

CHAPTER 10 CAPITAL AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

10.1 Introduction

Capital facilities, defined as public facilities considered necessary for development, represent much of the infrastructure necessary for accommodating a community's growth. The Growth Management Act requires that communities prepare and adopt a Capital Facilities Element in their comprehensive plans (Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.070). This Capital Facilities Element has been prepared in accordance with applicable King County and Snohomish County countywide planning policies.

This element and its appendix provide an inventory of capital facilities in the Woodinville Planning Area, analyze the City's current and future requirements; present goals and policies related to the continuation, development, and expansion of capital facilities; and provide a strategy for meeting the capital facility needs of the City.

10.2 Goals and Policies

GOAL CF-1: To enhance the quality of life in Woodinville through the planned provision of public and private capital facilities, either directly by the City or via coordination with other public and private entities.

Policies

- CF-1.1** When planning, developing, and administering the City's capital investment program, give primary consideration to the following:
1. Protect public health and safety,
 2. Provide infrastructure to support the vision of Woodinville's future as articulated in the Comprehensive Plan,
 3. Support the provision of City services consistent with the expectations of the community, as expressed in the City's adopted level of service standards,
 4. Maintain, rehabilitate, or replace the City's facilities and infrastructure as necessary to extend the useful life of existing facilities and ensure continued efficiency and conservation of energy and resources, and
 5. Provide facilities, which meet special needs of the community, such as those supported by voter-approved bonds.
- CF-1.2** Plan for water utilities, sewer utilities, regional wastewater treatment facilities and other essential public facilities, as well as those special-purpose districts for which the City collects fees, and to prepare a Capital Facilities Plan that includes:
1. A long-range plan for capital improvements and construction needed to support the level and distribution of the adopted 20-year population and employment growth target,
 2. A demonstration of how facility and service needs are determined;
 3. At least a six-year finance plan, which is to be updated on an annual basis, demonstrating how needs are to be funded,
 4. Population and employment projections consistent with those used in developing the Woodinville Comprehensive Plan, and
 5. A strategy for achieving consistency between the land use and the capital facility plan beyond the six-year capital improvement program, including identified potential funding sources.

- CF-1.3 Locate, inventory and monitor the capacity of existing capital facilities owned by public entities.
- CF-1.4 To ensure concurrency, plan for needed public and private capital facilities based on adopted level-of-service standards and forecasted growth in accordance with the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan.
- CF-1.5 Identify deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development based on adopted level-of-service standards and the means and timing by which those deficiencies will be corrected.
- CF-1.6 Encourage public and private community service providers to share or reuse facilities when appropriate to reduce costs, conserve land, and provide convenience and amenity for the public.
- CF-1.7 Encourage joint siting and shared use of facilities for schools, community centers, health facilities, cultural and entertainment facilities, public safety/public works, libraries, swimming pools, and other social and recreational facilities.

GOAL CF-2: Plan for new public facilities (other than transportation) that maintain and enhance public health and safety based on locally adopted level of service standards and guidelines, which are in accordance with state law.

Policies

- CF-2.1 Plan for Capital Facilities that demonstrate "plan-level" concurrency. "Plan-level" concurrency shall mean the demonstrated financial capacity to provide adequate capital facilities in support of the adopted Land Use Plan, 20-year growth targets, and adopted facility service standards.
- CF-2.2 Eliminate concurrency determinations at the project level, where feasible, in instances where the City's Capital Facilities Plan demonstrates "plan level" concurrency, (including assured financing).
- CF-2.3 Request the applicable service providers adopt a capital improvement program to remedy the deficiency when an area-wide service deficiency is identified.
- CF-2.4 Evaluate the adequacy of school facilities when reviewing new residential development.
- CF-2.5 Review City requirements to ensure consistency between service providers, the City's annual Capital Improvement Plan, and locally adopted level-of-service standards.

GOAL CF-3: To achieve consistency in level-of-service standards within Woodinville for each public service provided by multiple purveyors.

Policies

- CF-3.1 Require capital facility service standards to be established by the providing agency for the following types of facilities to determine long-term (Capital Facilities Plan) facility and funding requirements.
 - 1. Water system:
Woodinville Water District Standard – 274 residential gallons per family per day and 98 residential gallons per person per day.

2. Sewer system:
Woodinville Water District Standard - 80 gallons per capita per day (where sanitary sewer is available)
3. Storm and surface water management:
Establish level-of-service standards that meet those standards as modified and adopted by the City of Woodinville.
4. Transportation:
Level-of-service E or better Citywide
5. Parks and recreation:
(Refer to the adopted Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan)

Table 10-1 Parks Level-of-Service

Recreation Category	Existing City LOS*	NRPA LOS*	1998 Adopted City LOS*
Resource Conservancy	7.47	N/A	5.0
Neighborhood Parks	0.26	1.0	1.0
Linear Trails	0.18 mi/1000 population. **	.45 mi/1000 population. **	.45 mi/1000 population. **
Community Parks	1.41	5.0	3.0
Special Use Facilities	5.25	None	N/A
Recreation Centers/Pools	0.67	None	N/A
Total Recreation Facilities	9.66	34.45	9.0*

* Acres per 1000 population. ** Miles per 1000 population.

6. Schools:
Northshore School District Standard of Service –
- | | |
|--|-----|
| Class Size (students/classroom, average) | |
| <u>Elementary</u> | |
| Kindergarten | 23 |
| Regular, alternative, gifted | 24 |
| Special education (CLC) | 12 |
| Integrated reg. & sp. ed. | 21* |
| Special education | 9 |
|
<u>Junior High</u> | |
| Regular | 27 |
| Regular (portables) | 27 |
| Special education | 12 |
|
<u>Senior High</u> | |
| Regular | 27 |
| Regular (Portables) | 27 |
| Special education | 12 |
| Vocational education | 27 |

* 15 regular and 6 special education students

Lake Washington School District -

No school projects are planned for the portion of the District that includes Woodinville.

7. Municipal buildings:

City Offices

The City Hall building is approximately 25,000 square feet in gross floor area. Approximately 20,500 square feet houses 55 City employee office space with a maximum build-out space for 77 employees.

The Community Center Building (formerly City Hall) may accommodate approximately 2,000 square feet of public service, office and administration space with an approximately 6,000 square feet of area per floor.

The Civic Center Complex has approximately 31,000 square feet of gross floor area. Of this, approximately 25,000 square feet may be converted to other public use space.

The above contributes to meeting the needs and level-of-service guideline of 1,150 square feet of public service and/or administrative office space per 1,000 population for the purposes of calculating costs for the capital facilities finance plan. Prior to construction, the City should reassess the level-of-service guideline.

City Maintenance Shops

Utilize a level of service guideline of 2,000 square feet of maintenance shop space per 1,000 population (pursuant to Public Works Department analysis) for the purposes of calculating costs for the Capital Facilities Plan. Prior to construction, the City should reassess the level-of-service guideline at that time. Implement Policies CF-1.1, CF-1.9, and CF-5.1.

The most current version of the following Capital Facilities Plans are hereby adopted by reference:

1. City of Woodinville Six-year Capital Improvement Plan, 2003-2008,
2. City of Woodinville Six-year Transportation Improvement Plan,
3. City of Woodinville Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan, 2005,
4. Woodinville Water District Capital Facilities Plan,
5. Northshore School District #417 Capital Facilities Plan, 2003,
6. Woodinville Fire & Life Safety Services Study, 1992 , and
7. Northshore Utility District Capital Facilities Plan, 2000-2006.

CF-3.2 Annually confirm that long-term financial capacity exists to provide adequate capital facilities and to ensure consistency between the Capital Facilities Plan, Land Use Element, and other elements of the Comprehensive Plan.

GOAL CF-4: To achieve consistency in capital facilities level-of-service standards between Woodinville and surrounding jurisdictions.

Policies

- CF-4.1** Coordinate with other public entities which provide public services and capital facilities within Woodinville's urban growth area.

GOAL CF-5: To ensure that development pays a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve such growth and development.

Policies

- CF-5.1** Plan for infrastructure and funding strategies in cooperation with other governmental jurisdictions and private agencies. This planning should take into account economic development goals and consider the costs to, and benefits for, the jurisdictions and the region.
- CF-5.2** Utilize the following guidelines for any imposition of impact fees on new development by the City of Woodinville:
1. Fees shall be imposed only for system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development,
 2. Fees shall not exceed a roughly proportionate share of the costs of system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development,
 3. Impact fee revenues must be balanced with other public revenue sources to finance system improvements which serve new development,
 4. Proceeds shall be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development, and
 5. Proceeds shall not be used to correct any existing capital facility deficiencies.
- CF-5.3** Consider the exemption of certain land uses, such as affordable housing, which have broad public purpose from payment of impact fees when adopting any impact fee ordinance.
- CF-5.4** Maintain and enhance regional and area-wide capital and public facilities through an adequate and equitable set of user charges.

10.3 Plan Implementation and Monitoring

The Plan Implementation and Monitoring (Section 10.3) sets the strategies to implement and monitor the above goals and policies. Capital Facilities Plan (Section 10.3.1) will include an inventory of proposed capital projects necessary for the life of the Plan. The Capital Improvement Plan (Section 10.3.3) will include a financially feasible 6-year inventory of projects. Concurrency Analysis is provided in Section 10.4.

The following programs shall be implemented and/or adopted by the City to ensure that the goals and policies established in the Capital Facilities Plan will be achieved or exceeded, and that the capital improvements will be constructed. Each implementation program will be adopted by ordinance or resolution, as appropriate for each implementation program.

