



CHAPTER NINE

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

What you will find in this chapter:

- An inventory of existing public capital facilities, including their location and capacity;
- A forecast of future needs for public capital facilities, their proposed locations and capacities;
- A financing plan for the public capital facilities, including funding capacities and sources of public money; and
- Goals and policies for providing public capital facilities to meet adopted levels of service, including adjusting the land use element if funding falls short of meeting the needs.

Purpose Statement:

Provide sustainable funding for desired public goods and services.

Purpose

Under the Growth Management Act, the City is required to include a capital facilities element in its Comprehensive Plan. The Capital Facilities Element describes how public facilities and services will be provided and financed. Capital facilities planning helps local jurisdictions manage their limited funds to provide the greatest value to residents and take full advantage of available funding opportunities.

A key concept of capital facilities planning is concurrency. That is, specific public facilities will be available when the impacts of development occur, or a financial commitment is in place to provide the facilities within six years of the development, called “concurrency.” Concurrency of the transportation system is required by the Growth Management Act. In addition to maintaining adequate levels of service on City-provided facilities, the City of Kent must coordinate with special purpose districts and regional providers on providing adequate levels of service for forecasted growth.

Issues

Place-Making

Capital facilities can contribute to the look and feel of places, including their vibrancy or their decline.

Safety

The public expects capital facilities and services to maintain or enhance their safety, including the perception of safety.

Levels of Service

The City’s level of service for capital facilities needs to reflect an increasingly urban environment.

Impacts on Low-Income Communities and People of Color

Public facilities, services, safety and opportunities for success should be accessible to all members of the community.

Sustainability, Rehabilitation, Replacement and Retrofit

To maintain sustainable public facilities and services, it is necessary to plan and implement maintenance and replacement of infrastructure.

Climate Change

As additional scientific information is identified regarding climate change, the City will evaluate the potential impacts to its existing public facilities and services.

Funding

Public facilities and services may be funded by the rate payers or via capital facilities budgets. When applicable, grants may also help offset the cost of large capital projects.

“Public facilities” include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities and schools.

RCW 36.70A.030.12

“Public services” include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection and other governmental services.

RCW 36.70A.030.13

Capital budgeting: Cities must make capital budget decisions in conformance with its comprehensive plan.

RCW 36.70A.120

Capital facility or improvement: Capital facilities have an expected useful life of at least five years and a cost of at least \$25,000.

Capital Facilities Planning

Capital facilities planning in Kent is separated into two categories:

General Government Funds, which include funds for general capital needs such as streets and transportation, buildings, parks and trails and other improvements.

Enterprise Funds, which include funds for which fees are received in exchange for specific goods and services. These include water, sewer, storm drainage and the Riverbend Golf Complex.

General Government Facilities Funds

General government facilities are designed, built and operated for the general public, unlike enterprise funds, which serve specific fee-paying customers. Any person may drive on city streets, walk on a trail, play in a city park, etc.

Kent organizes its general government facilities needs into similar programmatic categories, which are referred to as funds. There are four categories of funds, which illustrate the focus of the City’s capital planning and spending. All phases of a capital project are included in capital planning, from plan and project development, preliminary engineering, right-of-way acquisition, permitting and construction engineering to construction.

The **Street Operating Fund** is specifically identified for transportation and street improvements, and includes arterial asphalt overlays, residential streets, curbs and gutters, sidewalks, illumination and safety guard rails. Funding for the program’s projects is primarily through grants, local improvement districts (LIDs), motor vehicle excise tax, business and occupation tax and utility tax.

not provided for elsewhere. Funding comes from grants, real estate excise tax and a portion of sales tax revenues.

