

Chapter 9: Capital Facilities and Public Services Element

9.1 PURPOSE OF THIS CHAPTER

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires cities to prepare a Capital Facilities Element consisting of:

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

This Element has been developed in accordance with Section 36.70A.070 of the Growth Management Act to address the provision of local government services and capital facilities. The City has prepared and maintained individual sewer, water, traffic, parks and other plans. These are incorporated by reference and summarized in this Comprehensive Plan. They represent the community's policy plan for provision of such services and facilities through 2035. The Capital Facilities and Public Services Element describes how the goals in the other plan elements will be implemented through policies and regulations, and is an important element in implementing the comprehensive plan.

The Goals and Policies in Chapter 3 will guide decision-making to achieve the community goals as articulated in the Vision Statement. The Capital Facilities and Public Services Element has also been developed in accordance with the Countywide Planning Policies and Regional Multi-County Planning Policies to ensure both internal and external plan consistency.

For the purposes of this plan, a capital facility is defined as a structure or equipment that generally costs \$10,000 or more and has a useful life of ten years or more. Capital facilities investments include major rehabilitation or maintenance projects on capital assets; construction of new buildings, streets, and other facilities; acquisition of land for parks and other public purposes. Equipment purchases exceeding \$10,000 are not included in this CIP. They are technically considered capital facilities, but not within the context of a community plan.

The Capital Facilities and Public Services Element is required to address all public facilities, except transportation which are addressed separately under the Transportation Element (Chapter 8). However, the discussion of finance for both capital facilities and transportation has been combined in one location under this Chapter.

Urban services, particularly sewers will be available only within the Urban Growth Area. The City recognizes that planning for utilities is the primary responsibility of both City and non-city providers (electrical, gas, etc). The City will incorporate plans prepared by other providers into its comprehensive plan to coordinate their development and to identify ways of improving the quality and delivery of services provided in the City and UGA.

9.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Municipal Services

The City of Arlington has a Mayor/Council form of government with seven Councilmembers, an elected Mayor, and a City Administrator who reports directly to the Mayor.

The City's organizational structure has supervisors heading up seven departments: Administration, Finance, Police, Fire/EMS, Community/Economic Development, Airport, and Public Works. In addition there are contract employees providing legal, hearing examiner, and other administrative services as needed.

The City provides the majority of municipal services either through its own staff or by contract with other jurisdictions or private contractors. These services include: governance, administration, planning and community development, land development permitting, building permits, public works, engineering, sewer and water service, solid waste and recycling services, financing, budgeting and accounting, grant development and management, parks planning and maintenance, street maintenance, storm water management, environmental services and natural resource management, airport management and maintenance, fire prevention and inspection, emergency medical services, legal, police services, judicial, jail, and recreation programming. Services provided directly by special purpose districts include health, school, power, judicial, and library services.

Staffing

In 1989, the City had 39 full-time employees (FTEs); in 2003 118. In 2015, there are 118 full-time employees and approximately 35 volunteer firefighters. Currently, in 2017 the City employs 124 full time employees and 15 volunteer firefighters.

City-owned properties are indicated on Figure 2-12.

Fire

The Arlington Fire Department not only provides Fire and EMS service within Arlington city limits but also provides Advanced Life Support (ALS) services to Fire District 19, 25, 24 and Fire and EMS services to District 21, all through contract services. Arlington currently maintains 24 hour staffing at the following locations, Station 46 located at 115 N Macleod Ave.-Fire Engine (3 personnel),Paramedic Ambulance (2 personnel). Station 48 located at 18824 Smokey Point Blvd. – Ladder Truck/Medic (3 personnel). Station 47 located at 6231 188th St. NE – Fire Administration (3 personnel) and a Basic Life Support (BLS) aid car (2 personnel). The City of Arlington's fire protection insurance classification is rated as a Class 5. The Fire Department is striving to achieve a Class 3 rating. Numerous factors are taken into account when moving into another rating.

The Arlington Fire Department's facility locations and inventories are shown in Table 9-1: Fire and Emergency Medical Service Inventory.

Table 9-1: Fire and Emergency Medical Service Inventory

Facility Name and Address	Vehicle Type Inventory	Total Area (sq. ft)
Station #46 - 137 North Macleod	1 BLS Unit (reserve) 1 Medic Unit 1 Engine 1 Engine (reserve)	6,062
Station #47 – 6231 188th Street N.E. Administration Bldg. Arlington Airport	1 Ladder (reserve) 1 BLS Unit 1 Chief's Vehicle 1 Deputy Chief's Vehicle 1 Staff vehicle	3,444 1,000
Station # 48 18824 Smokey Point Blvd.	1 Ladder Truck 1 Medic Unit	3,699
TOTAL		14,205

Level of Service. There are four elements associated with measuring fire protection levels of service—water supply, personnel, response time, and facilities.

Water Supply. The issue of proper water supply is addressed in the Water Service section. Some minor fire flow deficiencies have been identified as an issue needing attention in future growth planning. To meet the criteria mandated by the Department of Health as well as City policies and design criteria, the following measures are needed:

- Existing water mains will require replacement in several areas.
- An additional pressure reducing station is needed to improve fire flow in a localized area.

Table 9-4 shows how these will be addressed.

Personnel. Currently the department employs 27 full-time firefighters, one fire chief, one deputy chief, and approximately 30 part-time employees.