10.3.1 Capital Facilities Plan

Prepare and adopt a Capital Facilities Plan that identifies City capital projects for the life of this Comprehensive Plan. Develop funding strategies for government infrastructure in cooperation with other jurisdictions that take into account economic development goals and consider the costs to, and benefits for, the jurisdictions and the region. Aggressively pursue funding from

other levels of government and private agencies to accomplish its capital investment program while optimizing use of City resources. Maintain a current inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities for locating and monitoring capacity to ensure planned provision of public and private capital facilities.

The following guidelines and procedures shall be used for evaluating potential capital projects and programs based on the following criteria:

1. Protection of public health and safety,
2. Cost of operating budget,
3. Availability of financing,
4. Cost/benefit ratio,
5. Environmental quality,
6. External requirements,
7. Relation to adopted plans,
8. Consistency with economic development goals,
9. Opportunity,
10. Timeliness,
11. Woodinville Vision Statement, and
12. Quality of Life.

Implements Policies CF-1.1, CF-1.9, and CF-5.1.

The most current version of the following Capital Facilities Plans are hereby adopted by reference:

8. City of Woodinville Six-year Capital Improvement Plan, 2004-2009,
9. City of Woodinville Six-year Transportation Improvement Plan,
10. City of Woodinville Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PRO) Plan, 1998,
11. Woodinville Water District Capital Facilities Plan,
12. Northshore School District #417 Capital Facilities Plan, 2004,
13. Woodinville Fire & Life Safety Services Study, 1992 , and
14. Northshore Utility District Capital Facilities Plan, 2000-2006.

10.3.2 Update of Capital Facilities Plan

Reassess and update the Capital Facilities Plan annually to confirm that long-term financial capacity exists to provide adequate capital facilities and to ensure consistency between the Capital Facilities Plan, Land Use Element, and other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The preparation of the Capital Facilities Plan shall identify projects, outline a schedule, and designate funding sources for all City capital projects. The Plan may be updated in conjunction with the budget process and the release of the official population estimates and projections by the State of Washington Office of Financial Management. The update may include:

1. Revision of population figures,

2. Update of inventory of public facilities,
3. Update of costs of public facilities,
4. Update of public facilities requirements analysis (actual levels of service compared to adopted standards),
5. Update of revenue forecasts,
6. Revision and development of capital improvements projects for the next six fiscal years, and
7. Update of financing plan.

Implements Policies CF-1.1, CF-1.3 through CF-1.6, CF-2.1, CF-2.3, and CF-3.2.

10.3.3 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)

This section presents capital improvements projects of the City of Woodinville, and the financing plan to pay for those projects. The City Council has prioritized proposed capital improvement projects and balanced project costs with revenues pursuant to Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.070(3)(e). If probable funding falls short of the costs of needed projects, the City must reassess the Land Use Element and ensure consistency and coordination among the Capital Facilities Plan, the Capital and Public Facilities Element, and the Land Use Element.

The capital improvements will eliminate existing deficiencies, make available adequate facilities for future growth, and repair or replace obsolete or worn out facilities through December 31, 2008. Each capital improvement project contains the name of the project and its costs over the 2003-2008 funding period. The total cost of the 2003-2008 Capital Improvements Plan projects is approximately \$14 million. Approximately \$14 million is available in City revenues to pay for the projects.

This six-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) presents the financing plan to pay for the proposed projects listed in the CIP. For detailed capital improvements facilities data, please see the City Council adopted six-year Capital Improvements Plan that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all City capital projects adopted here by reference.

The capital improvements will address existing deficiencies, make available adequate facilities for future growth and repair or replace obsolete or worn out facilities within the adopted 6-year time frame. Each capital improvement project contains the name of the project and its costs over the 6-year funding period. A complete costs and projected revenues matrix is within the adopted 6-year Capital Improvements Plan.

The process of identifying specific revenues for the financing plan is:

1. Match restricted revenues sources to the projects to which they are restricted,
2. Apply anticipated new restricted revenue sources to the projects for which they can be used,
3. Calculate the "un-funded" balance: subtract all restricted revenues from total costs, and
4. Allocate unrestricted revenue sources to projects that have "un-funded" balances.

The costs and revenues are shown in thousands of dollars (x \$1,000). All cost data is in current dollars: no inflation factor has been applied because the costs will be revised as part of the annual review and update of the Capital Facilities Plan. For detailed capital improvements facilities data, please see the Capital Improvements Plan, adopted here by reference.

10.3.3.1 Revenue Options and Forecasts (2003-2008)

The following is a description of each revenue option along with assumptions used in the forecasts.

a. Capital Improvement Funds

There are nine capital improvement funds, separate accounts for the acquisition or development of capital facilities. These are the Capital Project Fund, the Special Capital Project Fund, the Capital Street Reserve, the Surface Water Capital Reserve, the General Fund Surplus (Capital Construction, and Civic Center Fund), Mitigation, Taxes, Impact Fees, and Grants.

The Capital Project and Special Capital Project funds will each receive revenue from a 1/4% real estate excise tax (REET). The Revised Code of Washington 82.46 authorizes a real estate excise tax levy of 1/4%. The Growth Management Act authorizes another 1/4% real estate excise tax to be used primarily for financing capital facilities specified in the City's capital facilities plan. Revenues from this tax must be used for financing capital facilities specified in the City's capital facilities plan.

Woodinville has levied two 1/4% real estate excise taxes. Each 1/4% should yield \$300,000 in revenue annually. The revenue is allocated to the Capital Projects Fund and the Special Capital Projects Fund.

b. Capital Project Fund

REET1 (first 1/4% real estate excise tax revenue) funds may be used for the following:

- 1) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems,
- 2) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreation facilities, and
- 3) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of: law enforcement facilities, fire protection facilities, trails, libraries, and administrative and judicial facilities.

Table 10-2 REET 1 Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Capital Project	Revenue	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(1st Quart. REET)	Beginning Balance	988	368	233	310	350	327	244
	Revenue (+)	168	240	252	265	278	292	306
	Transfer (+)	265						
	Expense (-)	(388)	(375)	(175)	(225)	(300)	(375)	(550)
	Ending Balance	368	375	175	350	327	244	0
	Minimum Set Aside	(400)						

c. Special Capital Project Fund

REET 2 (second 1/4% real estate excise tax revenue) funds may be used for the following:

- 1) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation or improvement of: streets, roads, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems, and
- 2) The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreation facilities.

Table 10-3 REET 2 Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Special Capital Project		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(2nd Quart. REET)	Beginning Balance	1031	439	362	214	204	281	123
	Revenue (+)	168	240	252	265	278	292	306
	Expense (-)	(360)	(317)	(400)	(275)	(200)	(450)	(425)
	Ending Balance	439	362	214	204	281	123	4
	Minimum Set Aside	(400)						

d. Reserve Funds

Capital Street Reserve and Surface Water Capital Reserve funds will decrease if any expenditures are made from these funds.

Table 10-4 Capital Street Reserve Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Capital Street Reserve		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Beginning Balance	2142	1375	1345	585	105	105	75
	Revenue (+)							
	Expense (-)	(267)	(60)	(730)	(480)	0	(30)	(60)
	Ending Balance	1375	1315	585	105	105	75	15
	Minimum Set Aside	(500)						

Table 10-5 Surface Water Capital Reserve Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Surface Water Capital Reserve		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Beginning Balance	2068	871	241	211	201	191	181
	Revenue (+)							
	Expenditure (-)	(697)	(630)	(30)	(10)	(10)	(10)	
	Ending Balance	871	241	211	201	191	181	181
	Minimum Set Aside	(500)						

e. General Fund Surplus

There are two funds that were created for specific capital projects and are funded from surplus revenues out of the General Fund. Surplus moneys are available when operating revenues exceed operating expenses.

f. City Hall Construction

The City Hall Construction Fund was established to pay for the costs of constructing the new City Hall. The beginning balance of \$585,000 in the City Hall Construction Fund is from money transferred from the General Fund in 1999. The revenue is a result of councilmanic bonds issued by the City in the second quarter of 2000.

Table 10-6 City Hall Construction Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

City Hall Construction		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	Beginning Balance	585	2,000					
	Revenue (+)	4,999						
	Expenditure (-)	(3,584)	(2,000)					
	Ending Balance	2,000						
	Minimum Set Aside	(500)						

g. Civic Center Fund

The Civic Center Fund was established to set aside money for the operating costs associated with the purchase and maintenance of the Sorenson school site. The beginning balance revenue was from a General Fund transfer

Table 10-7 Civic Center Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Civic Center Fund	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beginning Balance	2200	102	102	102	102	102	102
Transfer from GF(+)	4,999						
Expense (-)	(2098)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(350)	(350)
Ending Balance	102	102	102	102	102	102	102

h. Transportation Mitigation

The City collects an assessment through the SEPA environmental review process from developers based on the impact the development will have on roadways surrounding the project. It is estimated approximately \$50,000 will accrue to this account in the first year, with a 5% annual increase over the six-year planning period.

Table 10-8 Transportation Mitigation Fee Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Transportation	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beginning Balance	523	468	341	396	304	214	158
Revenue (+)	50	53	55	58	61	64	67
Expense (-)	(105)	(180)		(150)	(150)	(120)	(210)
Ending Balance	469	341	396	304	214	158	15

i. Park Impact Fees

The park impact fee was established in 2001 to set aside money for park facility planning, land acquisition, site improvements, construction and engineering costs. The fee is \$1,796 per residential and multi-family dwelling unit as defined in the adopting ordinance. The estimated revenue from this tax is assumed to be \$200,000 in the first year with a 5% annual increase over the six-year planning period.

Table 10-9 Park Impact Fees (all amounts are x 1,000)

Park Impact	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Beginning Balance	12	16	20	24	28	32
Revenue (+)	200,000	210,000	220,000	231,525	243,101	255,256
Expenses (-)						
Ending Balance		106	136	166	198	

j. Taxes

The utility tax was established to set aside money for improvements at the intersection of 131st Ave NE and NE 177th PI, as well as the necessary improvements, including right-of-way acquisition of NE 177th PI from 131st Ave NE to 140th Ave NE. The forecast allows for a 3% increase each year.

