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City Council Agenda Bill

SUBJECT:	Agenda Date: October 20, 2015 AB15-112	
A Resolution Authorizing Adoption of Proposed Amendments to the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Pertaining to the Capital Facilities Element	Department/Committee/Individual	
	Mayor Ken Hearing	
	City Administrator – Londi Lindell	
	City Attorney - Mike Kenyon	
	City Clerk – Susie Oppedal	
	CED Senior Planner – Mike McCarty	X
	Finance – Dawn Masko	
Cost Impact: N/A	Public Works – Mark Rigos	
Fund Source: N/A		
Timeline: Immediate		

Attachments: Resolution, Capital Facilities Element

SUMMARY STATEMENT:

Attached is the Planning Commission's Recommendation on the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan updated as required per the Comprehensive Plan periodic update under RCW 36.70A.

The revised element has been significantly simplified and reduced from 46 to 16 pages. Rather than provide extensive facility descriptions, levels of service, needs analyses, and 6-year capital improvement plans for each capital facility within this element, the updated Element instead provides a brief description of each particular facility and refers to other Comprehensive Plan Elements or functional plans that then go into greater detail and provide the required 6-year capital improvement plan for the respective facility. This format eliminates redundancies and the possibility for conflicting language and standards. Likewise, the goals and policies have been simplified to eliminate unnecessary or redundant language.

The Planning Commission reviewed the Element on July 9, 2015, July 23, 2015, and August 27, 2015, with a public hearing on July 23, 2015, and provided a recommendation on August 27, 2015.

COMMITTEE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION: The CED Committee reviewed the proposed amendments at their September 9, 2015 meeting and recommended approval, subject to some minor edits which have been incorporated into the attached Element.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: **MOTION to approve AB15-112, a resolution authorizing adoption of proposed amendments to the 2015 Comprehensive Plan pertaining to the Capital Facilities Element.**

RECORD OF COUNCIL ACTION

Meeting Date	*Action*	*Vote*
October 20, 2015	Passed Resolution 1700	7-0

RESOLUTION 1700

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF NORTH BEND, WASHINGTON, AUTHORIZING ADOPTION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT OF THE NORTH BEND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, FOR THE 2015 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AMENDMENTS

WHEREAS, the City is required to prepare a Comprehensive Plan under the Growth Management Act (GMA) and required to implement the plan with development regulations which are consistent with the plan per RCW 36.70A.040; and

WHEREAS, the City is required to take action to review and, if needed, revise the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations to ensure the Plan and regulations comply with the GMA on a periodic basis per RCW 36.70A.130; and

WHEREAS, on April 15, 2014 the City Council directed staff and the Planning Commission to proceed with certain amendments to the 2015 Comprehensive Plan and public participation plan with passage of Resolution No. 1647; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission has implemented the scope of work as directed by Resolution No. 1647 and formulated amendments as necessary to ensure the Comprehensive Plan is in compliance with the current provision of the Growth Management Act and King County Countywide Planning Policies; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission provided review of the Capital Facilities Element at their July 9, 2015, July 23, 2015, and August 27, 2015 meetings; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a public hearing on the Capital Facilities Element on July 23, 2015, and recommended approval of the Capital Facilities Element at its August 27, 2015 meeting; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendments were submitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce for review on July 2, 2015, and edits were made based on comments received from the Department of Commerce; and

WHEREAS, a SEPA Determination of Non-Significance will be issued for this element and all other amendments to the Comprehensive Plan prior to approval of the Ordinance adopting the 2015 Comprehensive Plan amendments;

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NORTH BEND, WASHINGTON, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Approval of Proposed Amendments: The City Council supports approval of the amendments to the North Bend Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities Element hereto attached as Exhibit A.

Section 2. Authorization of Comprehensive Plan Amendments: The City Council hereby directs that the amendments described in Section 1 be included as part of a future ordinance in which all of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan amendments will be adopted collectively.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NORTH BEND, WASHINGTON, AT A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF, THIS 20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 2015

CITY OF NORTH BEND:

Kenneth G. Hearing, Mayor

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Michael R. Kenyon, City Attorney

ATTEST/AUTHENTICATED:

Susie Oppedal, City Clerk

Effective: October 20, 2015
Posted: October 21, 2015

CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

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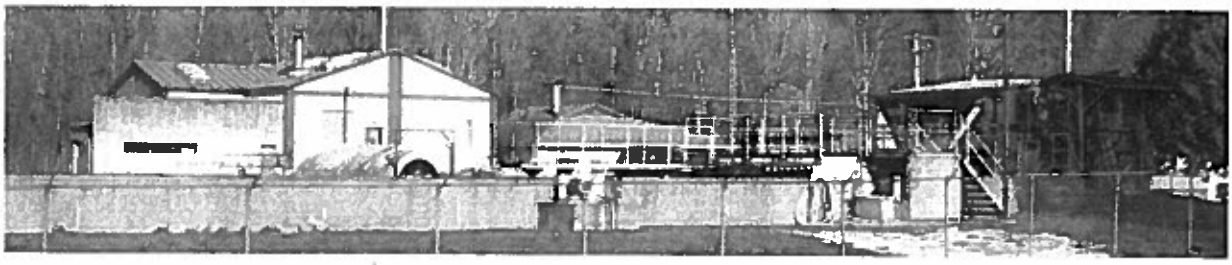
CHAPTER 6: CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT



A. INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Element ensures that "capital facilities" (i.e. structures, improvements, infrastructures, land or other major assets), that have a useful life of at least 10 years, are in place and performing at the appropriate level of service standards and are developed concurrently with future development specifically for: streets, pedestrian, water, storm, and sewer, schools, police, fire, parks, and recreational facilities.