Response Time. Ideally, a fire station is located so that any call within the city limits can be reached within a five-minute response time (code 3). Currently (2017), all areas of the city limits can be served within a five-minute response.

Facilities. Facilities require adequate square footage and equipment. A standard facility consists of (1) Engine or Aerial truck, a Medic unit, and/or a basic life support unit, along with the necessary square footage to support this equipment. If growth occurs through annexations in the City's geographic area, the City would need to add square footage and equipment for a new facility in order to meet our goal of achieving a five-minute response time.

The existing LOS for the fire and emergency facility space can be calculated by dividing the existing total inventory of space by the existing (2005) City assessed valuation of \$1,356,192,746. This yields a current LOS of 7.75 square feet of facility space per \$1M valuation. The Fire Department's recommended LOS is 42 square feet per \$1M valuation.

The Department will consider updating its Capital Facilities Plan in 2017-2018 once the City and County comprehensive plans are adopted. It will be based on a review of long range land use and population projections, applied to current service areas and future LOS standards for Emergency Medical (EMS) and fire protection services.

Police

The Arlington Police Department provides police services 24 hours a day employing 31 people including the Police Chief, Deputy Chief, 24 Police Officers, and 5 non-sworn support persons. The services include complaint response, investigations, traffic enforcement, school safety, and records and evidence control. The Department also contracts some of its services, including the following:

Table 9-2: Contracted Police Services

Service	Contracted Provider
Communications	SNOPAC
Jail Services	City of Marysville and Snohomish County
Municipal Court Services	City of Marysville
Prosecution	Contract Prosecutor
Public Defender	Contract Attorney
Narcotics Investigation	Regional Task Force
Annual Training	City of Everett
Applicant Testing	Private Vendor
Gun Range Facility	Private Vendor
Repair/Maintenance	Various

The Department has 12 marked patrol vehicles, 1 marked volunteer vehicle, 1 marked police support vehicle, 8 unmarked vehicles plus a radar trailer and 1 Critical Response Vehicle.

Level of Service. The indicators suggested as LOS standards for police services include the following performance goals:

Indicator	Goal	Now
Crime Rate per 1000 pop.	34.6	46.6
Crime Clearance Rate %	20	28

Indicator	Goal	Now
Emergency Response Time in Minutes	3	3.6
Events per Officer per Year	1,000	1,361

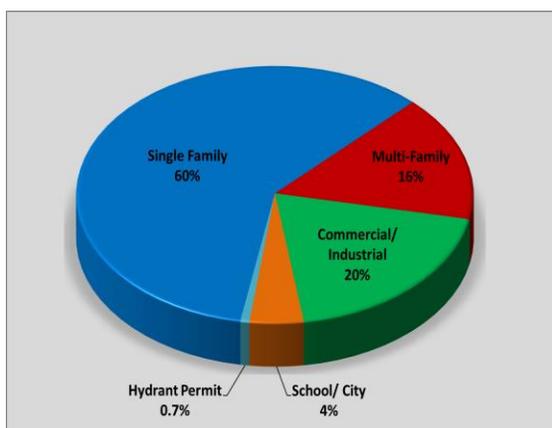
Staffing Recommendations: In addition, to the above service goals, the department suggests the addition of staff as outlined below:

1. Add a Professional Standards Lieutenant that would oversee hiring & recruitment, internal investigations, department accreditation and training.
2. Add Crime Analyst to identify patterns and trends in crime and disorder. Assist in formulating crime prevention strategies.
3. Add Executive Assistant to provide administrative and clerical support to police department administration.
4. Add 2 Patrol Officers to help cover unplanned vacancies, assist in meeting ‘events per officer’ goals, and increase officer safety.
5. Add 1 new Detective to focus specifically on property crimes such as burglary and auto theft.
6. Add a Police Service Technician/Code Enforcement Officer.

The Police Impound Lot and Property Building is currently owned by the Arlington Airport. The Airport would like to sell this building. There is a need to find a new location and/or build a new facility.

Utilities

Arlington has completed a 2017 amendment to its adopted and approved Water Comprehensive Plan and Sewer Comprehensive Plan, specifics about these plans are summarized below and have been adopted by reference as part of this Comprehensive Plan.



Water

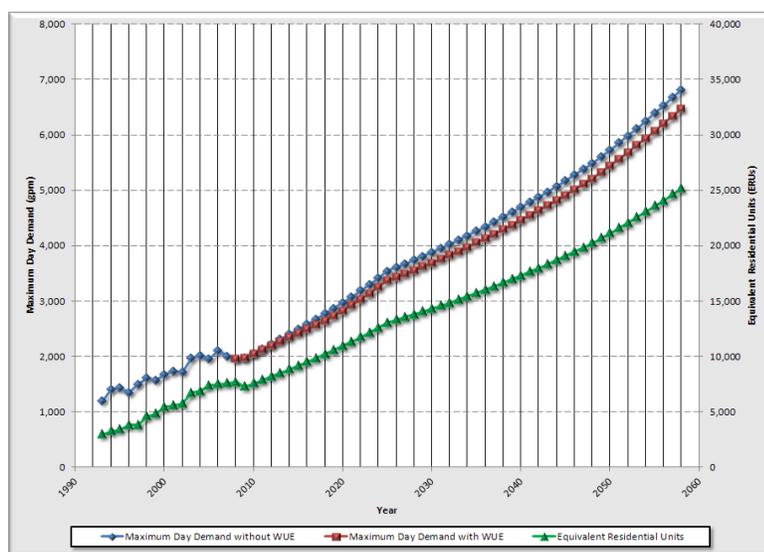
In 2014, the City provided service to approximately 5,444 customer connections (See graphic) within a service area, which extends beyond the city limits encompassing about 24.5 square miles. The 2014 population within the city limits was 18,360, while water service was provided to approximately 16,251

people. The largest water systems adjacent to the City’s water service area are Marysville and the PUD. Eighteen smaller water systems are located within or in the vicinity of the City’s water service area.

