Northshore Senior Center, located at 10201 E. Riverside Drive, provides a gathering place for the area’s seniors and disabled adults of all ages, for socialization, education and recreation. Across the street from the Senior Center at 10212 East Riverside Drive, the affiliated Northshore Health and Wellness Center, under construction at the end of 2004, will provides therapy and day care for the frail elderly and disabled persons when completed.

Construction of both facilities was funded primarily by voter-approved bond issues under the auspices of the Northshore Parks and Recreation Service Area (PRSA), a special taxing district. The Senior Center and Health and Wellness Center are operated by Senior Services of Seattle / King County, a separate nonprofit organization, under the oversight of the PRSA board of directors.

Future needs and planned capital facilities

NPRSA Board members, staff, members and volunteers engaged in a strategic planning exercise in 2013 to help guide the future of the Senior Center. The effort identified three strategic areas - Products and Markets; Organizational and Individual Relationships; and Financial and Material Resources. Two to three initiatives were developed for each strategic area.

Key initiatives related to growth include the following:

- “Maximize our services to include the most important areas that will do the most good;”
Planning Commission Recommendation

- “Develop plan internally to build in existing programs that continue to other programs;”
- “Develop ongoing fund development programs that go beyond traditional grants / contracts that consists of fundraising events that utilize community, donors and resources”; and
- “Establish a means to analyze, acknowledge and be financially accountable for programs / services / activities that are valuable to our mission but are not financially sustainable that demonstrate how we compensate with other programs (money).”

The Strategic Plan did not identify any planned capital facilities.

Senior Center space needs will grow as the senior population in Northshore increases, but to date the PRSA Board has not established level of service guidelines to direct future expansions or construction of new facilities. If and when such guidelines are adopted, they will be incorporated in a future update of this element.

Development of Goals, Policies and Actions

For the 2015 Periodic Plan Update, inventories, future needs and planned capital facilities were updated for the various capital facilities within the Planning Area under the purview of the City and other public agencies. Goals, policies and actions were modified for the 2015 Update where warranted to reflect facilities constructed since the last update, and changes in forecasted needs.
Goals

CF-G1  To enhance the quality of life in Bothell through the planned provision of public capital facilities, either directly by the City or via coordination with other public entities.

CF-G2  To ensure that public facilities necessary to support new development are adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use, based on locally adopted level of service standards and guidelines and other relevant considerations, and in accordance with state law.

CF-G3  To achieve consistency in capital facilities level of service standards and guidelines within the Bothell planning area for each public service provided by multiple purveyors.

CF-G4  To achieve consistency in capital facilities level of service standards and guidelines between the Bothell planning area and surrounding jurisdictions’ planning areas within the designated urban growth area.

CF-G5  To ensure the efficient and equitable siting of essential regional capital facilities through cooperative and coordinated planning with other jurisdictions within the region.

CF-G6  To ensure that new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve such growth and development.

Policies

CF-P1  City general offices Offices level of service guideline.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the new City Hall is sized to accommodate staff necessary to meet Bothell’s service delivery needs well beyond the 2035 horizon of the Plan. Accordingly, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update, as no significant expanded or new general offices beyond the new City Hall are anticipated over the 20-year period. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of City general offices when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future general offices capital investments. For the purposes of calculating costs for the capital facilities finance plan, a level of service guideline of 1,280 square feet of office space per 1,000 population should be utilized. However, prior to authorization of construction of new offices, the level of service guideline should be reassessed to determine whether it is still appropriate, or whether a different square footage per 1,000 population or a different methodology would more accurately reflect need.
Planning Commission Recommendation

City maintenance shops level of service guideline.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Public Works Operations Center and Shop 1 collectively are sized to accommodate staff necessary to meet Bothell’s service delivery needs well beyond the 2035 horizon of the Plan. Accordingly, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update, as no significant expanded or new city maintenance facilities are anticipated over the 20-year period. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of City maintenance shops when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future maintenance shops capital investments. For the purposes of calculating costs for the capital facilities finance plan, a level of service guideline of 1,460 square feet of maintenance shop space per 1,000 population should be utilized. However, prior to authorization of construction of new maintenance shops, the level of service guideline should be reassessed to determine whether it is still appropriate, or whether a different square footage per 1,000 population or a different methodology would more accurately reflect need.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services capital facilities level of service guideline.

Fire stations should be located and staffed so as to facilitate achievement and maintenance of the adopted overall response time operational level of service guideline of 7 minutes and 15 seconds, 90 percent of the time.

Implementation of this policy may entail actions including, but not limited to, instituting efficiencies at existing stations; relocating stations; constructing new stations; or a combination thereof.

Maintain or achieve a capital facilities level of service for fire and emergency medical services of 9,282 persons per firehouse. However, prior to authorization of construction of new Fire and EMS capital facilities, the level of service guideline should be reassessed to determine whether it is still appropriate, or whether a different population per firehouse or a different methodology would more accurately reflect need.