Table 10-10 Utility Tax Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Utility Tax	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beginning Balance	743	0	(33)	(18)	549	1168	1681
Revenue (+)	921	967	1015	1066	1119	1175	1234
Revenue (+) – Fund Loan Expense (-)	1663						
Expense (-) – Loan Payment	2927	1000	1000				
Expense (-) – Loan Payment				(500)	(500)	(663)	
Minimum Set Aside	(400)						
Ending Balance	0	(33)	(18)	549	1168	1681	2915

k. Admissions Tax

The admissions tax was established to set aside money for parks capital projects. The tax is 5% of ticket price for admission to movie theaters, museums, dance halls, auditoriums, etc. Schools, churches, governments and nonprofit organizations are exempt. The estimated revenue from this tax is \$210,000 for the first year, with a 5% annual increase over the six-year planning period.

Table 10-11 Admissions Tax Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Admissions Tax	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beginning Balance	322	137	98	99	87	287	200
Revenue (+)	210	221	232	234	255	268	281
Expense (-)	(145)	(260)	(230)	(255)	(55)	(355)	(350)
Minimum Set Aside	(48)	(202)					
Ending Balance	137	98	99	87	287	200	132

l. Gas Tax

Cities and counties receive 11.53% and 22.78%, respectively, of the motor vehicle fuel tax receipts. Revenues must be spent for highway purposes including the construction, maintenance, and operation of city streets, county roads, and state highways.

Table 10-12 Gas Tax Funds (all amounts are x 1,000)

Gas Tax	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Beginning Balance	74	148	222	296	370	444	518
Revenue (+)	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Ending Balance	74	222	296	370	444	518	592

m. Grants

Each year the City applies for funding from available grants. There are several categories of grants:

- 1) TEA-21 (Transportation Efficiency Act): TEA-21 is the federal transportation law that contains federal statutes on planning and funding for transportation projects.
- 2) STP (Surface Transportation Program): One of several federal funding sources created by Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act to finance

transportation projects. STP funds are the most “flexible” funding source since they may be used on transit projects, bicycle and pedestrian, safety, traffic monitoring and management, planning, and the development of management systems, as well as more traditional road or bridge projects. A local match of 13.5 percent is required. For pedestrian and bike facilities a 20 percent local match is required.

- 3) TIA (Transportation Improvement Account): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages TIA grants. The purpose of the TIA is to fund transportation projects throughout the state for counties and cities. Projects must give consideration to rapid mass transit and rail. Projects must be necessitated by existing or foreseeable congestion due to economic development or growth.
- 4) UATA (Urban Arterial Trust Account Program): The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board manages UATA grants. The purpose of the UATA Program is to provide financial assistance to local agencies to improve the state’s arterial street system by increasing capacity, reducing accident rates, correcting structural deficiencies, and providing adequate widths. The UATA receives eight percent of the gas tax revenue. Funded projects must be listed in the City’s six-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Table 10-13 Summary of Grant Funding (all amounts are x 1,000)

Project Description	Grant	City Match	Other Match	Total	Source	Phase
SR202/145	99	928	1,833	2,860	STP(U)	Planning
SR202/127	214	1,017	1,078	2,309	TIB/TIA	ROW
175 th /131 st Intersection Imp II	300	100		400	STP(U)	Construct
Stream Corridor Planting	20	10	0	30	KCD	Construct
Habitat Enhancements	35	83	48	166	Samm Forum	Construct
Total	668	2138	2959	5765		

n. Sammamish Watershed Forum –

The King Conservation District (KCD) manages a non-competitive grant program through King County that distributes the three-dollar portion of its fee to the five regional Watershed Forums. The Sammamish Watershed Forum is a coalition of governments working cooperatively on water quality, flooding and fish habitat needs throughout the Sammamish watershed. Projects and programs funded by the KCD grants are consistent with the Regional Water Quality Committee’s funding principles.

o. City Match

These are funds the City will need to provide to “match” a grant. Typically, the City can use a variety of revenue sources including general fund, REET, reserves, developer mitigation, intergovernmental revenue, donations or other awarded grants. However, some grants restrict the amount or types of outside revenue sources the City can use, or there are no other revenue sources except for City funds.

p. Other Match

These are outside revenue sources used by the City “match” awarded grants. These sources of revenue do not affect the City’s operating budget.

q. Intergovernmental

Intergovernmental revenue includes money distributed from the state to cities on a per capita basis, and money from other governmental agencies such as the City of Bothell, Washington State Department of Transportation, and King County Metro.

r. Developer Contributions

Infrastructure built by developers such as roads, signals, or sidewalks can be used by the City to “match” awarded grants. The roads and signals, installed as part of the Town Center TRF project, are being used to match both the Signal Interconnect grant and the SR202/SR522 Interchange Improvement grant.

10.3.3.2 Summary of Funds

Table 10-14 contains a summary of funds that are available for funding the Capital Improvement Plan. Table 10-2 describes how reserved funds are allocated among the funded projects.

Table 10-14 Fund Summary

Revenue Source	Forecasted Funds 2001-2007
Real Estate Excise Tax (Reet I & II)	\$4,819,000
Reserve Funds (Capital Street and Surface Water Capital)	\$3,210,000
General Fund Surplus (Civic Center Fund)	(3,950,000)
Mitigation Fund (Transportation mitigation paid by developers)	\$930,000
Taxes:	
Utility Tax	\$7,842,000
Admissions Tax	\$1,782,000
Gas Tax	\$592,000
Sub Total:	\$10,414,000
Parks Impact Fee	\$198,000
Grants Awarded to date	\$648,000
Total Gross Revenue	\$23,971,000
2001 Expenses (acquisition, design, construction)	\$(9,787,000)
Total Funds Available	\$14,184,000

10.3.4 Annual Budget

The annual budget shall include in its capital appropriations all projects in the schedule of capital improvements that are planned for expenditure during the subsequent fiscal year. If funds are not available, re-evaluation of the Capital Improvement Plan will be necessary.

Implements Policies CF-1.6, CF-2.1, and CF-3.2.

10.3.5 Revenues

The City shall utilize the following revenue sources for capital facilities financing:

1. The revenue sources specified in the financing plan section of the Capital Improvement Plan, including the adoption of new sources of revenue (when required), and
2. Grants, public-private partnerships, and intergovernmental joint funding arrangements.

Implements Policies CF-5.1 through CF-5.5.

10.3.6 Impact Fees

All impact fee ordinances needed to support the public facilities identified in this element shall be adopted or amended to support the adopted standard for the level of service as part of the implementation process. Impact fee ordinances shall:

1. Require the same standard for the level of service as required by Policy CF-3.1, and may include standards for other types of public facilities not addressed under Policy CF-3.1,
2. Require any special purpose districts for which the City is collecting impact fees to comply with the provisions of Policy CF-1.2, where appropriate, and
3. Consider exemptions from payment of impact fees consistent with Policy CF-5.3.

Implements Policies CF-1.2, CF-5.2 and CF-5.3.

10.3.7 Concurrency Implementation and Monitoring System

The City shall establish and maintain a Concurrency Implementation and Monitoring System. The System shall consist of an adopted concurrency ordinance pursuant to Revised Code of Washington 36.70A.070(6):

1. Identify which public facilities and services are subject to concurrency. The City may designate other capital facilities and services, in addition to transportation facilities for which concurrency is required.
 - a. Specify public facilities and services that are "plan-level" concurrency.
 - b. Specify public facilities and services that are case-by-case concurrency.
 - c. Specify public facilities and services that are not subject to either "plan-level" or case-by-case concurrency.
2. Identify which development applications are subject to concurrency.
 - a. Establish the point in the development cycle at which the concurrency test applies (i.e., final development approvals versus preliminary development approvals, or, as an alternative, concurrency test optional for preliminary development approval but can be deferred at the applicant's request, until final development approval).
 - b. Define exemptions that may include the following:
 - 1) Vested development approvals (statutory as well as other non-statutory vested properties),
 - 2) Proposed development that causes no added impacts on capital facilities, and
 - 3) Proposed development that causes minor impact on capital facilities.