Water supply to the City is provided from three groundwater wells within the Haller Wellfield; and wholesale water purchased from the Snohomish County PUD No. 1. The Haller Wellfield is a groundwater well within the Airport Wellfield. Water is stored in two reservoirs that have a total capacity of 4.0 million gallons (MG). It is treated by one treatment plant. In addition, the City’s water system has four pressure zones with nine pressure reducing stations, one booster pump station and approximately 91.4 miles of water mains.

At one time much of the downtown area water system consisted of asbestos cement water mains that were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s; a large portion of these older water mains have been replaced within the last 30 years. The typical life expectancy of the older AC water mains is generally 50 years. However, corrosion within water mains has been greatly reduced through the development of cement mortar lined ductile iron pipe, which has a life expectancy in excess of 75 years. The City is developing a plan to replace the remaining older AC water mains within the next 10-12 years.

Future system needs have been evaluated in light of the updated City Comprehensive Plan. For the purposes of long-term water supply only, the Water Systems Plan assumes continued growth within the City of 1.35 percent through 2065 to obtain a water service population of more than 35,000. The adopted City population target for 2035 is 24,936. The 50-year water service area population projection (2064) is 71,500.



The chart shows how water is used in Arlington. This information assists in projecting quantity and facility needs based on the 2035 land use plan. The Water Plan assumes a consumption rate of 80 gallons per day per resident. For business and industry an Equivalent Residential Unit (ERU) measurement is used, ranging

from 165-180 gallons per day, per equivalent household. These were used to forecast the amount and location of water supplies consistent with anticipated growth.

Table 9-4
Water System Capital Improvement Plan

No.	Project	Cost	Funding	Year
Water Main Improvements				
WM-1	Annual Water Main Replacement Program	\$10,625K	City	2016-2025
WM-2	12" North Island Crossing Water Main	\$2,150K	City/DF	2022-2023
WM-3	198th Place NE/Cemetery Road Water Main	\$1,641K	City	2020-2021
WM-5	South of 172nd MIC Area Water Main	\$3,443K	City/DF	2020-2021
WM-6	North Island Crossing 12" Water Main Loop	\$1,270K	City/DF	2019-2018
Water Main Improvements		\$21,623K		
Pressure Zone Improvements				
PZ-1	Conversion of 710 Zone to 560 Zone (107th Ave NE)	\$90K	City	2017-2020
PZ-2	Conversion of 540 Zone and 710 Zone to 615 Zone	\$90K	City	2020
PZ-3	Conversion of 540 Zone to 520 Zone	\$90K	City	2025
Pressure Improvements		\$270K		
Facility Improvements				
F-3	Demolish Burn Road Reservoir	\$75K	City	2016
F-4	New Supply Well No. 1 (Replace Airport Well)	\$2,600K	City	2022-2024
F-5	New Supply Well No. 2	\$1,000K	City	2024-2025
F-6	Future 1.0 MG Reservoir (<i>past 10-year horizon</i>)	\$0	City/DF	2018-2019
F-7	Gleneagle Reservoir Roof Replacement	\$350K	City	2020
F-8	520 Reservoir Improvements - Fence	\$25K	City	2018
F-9	Replace/Rehab Clearwell Pumps	\$165K	City	2016-2017
Facility Improvements		\$4,140K		
Miscellaneous Improvements				
M-1	Drive-by Read Meter Conversion	\$800K	City	2016-2018
M-2	Source Water Protection Program	\$30K	City	2020
M-3	Comprehensive Water System Plan Update	\$100K	City	2035
Miscellaneous Improvements		\$930K		
Total Estimated Project Costs		\$24,386K		

Some minor fire flow deficiencies have been identified as an issue needing attention in future growth planning. The Water System Plan has forecasted needs based on fire flow standards ranging from 900 gallons per minute (gpm) for residential to 3500 gpm for industry and schools.

The Water System Plan devotes an entire section (Chapter 5) to design standards and operational policies. These represent the overall Level of Service standard and are adopted by reference in this Plan.

In addition to capital improvements to the system listed in Table 9-4, the City intends to address “Distribution System Leakage (DSL) which is the loss of water due to facility deficiencies or inefficient use of the system. The City will develop a water loss control action plan. A water loss control action plan is required when the 3-year rolling average of DSL exceeds ten percent of system volume. The City exceeded this criterion in 2014.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the 2015 Water System Plan estimated future water needs, consistent with the assumptions of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan.

Sewer

Arlington owns and operates its sewer utility under an NPDES¹ Permit. It is managed by the Wastewater Department under the City’s Public Works’ Utilities Division. The sewer utility service area matches the city limits with the exception of a portion of the Smokey Point neighborhood that is served by the City of Marysville. The total sewer service area is approximately 9.45 square miles with a population of 16,121. In 2014, there were 4,297 residential customer connections and 394 connections serving commercial, industrial, and institutional customers.