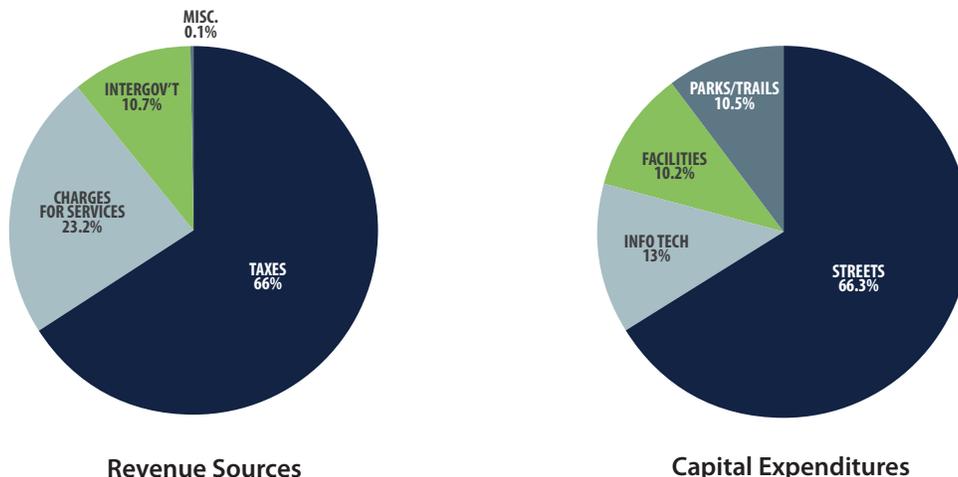
The **Information Technology Fund** provides for the hardware and software to support the technology needs of the City. Primary funding is from internal computer and network fees and cable utility tax, after operating expenses have been paid.

The **Capital Improvement Fund** is for the acquisition and development of land for parks and recreational facilities, including the planning and engineering costs associated with the projects. This fund is also designated for maintenance and repair projects and other capital projects

The **Facilities Fund** is for government buildings, such as the City Hall campus, Kent Commons, Senior Activity Center and the maintenance shop. Primary funding is from internal square footage fees, after operating expenses have been paid.

General government sources of revenue for capital expenditures and allocation percentages by funding category are shown in *Figure CF.1*.

Figure CF-1
GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL SOURCES AND USES
2015 GENERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS

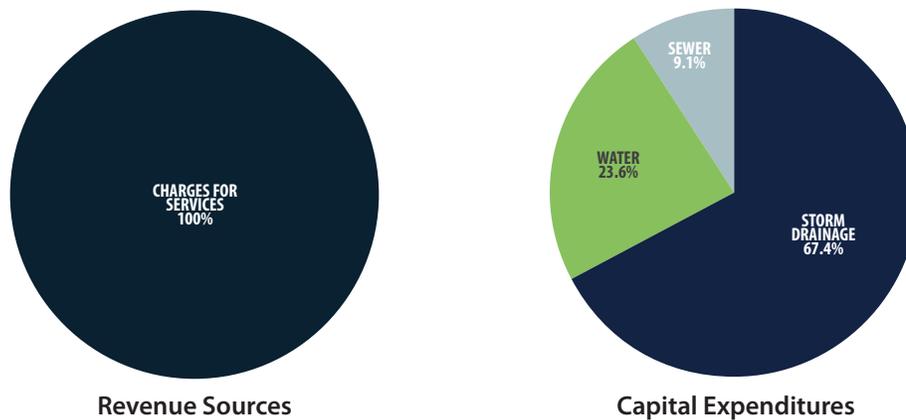


Enterprise Facilities Fund

Enterprise Funds are supported by revenues generated by user fees and charges. Developer contributions supplement the Water, Sewer and Storm Drainage Funds. Enterprise funds are used by public agencies to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. They are established as fully self-supporting operations with revenues provided primarily from fees, charges or contracts for services, and require periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred and net income for capital maintenance, public policy, management control and accountability.

In order to provide for the short-term and long-term operating and capital needs of the water, sewer and storm drainage utilities, the City evaluates and utilizes a combination of revenue sources such as utility rates, bonds, loans, grants, developer contributions, Public Works Trust Fund loans and local improvement districts (LIDs). An example of enterprise capital sources of funds and expenditures is illustrated in *Figure CF.2*.

Figure CF-2
ENTERPRISE CAPITAL SOURCES AND USES
2015 ENTERPRISE FUNDS



Water Fund: Approximately 59 percent of the area of the City is served by Kent's Water Utility. The remainder of the City is served by other districts. Available revenue sources include bonds, local improvement districts, Trust Fund loans, rate increases and developer contributions.

Sewer Fund: Approximately 69 percent of the area of the City is served by Kent's Sewer Utility. The remainder of the City is either not served or served by other districts. Available revenue sources include bonds, local improvement districts, rate increases and developer contributions.

Storm Drainage Fund: This fund accounts for operations and capital improvements for the management of the City's storm drainage and surface water. Storm Drainage capital projects are required to correct deficiencies and to meet federal, state and local mandates. Required infrastructure is paid for by developers, interlocal agreements and grants, but the largest fund contribution comes from the utility's ratepayers.