The Capital Facilities Element is developed in accordance with the Growth Management Act, RCW 36.70A.070(3), WAC 365-196-415 (Capital Facilities Requirements), and the King County Countywide Planning Policies per RCW 36.70A.210 and WAC 365-196-304(3).

To fulfill requirements set forth by the Washington Growth Management Act, the Capital Facilities Element includes the following information:

1. An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and the capacities of the public facilities;
2. A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
3. The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
4. At least a six-year plan to finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities that clearly identify sources of funds for such purposes;
5. A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities element, and financing plan within the capital facilities element are coordinated and consistent; and
6. A statement that no local Comprehensive Plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

The Growth Management Act also requires that the Comprehensive Plan include a process and criteria for siting of essential public facilities (RCW 36.70A.200). Goals and policies for the siting of essential public facilities are included in this element.

The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to determine the availability of existing capital facilities, forecast future needs for such facilities based upon the projected growth in the community described in the Land Use Element, and determine how such facilities will be financed. Future needs should also be planned to maintain a locally determined level of service to be provided by those facilities. This concept of maintaining level of service standards throughout the planning period is embodied within Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act. Goal 12 states that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the same time the development is available

for occupancy, or within six years for transportation facilities, and the level of service should not be below local minimum standards. This concept is known as "concurrency." In North Bend, concurrency applies to transportation, water, sewer, and stormwater facilities. Specific standards and procedures to implement concurrency are addressed in concurrency regulations adopted pursuant to the Growth Management Act and the policies of the Capital Facilities Plan. Service levels are established in the Capital Facilities Plan for water, sewer, and stormwater, plus fire, schools, police, and libraries. Impacts to these facilities may be mitigated by following concurrency and/or impact mitigation regulations adopted pursuant to this Plan.

B. CAPITAL FACILITY INVENTORY AND CAPACITY

This section discusses each facility and contains information about the facility provider, existing facilities, and current service. Functional plans provide further details for a number of these capital facilities and are incorporated by reference into this Capital Facilities Element.

B.1 Water System

Water facilities serving the City of North Bend are developed and maintained by the City water utility and Sallal Water Association. Potable water is supplied through a combination of groundwater and local springs, both privately and publicly owned. The sources are as follows:

- City of North Bend Water System – The City maintains a water distribution system of almost 38 miles of pipe ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter. The City water system serves approximately 1,892 connections in a service area of about 9 square miles including certain adjoining areas in unincorporated King County. About 34% of the City's distribution system is asbestos cement (AC) pipe, much of which is undersized and is nearing the end of its useful life. The other major distribution components are ductile Iron (DI), PVC, and/or Cast Iron (CI). Although capital improvements are fully shown in the City's current Water Comprehensive Plan (2010, or as amended), which is incorporated by this reference, system priorities include replacing aging and leaking water pipe to reduce breaks and protect water quality. City water sources include the following:
    - Mt Si Springs is the City's senior water right and primary source; use of the spring is limited by the need to provide 3 cfs (cubic feet per second) discharge to the Snoqualmie River.
    - The Centennial Well is the City's groundwater supply which requires mitigation for impacts to surface water flows based on instream flow regulated downstream from Snoqualmie Falls.
    - Mitigation water, which replaces ground water that would have otherwise entered the Snoqualmie River system, is purchased from Seattle Public Utilities from a spring near Rattlesnake Lake and is discharged into Boxley Creek when necessary.

- Sallal Water Association - Sallal Water Association serves the City of North Bend and its Urban Growth Area east of SE 428th Street. The Sallal Water Association is a private cooperative system that borders the City of North Bend's current service area on the southeast. As of 2015, the Sallal Water Association provides approximately 2,400 service connections.
- Private Wells - Approximately 85 private wells provide water to homes and other uses within the City and Urban Growth Area. It is anticipated that as development occurs, many of these wells will be decommissioned as new homes and other uses are required to connect to public water (either the City's water system or Sallal Water Association, depending on the location of the use).

Level of Service
The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of water resources and services (from *City of North Bend Water System Plan*, October 2010, or as updated):

A. Water Rights – Certificates as issued to the City of North Bend by Washington State Department of Ecology.
B. Conveyance – Group A Public Water System Waterworks Standards, Washington State Department of Health, 1999
    a. A residual pressure of 30 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch) at all points in the system during peak hour demand.
    b. A residual pressure of 20 p.s.i. at all points in the system during maximum daily demand plus a fire flow.
    c. A 6-inch minimum diameter pipe for supply.
C. Storage – Waterworks Standards, Washington State Department of Health, 1996.
    a. Adequate equalizing, standby, and fire suppression storage in the system based on system characteristics.