The City’s sewer system is comprised of a 4.0 MGD Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) that is currently permitted to treat 2.67 MGD, 12 sewer lift stations, and approximately 68 miles of collection pipes. The treatment plant employs MBR² technology. Biosolids generated by the WRF are either composted at the City’s Biosolids Compost Facility (BCF) or shipped to Eastern Washington for agricultural use. The City’s average annual influent flow rate per capita has been below 100 gpcd³ since at least 2009. Future sewer flow rates for commercial and industrial developments are difficult to estimate without specific information about the proposed

¹ National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

² Membrane Bio-Reactor

³ Gallons per capita per day

developments. If the average annual gallons per capita day remains below Ecology’s recommended guideline of 100 gpcd, it is likely that the water reclamation facility will not reach capacity in the 21-year planning period.

Most of the City is served by sewer. Some unserved areas exist and have been considered in the City’s ten-year plan for future improvement. Within the current UGA boundaries, the Brekhush Beach neighborhood will remain an unserved area until such time as owners come forward with a master development plan. Septic systems are allowed for single-family residences located outside of recognized aquifer protection areas on 5-acre platted lots where connection to the sewer within 500 feet is not available; this describes the Brekhush/Beach area. The City’s current expansion plans do include capacity for the future connection by the Brekhush Beach neighborhood when a master plan is developed by private developers⁴.

**Table 9-5
Sewer System Capital Improvement Plan**

No.	Project	Cost	Funding	Year
Pipeline Improvements				
P2A	GE Improvements A - Replace 8-inch main with 12-inch main.	\$811K	City/DF	2018-2020
P2B	GE Improvements B - Replace 8-inch main with 12-inch main.	\$306K	City	2025
P3	67 th Ave Trunk Sewer Flow Monitoring Study & Plans	\$80K	City	2016-2017
P4	Upgrade 67 th Ave Trunk Sewer Main	\$1,567K	City/DF	2018-2020
P5	Upgrade 197th St Sewer Main	\$440K	City	2022
P6	Upgrade 59th St Sewer Main	\$32K	City	2019-2020
P7	Upgrade Cemetery Road and 47th Ave Sewer Main	\$58K	City	2021-2024
P9	MIC, South of 172nd Improvement Collection System	\$3,240K	City/DF	2023-2025
Pipeline Improvements		\$6,534k		
Facility Improvements				
F1	Lift Station 2 Upgrade	\$1,698K	City	2017-2020

⁴ See Multi-County Planning Policy PS-9 (Page 3-16)

Table 9-5

Sewer System Capital Improvement Plan

No.	Project	Cost	Funding	Year
F2A	Lift Station 4 Upgrade	\$75K	City	2020
F2A	Upgrade Lift Station 4 to 1100 gpm	\$750K	City	2025
F3A	Lift Station 7 Upgrade	\$200K	City/DF	2023
F3B	Upgrade Lift Station 7 and 7,700 LF of Force Main	\$2,200K	City/DF	2026-2027
F4	Upgrade Lift Station 8 to 700 gpm	\$100K	City	2030
F5	Upgrade Lift Station 11 to 300 gpm	\$600K	City/DF	2025
F6	Upgrade Lift Station 12 to 300 gpm	\$200K	DF	2026
F7	Lift Station 14 and 9,000 LF of Force Main New Construction	\$3,780K	DF	2022-2024
F9	Lift Station 3 Rehabilitation	\$50K	City	2018-2019
F10	Membrane Upgrade for WRF	\$2,000K	City	2025
Facility Improvements		\$11,623K		
Miscellaneous Improvements				
M1	2024 Sewer Plan Update	\$150K	City	2024
M2	2035 Sewer Plan Update	\$150K	City	2035
Miscellaneous Improvements		\$300K		
Total Estimated Project Costs		\$18,457K		

Storm Drainage

The City of Arlington established the stormwater Utility in 2001 by Ordinance 1266. Funding for the Stormwater Utility was adopted in in 2006 with a stormwater utility fee that was assessed to all parcels within the city limits. At the time of this writing, the Stormwater Utility has two full time employees. The primary purpose of the Stormwater Utility is to see to the successful and full implementation of the City's NPDES Phase-2 stormwater permit, as issued by the Department of Ecology, and to see to the maintenance and improvements to the City's stormwater drainage system.

The Stormwater Utility has prepared, and the City of Arlington has adopted, a Comprehensive Stormwater Plan (Oct 2010) which is incorporated into this Plan by reference. The City of Arlington sits within two surface water basins, the Stillaguamish River basin to the north and the Snohomish River basin to the south. Stormwater collected in City's drainage structures is either discharged to surface waters or infiltrated into the ground. The Comprehensive Stormwater Plan details all of the sub-drainage basins within the City of Arlington, both natural and constructed, and identifies the drainage structures serving those basins.

The drainage structures consist of a combination of storm sewers (piped conveyances), open ditches, flood control or water quality facilities, retention/detention ponds and vaults, infiltration systems (ditches and galleries), catch basins, sediment basins, natural drainages, and rain gardens (biofiltration swales). The inventory of these features is included in the Comprehensive Stormwater Plan and also incorporated in the City's GIS asset management database. A summary of infrastructure serving the City of Arlington and maintained by the Stormwater utility include:

Inlets:	3,829 ea
Storm pipe:	48 miles
Detention/Infiltration structures:	139 ea
Ditches/Swales/Rain Gardens	22 miles
Stormwater Wetland –	1 ea (<i>constructed stormwater wetland receiving runoff from 286 impervious acres of historic Old Town Arlington</i>)

Maintenance & Operations

The Maintenance & Operations division provides maintenance services for many elements of the City's infrastructure, including:

- Airport
- Cemetery
- Equipment (except for police and fire)
- City Facilities (except for water and wastewater)
- Parks, athletic fields, and public spaces
- Storm drainage system
- Streets and sidewalks

The buildings associated with the maintenance functions of the City include a Maintenance Shop and an Equipment Storage Building.