Riverbend Golf Complex Fund: This is a publicly-owned facility funded by user fees. An enterprise fund may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to users for goods or services. The City has chosen to use the enterprise fund structure to provide transparent accounting of user fee revenues and operation, maintenance and improvement costs of the municipal golf facilities. The difference between the Riverbend Golf Complex Fund and other utility enterprise funds is that the golf fund serves voluntary customers as opposed to the users of water, sewer and storm drainage funds, who have no choice in service provider. While the Golf Complex is not expected to meet its capital and operating needs in the short term, elected officials and city staff are actively pursuing a multi-faceted solution in right-sizing golf facilities. Once these activities are completed, the Golf Complex is expected to be in a stable position to meet ongoing capital and operating needs.

Capital Facilities and Services

Police and Corrections

The Kent Police Department (KPD) provides police services, corrections services and has law enforcement authority within the city limits of Kent.

Vision Statement

To be the most respected and effective police department in the region.

Mission Statement

The Kent Police Department partners with our community to:

- Aggressively fight crime,
- Impartially protect rights and
- Identify and solve problems.

Table CF.1

CURRENT POLICE FACILITIES INVENTORY - 2015

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY (IN SQUARE FEET)
Police Headquarters	232 Fourth Ave. S.	18,000
Police W. Hill Substation	25440 Pacific Hwy. S.	1,174
Evidence Area-City Hall	220 Fourth Ave. S.	1,250
Police North Substation	20676 72nd Ave. S.	132
Police E. Hill Substation	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	840
Police Training Center	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	4,185
Police Firing Range	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	4,685
Police Panther Lake Substation	20700 108th Ave. S.E.	1,400
Detective Unit Offices	400 W. Gowe St.	6,226

The Kent Police took occupancy of the current police headquarters in 1991. The building previously served as the Kent Library and was remodeled to be a temporary facility until a permanent police headquarters could be built. Twenty-four years later, the department has vastly outgrown the headquarters. In an effort to mitigate the overcrowding and meet the need for increased service, the department established off-site work stations and outside storage facilities.

Table CF.2

CURRENT CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES INVENTORY - 2015

FACILITY NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY
Correctional Facility	1230 Central Ave. S.	21,000 square feet 100 cell beds/ 30 work release beds
Corrections Annex	8309 S. 259th St.	3,053 square feet

The City of Kent Correctional Facility (CKCF) has a capacity of 100 cell beds and 30 work release beds (130 beds total). The Kent Police Department has focused efforts to address the increasing demands for jail capacity. The CKCF Programs Division added day reporting and work time credit programs to the existing electronic home detention, work release and work time credit programs for non-violent offenders.

Analysis of Demand for Facilities and Services

Police Calls for Service

The level of police service provided by the Kent Police Department in terms of call response is contingent on the number of officers available at any given time to respond to 911 calls. The Department has a level of service goal of four minutes or less for response to emergency and priority 1 calls to 911. This standard is based on historical data related to shooting incidents and particularly active shooter incidents over the last decade. The data indicate that 69 percent of all active shooter incidents are completed within five minutes.¹ These emergency incidents require that police officers both stop the actions that are causing the risk to life and facilitate emergency medical services in a time frame that assures a high survival rate of those injured. Research indicates that brain death begins within the first 4-6 minutes of someone not breathing.² Arriving within the first four minutes of these incidents assures that lifesaving intervention can be provided in time to assure the highest likelihood for survival.

The following data show our response time to calls from emergency (E) calls through priority (4) or routine calls for service.

- **Priority E** calls are emergency calls and are the highest priority. This category represents a confirmed emergency, which could result in loss of life and/or property. This category represents the greatest potential for officers to encounter immediate danger. Current average is a 2.66 minute response time.
- **Priority 1** represents a potential emergency which could result in loss of life and/or property; personnel safety may be at risk or seriously jeopardized. Current average is a 3.92 minute response time.
- **Priority 2** represents a minimal hazard with considerably less potential for life and/or property loss and minimal risk to officers. Current average is a 8.26 minute response time.
- **Priority 3** represents a low hazard, non-life-threatening situation with minimal risk of property loss. Current average is an 11.22 minute response time.
- **Priority 4** represents police reports or cold calls which require a non-code response. Current average is a 15.54 minute response time.