Fire and Emergency Medical Services operational level of service guideline.

Maintain or achieve a minimum operational level of service of a five minute response time to 50 percent of all Fire and Emergency Aid calls. Incorporate this guideline in a six-year financing plan for fire and emergency medical services.

A Fire Master Plan should be developed to direct future fire and emergency medical service capital facilities improvements.

Police capital facilities level of service guideline.

At the writing of the 2015 Plan Update, the Public Safety Building and the North Bothell Satellite Office, located in the Public Works Operation Center (PWOC), are collectively sized and located to accommodate staff necessary to meet Bothell’s service delivery needs well beyond the 2035 horizon of the Plan. Accordingly, a quantifiable level of service guideline is not warranted for this update, as no significant expanded or new city police facilities are anticipated over the 20-year period. Future periodic Plan updates should revisit the adequacy of police facilities when those updates are performed, to determine whether a specific level of service guideline is warranted to provide direction for future police capital investments. Maintain or achieve a
Planning Commission Recommendation

capital facilities level of service for police service of 900 square feet of facility per 1,000 population.

Police operational level of service guideline:

Maintain or achieve average response times of five minutes to emergencies and 30 minutes to non-emergencies.

CF-P5 Parks level of service guideline.

Achieve and maintain a foundation level of service of 4.5 acres of developed, operational and functional parkland per 1,000 population. A foundation level of service implies a base or threshold level that satisfies the basic recreational needs of the community.

CF-P6 Potable Water Supply, Storage and Distribution level of service guidelines.

Potable Water Supply. Comply with Washington State Department of Health requirements concerning provision for peak day demands and maintenance of drinking water quality. In accordance with the Growth Management Act, the City shall monitor water supply and withhold development approvals if development would cause the level of service to decline below the adopted standard. The City should explore alternative sources of water supply.

Potable Water Storage. Comply with Washington State Department of Health requirements for operational, equalizing, standby, fire suppression and dead storage.

Potable Water Distribution. Comply with Washington State Department of Health requirements concerning minimum system pressure and fire flow.

The City of Bothell Water System Comprehensive Plan, as it exists and may hereafter be amended, is adopted as part of this Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-2). Further, the portions of the water plans of the Alderwood, Northshore, and Woodinville water and sewer districts which affect the Bothell Planning Area, as such plans exist and may hereafter be amended, are adopted as parts of this Comprehensive Plan (Appendices CF-A-3, CF-A-4 and CF-A-5).

CF-P7 Wastewater collection and treatment guidelines.

Wastewater collection. Comply with Washington State Department of Ecology criteria for sewer works design.

Wastewater treatment. Achieve and maintain secondary treatment, including at peak flow periods.

The City of Bothell Sanitary Sewer System Plan, as it exists and may hereafter be amended, is adopted as part and the City of Bothell Sanitary Sewer System Plan Growth Management Act Supplement are adopted as parts of this Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-6). Further, the portions of the sanitary sewer system plans of the Alderwood, Northshore, and Woodinville water and sewer districts which affect the Bothell Planning Area, as such plans exist and may hereafter be amended, are adopted as parts of this Comprehensive Plan (Appendices CF-A-7, CF-A-8 and CF-A-9).
Surface water conveyance facilities. Accommodate 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

Surface water detention facilities. Accommodate 100-year, 24-hour storm event at a 10-year release rate.

The City of Bothell Stormwater Master Plan, as it exists and may hereafter be amended, is adopted as a part of this Comprehensive Plan (Appendix CF-A-10).

Public schools Schools level of service guidelines.

K - 12 education.

The City adopts by reference the guidelines for primary and secondary education levels of service set forth in the Northshore School District’s capital facilities plan, as adopted and periodically amended by the Northshore School District Board of Directors, and the Edmonds School District’s capital facilities plan, as adopted and periodically amended by the Edmonds School District Board of Directors (Appendices CF-A-11 and CF-A-12); including any level of service guidelines contained therein.

Support the collection of school impact mitigation fees based on the methodologies contained in the capital facilities plans of the Northshore School District and the Edmonds School District Capital Facilities Plan.

The two school districts’ School District’s capital facilities plans, as amended yearly, are adopted by reference as part of the Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan for the purpose of providing a policy basis for collection of school impact fees and as a reference for the consideration of whether or not appropriate provision is made for schools and school grounds when reviewing applications for subdivisions and residential planned unit developments. The District’s plan comprises Appendix S.

To the extent the School District’s Capital Facilities Plan conflicts with other goals or policies of the Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan, such other goals and policies shall prevail. The adoption of the School District’s Capital Facilities Plan is not intended to control or direct the City of Bothell’s land use planning.

Higher education.

The City adopts by reference the University of Washington Bothell and Cascadia College 2010 Master Plan (Revised 2011)(Appendix CF-A-13) and future revisions thereto as may be adopted by the institutions over time.