Airport

The Arlington Municipal Airport is part of the National Plan of Integrated Systems (NPIAS), as well as of the transportation infrastructure serving the City of Arlington, Snohomish County, and the northern portion of the Seattle-Tacoma Metropolitan Area. The Airport is located north of the Seattle-Tacoma Metropolitan Area, approximately three miles southwest of the Arlington Central Business District (CBD), approximately one-third of a mile from the Highway Commercial District, and twelve miles north of the City of Everett. It is owned and operated by the City of Arlington and is contained within the corporate boundaries of the City.

The airport is 1,200 acres and includes industrial, commercial, and public land uses, in addition to the aviation operations. The majority of the existing general aviation facilities are located along the east side of Runway 16/34, between 59th Avenue NE and Taxiway "A". This part of the airport is developed with aircraft storage facilities, including over 400 T-hangars and apron area to accommodate over eighty tie-down spaces. The City of Arlington owns 108 of the existing T-hangars. There is also a Fixed Base Operator (FBO), and several maintenance, and individually owned aircraft storage hangars throughout this area.

Additional general aviation facilities are developing along the southwest side of Runway 11/29. These facilities include tie-down apron space for approximately 30 aircraft and complexes of several new business-related aircraft storage hangars. The existing ultra-light hangar complex is in the northwest quadrant of the airport and has storage for approximately 62 aircraft.

There are approximately 580 aircraft based at the airport (including 10 helicopters, 20 gliders, and 23 ultra-lights). The airport's hangar occupancy rate is 100 percent currently. There is significant demand for the additional aircraft storage facilities (approximately 15 aircraft owners are on file requesting space). The Airport is home to one of the largest "Fly-Ins" in the Northwest -- The Arlington Fly-In.

The Airport has sufficient area to accommodate both aviation and non-aviation development in the airport industrial park and the planned Business Park. The industrial park is approximately 102 acres and is located east of 59th Avenue NE, within the northeast quadrant of the airport. The planned Business Park contains 125 acres and is to be located in the southwest quadrant of the airport.

There are approximately 130 businesses on airport property that lease land and/or facilities from the City. Approximately 25% of these businesses involve aviation or aviation-related

uses associated with the airport the remaining businesses are non-aviation. The area between Taxiway “A” (Alpha) and 59th Avenue NE is developed with aircraft storage facilities, including over 400 T-hangars and apron area to accommodate over eighty tie-down spaces. The City of Arlington owns 78 of the existing T-hangars. There is also a Fixed Base Operator (FBO), several maintenance facilities, and individually owned aircraft storage hangars throughout this area.

The GMA recognizes airports in two ways. Airports are considered essential public facilities under the GMA⁵ and cities are required to plan accordingly to protect them. In addition, GMA recognizes the potential conflict between airports and surrounding uses and directs that every county, city and town to discourage siting of incompatible uses next to airports⁶.

Arlington’s Municipal Code permits airports and aviation-related uses in the Aviation Flightline zoning district, thereby addressing the requirements of for Essential Public Facilities. To address the potential conflict between the airport and other land uses, the City has an airport overlay that defines separation between aviation and other land uses. Snohomish County also has ordinances that protect these areas from encroachment.

Information Services

The Information Services Division provides the entire network and telephone communication services for the City’s 124 full-time employees as well as approximately 15 volunteer firefighters. It currently has two full time employee positions and two vehicles. The Division’s offices are located within City Hall located at 238 N. Olympic Avenue.

Transportation Facilities

Please refer to Chapter 8, the Transportation Element, for a description of these facilities.

Contracted Services

Library

Sno-Isle Libraries operates a branch at 135 N. Washington Avenue. The 5,140 square foot library building had 54,046 items in 2004, which represents 3.77% of Sno-Isle’s total collection. The library building is owned and maintained by the City. The library also offers free access to subscription databases and the Internet on 8 computers, and provides wireless Internet

⁵RCW 36.70A.200

⁶RCW 36.70A.510

connectivity. The library has 21,516 registered users, who visited the library 112,040 times in 2014 (averaging about 380 people per day the library was open). It had a 2014 budget of \$901,000. The library offers a variety of programs for children, teens and adults. Some of these programs include: baby, toddler and preschool story times, reading programs, and a book discussion group. In 2014, attendance at library programs (190 in all) was 6,842.

Solid Waste

Waste Management Northwest, Inc., provides solid waste and recycling services within the City through a contract. Solid waste and recycling service is contracted out for a seven-year period and this current contract will expire in 2010.

Recycling – The solid waste cycle consumes an enormous amount of time, energy, petroleum, money, and natural resources. Waste Management Northwest is providing curbside-recycling service to City residential and multi-family customers using a wheeled all-in-one cart and a yard waste cart. Collection at businesses is provided using large containers.