Currently the average response time to emergency and priority 1 calls for service is 3.29 minutes and the department is meeting its level of service standard. However, there is reasonable concern that as population and calls for service continue to grow, response times will increase.

Currently the Kent Police Department is authorized for 148 sworn police officers, which allows for 1.19 officers per thousand population. Amongst our comparable cities (Auburn, Bellevue, Everett, Kirkland, Federal Way, Renton and Vancouver) the average officer per 1000 population percentage is 1.42 officers per 1000.³ The department seeks to increase the number of officers to a level commensurate with our comparable cities, thus allowing for enhanced level of service. This represents an increase of sworn police officers to 177 officers from the current 148, with a projected growth to 196 sworn police officers by 2035.⁴

¹ US Department of Justice, FBI Study – *A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States between 2000-2013*, Washington DC 2014

² The American Heart Association Data on brain death and permanent death.

³ 2011 Police Comparable Data Analysis, Kent Police Officers Association, 2011

⁴ Puget Sound Regional Council Forecasts for 2035/2014 OFM Average of 2.58 population per household

Meeting the Needs

Police Headquarters

Police services are centered around the main police headquarters that serves the entire City and supports the required staff, many of whom operate on a patrol basis throughout the City. The police department took occupancy of the existing 18,000 square foot police headquarters in 1991. At the time the City's population was 61,281 and the department had 86 sworn police officers. Currently the headquarters houses 126 sworn police officers in addition to 22 full-time and 3 part-time civilian support staff. Police headquarters provides both designated and temporary work space, meeting rooms, common areas, locker rooms, storage space, utility space, temporary holding cells, electrical and utility space, evidence storage space and records storage space. Another 18 sworn police officers that make up the detectives unit have been housed off-site due to lack of space. Additionally, the department maintains temporary off-site evidence storage that represents approximately 2,500 square feet of space. Ideally, the 18 officers would be housed in police headquarters and permanent evidence storage facilities should be obtained.

Although both city population and the number of police department employees have nearly doubled since 1991, there has been no increase in facility space at police headquarters.

The police department seeks the construction of a new police headquarters. An initial space needs assessment and cost analysis was completed in March of 2014, which identified the need for a headquarters that provided 47,770 square feet of space at a cost of \$34,044,544.⁵ This analysis accounted for both the immediate need (6-year plan) and the anticipated long term need (20-year plan).

The anticipated cost of a police headquarters far exceeds current funding levels. Current police funding is primarily directed toward current operating and maintenance costs. There are no identified capital budget funds. It is proposed that the City pursue funding via a bond measure (*see Table C.3*).

Failure to pass the bond measure would significantly impact the police department's ability to maintain the current level of service. Police Department administration would seek solutions to mitigate this impact, but without increased facilities the end result would likely necessitate the consideration of reduction in the level of police service standards.

Corrections Facility Capacity and Infrastructure Update

The City of Kent Corrections Facility (CKCF) was constructed in 1986 and was initially designed for 48 inmates (beds). Currently the 2100 square foot facility has a 100-bed capacity with an additional 30 beds designated for work release inmates. The facility faces both a capacity deficit and significant infrastructure needs.

Capacity Issues: Over the past several years, the jail inmate population has seen significant increases in both female inmates and inmates who require maximum security status/crisis cells due to violent tendencies or mental disorders.

A review of CKCF jail population data indicates that from 2010 to March of 2015 the average percentage of inmate population requiring maximum security status or crisis cell status was 11.15 inmates. The CKCF currently has six cells suitable for maximum security status/crisis cell inmates, a 47 percent deficit. In order to meet the current need, maximum security status/crisis cells would need to be increased by five cells.

The CKCF facility has 19 beds available to house female inmates. A review of jail population data indicates that from 2010 to March of 2015 the average female inmate daily population was 25, equating to a 24 percent deficit of bed space. In order to meet the current need, female bed space should be increased by five female cells.

In addition to inmate capacity, CKCF is currently undersized to provide adequate work space for the 23 corrections officers and one civilian support staff. Although significant work has been done since 1986 to more than double jail bed capacity, virtually no space has been added to accommodate the increase in corrections personnel working in the facility.