3. Establish procedures and guidelines for reserving capacity and issuing certificates of concurrency which address:
 - a. A procedure for prioritization of development applications for concurrency testing (i.e., first application submitted, first applicant approved, or first applicant to pay a capacity reservation fee).
 - b. Coordination of the review and awarding of capacity of capital facilities to prevent awarding of the same capacity to more than one applicant.
 - c. A mechanism to document the availability and reservation of capital facilities (i.e., separate certificate, a recorded document, etc.).
 - d. Duration of the reservation of capacity (i.e., at what point does the reservation expire and capacity become available to another development applicant).
 - e. Transferability of the reservation of capacity to new owners of the tested property or other parcels.
 - f. Assurances that other providers will reserve and construct public facility capacity.
4. Establish a fee structure that includes:
 - a. Processing fees to recover the cost of performing the concurrency tests.
 - b. Capacity pre-purchase or capacity reservation fees to insure that capacity is prepaid by a specific parcel (i.e., mitigation or impact fees, connection fees, irrevocable letter of credit, performance bond, etc.).
 - c. Definition of which fees are totally or partially refundable.
 - d. Identification of any development exempt from fees, eligible for reduced fees, or allowed to defer payment until construction or occupancy.
5. Identify the parameters by which level of service standards are concurrent with development.
 - a. Define the point at which capital facilities are "available" for capacity reservation. In the case of transportation, the specified period of time is six years from the time of development.
 - b. Identify geographical areas (citywide versus service areas) that will be used to test the concurrency of each public facility.
 - c. Identify phasing of adopted level of service standards (i.e., a gradual increase in the level of service over time until the desired level is achieved) when the availability of revenue does not allow for the provision of required capacity until a future date.
6. Establish a concurrency determination appeal process that includes the following:
 - a. Grounds for appealing a denial of concurrency
 - b. A procedure for processing an appeal (i.e., hearing examiner, government legislative body, courts, etc.)
 - c. Status of requested capacity during an appeal.
 - d. An annual report on the capacity and levels of service of public facilities.
 - e. A public facility capacity review of development applications.
 - f. A review of changes in planned capacity of public facilities.
 - g. A concurrency test.
 - 1) Plan Level Concurrency Test: for those capital facilities which the City has designated as "plan level" concurrency, the City will prepare an annual report

which compares development approvals during the preceding year and projections of new development for the next year to planned capital improvement capacities and adopted level-of-service standards, and

- 2) Case-By-Case Concurrency Test: for those capital facilities which the City has designated as requiring a "case-by-case" concurrency test the City will compare the public facility capacity required by each applicant for development to the uncommitted capacity that is available.
 - a) If the uncommitted available capacity is equal to, or greater than, the capacity required, the applicant passes the concurrency test
 - b) If the uncommitted available capacity is less than the capacity required, the applicant fails the concurrency test. There are several alternatives available to the applicant if the concurrency test is failed.
 - i. The applicant can mitigate the impacts to achieve a satisfactory level of service,
 - ii. The applicant can revise the proposed development to reduce the impacts and maintain a satisfactory level-of-service,
 - iii. The applicant can phase the proposed development to coincide with the availability of increased public facility capacity, or
 - iv. The applicant is denied, and the proposed development does not occur.

Implements Policies CF-1.1, CF-2.1, CF-2.2, CF-2.4, and CF-3.1.

10.3.8 Consistency of Level-of-Service Standards

Review the standards of King County and Snohomish County and other applicable districts within the urban growth area and compare for consistency with City level-of-service standards.

Implements Policies CF-3.1 and CF-4.1.

10.3.9 Evaluation Reports

Evaluation reports will address the implementation of the goals and policies of the Capital Facilities Plan. The monitoring procedures necessary to enable the completion of evaluation include:

1. Review of Annual Reports of the Concurrency Implementation and Monitoring System.
2. Review of Annual Updates of this Capital Facilities Plan and the long-range capital improvements plans of other providers of public services and facilities, including updated supporting documents.

This Implementation Program evaluates and monitors the implementation of all Capital Facilities Plan Policies.

10.3.10 Detailed Plans

The City shall develop sub-area plans and facility master plans at a level of detail that will support plan level concurrency.

Implements Policies CF-2.1, CF-2.2, and CF-3.1.

10.3.11 Interlocal Agreements

Negotiate and enter into interlocal/joint planning agreements with all applicable districts and service providers within the urban growth area to:

1. Coordinate level of service standards,
2. Coordinate planning of joint siting of public facilities,
3. Coordinate shared use of facilities,
4. Establish cooperative capital funding strategies (including any applicable impact fees),
5. Ensure that the level-of-service required and the financial responsibility of other providers to pay the cost of their facilities is clearly delineated, and
6. Coordinate preparation of capital facility plans.

Implements Policies CF-1.2, CF-1.3, CF-1.8, CF-1.9, CF-2.3, CF-3.1, CF-4.1, and CF-5.5.

10.3.12 Shared Facilities

1. The City should pursue the development of shared facilities or joint use of facilities to meet future municipal building needs.
2. The City could pursue the development of a public works site for both the City and the School District. According to City staff, the Northshore School District is looking for a site for its bus maintenance.

10.3.13 Contractor Performance Monitoring System

The City will develop a system of monitoring the actual performance of contractors who design and/or construct public facilities for the City. The monitoring system shall track such items as actual vs. planned time schedule, and actual vs. bid cost. The performance of contractors shall be considered when the City awards contracts for public facilities.

Implements Policies CF-1.5, CF-1.6, CF-2.1, CF-2.3, and CF-3.2.

10.4 Concurrency Analysis

This section presents an analysis of concurrency for roads, water, sewer, parks, surface water, fire & life safety, municipal buildings and schools (Note: see the Transportation Element for additional concurrency information on the transportation system).

10.4.2 Water

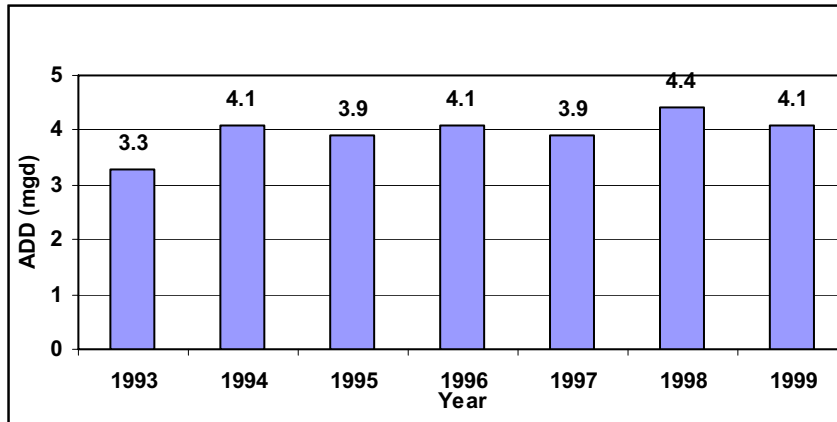
The City of Woodinville is provided municipal water by the Woodinville Water District. The Woodinville Water District purchases treated water from the Seattle Water Department which will make available whatever amount of water the District demands. The District provides storage facilities for the treated water, pumping stations and water transmission mains.

Future water demands for the District were estimated by analyzing land use and population. Water demands were calculated by estimating the number of future connections then multiplying that number by the water demand per connection. Water demands were calculated for each service zone and for each connection type (i.e. single-family, multi-family, commercial, industrial, municipal, and irrigation). The demand projection methodology used the integration of GIS zoning and service area mapping, existing demand and connection data, King County and City of Woodinville land use policies, and demographic data from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), which are based on Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) projections.

The Woodinville Water District serves an area that extends well beyond the city limits. The existing District population is approximately 43,800 (1999 estimate). There are approximately 12,575 service connections (1999 estimate). Annual water usage as Average Daily Demand

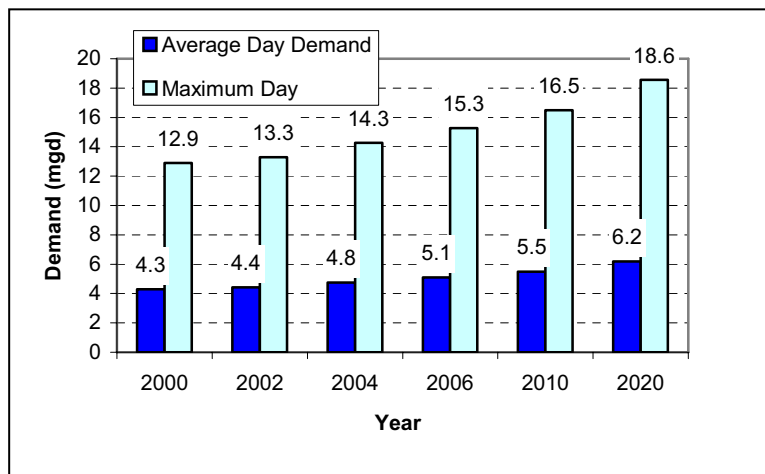
(ADD) from 1993 to 1999 is shown in Chart 10-1. The maximum ratio of Maximum Day Demand (MDD) to ADD from 1996 to 1999 was 3.0.

Chart 10-1 Average Daily Water Demand



Future ADD was calculated by multiplying the projected number of connections times the existing demand per connection type. The only exception to this was Blakely Ridge, for which future demand was based on the projections presented in the *Blakely Ridge Water System Master Plan*. Projected water demands include four percent for unaccounted-for water. MDD was calculated based on the existing MDD:ADD ratio of 3.0. Projected total ADD and MDD for the District are shown in Chart 10-2.

Chart 10-2 Projected Water Demands



Projected future ADD and MDD with the anticipated impact of the 1% Conservation Program are presented in the Woodinville Water District's Capital Facility Plan (See Chapter 4.2 of the District's Capital Facility Plan for a discussion of the 1% Conservation Program).

According to the Woodinville Water District Comprehensive Plan, by the year 2010 there will be 18, 803 dwelling units within the service areas, and by the year 2020 there will be 21,548 dwelling units located within the service areas. There is a fifty-eight percent increase in the number of dwelling units between the 1999 estimate of 12,575 dwelling units and the year 2020.

System deficiencies are summarized in Table 10-15. The deficiencies incorporate the hydraulic model and storage analysis results, as well as consultation with District operation staff. The table includes the reference numbers for the CIP projects.