Table 9-3: Inventory of City Facilities

Facility	Address	SF	Year Built	Public?	Use	Original Cost
City Hall	238 N Olympic	8,578	1924	public	admin, City	
Police Station	110 E 3 rd Street	18,000	2005	public	Police annex	
Library	135 N Washington	5,140	1979	public	Library	\$500,000
Butler House	200 W Cox			public	meeting room	
Butler Barn	200 W Cox	8,500		public	vacant	
Butler Creamery	200 W Cox	628		public	vacant	
Butler Loafing Shed	200 W Cox	500		public	vacant	
Airport Office	18204 59th Dr NE	1,397	1978	public	admin, Airport	
Cemetery Office & Maintenance Building	20310 67th Avenue	2,700	2000	public	admin, Cemetery, & maintenance shop	\$165,000
Cemetery Storage/Well Building	20310 67th Avenue	792	1952	public	storage & well	
Fire Admin	115 N Macleod	1,125		public	admin, Fire	
Siren/Antenna Building	3rd & Robin Hood	90		public	fire siren & antenna	
Fire Station 46	137 N Macleod	6,618	1962	public	fire station	
Fire Station 47	6231 188th Street NE	3,820	1984	public	fire station	
City Shop	6205 188th Place NE	6,840	1944	public	maintenance shop	\$30,000

Facility	Address	SF	Year Built	Public?	Use	Original Cost
Boy's & Girl's Club/ Community Room	18513 59th Drive NE	17,222	1992	public	Recreation, meeting room	\$889,000
Restroom, Evans Park	18813 59th Drive NE	396	1977	public	restroom, park	
Restroom, Quake Park	18501 59th Drive NE	385	1973	public	restroom, park	\$6,000
Restroom, Haller Park	1100 West Avenue	663	2017	public	restroom, park	\$11,000
Restroom, Terrace Park	809 E 5th Street	360	1974	public	restroom, park	\$5,942
Restroom, Twin Rivers Park	SR-530	437	1982	public	restroom, park	\$25,000
City Shop Storage	6205 188th Place NE	1,104	1944	public	storage	\$30,000
City Shop Equipment Shed	6205 188th Place NE	2,832	1984	public	storage	
City Shop Equipment Shed	6205 188th Place NE	2,372		public	storage	
York Park Garage	3209 180th Street NE	720		public	storage	
Garage (Martin's)	138 N Washington	720		public	storage	
York Park House	3209 180th Street NE	1,000		public	vacant	
Utilities Office	816 N West Avenue	1,188	1992	public	admin, Utilities	\$47,500
Waste Water Office	108 W Haller	1,396	1987	public	admin, Utilities	\$50,600
Gleneagle Pump Station	17911 Oxford Drive	612	1993	public	pump station	\$400,000
Burn Hill Reservoir	200 Burn Road	1,963	1962	public	reservoir	\$150,000
Gleneagle Reservoir	17911 Oxford Drive	8,164	1975	public	reservoir	\$400,000
Reservoir	17003 91st Avenue	13,267	1993	public	reservoir	\$560,000
Waste Water Control Building	816 N West Avenue	2,592	1999	public	utilities control building	
Waste Water Dewatering/ Lime Storage	816 N West Avenue	1,722	1999	public	utilities dewatering & lime storage	\$1,500,000
Waste Water Electrical Building	816 N West Avenue	441		public	utilities electrical building	
Waste Water Head Works	816 N West Avenue	1,100	1999	public	utilities head works	
Waste Water	816 N West Avenue	864	1992	public	utilities lab	\$101,000

Facility	Address	SF	Year Built	Public?	Use	Original Cost
Lab						
Utilities Shop	816 N West Avenue	1,584	1975	public	utilities shop	\$75,000
Utilities Storage Building	816 N West Avenue	600	1999	public	utilities storage	\$10,000
Waste Water Storage Building	816 N West Avenue	228		public	utilities storage	
Valve House	17003 91st Avenue	572	1993	public	valve house	\$105,000
Water Treatment Plant (new)	816 N West Avenue	5,000	2001	public	water treatment plant	\$2,500,000
Water Treatment Plant (old)	816 N West Avenue	5,000	1924	public	water treatment plant (decommissioned)	
Airport Well	18300 59th Drive	112		public	well	
Well 2	1100 West Avenue	513	2001	public	well	\$300,000
Well 3	1100 West Avenue	169	2001	public	well	
Aviation Inspection & Repair	18928 59th Drive NE	3,686	1966	rented	airplane inspection & repair	
Navy Hanger Museum	18008 59th Drive NE	25,746	1943	rented	aviation museum	\$120,000
Hanger C	17910 59th Drive NE	12,960	1971	rented	hangers	
Hanger D	17908 59th Drive NE	12,960	1972	rented	hangers	\$36,260
Hanger E	17906 59th Drive NE	12,960	1974	rented	hangers	
Hanger G	17818 59th Drive NE	12,000	1975	rented	hangers	
Hanger H	17816 59th Drive NE	12,960	1976	rented	hangers	
Hanger J	17814 59th Drive NE	12,960	1977	rented	hangers	
Hanger K	17812 59th Drive NE	12,960	1978	rented	hangers	
Hangar 57A		1,213	1943	rented	hangar	
Hangar 57B						
Building 44						
Wild Blue Aviation	18228 59th Drive NE	3,600	1965	rented	manufacturing	
Parachute Loft	17998 59th Drive NE	7,341	1944	rented	parachute company	\$61,500
Ellie's at the Airport	18218 59th Drive NE	2,004	1965	rented	restaurant	

Other Utilities

Natural Gas

Natural gas service to Arlington is supplied by two companies: Puget Sound Energy (PSE), which serves areas south of SR-531 (172nd Street NE), and Cascade Natural Gas Company, serving all areas north of SR-531.