The police department seeks to complete construction of additional female jail beds and maximum security status/crisis cells to meet the current level of service requirements. In October of 2014, a CKCF space needs assessment was conducted which indicated that an increase of 4,100 square feet would be required to meet the increased demand for female bed space, maximum security status/crisis cells and modestly expanded work space. The estimated cost for construction is \$1.4 Million.⁶

⁵ *Police Space and Cost Estimate*, David A. Clark Architects, PLLC

⁶ *Proposed Addition, Kent Corrections*, Dave A. Clark Architects, PLLC, 2014

Infrastructure Issues: The 30-year-old CKCF is in immediate need of infrastructure updates. Both the plumbing system and electrical wiring of the facility routinely fail and are in need of replacement. The video recording system at the jail is outdated and poses significant safety and liability concerns. The master control panel software is outdated and in need of upgraded software and hardware.

Although final cost estimates have not been obtained, initial consultation with the City of Kent Facilities Department indicates that the estimated costs for each infrastructure project would be as follows:

- Plumbing \$200,000
 - Electrical Wiring \$100,000
 - Camera System Replacement \$ 40,000
 - Master Control Panel \$ 45,000
- Total \$385,000

The police department would seek to fund both the capacity projects and infrastructure updates out of existing funding sources (see Table CF.3).

Table CF.3
6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (Projects Required to Meet LOS)								
PROJECT 1 – Police Headquarters								
Cost \$34.04 Million REVENUE SOURCE – Public Safety Bond	\$0	\$0	\$8.51 Million	\$8.51 Million	\$8.51 Million	\$8.51 Million	\$0	\$34.04 Million
PROJECT 2 – CKCF Bed Capacity Increase								
Cost \$1.4 Million REVENUE SOURCE – Jail Capacity Fund	\$0	\$0	\$350K	\$350K	\$350K	\$350K	\$0	\$1.4 Million
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS								
PROJECT 3 – CKCF Plumbing								
Cost \$200,000 REVENUE SOURCE – School Zone Speed Camera Fund	\$0	\$40K	\$40K	\$40K	\$40K	\$40K	\$0	\$200K
PROJECT 4 – CKCF Electrical Wiring								
Cost \$100,000 REVENUE SOURCE – School Zone Speed Camera Fund	\$0	\$50K	\$50K	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100K
PROJECT 5 – CKCF Camera System Replacement								
Cost \$40,000 REVENUE SOURCE – School Zone Speed Camera Fund	\$0	\$40K	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40K

PROJECT 6 – CKCF Master Control Panel								
Cost \$45,0000								
REVENUE SOURCE – School Zone Speed Camera Fund	\$0	\$45K	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45K
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
CAPACITY PROJECTS	\$0	\$0	\$8.86 Million	\$8.86 Million	\$8.86 Million	\$8.86 Million	\$0	\$35.44 Million
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS	\$0	\$175K	\$90K	\$40K	\$40K	\$40K	\$0	\$385K

Goals and Policies

Police and Correction Services

Goal CF-1

Ensure that residents, visitors and businesses in Kent continue to feel safe throughout our community.

Policy CF-1.1: Establish, maintain and monitor effective services and programs with the goal of increasing the sense of safety throughout our community. Such services and programs should be consistent with other Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

Goal CF-2

Establish, maintain and strengthen community relationships through direct contact opportunities, community awareness, education and volunteer programs.

Policy CF-2.1: Establish and maintain direct contact between representatives of the Police Department and concerned citizens, community groups, schools, business operators, local media and human services providers.

Policy CF-2.2: Establish and maintain community education programs that promote the awareness of public safety, community-based crime prevention, domestic violence prevention, alcohol and substance abuse and available human services for impacted populations.

Policy CF-2.3: Establish and maintain volunteer programs that meet the Police Department objectives of increasing community awareness, involvement, public safety and crime prevention.

Goal CF-3

Maintain responsive, quality patrol service throughout Kent’s service area and other areas requiring response capability assistance.

Policy CF-3.1: Consider average response times as a level-of-service measure in assessing needs for patrol service improvements.

Policy CF-3.2: Maintain or improve annually calculated average response times to emergency calls, where potential loss of life or confirmed hazards exist.

Policy CF-3.3: Maintain or improve annually calculated average response times to non-emergency calls, where no immediate danger or potential loss of life is indicated.

Policy CF-3.4: Coordinate with the City Information Technology Department and the Valley Communications Center to improve response times.

Policy CF-3.5: Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing patrol practices, and research best practices as appropriate.