B.2 Sewer Facilities
Through its sewer utility, the City of North Bend is the sole sewer service provider within City limits. Some properties in the City are served by private septic systems. The City's current Comprehensive Sewer Plan, which is incorporated by this reference, provides a detailed description of the sewer facilities and systems.

The City owns and operates a municipal sewage collection and treatment system with associated force mains and a water reclamation facility that is capable of producing reuse quality effluent and Class A biosolids. The collection system currently serves approximately 1,246 customers comprised of residences and businesses. The wastewater treatment plant is located at 400 Bendigo Boulevard North, North Bend, Washington. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit allows the City to discharge treated wastewater to the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River.

In the next 20 years, the wastewater flow rate to the city's treatment plant and the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) loading from residential, business/commercial, and industrial sources are anticipated to increase as growth occurs within the City's Urban Growth Area (UGA). The City will continue to make investments in capital improvements to meet this anticipated growth and conduct regular rate studies to ensure that sufficient funding exists for such improvements.

Capital improvements, focused on providing additional capacity for expected development with the City of North Bend and its UGA, are fully articulated in the City's current Sewer Comprehensive Plan.

Level of Service
See the North Bend Sewer Comprehensive Plan, 2001 or as updated, which establishes sewer system levels of service. The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of sewer resources and services:

Adopted Plans
City of North Bend Comprehensive Sewer Plan, 2001, or as updated (update anticipated in 2016)
Sewer 6-Year Priority Plan (anticipated in 2016)

In addition to the Sewer Comprehensive Plan, the City is presently developing a 6-year priority plan, which identifies the necessary priority improvement at the Waste Water Treatment Plant (Table 1 below).

TABLE 1.
IMMEDIATE AND NEAR-TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

		Construction Costs ($1,000s)			
		Immediate		Near Term	
		Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
A. Monitoring Improvements					
1	HW - Add gate to separate sewage & RAS @ headworks	Done			
2	ULID6 PS - Re zero flow meter	Done			
3	Upgrade Sampler power and controls	$33			
4	Old IPS- revise piping to separate sewage & recycle flows from solids handling bldg	$114			
	SUBTOTAL	$146	$0	$0	$0
B. Hydraulic Improvements					
5	Oxidation Ditch - add new ML outlet weir and 30" pipe to eliminate aerator overloads	$261			
6	Old IPS - reprogram to prevent simultaneous pumping with ULID6 PS, route plant & trailer park raw sewage to ULID6 PS		$81		
7	ULID6 PS - replace small pump for lower flows, better grit removal & less pump wear		$65		
8	ULID6 PS - add bar rack to protect pumps from large solids		$21		
9	Headworks - reroute RAS to reduce headworks surcharging		$16		
10	Small Clarifiers - Refurbish clarifier mechanisms & replace RAS pumps for DOE capacity rating		$348		
	SUBTOTAL	$261	$532	$0	$0
C. Aeration					
11	Oxidation Ditch - Repair brush aerators for more reliable operation	$395			
12	Oxidation Ditch - Add DO and ORP control for better, more reliable effluent quality		$29		
	SUBTOTAL	$395	$29		
D. Washwater					
13	Washwater - provide reservoir in chlorine contact tank for more reliable UV cooling and sludge dryer odor control	$14			
14	Washwater - provide new strainer to prevent clogging sprays especially at sludge dryer quenching nozzles				$42
	SUBTOTAL	$14			$42
E. UV Disinfection					
15	UV disinfection - add low flow cooling loop with plant water	$14			
16	UV Disinfection - provide automatic pacing of UV dose with flow, transmitance and turbidity	$40			
17	UV Disinfection - add 3rd & 4th UV unit to provide higher dose			$406	
18	UV disinfection - add cooling fans to UV panels for safety				$15
	SUBTOTAL	$54		$406	$15
F. SCADA					
19	Provide SCADA alarms & controls for Centrifuge, Sludge Dryer, Washwater, Liquids Process, Old IPS	$244			
	SUBTOTAL	$244			
G. Scum Control					
20	Big Clarifier - provide scum aging tank for better scum and grease control		$50		
21	Big Clarifier - repair clarifier scum collection system and fix clarifier controls		$13		
22	Big clarifier - upgrade surface spray system for better scum removal and lower washwater use		$14		
	SUBTOTAL		$77		
H. Sludge Handling					
23	Sludge Dryer - Add dried sludge distrubutor and purchase haul truck		$367		
24	Sludge thickening - convert small clarifiers to sludge thickeners and aerated holding tank for more sludge handling capacity				$324
25	Standby Power - provide standby power for sludge dryer for more reliable operation and odor control			$349	
26	Sludge Tank - Add decant pump for gravity thickening and more sludge handling capacity				$23
27	Sludge Dryer - Provide backup water supply to quench tank for more reliable drying and odor control				$47
28	Sludge Dryer - exhaust fan control improvements for more reliable drying and odor control				$12
29	Dewatered sludge truck/container loading conveyor for alternate sludge disposal when dryer is insufficient	$200			
	SUBTOTAL	$200	$367	$349	$405
Preliminary Total Construction Cost (1)		$1,313	$1,005	$755	$462
Preliminary Total Project Cost by Priority (2)		$1,672	$1,280	$961	$589
Preliminary Total Project Cost (Sum of Priorities 1-4)			$4,502		