PSE's system in Arlington – which is limited to areas south of SR-531 (172nd Street NE) - is served primarily by the Granite Falls Gate Station, which interconnects with the Northwest Pipeline east of the Marysville city limits on 84th Street NE. Cascade Natural Gas serves areas north of SR 531. PSE's distribution system is generally comprised of the following components:

- **Gas Supply Mains:** Usually larger diameter steel wrapped mains (8" and over) designed to operate at higher pressure (over 100 psig) to deliver natural gas from the supply source to pressure reducing stations (district regulators).
- **Pressure Reducing Stations:** Includes district regulators, which are located at various locations throughout the system to reduce pressure to a standard distribution operating pressure of approximately 60 psig.
- **Distribution Mains:** Pipes that are fed from district regulators. These mains vary in size (usually less than 8" in diameter) and material (typically polyethylene).

The average energy use for residential customers is 50 cubic feet per hour during winter heating months. Energy use from office, commercial and industrial customers varies. The addition of new hookups will trend similar to the residential and commercial growth rate within the City, since the majority of developers request natural gas service. Cascade Natural Gas Corporation serves communities outside larger metropolitan areas in the Pacific Northwest. It serves the majority of the Arlington UGA north of SR-531.

Electricity

The City of Arlington is served by the Snohomish County Public Utilities District No. 1 (PUD), which obtains approximately 80% of its power from Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The remaining power is supplied from the PUD Jackson Hydro Project and other long-term power contracts with various suppliers. The PUD serves all of Snohomish County and Camano Island, including the communities of Everett, Granite Falls, Lake Stevens, Lynnwood, Marysville, Mill Creek, Edmonds, Monroe, Snohomish, Stanwood, and Woodway. State law authorizes PUDs, and their powers are exercised through an elected board of commissioners. PUD electrical

facilities of more than 55,000 volts (55 kV) are referred to as transmission facilities. PUD electrical facilities of less than 55,000 volts (55 kV) are referred to as distribution facilities. The majority of PUD transmission facilities operate at 115,000 volts.

The PUD uses three major BPA delivery points in Snohomish County as the source for the 115,000-volt transmission system. From these points the power is delivered via PUD's transmission system to the District's substations. These substations transform the 115,000-volt transmission voltage to 12,500-volt distribution system voltage.

PUD residential, commercial, and public customers within the City of Arlington are served only by the distribution system, which originates from the distribution substations located within the city limits and the UGA. The PUD "East Arlington substation" is located on 212th Street NE, west of 87th Avenue NE. The PUD "Portage substation" is located on 199th Street NE, west of 63rd Avenue NE.

The PUD electrical transmission system within Arlington consists of above ground power lines. These lines are typically located within most roadside easements. The PUD electrical distribution system within Arlington consists of above and below ground power lines. These lines are typically located within the road right-of-way.

According to the PUD, there is ample capacity to meet existing demand for the incorporated city limits as well as the UGA. In the next 20 years, the PUD Long Range Plan identifies a new substation capacity requirement to serve the Arlington area growth. The new substation is known at this time as the Edgecomb substation, as it will be located in the Edgecomb area. In the current PUD Long Range Plan the Edgecomb substation is listed for construction prior to the year 2022.

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) also owns and maintains a transmission corridor in the City of Arlington that transports electricity across the City. This corridor, which extends in a north-south direction on the east side of Arlington, contains two transmission lines: the "Beverly – Beaver Lake" 115 kV line and the "Sedro Woolley – SCL Bothell" 230 kV line. These transmission lines serve the energy needs of areas to the north and south of Snohomish County. Under certain conditions, PSE's transmission line could support the local distribution grid by providing emergency back up to Snohomish PUD's system.

Public Schools

Two school districts serve the Arlington UGA, the Arlington School District and the Lakewood School District. Both are described below.

Arlington School District

The Arlington School District (ASD) covers approximately 200 square miles, greatly exceeding the boundaries of the Planning Area (see Figure 2-13: School District Boundaries). As of May 2017, the District provided service to 5,426 students (full-time equivalent; FTE). They have a fleet of 53 buses.

In its jurisdiction there are four elementary schools (Presidents, Eagle Creek, Kent Prairie and Pioneer), two middle schools (Post and Haller), two high schools (Arlington) and (Weston) and one Parent Partnership Program (Stillaguamish Valley School). Although the District does not regard relocatable classrooms (portables) as a permanent solution for housing students, the District currently uses 3 of these classrooms at various school sites. The District owns 168 acres of vacant land. Funding for capital improvements comes from a number of sources, including voter-approved bonds, State Match funds and impact fees.

Lakewood School District

The Lakewood School District (LSD) covers approximately 23 square miles. As of June 2017, the District provided service to 2,312 students, employed 150 certificated staff and 160 classified staff with a population of approximately 8,700. Less than 25% of the district is within the Arlington UGA, near Smokey Point. (See Figure 2-13). In its jurisdiction there are three elementary schools (Lakewood, English Crossing and Cougar Creek), one middle school (Lakewood), and one high school (Lakewood). They have a fleet of 28 buses.