Policy CF-3.6: Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of patrol services.

Policy CF-3.7: To improve long-term patrol service effectiveness, work with various members of the community to improve staff awareness of localized issues and community resources.

Goal CF-4

Provide effective and professional investigation services.

Policy CF-4.1: Consider annually calculated crime clearance rates as a level-of-service measure in assessing needs for patrol service improvements.

Policy CF-4.2: Maintain or improve annually calculated Part I crime clearance rates, which is a measure of the rate of arrests or clearances for reported crimes.

Policy CF-4.3: Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing investigations practices, and research best practices as appropriate.

Policy CF-4.4: Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of investigations services.

Policy CF-4.5: To improve long-term investigations service effectiveness, work with various members of the community to improve staff awareness of localized issues and community resources.

Goal CF-5

Provide effective corrections services that protect the community and reduce repeat offenses among corrections clients.

Policy CF-5.1: Coordinate with the Kent Municipal Court to ensure appropriate correctional processes and facilities are available for criminal offenders.

Policy CF-5.2: Maintain or improve facilities available for the incarceration of criminal offenders. If additional facilities capacity is necessary, coordinate with other agencies to locate and provide appropriate facilities for the purposes of incarceration.

Policy CF-5.3: Establish and maintain effective alternatives to incarceration for lesser criminal offenses.

Policy CF-5.4: Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing corrections practices, and research best practices as appropriate.

Policy CF-5.5: Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of corrections services.

Policy CF-5.6: Acquire and maintain accreditation through the American Corrections Association.

Kent Fire Department Regional Fire Authority

The Kent Fire Department Regional Fire Authority (KFDRFA) is an all-hazards emergency response agency established as an independent municipal corporation under chapter 52.26 RCW in April of 2010. The KFDRFA's service area is irregular in shape, running east and west from 2 to 12 miles and north and south from 4 to 13 miles. Total service area is approximately 60 square miles including the City of Kent's 34 square miles. The cities of SeaTac, Covington and King County Fire District 37 make up the balance of the service area.

Demand for service in 2014 exceeded 22,000 emergency incidents. Service to these incidents was provided through a total staff of 260.8 personnel: 225 uniformed and 35.8 non-uniformed civilian employees. Emergency response personnel work 48-hour shifts at 11 fire stations distributed strategically across the service area. On a daily basis, the City of Kent receives emergency services from resources in 10 of 11 fire stations. At any given time, minimum on duty emergency staff is 40 firefighter/EMTs.

KFDRFA Fire Based Services

Response services:

Include fire, basic life support (BLS) and hazardous materials response.

Rescue services:

Include confined space, high and low angle rope rescue and swift water rescue.

Prevention services:

Include land use and building plan review, fire permit issuance, building inspections, fire code enforcement and fire investigations.

Public education services:

Include education in fire and life safety, injury and fall prevention and emergency management planning and education.

Specialized services:

The FD-CARES (Community, Assistance, Referrals & Education Services) Division is focused on connecting people who have health and welfare issues with appropriate public and private services to improve patient service and reduce the impact of frequent requests for medical aid.

KFDRFA Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan

As a separate municipal corporation, the KFDRFA developed and adopted its own Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan (CF&EP) adopted by reference in this document. The purpose of the CF&EP is to identify capital resources necessary for the Kent Fire Department Regional Fire Authority (KFDRFA), to achieve and sustain adopted levels of service concurrently with the next 20 years of anticipated development and population growth. *Table CF.4* shows the KFDRFA's facilities, equipment and size serving the Kent Planning Area.

Table CF.4

**KENT FIRE DEPARTMENT REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY
CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY (2015)**

FACILITY	LOCATION	EQUIPMENT/ SERVICES	SIZE (SQ. FT.)
FIRE STATIONS			
STATION 70	407 Washington Ave. N.	· No services	3,464
STATION 71	504 W. Crow St.	· Aid 70 – Staffing Dependent · Aid 71 · Engine 71 · CARES 71 · Boat 71 – Surface Water Rescue	10,858
STATION 72	25620 140th Ave. S.E.	· Engine 72 · Tender 72 · Reserve Engine	7,772
STATION 73	26520 Military Rd. S.	· Engine 73 · Fire Investigators · Reserve Aid Car · Reserve Engine	13,000
STATION 74	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	· Aid 74 · Battalion 74 – E. Battalion · Ladder 74 · Engine 74 – Staffing Dependent · Reserve Battalion · Rescue 74	17,053