Notes
(1) Construction Cost includes a 30% contingency and 8.8% Sales Tax
(2) Project Cost Includes Construction Cost plus 15% Engineering, 15% Construction Management)

In addition to the above improvements, water temperature will also be addressed through improvements to the plant such as a shading structure, trees, or flow equalizer. Budgeting for this improvement will be determined prior to completion of the 6-Year Sewer Priority Plan.

B.3 Stormwater and Surface Water Facilities

The North Bend Department of Public Works manages drainage systems, stormwater facilities and surface water systems for the City. The current City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan ("Stormwater Plan") is adopted herein by this reference and provides a detailed description of the City's stormwater system, as well as a Stormwater Capital Improvements Plan and funding mechanisms.

The City of North Bend is situated within the Three Forks area of the Upper Snoqualmie River Valley Floodplain in King County. The City lies between the Middle and South Forks of the Snoqualmie River. Local flooding may occur as a result of the flatness of the City's topography, large amounts of rain, surfacing groundwater and inadequate storm drain infrastructure in certain areas.

A stormwater utility has been created to provide a funding source, to supplement special fees, Capital Facilities Charges (CFCs), special grants and loans, and debt when needed to implement the Stormwater Plan. The utility is currently comprised of 1,977 ratepayers. In addition to the Stormwater Plan, the City also developed a separate Flood Hazard Management Plan which evaluates and describes system improvements to reduce flood hazards from the Snoqualmie River ("Hazard Plan"), which is incorporated by this reference.

Level of Service

The following level of service (LOS) standards shall be used to determine the adequacy of stormwater resources and services (See North Bend Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan.):

A. Surface Water Design Manual, King County, Washington, except that off-site system capacity shall be analyzed and sized for conveying the 25-year peak flow runoff from contributing areas for the quarter-mile downstream reach from the developing site.
B. Runoff detention with discharge flows controlled to match pre-developed flows for 50% of the 2-year through the 100-year storm events.
C. An 80% removal of total suspended solids for a typical rainfall year assuming typical pollutant concentrations between 30 and 100 mg/l.

Adopted Plan

City of North Bend Stormwater Comprehensive Plan, December 2013, or as updated

B.4 Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element of this Plan provides a detailed discussion of the transportation facilities in North Bend, including an inventory of facilities, street functional classifications, levels of service, accident analyses, and a 20-year project list of capital improvements. The City prepares and adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) as part of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) each year. The TIP lists both street and non-motorized projects and can include both funded and unfunded projects. Funding for the transportation projects are set forth in the TIP. This plan is prepared for transportation project scheduling, prioritization and grant eligibility purposes. Both the current Transportation Element and the TIP are adopted by reference as part of this Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service

(See Transportation Element)

Adopted Plans

Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan, 2012, or as updated

6-Year Transportation Capital Improvements Plan, as updated annually

B.5 Municipal Buildings

The City's primary building infrastructure includes City Hall, the Public Works facility, the Community and Economic Development Office, the Fire Station (owned jointly with Fire District 38 and described separately under the Fire Protection section of this Element), and the Wastewater Treatment Plant (described under the Wastewater section of this Element).

The Public Works Facility was constructed in 2002 and houses all public works staff, including public works administrative staff, streets, stormwater, and parks staff. No additional building facility needs are anticipated at the Public Works facility within the 6-year timeframe.

The Community and Economic Development Office was originally built in 1958 as the North Bend Library. When the new library was constructed in 1994, the building became a municipal office, and currently houses the Community and Economic Development (CED) Department, containing planning and building staff. Planning and Building Department staffing needs within the 20-year timeframe are anticipated to grow by a small margin (2 to 3 employees). The existing building does not have space to accommodate the future staffing levels. However, the CED staff are anticipated to move to a new City Hall and Municipal Campus described below. When that occurs, the existing Community and Economic Development Office may be used for records and other municipal storage. A deed on the property requires that the building be used solely for municipal purposes.

City Hall was originally constructed in 1938 as the City's fire station. The building has been remodeled a number of times, but is showing its age and has become structurally and functionally deficient. The City plans to construct a new Civic Center or remodel the existing facility. Planning, cost comparisons and cost evaluations are underway as of the adoption of this plan.

B.6 Parks and Open Space

The Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides a detailed description of the City's park and recreational facilities system, including an inventory of existing facilities, level of service standards, and a forecast of anticipated future needs to meet levels of service standards. The Parks Element also includes a 20-year Parks Capital Facilities Program for long-term improvements to the City's park, recreation and open space facilities, and a 6-year Parks Capital Facilities Plan with anticipated funding sources. The Parks Element is incorporated by reference as a part of the City's Capital Facilities Element.