The City supports the continued growth of the University of Washington, Bothell (UWB) and Cascadia Community College (CCC) to their projected combined buildout enrollment of 10,000 full-time equivalent students. As of the 2004 Plan Update, the UWB and CCC were beginning work on a joint master plan providing for construction of facilities to accommodate the buildout enrollment. At such time as the two institutions complete this joint master plan, it shall be
Planning Commission Recommendation

incorporated in the Imagine Bothell… Comprehensive Plan by reference. However, to the extent that the joint master plan conflicts with other goals or policies of this Comprehensive Plan, such other goals and policies shall prevail. The incorporation of the institutions’ joint master plan is not intended to control or direct the City of Bothell’s land use planning.

CF-P10 Libraries level of service guideline.

The City adopts by reference the guidelines for levels of library service set forth in the King County Library System Capital Improvement Plan (CIP),’s capital facilities plan, as adopted and periodically amended by the King County Library System Board of Directors, including any level of service guidelines contained therein (Appendix CF-A-14).

However, to the extent that the Library System’s capital facilities plan conflicts with other goals or policies of this Comprehensive Plan, such other goals and policies shall prevail. The incorporation of the Library System’s capital facilities plan is not intended to control or direct the City of Bothell’s land use planning.

CF-P11 Northshore Senior Center.

The City adopts by reference the Senior Center 2013 Strategic Plan and any future amendments thereto or updates thereof as may be adopted by the Senior Center over time.

CF-P12 Maintain an inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities (see Section 1 of this element). This inventory shall include the locations and capacities of such facilities, and shall be updated in accordance with Growth Management Act requirements annually or bi-annually.

CF-P13 Project needed capital facilities based on adopted level of service standards and guidelines, and forecasted growth in accordance with the land use element of the comprehensive plan, and other relevant considerations (see Section 1 of this element). This projection shall be updated in accordance with Growth Management Act requirements annually or bi-annually.

CF-P14 Maintain at least a six-year plan to finance needed City capital facilities within projected funding capacities (Appendix CF-15see CF-A1). The plan shall clearly identify sources of public money for capital facilities. If projected funding is inadequate to finance projected capital facilities needs based on adopted level of service standards and guidelines and forecasted growth, adjustments shall be made to levels of service standards and guidelines, the land use element, or both, to achieve a balance between funding capacities and needed facilities. The finance plan shall be updated annually or bi-annually.

CF-P15 Coordinate with other public entities which provide public services within the Bothell planning area in the development of consistent level of service standards and guidelines.

CF-P16 Coordinate with other public entities which provide public services outside the Bothell planning area but within the designated urban growth area.

CF-P17 Collaborate with other jurisdictions within the region in the development of common criteria for the evaluation of siting proposals for public capital facilities of a countywide or statewide nature (see Land Use Element). These criteria shall include but not be limited to efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery; environmental, societal, and economic impacts on the host community; regional growth objectives; and geographic distribution of such facilities.
Planning Commission Recommendation

| CF-P187  Develop and adopt new impact fees, or refine existing impact fees, in accordance with the Growth Management Act, as part of the financing for public facilities. Such financing shall provide for a balance between impact fees and other sources of public funds and shall not rely solely on impact fees. Public facilities for which impact fees may be collected shall include public streets and roads; publicly owned parks, open space and recreation facilities; school facilities; and City fire protection facilities. |
| CF-P198  In accordance with the Growth Management Act, impact fees shall only be imposed for system improvements which are reasonably related to the new development; shall not exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements reasonably related to the new development; and shall be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development. |
| CF-P2019 Identify deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development, based on adopted level of service standards and guidelines and other relevant considerations, and the means and timing by which those deficiencies will be eliminated. |
| CF-P21 If the capital facilities plans of other agencies addressed in this Capital Facilities Element are found to conflict with any goals, policies and actions in this Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan, such goals, policies and actions shall prevail, subject to the extent of the City’s statutory authority. The adoption by reference of other agencies’ capital facilities plans is not intended to control or direct the City of Bothell’s land use planning. |

Actions

| CF-A2 Regularly update the capital facilities inventory, needs projections, and finance plan. Monitor capital facilities for adherence to adopted level of service standards and guidelines. In accordance with the Growth Management Act, adopt regulations prohibiting development approval if water supply declines below the adopted level of service standard. |
| CF-A3 Adopt or amend ordinances as necessary to enable collection of impact fees for qualifying system improvements. |
| CF-A4 Complete negotiations with other jurisdictions to develop consistent level of service standards and guidelines. |
The City of Bothell delivers this data (map) in as-is condition. GIS data (maps) are produced by the City of Bothell for internal purposes. No representation or guarantee is made concerning the accuracy, currency, or completeness of the information provided.

Figure CF-1
City Buildings
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Imagine Bothell... Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure CF-2
Public Water Systems
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Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure CF-3
Public Sanitary Sewer Systems
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure CF-4
Public Stormwater Systems
Imagine Bothell...Comprehensive Plan
2015 Periodic Plan and Code Update

Figure CF-6
Other Public Facilities