STATION 75	15635 S.E. 272nd St.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Engine 75 · Haz-Mat 75 · Decon 75 · Mobile Generator · 4 Wheel ATV 75 	12,425
STATION 76	20676 72nd Ave. S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Engine 76 · Haz Mat 76 · Battalion 76 – Central Battalion 	13,104
STATION 77	20717 132nd Ave. S.E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Engine 77 · Reserve Engine · Reserve Ladder Truck · Training Engine 	15,900
STATION 78	17820 S.E. 259th St. O/S Kent City Limits but provides services to areas of Kent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Engine 78 · MCI Unit · Reserve Engine 	17,685
FIRE PREVENTION			
FIRE PREVENTION	400 W. Gowe St., Suite 414	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fire Marshal · Code Enforcement · Development Services · Fire Investigations · Public Education 	5,000
TRAINING			
POLICE/ FIRE TRAINING CENTER	24543 116th Ave. S.E.		9,600
TRAINING ANNEX	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Information Technology Unit 	1,152
DRILL TOWER	24543 116th Ave. S.E.		4,652
MAINTENANCE			
FLEET MAINTENANCE FACILITY	20678 72nd Ave. S.		10,865
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND LOGISTICS			
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	24425 116th Ave. S.E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 4 Wheel ATV 	2,860
LOGISTICS WAREHOUSE	8320 S. 208 St., Suite H-110		20,000
TOTAL			165,390⁷

⁷ Includes 5000 square feet utilized by Fire Prevention and owned by City of Kent.

Level of Service Standard

Community Risk Types within City of Kent

The KFDRFA maintains a “Standard of Cover” document as part of their accreditation process through the Center for Public Safety. The Standard of Cover is the “Standard” or Level of Service (LOS) to which the fire department will deliver services to the community. The continuum of time of fire service performance to adopted level of service standard includes three components measured at the 90th percentile (9 out of 10 times) of performance:

- **Dispatch time:** The time interval from when a 9-1-1 call is answered and appropriate resources dispatched through alerts to firefighters;
- **Turnout time:** The time interval that begins when audible or visual notification is received by firefighters from the 9-1-1 center and ends when firefighters have donned appropriate protective equipment and safely seat-belted themselves in their response vehicle ready to drive; and
- **Travel time:** The time interval that begins when a response unit begins to move in route to the emergency incident location and ends when the unit arrives at the addressed location.

Benchmark for: Fire, Haz-Mat, Rescue Level of Service 90% performance expectations

- **Urban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (4:15) = 7 minutes 20 seconds
- **Suburban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (4:35) = 7 minutes 40 seconds
- **Rural Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (5:30) = 8 minutes 35 seconds

Benchmark for: Minimum First Alarm Arrival Objectives (first three units) 90% performance

- **Urban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (6:30) = 9 minutes 35 seconds
- **Suburban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (6:45) = 9 minutes 50 seconds
- **Rural Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (7:00) = 10 minutes 05 seconds

Full First Alarm Arrival Objectives 90% performance

- **Urban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (8:55) = 12 minutes 00 seconds
- **Suburban Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (8:55) = 12 minutes 00 seconds
- **Rural Service Area:**
 - Dispatch (1:10) + Turnout (1:55) + Drive Time (9:55) = 13 minutes 00 seconds

Level of Service Capacity Analysis

Fire service resources are impacted by service demand. To achieve level of service standards, fire service resources being called upon to deliver service must be available at least as often as they are expected to achieve a given performance measure. This level of service capacity measure is referred to as “unit reliability.” If a unit is called upon so often that availability of that unit, from its assigned fire station, falls below 90 percent of the time, it is no longer reliable to the level of service standard. The KFDRFA measures unit reliability by hour of day against the following requirements:

Minimum Hourly Unit Reliability⁸

- Urban Service Area: Units are available from assigned station 90 percent of the time.
- Suburban Service Area: Units are available from assigned station 90 percent of the time.
- Rural Service Area: Units are available from assigned station 90 percent of the time.