School Impact Fees

The City of Arlington has adopted school impact fee ordinances for both Arlington and Lakewood School Districts. These fees are calculated based on projected capital needs (land, facilities, and buses), and are updated every two years, based on the districts' revised 6-Year Capital Facilities Plans. The City causes all new residential development to pay their proportionate fair share toward these capital needs.

Snohomish Public Hospital District No. 3

The District (dba Cascade Valley Hospital and Clinics) operates a 48-bed Acute Care Hospital and a freestanding Ambulatory Surgery Center, both in Arlington, along with six medical clinics located in north Snohomish County. The organization employs approximately 430 people and has an annual budget of \$40 million. Eighty-three percent of the hospital's admissions come from Arlington, Marysville, Stanwood, Granite Falls and Darrington. Forty-three percent of these admissions come from the Arlington zip code.

Inpatient hospital services include general acute care, intensive care unit, obstetrics, pediatrics and general, orthopedic and gynecological surgery. Outpatient services include emergency services, day surgery, chemotherapy cancer care, sleep disorders unit, and a deep wound care department. The hospital provides extensive diagnostic laboratory and imaging services including MRI, CT scan, nuclear medicine, ultrasound, mammography and general radiology. There are 118 physicians on the hospital medical staff.

9.3 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

Table 9-4: 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan, below, represents the City's list of identified capital needs to support this Plan, and funding mechanisms to pay for them. No new taxes or fees are proposed, except for the funding of a stormwater utility through connection and service fees (Council has been studying this for a couple of years now). However, it is anticipated that both park and traffic impact fees will increase.

Table 9-4: 6-Year Capital Improvement Plan

No.	Project	Cost	Funding	Year
SEWER				
Pipeline Improvements				
P1	Old-Town Pipe Evaluation – Repair/Replace	\$1,900,000	City	2017-2023
P2	Collector/Interceptor System Flow Monitoring	\$27,000	City	2016-2023
P3	Gleneagle Basin Structural Repairs	\$371,000	City	2017-2020
P4	Replace Existing 8" Pipe Along 67th Avenue NE	\$2,095,000	City	2017-2019
P5	Replace Existing 24" Pipe Along West Avenue	\$449,000	City	2018-2020
P6	Replace Existing 8" Pipe Along Wedgewood Park,	\$1,116,000	City	2016-2018
P7	Replace Existing 12" Pipe South of 197th Street NE	\$650,000		2018-2020
P8	Replace Existing 24" Pipe Along 67th Avenue NE. Replace Existing	\$2,407,000		2016-2018
P9	Replace Existing 24" Pipe Along West Avenue	\$302,000		2020-2022
P10	Replace Existing 24" Pipe Along Railroad Street	\$151,000		2020-2022
P11	Replace Existing 10" Pipe with near 59 th Avenue	\$45,000		2019-2020
P12	Replace Existing 8" and 10" Pipe Along Cemetery Road and 47th	\$85,000		2021-2013
P14	Smokey Point Sewage Drainage Basin Collection System	\$2,228,000		2022-2023
Facility Improvements				
F1	Lift Station 2 – Upgrade Capacity	\$2,283,000	City	2016-2018
F2	Lift Station 4 – Upgrade Capacity	\$1,426,000	City	2017-2019
F3	Lift Station 7 – Upgrade Capacity	\$4,544,000		2019-2021
F7	Lift Station 14 Construction	\$3,781,000	City	2022-2023
F8	Lift Station 15 Construction	\$1,621,000		2023
F9	Lift Station 6 Force Main Re-route to LS 14	\$1,588,000		2023
F3	Lift Station 3 Rehabilitation	\$168,000		2018-2019
WATER				
Water Main Improvements				
WM-1	Annual Water Main Replacement Program	\$10,625K	City	2016-2025
WM-2	12" North Island Crossing Water Main	\$2,150K	City/DF	2022-2023
WM-3	198th Place NE/Cemetery Road Water Main	\$1,641K	City	2020-2021
WM-5	South of 172nd MIC Area Water Main	\$3,443K	City/DF	2020-2021
WM-6	North Island Crossing 12" Water Main Loop	\$1,270K	City/DF	2019-2018
Pressure Zone Improvements				
PZ-1	Conversion of 710 Zone to 560 Zone (107th Ave NE)	\$90K	City	2017-2020
PZ-2	Conversion of 540 Zone and 710 Zone to 615 Zone	\$90K	City	2020
Facility Improvements				
F-3	Demolish Burn Road Reservoir	\$75K	City	2016

No.	Project	Cost	Funding	Year
F-4	New Supply Well No. 1 (Replace Airport Well)	\$2,600K	City	2022-2024
F-5	New Supply Well No. 2	\$1,000K	City	2024-2025
F-6	Future 1.0 MG Reservoir (<i>past 10-year horizon</i>)	\$0	City/DF	2018-2019
F-7	Gleneagle Reservoir Roof Replacement	\$350K	City	2020
F-8	520 Reservoir Improvements - Fence	\$25K	City	2018
F-9	Replace/Rehab Clearwell Pumps	\$165K	City	2016-2017
ROADS	See Chapter 8, Table 8-8	\$87,897K	Multiple	2018-2023
PARKS	3,500 s.f. Spray Park and Improvements at Haller Park site	\$1.2 M	City/Tribe/St	2016-2018
	Smokey Point Park/Plaza	\$2.1 M	City/CDBG/	2018-2020
	Country Charm Park – Access/parking	\$750,000.	City	2020
	Additional property east of Quake Field for expansion, parking, 3	\$1.5 M	City/State	2025
OTHER				