TABLE 10-15 Woodinville Water District (WWD) System Deficiencies

Zone	Deficiency	WWD CIP Ref.
Transmission and Distribution		
4 (420)	System has difficulty providing fire flow to school near 195th and 132nd Ave. NE while maintaining pressures in northwest portion of service zone during MDD due to restricting 10-inch DI pipe which feeds the zone from Zone 5, restricting 6-inch AC pipe which feeds the northwest portion of the service area, and higher elevations in the northwest corner of Zone 4.	D-1 D-2
5 (420)	During MDD, the system has difficulty drawing water from Zone 9 to provide fire flow to high density residential, commercial and industrial areas in Zone 5 because of restricting 6-inch AC pipe and 6-inch DI pipe which feed PRV 27.	D-3 D-4
5 (420)	System has difficulty meeting fire flow criteria in SF, residential area in Zone 5 on 148th Ave. NE near 147th Pl. NE because of restricting 6-inch AC pipe along 148th Ave. NE.	D-9
7 (650)	System has difficulty meeting fire flow criteria in SF residential area in Zone 7, near 151 Ave. NE and Woodinville Duvall Rd because of restricting 6-inch, dead-end AC and CI pipe.	D-7 D-8
6 (570), 3 (260), 10 (420), 15 (670), 9 (570)	AC pipe replacement and need to strengthen distribution grid with enlarged pipe diameter.	D-11 D-13
Source		
8	Service zone needs source redundancy. Currently, zone is served solely by PRV 23 from Zone 9.	D-5
17	Service zone needs source redundancy; currently PRV 32 and PRV 38 serve the zone from Zone 10.	D-6

Storage		
6	If needed, Zone 6 may have difficulty utilizing the storage from Zone 9S (South Hollywood Reservoir) because of restricting 6-inch AC pipe and circuitous pipeline route.	D-10 D-12
11	As it is currently operated, Zone 11 is in need of storage. Storage options include: upgrading the Reintree Pump Station to utilize storage from the Brookside Reservoir, operating Zone 11 and Zone 9 as one zone in order to utilize the Wellington Standpipe, or constructing a new storage facility in Zone 11.	S-1
1	Additional storage required in Zone 1.	S-2
Pumping		
1	A pump station is needed to utilize dead storage from existing Kingsgate Standpipe.	P-1
15	Need modifications to optimize operation of Ringhill Pump Station	P-2
9	Project is underway to construct pump station to utilize dead storage from South Hollywood Reservoir	P-2

TABLE 10-16 Woodinville Water District 20-Year Capital Improvement Program by Project Type

Project ID	Project Year	Project Description	1999 Project Cost	"Project Year Cost"	District Percent	District Present Worth Source
S-1	2003	Emergency Ground Water Supply	205,000	236,000	100	187,000
S-2	2001	Clearview Transmission Project	2,200,000	2,357,000	100	2,098,000
S-3	2014	SRRWA Project	7,300,000	12,230,000	100	5,103,000
		Subtotal Source	9,705,000	14,823,000		7,388,000
Distribution and Transmission						
D-1	2002	Zone 4 Supply	365,000	405,000	100	340,000
D-2	2005	Zone 4 Distribution System	211,000	259,000	100	183,000
D-3	2002	Feed to PRV 27/AC Pipe Replace. Sch. 3	735,000	815,000	100	684,000
D-4	2002	Feed to PRV 27	43,000	48,000	100	40,000
D-5	2003	Zone 8 Supply	422,000	484,000	100	383,000
D-6	2005	Zone 17 Supply	23,000	28,000	100	20,000
D-7	2010	Zone 7 Distribution System	75,000	110,000	100	58,000
D-8	2010	Zone 7 Distribution System	131,000	192,000	100	101,000
D-9	2010	Zone 5 Distribution System	165,000	241,000	100	127,000
D-10	2010	Connection between Zone 9S and Zone 6	439,000	641,000	100	338,000
D-11	2010	Zone 6 AC Replacement	608,000	888,000	100	468,000
D-12	2005	Zone 6 Distribution Grid	97,000	120,000	100	85,000
D-13a	2000	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 1	275,000	284,000	100	268,000
D-13b	2001	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 1	264,000	282,000	100	251,000
D-14a	2000	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 2A	328,000	339,000	100	320,000
D-14b	2001	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 2A	314,000	337,000	100	300,000

D-15a	2000	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 4	675,000	699,000	100	659,000
D-15b	2001	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 4	647,000	693,000	100	617,000
D-16a	2000	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 5	301,000	312,000	100	294,000
D-16b	2001	AC Pipe Replacement Schedule 5	287,000	307,000	100	273,000
		Subtotal Distribution	6,405,000	7,484,000		5,809,000
Storage						
St-1a	2000	Reintree Standpipe - Predesign Study	20,000	21,000	100	20,000
St-1b	2000	Reintree Standpipe - Design	75,000	78,000	100	74,000
St-1c	2001	Reintree Standpipe - Construction	1,254,000	1,343,000	100	1,195,000
St-2a	2009	Kingsgate Standpipe - Design	60,000	85,000	100	47,000
St-2b	2010	Kingsgate Standpipe - Construction	965,000	1,408,000	100	742,000
		Subtotal Storage	2,374,000	2,935,000		2,078,000
Pumping						
P-1a	2000	Kingsgate Pump Station - Pre-design	20,000	21,000	100	20,000
P-1b	2000	Kingsgate Pump Station - Design	25,000	26,000	100	25,000
P-1c	2001	Kingsgate Pump Station - Construction	284,000	304,000	100	271,000
P-2	2000	Ringhill Pump Station Control Modifications	50,000	52,000	100	49,000
P-3	2000	South Hollywood Pump Station	334,000	346,000	100	326,000
		Subtotal Pumping	713,000	749,000		691,000
Miscellaneous Projects						
O-1a	2000	New Administration Building Project	765,000	792,000	100	747,000

O-1b	2001	New Administration Building Project	732,000	784,000	100	698,000
		Subtotal Miscellaneous Projects	1,497,000	1,576,000		1,445,000
		Total System Improvements	20,694,000	27,567,000		17,411,000

Source: Woodinville Water District

10.4.3 Sewer

The Woodinville Water District collects wastewater and conveys it to King County Metro. The District provides a pumping station, siphon stations and sewer lines. King County Metro provides wastewater treatment and disposal as well as interception/transmission of collected wastewater. Table 10-17 analyzes facility capacity requirements for wastewater collection. The three lines of statistical analysis at the top calculate the amount of wastewater collection capacity that is required to achieve and maintain the standard for level-of-service during the planning period.

The Woodinville Water District sewer service area population is shown in Column 2. In Column 3, the amount of wastewater collection capacity which is required to serve the existing and future district population is calculated by multiplying the population from Column 2 by the standard for level-of-service per capita per day (GPCPD). This level-of-service standard represents the highest average demand. The District's current capacity, expressed in gallons per day, is shown in Column 4. In Column 5 the required gallons per day from Column 3 is subtracted from the available capacity from Column 4 to determine the amount of reserve capacity or the system deficiency during the planning period. The capital improvement projects that provide the required capacity are listed below the requirements analysis, along with the additional capacity they will provide (the project capacity is shown in Column 4). The capacity projects listed in Table 10-17 reflect the infrastructure (i.e., pump station and sewer lines), which the District provides in order to collect wastewater for its customers. Developers provide the necessary conveyance system to connect to the District's collection system, and thus receive adequate wastewater collection service. Column 5 shows the impact each project's additional capacity has on the District's net reserve or deficiency. The additional pump station and sewer lines will enable new development to connect to the system as service is needed.

Table 10-17 Woodinville Water District -- Sewer Concurrency Evaluation

(1) Time Period	(2) District Population	(3) GPD* Requirement @ 80 GPCPD **	(4) Capacity Available (GPD)	(5) Net Reserve or Deficiency
1995 Estimate	11,872	949,760	949,760	0
1996-2001 Growth	3,984	318,720	0	-318,720
Total as of 2001	15,856	1,268,480	949,760	-318,720

Capacity Projects

Basin 99: 2,000 linear feet of 8-inch, 2,700 linear feet of 10-inch, 4,400 linear feet of 14-inch & 3,700 linear feet of 18-inch gravity sewer, a submersible pump station with 3,400 linear feet of 12-inch force main, manholes and service connections.

* Gallons per Day

** Gallons per Capita per Day

*** Source: Woodinville Water District

The Northshore Utility District, through an interim service agreement with the Woodinville Water District, provides wastewater collection services within a small portion of a residential section of the City within the Westridge Neighborhood. The Woodinville Water District does not have any long range plans to take over servicing of this area, because it is easiest to serve this area via the gravity system which the Northshore Utility District has in place and which is not accessible through the Woodinville Water District sanitary sewer system. An analysis of facility capacity requirements has not been done, because the Northshore Utility District states that the area of the City it serves is nearly built out.

10.4.4 Parks and Recreation

10.4.4.1 Land Requirements

According to National Recreation Park Association (NRPA) standards, a park and recreation system should provide approximately 34.45 acres of all types of park land per every 1,000 persons in the population.

The City of Woodinville currently owns 98.2 acres of park land or about 9.66 acres per every 1,000 residents of the City (per 2004 census population of 10,153).

The total park land requirement is shown on Table 4 of the PRO Plan.

10.4.4.2 Wildlife Habitat/Resource Conservancies

According to the (NRPA), the desired planning area for an open space or resource conservancy is a one-hour driving distance. A suitable standard for resource conservancies is about 10.0 acres per every 1,000 residents. In practice, however, there are no minimum or maximum standards concerning conservancies. A park system should include whatever is necessary to protect the resource.

The City of Woodinville owns 75.86 acres of open space and resource conservancies. These sites combined provide about 7.47 acres per every 1,000 residents of the park planning area.

Consequently, the present supply is adequate within the City.

10.4.4.3 Neighborhood Parks

According to NRPA standards, the desired planning area for resource activities is a one-hour driving distance. A suitable standard for resource activities is 16.5 acres per 1,000 population.

The City of Woodinville presently owns 3.2 acres of resource park activities including Woodin Creek Park and a portion of Wilmot Gateway Park, equal to 0.32 acres per 1,000 City residents. King County provides 29.8 acres including Daniel's Creek Park and Cottage Lake Park for boating, fishing, and swimming beach uses or combined total of 0.71 acres per 1,000 planning area residents. Public and private sponsors combined provide approximately 32.6 acres or 0.78 acres per 1,000 park planning area population.