Level of Service

(See Parks Element, updated 2015)

Adopted Plan

Parks Element of the Comprehensive Plan, 2015, or as updated.

B.7 Police Service

In September 2012, the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie entered into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) for the City of Snoqualmie to provide Police services to North Bend. The agreement lasts through March 2019.

Per the ILA, and subject to an amendment in 2015 for additional service, Snoqualmie has hired eight additional full time-equivalent police officers, one additional records administration person, and acquired four additional fully equipped patrol vehicles to provide a minimum of two officers on duty within North Bend city limits at all times for 18 hours a day, and a minimum of 1 officer at all other times of the day. These officers, as with the rest of the Police Department, are stationed at the Snoqualmie Police Station at 34825 SE Douglas Street in Snoqualmie, though spend substantial time on patrol in North Bend.

The Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department provides law enforcement services to both Cities including traffic safety, community policing, accident and crime investigation, crime prevention, and public education. The department presently employs 14 officers and 3 support staff. The police station can accommodate up to 21 personnel at any given time if offices are shared during a shift, or roughly 39 for occupation throughout the day. Dispatch and jail service is provided through contract by the Issaquah Police Department; inmate management services are contracted with the City of Issaquah and King County.

No expansion or modification of the Police Station is anticipated within the next six years, though depending on call service growth and priority call response times that necessitate additional police staff, the station may need additional work space within the next 15 years. The facility was designed for a future expansion via a 3,360 square foot ground-level addition, which would accommodate an additional 21 officers and support staff. Alternative scenarios include a second-story expansion over the current station parking lot, or construction of a new police station on the municipal campus location next to the Fire Station on the SE Snoqualmie Parkway. Barring expansion or relocation, the police station's estimated replacement year is 2047. The Police Department's patrol vehicles are shared among the officers, with a vehicle assigned to every two officers. Patrol vehicles are on a 5-year rotational replacement schedule.

In 2015, the Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department operates 10 patrol vehicles (including 4 for North Bend), 1 jail transport vehicle, and 2 supervisory/patrol vehicles.

Level of Service
Average response time for police emergencies: Call to arrival 5 minutes; Dispatch to arrival 3 minutes.

Adopted Plan
Police Service Contract Snoqualmie/North Bend Police Department, September 2012, or as updated – Reevaluation of the Contract 1 year prior to its expiration should be a priority to ensure community needs continue to be met.

B.8 Fire Protection

The City of North Bend has its fire protection provided by Eastside Fire & Rescue, which was formed in 1999 as the consolidation of a number of Eastside fire departments to create a new fire and emergency medical service agency. A board of directors consisting of elected officials representing each of the agencies served governs the department. This includes a board member from the North Bend City Council.

A new North Bend Fire Station (station 87) was completed in 2013, located at 500 Maloney Grove Ave. SE. Station 87, owned jointly by the City of North Bend and Fire District 38, is a 13,166 Square foot facility with five apparatus bays, one of which is a double length bay that can accommodate two vehicles or one longer ladder truck. The building is anticipated to accommodate the staffing and facility needs over the 20-year planning period. The station currently houses one of each: ladder truck, engine, tender,

aid car, and medic unit.

Eastside Fire & Rescue staffs the station with three Firefighter/EMTs 24 hours a day throughout the year. Bellevue Fire Department, under contract with King County EMS, additionally staffs a Medic Unit with two Firefighter/Paramedics 24 hours a day throughout the year at the station. This full time staff is supplemented by reserve (volunteer) firefighters who report to the station on an on-call basis.

The services provided to the City of North Bend by Eastside Fire & Rescue include: fire protection and suppression, emergency medical service consisting of both advanced life support and basic life support, rescue, hazardous material mitigation, public education, and a fire prevention division. Emergency radio dispatch service is provided by North East King County Regional Public Safety Communication Agency (NORCOM), which is tied into the King County 9-1-1 system.

In addition to these services, special operation teams provide technical rescue, swiftwater rescue, and wildland firefighting capabilities. The fire prevention division includes review of development proposals and construction plans, construction site inspections, and fire safety (fire code enforcement) inspections. The fire prevention division also provides basic fire investigation, while arson investigation is through a contract with King County. Public education programs include fire station tours, school programs, and informational and educational presentations on a variety of subjects such as home and business safety, CPR and First Aid Training, and emergency preparedness.

All fire department agencies in King County Washington have an automatic mutual aid agreement in place. In essence, this agreement means that any fire department within the county that needs additional resources due to a particular emergency incident or multiple incidents can request resources from other agencies within the county. This mutual aid assistance is provided automatically and without cost to the requesting agency. The City of North Bend / Eastside Fire & Rescue falls under this automatic mutual aid agreement.

Level of Service
Average response time – 5 to 6 minutes

Adopted Plan
Eastside Fire and Rescue Interlocal Agreement, January 1, 2015, or as updated

B.9 Public Schools
The Snoqualmie Valley School District #410 serves the City of North Bend. School District facilities within the City include North Bend Elementary School, Opstad Elementary School, and Two Rivers Alternative School. The District currently does not have plans for additional school facilities within the City of North Bend, but does own property just outside of the City's Urban Growth Boundary adjacent to Twin Falls Middle School, that has been identified as a future elementary school site.