The City of Woodinville has completed several land acquisitions that may be developed in the future that have not been included in the resource park activity assessment. Such sites include the Beeson, Lumpkin, Mercer, Johnson, and Lakeside properties. For the most part, existing resource lands do not satisfy resource activity objectives particularly given the number of resource sites, which are not currently accessible to the public along Little Bear Creek, Gold Creek, Woodin Creek, Nelson Creek, unnamed tributaries, and other significant natural areas in the City. The Beeson site, Lumpkin site and Woodin Glen Pond site may be partially developed in the future for some types of resource activities.

Consequently, the present supply should be increased within the park planning area by another 19.0 acres or to a standard of 0.94 acres per 1,000 residents to allow for additional resource activities.

10.4.4.4 Linear Trails

According to the NRPA, a suitable standard for linear trails is about 0.45 miles of hiking and jogging trail and 0.45 miles of separate biking trail per 1,000 population, or the equivalent of 1.0 mile of linear park

trail facility units per 1,000 population if the different types are provided within a combined multiuse corridor assuming the trail is used primarily by local residents.

The City of Woodinville presently provides 0.18 acres per 1,000 City residents of linear trail parks consisting of the roadside trail segment of the Woodinville Valley Trail in the Tourist District

Consequently, the present supply is somewhat deficient and should be increased by another 3.5 miles to provide a system of neighborhood and community collector trails to adequately support local residents interests.

10.4.4.5 Community Parks/Athletic Fields

According to the NRPA, a suitable standard for athletic fields and playgrounds is 5.0 acres per 1,000 population. The City of Woodinville presently provides 14.36 acres of athletic fields and playgrounds at Woodinville Heights Park, City Ball Fields, and Woodin Creek Park. This combined total is equal to about 1.41 acres per every 1,000 city residents.

Consequently, the present supply is not sufficient to meet demand and would need to be increased by another 20.95 acres to provide playable fields for local neighborhood activities and additional competitive fields for community game needs.

10.4.4.6 Special Use Facilities

There are no standards concerning the development of special use facilities. Demand is defined by opportunity more than a ratio standard. There are no minimum or maximum facility or site sizes because the size of a special use facility is a function of the type of facility rather than a separately established design standard.

The City provides 5.26 acres of special use facilities 0.52 acres per 1,000 city residents at the DeYoung Park, Woodinville Community Center and Rotary Park.

10.4.4.7 Facility Requirements

Park, recreation, and open space facility requirements can be determined using variations of participation models. Participation models are usually compiled using activity diaries where a person or household records their participation in specific recreational activities over a measurable period of time. The diary results are then compiled to create a statistical profile that can be used to project the park and recreational behavior of comparable persons, households or populations.

The following analysis of facility needs utilizes the results of the 1976 and 1983 Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation surveys and the 1982 Tri-State survey for each of the six age groups (male or female) for the northwest region of the state (west of the Cascade Mountains and north of Olympia). Estimates were developed for 20 park and recreation activities that were determined to be of most interest to the residents of the Woodinville and King County planning areas.

The estimates were developed for each activity demand for the peak season periods that would most impact facility capacities and thereby, the level-of-service to local residents. The estimated demands were calculated in facility unit terms based on an assumed capacity and turnover rate common to the findings of the diary surveys. The projected facility unit requirements were then converted into a sample facility unit per 1,000 residents ratio to allow comparison with similar standards development by the NRPA and found to be the existing facility level-of-service for each activity.

Table 10-18 - 2010 Park Activity Needs

Activity	Existing Facility Locations	2004 Unit Total	2004 LOS	2010 City Std.	2010 Total PLOS needs	2010* Unit needs	Planned Service Area	Recreation Activity Needs by Neighborhood **
Playgrounds	Rotary Community Park, Stonehill Meadows, Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodinville Heights	4	0.40	0.60	7.08	3 +	¼ - ½ mi	WW, EW, U, L, TC, R, W
Outdoor Basketball	Woodin Creek Park (1/2) Community Center (1.0)	1.5	0.16	0.20	2.36	2	1.0 mi	U, R, WH, W, TC
Outdoor Volleyball	None	0	0.00	0.20	2.36	2	1.0 mi	U, R, WH, W, TC
Tennis Courts	Woodin Creek Park	1	0.10	0.50	5.90	5	½ mi	L, U, TC, W, R, EW, WW, WH
Soccer / Football	City Sports Field	1	0.10	0.32	3.78	3	1.0 mi	WW, ER, R, W, U, L
Baseball (250')	City Sports Field	1	0.10	0.28	3.30	2	2.0	WW, WE, R
Softball (200')	City Sports Field	3	0.30	0.25	2.95	0	1.0 mi	WW, WE, W, U, L, R
Picnic Tables	Wilmont Gateway, Rotary Community, Woodin Creek, Woodinville Heights	27	2.65	1.77	20.89	0	¼ mi	L, U, T, TC, W, R, EW, WW, WH
Swimming Pools	None	0	0	540.82	6,372*	1	3.0 mi	City
Walking Trails	Greenbrier, Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, Rotary Park, 136 th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	2.19	0.14	0.15 mi/1,000 pop.	2.94 mi	0.75	N/A	All Neighborhoods
Bike Trails	Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, 136 th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	1.18	0.06	0.30 mi/1,000 pop.	3.58 mi	2.34	N/A	All Neighborhoods
Biking on Roads	NE 175 th Street, Mill Place, Garden Way	1.91	0.19	0.25	2.94 mi	1.03	N/A	All Neighborhoods

*Based on LOS/1000 not radius method

2004 Population – 10,153 / 2010 Projection – 11,772

**L – Lower West Ridge, U – Upper West Ridge, T – Tourist District, V – Valley Industrial, TC – Town Center, N – North Industrial,

W – Wedge, R – Reinwood/Leota, EW – East Wellington, WW – West Wellington, WH – Woodinville Heights

10.4.4.8 Future Growth Implications

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) and the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) expect the population of corporate Woodinville will continue to grow in a significant fashion. According to the PRO Plan, the population of the City will grow from 10,153 persons in 2005 to an estimated 11,772 persons by the year 2010 or 1,619 more persons equal to an increase of 16 percent.

Park and Recreation Land – The forecasted population increase will create a citywide need for an additional 30.08 acres of land by the year 2010 . The forecasted population increase will create additional requirements for all types of park lands except resource conservancy land. The greatest needs will be for athletic fields and playgrounds based on the City’s proposed level-of-service (LOS). The forecasted population increase will create additional requirements for all types of lands, but particularly for athletic fields and courts, and linear trails.

The additional city, and facility developments necessary to sustain the proposed level-of-service due to forecasted population growth impacts within the existing city limits will require \$ 9,855,800 in land acquisitions and \$3,568,218 in facility developments or a total of \$13,424,018 if accomplished within the next capital facility programming period (6 years). These levels of facility investment cannot be financed with the resources currently available to the City of Woodinville. See table 4

Table 10-19: 2005-2011 Park Level of Service & Needs Assessment

Park Types	Existing Acres	2005 Existing Level of Service 1	NRPA STD ¹	2010 Planned Level of Service	2011 Unit Needs 2
Neighborhood Parks	2.64	0.26 ac/1000 pop	1 ac/1000 1/4 -1/2 mi	1.0 ac/1000 pop, 1/4 -1/2 mi radius	0.13 ac
Community Parks	14.36	1.41 ac/1000 pop	5 ac/1000 1-3 mi	3.0 ac/1000 pop 2 mi radius	20.95 ac
Recourse Parks/Open Space	75.86	7.47 ac/1000 pop	None	5.0 ac/1000 pop as needed	17.0 ac surplus
Special Use Parks	5.26	.052 ac/1000 pop	None	N/A	N/A
Trails	1.78	0.18 ac/1000 pop	0.45 mi/1000 11 ac	0.45 mi./1000 pop	3.5 mi
Total Parks	98.2	9.66 ac/1000 pop	N/A	9.0 ac/1000 pop	30.08 ac

¹ Based on 2004 population of 10,153

² Based on 2010 projected population of 11,772 (Use PLOS x Population (POP.) = existing facilities needs)

Table 10-20: 2010 Park Activity Needs

Activity	Existing Facility Locations	2004 Unit Total	2004 LOS	2010 City STD	2010 Total PLOS Needs	2010 * Unit Need	Planned Service Area	Recreation Activity Needs by Neighborhood
Playgrounds	Rotary Community Park, Stonehill Meadows, Wilmot Gateway Park, Woodinville Heights	4	0.40	0.60	7.08	3 +	1/4 -1/2 mi	
Outdoor Basketball	Woodin Creek Park (1/2) Community Center (1.0)	1.5	0.15	0.20	2.36	2		
Outdoor Volleyball	None	0	0.00.	0.20	2.36	2 +		
Tennis Courts	Woodin Creed Park	1	0.10	0.50	5.90	5	½ mi	
Soccer/Footbal 1	City Sports Fields	1	0.10	0.32	3.78	3	1.0 mi	
Baseball (250')	City Sports Fields	1	0.10	0.28	3.30	2		
Softball (250')	City Sports Fields	3	0.30	0.25	2.95	0	1.0 mi	
Picnic Tables	Wilmot Gateway, Rotary Community, Woodin Creek, Woodinville Heights	27	2.65	1.77	20.89	0	¼ mi	
Swimming Pools	None	0	0	540.82 *	6,372*			
Walking Trails	Greenbrier, Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, Rotary Park, 136th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	2.19	0.14	0.15 mi/1000 pop	.94	0.75	N/A	
Bike Trails	Georgian Heights, Quail Ridge, 136th Avenue NE, Woodinville Valley	1.18		0.30 mi/1000 pop	3.58 mi	2.34	N/A	
Biking on Roads	NE 175th Street, Mill Place, Garden Way	1.91	0.19	0.25	2.94 mi	1.03	N/A	