In 2015, voters approved a 20-year Snoqualmie Valley School District bond for district-wide improvements to existing school facilities, the construction of a new Elementary School in Snoqualmie (on Snoqualmie Ridge), a major reconstruction and expansion of the Mount Si High School, and conversion of the Mount Si Freshman campus back to a Middle School. No new schools within North Bend are provided in this bond measure.

King County Code Title 21A.43 refers to "standard of service" that each school district must establish in order to ascertain its overall capacity. The standard of service identifies the program year, the class size, the

number of classrooms, students and programs of special need, and other factors determined by the District that would best serve its student population.

The Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan includes the standard of service as established by the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Board of Directors, which serves as the basis for the City's collection of School Impact Fees on behalf of the School District. The City of North Bend adopts by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District's Capital Facilities Plan as a part of this Capital Facilities Element, unless the City Council adopts an ordinance contrary to the District's Capital Facilities Plan within a given year concerning the collection of school impact fees.

Level of Service
Please refer to the current adopted version of the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan which provides standards of service for class size.

Adopted Plan
(Adopted by Snoqualmie Valley School District): *Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan*, as updated annually

B.10 Solid Waste Plan Summary
The City's Solid Waste Management Plan and waste contracts are guided by RCW 70.95 Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling. This statute establishes a comprehensive statewide program for solid waste handling, and solid waste recovery and/or recycling which will prevent land, air, and water pollution and conserve the natural, economic, and energy resources of the State of Washington.

King County's *2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan* presents the County's strategy for managing the solid waste systems, garbage, and recycling services over the next 20 years.

To comply with the State of Washington RCW 70.95 (Solid Waste Management – Reduction and Recycling) and the King County *Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*, the City of North Bend has a contract with Republic Services as the service provider for the collection of curbside recyclables, compost, and garbage (mixed municipal solid waste). The City allows Republic Services to bill the customers directly for the contracted waste collection service. North Bend also has a signed agreement with King County for the dumping of the solid waste. Further information on solid waste management and the City's contract with Republic Services can be found in the Utilities Element.

Level of Service
Routine waste collection and disposal program, including curbside waste, recycling, and compost (yard/food waste) for all single-family residences.

Adopted Plan
City Contract with Republic Services, June 1, 2012, or as updated.

C. GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR SITING ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

The Growth Management Act and the King County Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) require that each city and county establish a process for identifying and siting all essential public facilities, including

federal, state, regional, or local proposals. The CPPs state that the Growth Management Planning Council shall establish a process by which all jurisdictions shall cooperatively site public capital facilities of a countywide or statewide nature. The process should include the following:

1. A definition of the facilities;
2. An inventory of existing and future facilities;
3. Economic and other incentives to jurisdictions receiving facilities;
4. A public involvement strategy;
5. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected; and
6. Consideration of alternatives to the facility, including decentralization, demand management, and other strategies.

C.1 Criteria for Siting Essential Public Facilities

Per RCW 36.70A.200, essential public facilities are those facilities that are typically difficult to site such as airports, state education facilities, and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state or local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020. No local comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities.

Criteria for siting public facilities shall include the following components:

- The State shall provide a justifiable need for the public facility and its location in North Bend based upon forecast needs and a logical service area.
- The State shall establish a public process by which residents of North Bend have an opportunity to participate in a meaningful way in the site selection process.

The City of North Bend will continue to work with King County and other jurisdictions in the decision making process for the siting of county, regional, or state public capital facilities. The City will be a strong advocate for early involvement and broad public participation and will not preclude the siting of essential public facilities within its boundaries. For the siting of local public capital facilities, the City will follow a process that includes the six steps as outlined above.

D. GOALS AND POLICIES

CF - Goal 1: Provide adequate capital facilities and services necessary to serve the community's existing and future development while maintaining adopted level of service standards.

Policies:

CF - 1.1 Ensure new development meets the required level of service through a concurrency test consistent with the City's concurrency regulations.

CF - 1.2 Work to ensure facility costs do not exceed the projected revenue. If facility costs exceed revenue then consider alternatives: reduce the level of service to be provided, reduce the cost of proposed facilities, and/or revise the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan to balance the demand for facilities with revenue sources.

CF - 1.3 Require that development proposals be reviewed for available capacity to accommodate development and needed system improvements by the various providers of services, such as sewer, water, streets, flood protection, police, fire department, parks, general governmental services, and schools.

CF – 1.4 Ensure ample public opportunity to participate in the planning for capital facility improvements.

CF - Goal 2: Ensure that the Capital Facilities Plan anticipates and provides for the ongoing maintenance and operation.

Policies:

CF - 2.1 Emphasize the following concepts in the management of capital facilities:

a. Provide preventative maintenance and provide cost-effective and timely replacement of aging elements;
b. Plan for the orderly extension and upgrade of capital systems while recognizing that system extensions associated with new development should be the responsibility of those desiring service;
c. Regularly inspect systems to ensure conformance with design standards; and
d. Reduce the potential for service rate increases through effective fiscal management and fair and equitable rate structures.