*Based on LOS/1000 not radius method

2004 population – 10,153 / 2010 projection – 11,772

**L – Lower West Ridge, U – Upper West Ridge, T- Tourist District, V – Valley Industrial, TC – Town Center, N- North Industrial, W- Wedge, R- Reinwood/Leota, EW – East Wellington, WH – Woodinville Heights

Table 10-21: Six Year PLOS Capital Costs (Capital Program)

Acquisition Projects	Program Units	Required Expenditure
Neighborhood Parks	9.13 Units	\$3,874,000
Community Parks	20.95 AC. or 1 per 2 mi radius	\$5,761,000
Recourse Parks / Open Space	Acres	PLOS Surplus
Special Use Parks	Acres	No Land Required
Trails	18,400' x 12' wide	\$220,800
Recommended Six-Year CIP – Acquisition Costs		\$9,855,800
Development Projects	Number of Facilities	Required Expenditure
Playgrounds	3	\$195,000
Outdoor Basketball	2	\$140,000
Outdoor Volleyball	2	\$20,000
Tennis Courts	5	\$275,000
Athletic Fields	3	1,125,000
Baseball Fields	1	415,000
Softball Fields	0	---
Swimming Pool	1 Shared	800,000
Walking Trails	3,960 Lineal Feet	118,800
Bike Trails	12,355 Lineal Feet	370,650
On Road Biking Trails	5,438 Lineal Feet	108,768
Recommended Six-Year CIP – Development Costs		\$3,568,218

10.4.4.9 Schools

To ensure concurrency, the Northshore School District #417 and the Lake Washington School District #414 shall submit their Six-Year Capital Facilities Plans to the City annually. The Plans shall be adopted by reference annually as a sub-element of the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Accordingly, the 2002 Capital Facilities Plans of Northshore School District #417 and the Lake Washington School District #414 are adopted by reference.

Table 10-10 at the end of this section provides a summary of the Northshore School District's capital projects planned for the next six years. The adequacy of school facilities will be evaluated when reviewing new residential development in accordance with RCW 58.17.110, using the annual inventories noted in the Capital & Public Facilities Element and other sources.

The vast majority of the City is served by the Northshore School District. A relatively small portion of the City (south of 145th Street NE, extended, and west of Woodinville –Redmond Road, extended) is served by the Lake Washington School District. The Lake Washington School District does not have any facilities located within the City of Woodinville, nor does the District plan, at this time, to expand existing or build new facilities that would serve the City. Therefore, the following concurrency analysis of school capacity and facilities only discusses the Northshore School District (NSSD).

Under the Growth Management Act, public entities are required to inventory existing capital facilities. Capital facilities are defined as any structure, improvement, piece of equipment or other major asset, including land that has a useful life of at least ten years. The purpose of the facilities inventory is to establish a baseline for determining what facilities will be required to accommodate future demand (student enrollment) at acceptable or established levels of service. This section provides an inventory of capital facilities owned and operated by the Northshore School District including schools, relocatable classrooms (portables), developed school sites, undeveloped land and support facilities. School facility capacity was inventoried based on the space required to accommodate the district's adopted educational program standards (see The 2001 Capital Facilities Plan adopted by reference dated May 22, 2001).

The Northshore School District currently operates 20 elementary schools (grades K-6), six junior high schools (grades 7-9), and three high schools (grades 10-12). The district also has one alternative high school (grades 10-12) and an early childhood center.

School capacity was determined based on the number of teaching stations within each building and the space requirements of the district's adopted educational program. This capacity calculation is used to establish the district's baseline capacity and determine future capacity needs based on projected student enrollment.

Capacities were determined for each school by classroom usage. For the elementary grade level the classroom uses are divided into regular grades 1-6; regular kindergarten; alternative grades 1-6; alternative kindergarten; gifted; Contained Learning Centers (special education); and integrated (combined regular and special education). For secondary, the separate uses are regular, grades 7-9 and 10-12; and special education grades 7-9 and 10-12. For example, excess space in a kindergarten classroom, which could not in theory be used to house overflow fifth-graders, does not offset a calculated fifth grade deficiency. The school facility inventory is summarized on Table 10-20, Elementary School Capacity Inventory.

Table 10-22 Northshore School Capacity Inventory within the City of Woodinville

School	Site Size (acres)	Bldg. Area (sq. ft.)	Teaching Stations	Student Capacity	Year Built or Last Remodel
Woodinville High	40	172,956	54	1481	1994
Leota Junior High	20	99,085	33	831	1997
Wellington Elementary	15	51,167	21	503	1999
Total	75	323,208	108	2,815	-

Note: The number of teaching stations at each school includes special teaching stations that typically provide capacity for 12 to 24 students each. Please refer to Section 3 for a list of special teaching stations and programs offered by the district.

Projected facility needs are derived from the differences between the school capacities and the full-time-equivalent (FTE) student enrollments for each year of the planning period. This year the district is not anticipating any need for additional facilities due to growth in the near term.

Table 10-21, School Enrollment/Capacity Projections, is a summary by grade level, of the projected enrollments, capacities and deficiencies in district facilities. "Capacity in Relocatables" represents the number of relocatables necessary to house students beyond the capacity limitations of permanent facilities. Dividing "Capacity in Relocatables" by the applicable standard of service yields the number of relocatables, or other appropriate housing strategies¹ necessary to accommodate enrollment. Consistent with the method of calculating capacities described in Section 4, "Capacity" is necessarily greater than "Enrollment."

Table 10-21, School Enrollment/Capacity Projections, indicates that the district's construction plan will result in a gradual reduction in the number of relocatables needed to house students. The reader should be aware that the indicated number of relocatables required may vary because of differences in class size and program needs from school to school.

This Capital Facilities Plan has been developed to ensure adequate capacity through a combination of construction/ expansion of permanent facilities and installation of relocatables. Should unexpectedly high growth occur in the next four years, the district would retain relocatables that would otherwise be surpluses, convert special-use relocatables into additional classrooms, and/ or convert some specialized permanent spaces for use as classrooms. The latter action would involve revising the district's Standard of Service. Since the Capital Facilities Plan is updated annually, any unexpected growth will be reflected in the then-current enrollment projections and will be addressed with corresponding changes in the plan.

Table 10-23 Northshore School Enrollment/Capacity Projections

	2001 - 2002	2002 - 2003	2003 - 2004	2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007
Elementary						
Enrollment	9,525	9,426	9,503	9,488	9,605	9,715
Capacity in Permanent Facilities	9,582	9,582	9,582	9,690	9,690	9,690
Capacity in New Perm. Facilities			108			
Total Capacity in Perm. Facilities	9,582	9,582	9,690	9,690	9,690	9,690
Capacity in Relocatables	806	806	698	698	698	698
No. of Relocatables Contributing to Cap.	38	38	34	34	34	34
Capacity with Relocatables	10,388	10,388	10,388	10,388	10,388	10,388
Junior High						
Enrollment	4,884	4,980	4,896	5,047	4,958	4,983
Capacity in Permanent Facilities	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168
Capacity in New Perm. Facilities						
Total Capacity in Perm. Facilities	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168	5,168
Capacity in Relocatables	573	573	573	573	573	573
No. of Relocatables Contributing to Cap.	22	22	22	22	22	22
Capacity with Relocatables	5,741	5,741	5,741	5,741	5,741	5,741
Senior High						
Enrollment	4,810	4,807	4,835	4,802	4,894	4,819
Capacity in Permanent Facilities	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149
Capacity in New Perm. Facilities						
Total Capacity in Perm. Facilities	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149	5,149
Capacity in Relocatables	405	405	405	405	405	405
No. of Relocatables Contributing to Cap.	15	15	15	15	15	15
Capacity with Relocatables	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554	5,554
Totals						
Enrollment (K-12)	19,219	19,213	19,234	19,357	19,456	19,517
Capacity in Permanent Facilities	19,898	19,898	20,006	20,006	20,006	20,006
Capacity in Permanent Facilities and Relocatables	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682	21,682

On the basis of the long-term projections discussion within the Capital Facilities Plan, Northshore School District is expected to have overcrowding at each of the grade levels by the year 2012. A long-term projection of unhoused students and facilities needs is shown in Table 10-22, Long-Term Projection of Enrollment and Facilities Needs Year 2012, below.

Caution should be observed in making use of the information exhibited in the table. Long-term projections are based on many estimates and assumptions, and are, accordingly, subject to

change. These estimated facilities are based on housing ten percent of the enrollment at each grade level in relocatables.

Table 10-24 Northshore School Long-Term Projection of Enrollment and Facilities Needs (Year 2012)

Grade Level	FTE Enrollment	Capacity*	Unhoused Students	Classrooms Needed
Elementary	10,520	10,388	133	6
Jr. High	5,232	5,741	(509)	(19)
Sr. High	4,981	5,554	(573)	(21)
Totals	20,733	21,682	(949)	(35)

* Total capacity in permanent facilities and relocatables is not increased beyond assumptions made in the current six-year plan.

Table 10-25 Northshore School District Capital Projects (6-year)

Completed Projects	Construction Budget	Scope
Canyon Park Junior High Modernization Phase I	\$9,600,000	New two-story classroom building, modernization/addition to the gymnasium and a modernization to the kitchen and cafeteria
Cottage Lake Elementary Modernization/Expansion Phase I	\$5,600,000	Phase 1 modernization and expansion, including new gymnasium, administration and four-classroom primary wing
Moorlands Elementary Addition	\$1,200,000	Four-classroom addition completed in April 2001
Woodinville High School Field Improvements	\$2,800,000	New synthetic turf track and field
Bothell High School Gymnasium	\$9,000,000	New physical education complex completed fall 2001.
Current Projects	Construction Budget	Scope / Status
Crystal Springs Library Administrative Renovation	\$1,600,000	New library building and administrative reconfiguration in bid stage. Scheduled to be under construction summer of 2001 with completion in the fall of 2002.
Fernwood Elementary Program Improvements	\$800,000	Administrative reconfiguration in preliminary stages of planning. The design is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 2001 with full funding contingent upon passage of the February 2002 bond.
Hollywood Hill Elementary Administrative Modernization	\$800,000	Administrative reconfiguration under construction. Completed December 2001.
Kenmore Junior High Gymnasium	\$3,500,000	New gymnasium complex under construction. Scheduled completion is the fall of 2002.
Lockwood Elementary Modernization and Expansion	\$2,000,000	Includes new gymnasium and four-classroom addition in bid stage. Currently under construction and to be completed in two phases, summer of 2002 and spring of 2003.
Maywood Hills Elementary Modernization Phase II	\$3,300,000	New library, music room and administrative addition under construction with completion scheduled for fall of 2002.
Northshore Junior High Modernization and Expansion	\$17,500,000	Full modernization of existing school and an approximately 20,000 square foot addition in design stage. Construction anticipated to begin summer of 2002 with completion scheduled for spring of 2004.
Sorenson Early Childhood Center Relocation	\$4,500,000	The new Sorenson Early Childhood Center will be relocated to a site north of the Westhill Elementary School campus.

Support Services Center	\$12,000,000	New support services center to house support services departments including transportation. Design complete. Currently in appeal process for conditional use permit. Pending positive outcome of appeal, plan to begin construction summer 2002. Anticipated completion in summer of 2003.
Woodin Elementary Administrative Modernization	\$800,000	Administrative reconfiguration. The design is scheduled to be completed in the fall of 2001 with construction to begin in 2002.

10.4.4.10 Surface Water

The City of Woodinville incorporated in 1993. At that time, the Woodinville Surface Water Management Utility was created in order to promote public health, safety, and welfare by minimizing uncontrolled stormwater and sedimentation. The objectives of the Utility were to preserve and utilize the many values of the City's natural drainage system, including water quality, open space, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, education, and urban separation, drainage and erosion control facilities, and to provide for the comprehensive management and administration of surface and stormwater.

The purpose of the City of Woodinville Surface Water Management Program is to protect public health and safety; prevent property damage; protect, preserve, and enhance surface water and associated habitats; protect groundwater quality and quantity; and to protect and enhance surface water and sediment quality by controlling and reducing harm from urban hydrologic changes and stormwater pollutants. The program includes surface water management comprehensive planning, surface water capital facilities design and construction, water quality programs, and management, operations, and maintenance of City-owned drainage facilities. The Utility is developing a Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan and is scheduled present the plan to the City Council for approval in 2003. This plan will include surface water management improvement projects shown on Table 10-24.

Based on field history, the majority of the existing conveyance system appears to meet the demands of the existing land use. An analysis will be included in the Surface Water Management Comprehensive Plan that will determine the areas with capacity problems. At that time, basin flows will be determined and, if necessary, system improvement projects will be developed.

Table 10-26 Surface Water Management Improvement Projects

Project Name	Description	Cost Estimate
Little Bear Creek 132 nd Avenue NE Culvert Removal	Earthwork, culvert removal, revegetation, large woody debris, bank stabilization, and biological evaluation.	\$80,000
Little Bear Creek 134 th Avenue NE Culvert Removal	Earthwork, culvert removal, bridge installation, revegetation, large woody debris, bank stabilization, and biological evaluation.	\$500,000
Little Bear Creek NE 195 th Street Rock Weir Improvement	Rock weir installation, revegetation, large woody debris, bank stabilization, and biological evaluation.	\$40,000
Little Bear Creek NE 205 th Street Fish Passage Improvement	Log weir installation, revegetation, large woody debris, bank stabilization, and biological evaluation.	\$40,000
SR202 Chateau Drainage Erosion Protection	Property acquisition, sediment facility, and storm system improvements.	\$500,000
NE 175 th Street Storm Drainage Improvement	Pipe and catch basin installation, earthwork, and paving.	\$150,000
136 th Avenue NE Storm Drainage Improvement	Pipe and catch basin installation, earthwork, and paving.	\$75,000
Total		\$1,385,000

Table 10-27 Existing (1999) Surface Water Facilities

Facility	Units	Quantity
Detention/Water Quality (Public)	Each	43
Detention/Water Quality (Private)	Each	157
Conveyance Pipe	Linear Foot	196,000
Open Ditch	Linear Foot	151,000
Catch Basins	Each	2,020

Note: Inventory is currently underway. Quantities are subject to change.

10.4.4.11 Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District

The source of the background information for this report is the King County Fire District #36/#42 *Fire Services Study* (March 11, 1992, Hughes, Heiss and Associates) and additional information provided by the Fire District. Updated by Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District, February 2002.

Fire District #36 serves the City of Woodinville and unincorporated areas of northeastern King County. The District serves a population of approximately 42,500 in a 36 square mile area.

The Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District has a Class 3 insurance rating through the Washington State Survey and Rating Bureau. The Fire District operates out of five stations: Woodinville Fire & Life Safety District Headquarters Station 31 at 17718 Woodinville Snohomish Road NE, Station 32 at 14700 148th Avenue NE, Bear Creek Station 33 at 19401 NE 133rd Street, Kingsgate Station 34 at 12703 NE 144th Street, and Cottage Lake Station 35 at 17805 Avondale Road NE. The stations are staffed full time.

The Woodinville Fire and Life Safety District is a full service fire district. The services are provided by a Fire Prevention Bureau, Training Division, Administrative Division and an Operations Division. The Fire Prevention Bureau is located at Woodinville City Hall and Headquarters - Station 31. The Fire Prevention Bureau has two full time inspectors, a part-time inspector, a Deputy Fire Marshal and two clerical support personnel. To provide regional training, the Training Divisions of the Redmond and Kirkland Fire Departments were consolidated.

The District provides full emergency medical services as well as an Emergency Medical Technician (Paramedic Unit which is located at Fire Station 35). The Emergency Medical Technician/Paramedic Unit also provides service to the communities of King County Fire District 45 (Duvall), Redmond, Bothell and Kirkland. The Fire District employs 62 union employees, a Fire Chief, 2 Deputy Chief, 6 full time and 1 part time administrative support personnel, and 5 volunteer firefighters.

The Board of Fire Commissioners meets regularly on the first and third Monday of every month.

In 200,1 the District responded to 4,258 calls for service. The 2001 average response time was approximately 6.1 minutes for all emergency responses.

The Fire District's fleet replacement plan lists the following inventory of apparatus and vehicles:

Pumpers	6
Ladder Truck	1
Aid Vehicles	6
Utility/Rescue/Other	3
Staff Vehicles	9

10.4.4.12 City of Woodinville Municipal Buildings

a. Civic Center

In 1999 the City of Woodinville purchased a 10.5 acre site in downtown Woodinville from the Northshore School District. The site includes two schools on 3.8 acres and 6.7 acres of playfields. The vintage-1935 building temporarily served as the Woodinville City Hall until the construction of the new City Hall. In 2001, the new City Hall was completed on the southern parcel. The C.O Sorenson School, built in 1975, was used (fall 2002) as an active preschool and special needs school. The School District will be constructing a new building on another site to replace this facility. The District expects to move into their new facility in the fall of 2002. The City of Woodinville addressed the need for creating a civic center for the community within the Civic Center Master Plan.

The City acquired the property for the purpose of developing a community/civic center complex. With the new City Hall on an adjacent parcel and the Wilmot Park across the street, the City Council envisions a public campus that will serve as a civic anchor for downtown Woodinville. The final area encompasses the 10.5 acre Sorenson site, the 1.8 acre site of the new Woodinville City Hall, and approximately 1.2 acres of privately owned commercial properties on the southeast corner of NE 175th Street and 131st Avenue NE. The Sorenson site includes the old Woodinville School (Woodinville Annex) and the four-building C.O. Sorenson School. Four playfields round out the Sorenson site. There are three one-story commercial buildings, with parking, on the private parcels. Two of these buildings front on NE 175th Street and the other faces 131st Avenue NE.

b. Field Maintenance Operation Facility

A field maintenance operation facility is a shop and yard for providing in-house maintenance and operation and fleet management for a city. This includes both Public Works Department and Parks & Recreation Department operations. Table 10-13 lists the necessary area required for a City of Woodinville Field Maintenance Operation Facility.

Table 10-28 Medium Field Maintenance Operation Facility (Estimated Space)

Facility Activity or Use	Required Square Footage (est.)
Rolling Stock Parking (Rolling Stock Parking)	9,882 square feet
Rolling Stock Parking (Equipment outside)	4,672 square feet
Traffic Control	2,000 square feet
Traffic Control (Material Outside)	7,066 square feet
Storage Subtotal (Internal)	1,968 square feet
Facility Structure	6,096 square feet
Washing Down Area	580 square feet
Parking	8,400 square feet
Subtotal	40,664 square feet
Access Open Space @ 20%	8,133 square feet
Buffer Area @ 10%	4,066 square feet
Storm Water Pond	2,500 square feet
Total Estimated	55,364 square feet

10.4.5 Roads

Table 10-27 shows the City's 20-year Transportation Improvement Plan. This table shows for each project the location, the existing level-of-service (LOS) for existing facilities, and the projected LOS in 2020, both with and without the proposed project. As shown in Table 10-27, presently the City's transportation system operates below LOS E at six locations. By 2020 without improvements, 22 locations will operate at below LOS E. By 2020 with improvements, all locations are projected to operate at or better than LOS E.