CF - 2.2 Identify established priorities and replace existing sewer lines that are in poor condition in order to reduce inflow and infiltration and to increase the availability of capacity in the sewage treatment system.

CF - 2.3 Establish and maintain a regular backflow prevention device inspection program to prevent contamination of the water system.

CF - 2.4 Establish and maintain a regular inspection and maintenance program for catch basins, oil and water separations, and detention ponds to keep the storm damage system functioning properly

CF - 2.5 Establish and maintain a sewage pretreatment program for users that contribute heavy metals to the wastewater treatment plant.

CF - Goal 3: Develop Capital Facilities in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts, encourages public participation, and maximizes opportunities.

Policies:

CF - 3.1 Implement best management practices available to ensure discharge of wastewater is handled to the highest environmental standard available ensuring river health.

CF – 3.2 Support and encourage the joint development and use of cultural and community facilities and co-location of facilities with other governmental or community organizations where these are areas of mutual concern and benefit.

CF – 3.3 Promote high quality design and site planning for the construction of capital facilities.

CF – 3.4 Provide outreach and notification to encourage the involvement of citizens in the siting of capital facilities.

CF – 3.5 Require that new capital facilities, including road improvements, are designed to enhance adjacent community assets such as parks, landmarks, and historic sites.

CF – 3.6 Encourage the multiple-use of corridors for major utilities, trails, and transportation rights-of-way.

CF – 3.7 Investigate the opportunity to use an exclusive utility franchise agreement to work with the local utility providers to develop a plan that will eliminate overhead utility lines.

CR – 3.8 Ensure opportunities are available to incentivize citizens to address failing septic systems and increase awareness of existing programs to residents, especially those bordering sensitive areas.

CF - Goal 4: Finance North Bend's needed capital facilities in the most economic, efficient, and equitable manner possible.

Policies:

CF - 4.1 Ensure that the burden for financing capital improvements is borne by the primary beneficiaries of the facility.

CF - 4.2 Consider long-term borrowing appropriate for financing capital facilities that benefit more than one generation of users.

CF - 4.3 Determine which services or facilities are most cost-effectively delivered by the City and which services should be contracted.

CF - 4.4 Where possible, use special assessment, revenue, and other self-supporting bonds instead of tax-supported general obligation bonds.

CF - 4.5 Adopt impact fees when legally authorized to mitigate the economic impacts of development.

CF - 4.6 Review the growth projections and capital facilities plans at least every other year before the City budget process to ensure that development does not out-pace the City's ability to provide and maintain adequate public facilities and services.

CF – 4.7 Ensure adequate staffing to enable the City to provide improvements necessary to the City's capital facilities to maintain adopted level of service standards.

CF - 4.8 Phase the development of capital facilities to provide sufficient lead-time in financing, planning, and construction in order to provide the facilities when needed.

CF – 4.9 Coordinate the City's land use and public works planning activities with an ongoing program of long-range financial planning to conserve fiscal resources available to implement the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.10 Ensure that fiscal policies to direct expenditures for capital improvements are consistent with other Comprehensive Plan elements.

CF - 4.11 Ensure that all city departments review changes to the Capital Facilities Element.

CF – 4.12 Monitor annually school, fire, police, park, waste disposal, and other capital facilities to ensure that existing and future needs are met.

CF – 4.13 Annually consider adoption by reference the Snoqualmie Valley School District Capital Facilities Plan. The City of North Bend shall collect on behalf of the District the most current school impact fee.

CF – 4.14 Achieve a bond rating of A+ or better to lower the cost for securing funding for capital improvements.

CF - Goal 5: Provide a full range of cost-effective services to residents within North Bend City boundaries and the Urban Growth Area as annexed.

Policies:

CF - 5.1 Coordinate with water districts and surrounding jurisdictions to ensure that requirements for future water supply and water quality will be met.

CF - 5.2 Provide an adequate water supply and distribution system at all times for all domestic use and for fire flow and fire protection.

CF - 5.3 Develop a long-range capital facilities program that anticipates the extension of public sewer and water to all residential areas of the City of North Bend.

CF – 5.4 Extend utility service to the North Bend UGA only pursuant to a pre-annexation agreement. .

CF - Goal 6: Protect the interests of the City and its residents in the siting of essential public facilities as defined in RCW 36.70A.200.

Policies:

CF - 6.1 Base decisions for siting of essential public facilities upon criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Justification of need and location in area of North Bend;
b. Specific facility requirements (acreage, transportation access, etc.);
c. Land use compatibility;
d. Potential environmental impacts;
e. Potential traffic impacts;
f. Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan;
g. Public process for meaningful participation of the residents of North Bend;
h. Essential public facilities that are countywide or statewide in nature (e.g., solid waste and/or hazardous waste facilities) must meet existing state law and regulations requiring specific siting and permitting requirements; and

i. Impact on public health, safety, welfare, and property values by siting of essential public facilities.

CF – 6.2 Participate in regional processes for determining the location of essential facilities.

E. SIX-YEAR FINANCING PLAN

Under the Growth Management Act (GMA), the Capital Facilities Element is required to address all public facilities except transportation which is addressed separately in the Transportation Element. According to the GMA, public facilities and services shall be adequate to serve the development without decreasing the level of service described in the Comprehensive Plan. This section includes a discussion of existing and potential revenue sources, debt capacity, options for using debt financing to fund needed improvements, and an overall Capital Facilities summary of the finance plans for individual facilities. North Bend uses a number of different financing sources to pay for capital projects. The following paragraphs contain a summary of such potential funding sources: grants; loans; taxes; endowments; special improvement districts; bonds; capital facility charges; and impact fees.

E.1 General Fund Taxes

General fund taxes may be used to pay for construction of public facilities not financed by other dedicated funds. Streets, police buildings, and general governmental buildings such as a City Hall, are often funded in part by general fund taxes.

E.2 Special Improvement Districts

Road Improvement Districts, Business Improvement Areas, Utility Local Improvement Districts, and Special Assessment Districts are used to finance projects within a specific geographic area, as opposed to those that will serve the entire city. These projects are paid by assessments against the properties benefited by the improvements. For instance, Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULID) financing is frequently applied to water or sewer system extensions. Typically, ULIDs are formed by the City at the written request of the property owners within a specific area. Upon receipt of a sufficient number of signatures on petitions, the local improvement area is defined, needed improvements are identified, and an assessment system is designated for that particular area in accordance with state law. Each separate property in the ULID is assessed in accordance with the special benefits the property receives from the system improvements.

E.3 Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, loans, or other sources that are designated to finance particular activities of the City. An example is the Real Estate Excise Tax which taxes real estate transactions.

E.4 Washington State Public Works Trust Fund Loans

Public Works Trust Funds are also considered special revenue funds for capital projects. They are loans from the State Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development.

E.5 Bonds

As of 2015 the city has earned an A+ bond rating which allows the City to secure lower rates on loans and bonds. The City should endeavor to maintain or improve this rating. Such bonds include:

General Obligation Bonds

General Obligation (GO) Bonds are backed by the value of the property within the jurisdiction (its full faith and credit). There are two types of General Obligation Bonds: voter-approved and councilmanic. Voter approved bonds will increase the property tax rate with the increased revenues dedicated to paying principal and interest on the bonds. The North Bend City Council could approve councilmanic bonds without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for councilmanic bonds come from general government revenues without a corresponding increase in taxes. This method does not use a dedicated funding source. As a result, general fund moneys required for pay back will not be available for other government operations.

Revenue Bonds

The revenue received from the utility for which the bonds are issued finances the capital facility or infrastructure. A portion of the utility charge is set aside to pay off the bonds as well as capital facility charges designated for each utility.

E.6 Grant and Loan Programs

North Bend may use various grants and loans to fund facilities. Potential sources are as follows:

- Community Development Block Grants
- Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC)
- Farmers Home Administration (Water & Wastewater Development Program; Community Facilities Program)
- Community Economic Revitalization Board
- Centennial Clean Water Fund Program
- Non-Point Water Quality Grants Program
- Transportation Improvement Board

E.7 Facility Connection Charges

State law allows Cities to charge a fee for connection to a sewer, water, or storm drainage system which the City presently does. The fee may be calculated based on reimbursement for a share of the cost for facilities already constructed and facilities that the utility will need to construct in the future.

E.8 Impact Fees

The Growth Management Act (GMA) authorizes cities to impose certain types of impact fees on new development. These fees should pay for the development's proportionate share of the cost of providing the public facilities needed to serve the development. Impact fees are collected for schools, transportation projects (including streets and sidewalks), parks and open space, and fire protection.

E.9 SEPA Mitigation

The State Environmental Policy Act authorizes cities to identify project impacts and require mitigation consistent with adopted policies and standards as a condition of development approval. This mechanism is commonly used where specific facility charges and impact fees do not adequately address mitigation of development impacts.

E.10 Endowments

Capital facilities can be funded with a grant of money from donors set aside specifically to fund the construction of particular designated facilities.

E.11 Limitations on Municipal Indebtedness

The Washington State Constitution places limits on the amount of general obligation debt that any city may incur. As prescribed by statutes of the State of Washington, the unlimited tax general obligation

indebtedness permitted for cities, subject to an approving 60 percent majority vote of registered voters at an election at which 40 percent of those who voted at the last general election cast a ballot, is limited to 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, 2.5 percent for certain utility purposes and 2.5 percent for open space, park facilities and capital facilities associated with economic development. Within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, without a vote of the electors, incur general obligation indebtedness in an amount not to exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. Additionally, within the 2.5 percent of assessed value for general purposes, a city may, also without a vote of the electors, enter into leases if the total principal component of the lease payments, together with the other non-voted general obligation indebtedness of the city, does not exceed 1.5 percent of assessed value. The combination of unlimited tax and limited tax general obligation debt for general purposes, including leases, cannot exceed 2.5 percent of assessed value, and for all purposes cannot exceed 7.5 percent of assessed value. The City intends to always pursue the highest bond rating possible, therefore reducing indebtedness is a priority.