As unit reliability falls below 90 percent, additional units are then needed to provide additional service capacity. Service capacity at each fire station is then limited by the space available to house fire service units and staff. The more hours each day that a unit’s reliability falls below 90 percent, the more often that unit is unavailable to provide emergency services. When this happens, units from fire stations farther away respond in place of the unreliable resource, leaving this next-up resource’s home area without service. This ripple effect, caused by a single unit’s sub-standard reliability, then begins to affect response times and levels of service throughout the total service area of the KFDRFA. Therefore, in planning for future resource needs, the KFDRFA utilizes unit reliability measures to evaluate unit and station capacity to maintain concurrency with future development.

To better relate community growth with future demands on service and the associated impacts to unit reliability, the KFDRFA has developed a “Fire Concurrency Management Plan” that identifies factors that predict future impacts of new development by property type (see Table CF.5).

Table CF.5

PROJECTED INCREASE IN EMERGENCY INCIDENTS – KENT GROWTH (2035)

STRUCTURE TYPE	INCIDENTS PER UNIT PER YEAR	PROJECTED NEW KENT DWELLING UNITS ⁹	PROJECTED INCREASE TO ANNUAL INCIDENT WORKLOAD
Single-family/Duplex/MH	0.19	3,299	627
Multifamily	0.14	4,032	564
Non-residential	<i>Incidents Per Square Feet Per Year</i> 0.04	<i>Projected New Square Feet</i> 11,500,000 ¹⁰	460
TOTAL			1,651

Future Resource Needs

If unit reliability is adequate but response standards are not met, other factors must be considered. Impacts of traffic density also have a significant influence on response time; even though a unit or a station has adequate reliability, drive time of emergency response units can be increased by traffic congestion. These factors have been considered in the KFDRFA’s planning documents. To assure fire service concurrency to the KFDRFA level of service standards, three additional fire stations and their associated equipment are needed within the City of Kent over the next 20 years. A complete listing of resource needs and locations are found in the KFDRFA Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan.

⁸Unit reliability measures a unit’s ability to meet level of service objectives. Measure above 90% indicates reserve capacity, 90% or below, resource exhaustion is occurring.

⁹Ratio of Single Family to Multi-Family is estimated at 55% MF and 45% SF based upon total Household Targets of 53,664 projected by 2035 (LUT HH). This target assumes 7,331 new dwelling units compared to April 2014 inventory of 46,333 units (source Washington OFM). This estimate assumes a modest annual growth rate of 0.79%.

¹⁰Based upon 80% of the low commercial growth projections contained in the KFDRFA Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan.

Table CF.6**6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST - FIRE¹¹**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS - SUMMARY OF NEW CONSTRUCTION COSTS								
407 Washington	-	-	-	\$651	\$2,173	\$3,578	\$1,086	\$7,488
Benson	\$565	\$429	\$765	\$2,574	\$699	-	-	\$5,032
Riverview	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,711	\$4,711
75 Move	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,961	\$9,961
Total	\$565	\$429	\$765	\$3,225	\$2,872	\$3,578	\$15,758	\$27,192
NON-CAPACITY PROJECT COSTS - NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN EXISTING ASSETS								
407 Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Station 71	\$10	-	-	-	-	\$26	\$94	\$130
Station 72	\$27	-	-	-	\$22	-	\$27	\$76
Station 73	\$21	\$15	-	-	-	-	\$171	\$207
Station 74	\$67	\$15	-	-	-	-	\$174	\$256
Station 75	\$42	-	\$25	\$35	-	-	\$102	\$204
Station 76	\$15	\$24	\$30	\$5	-	-	\$134	\$208
Station 77	\$36	-	-	-	-	-	\$69	\$105
Station 78	-	-	-	\$10	-	-	\$78	\$88
Benson Station	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$40	\$40
Total	\$218	\$54	\$55	\$50	\$22	\$26	\$889	\$1,314
KFDRFA REVENUE SOURCES								
Annual Taxes to Capital	\$218	\$54	\$320	\$2,275	\$2,275	\$2,275	\$647	\$8,064
Voter-Approved Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Councilmanic Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Surplus Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Covington LOS/Impact fees	\$565	\$404	-	-	-	-	\$1,000	\$1,969
Kent LOS/Impact fees	-	\$25	\$500	\$1,000	\$619	\$1,329	\$15,000	\$18,473
SUMMARY OF REVENUE LESS EXPENSES								
Expenses	\$783	\$483	\$820	\$3,275	\$2,894	\$3,604	\$16,647	\$28,506
Revenue	\$783	\$483	\$820	\$3,275	\$2,894	\$3,604	\$16,647	\$28,506
Unfunded Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

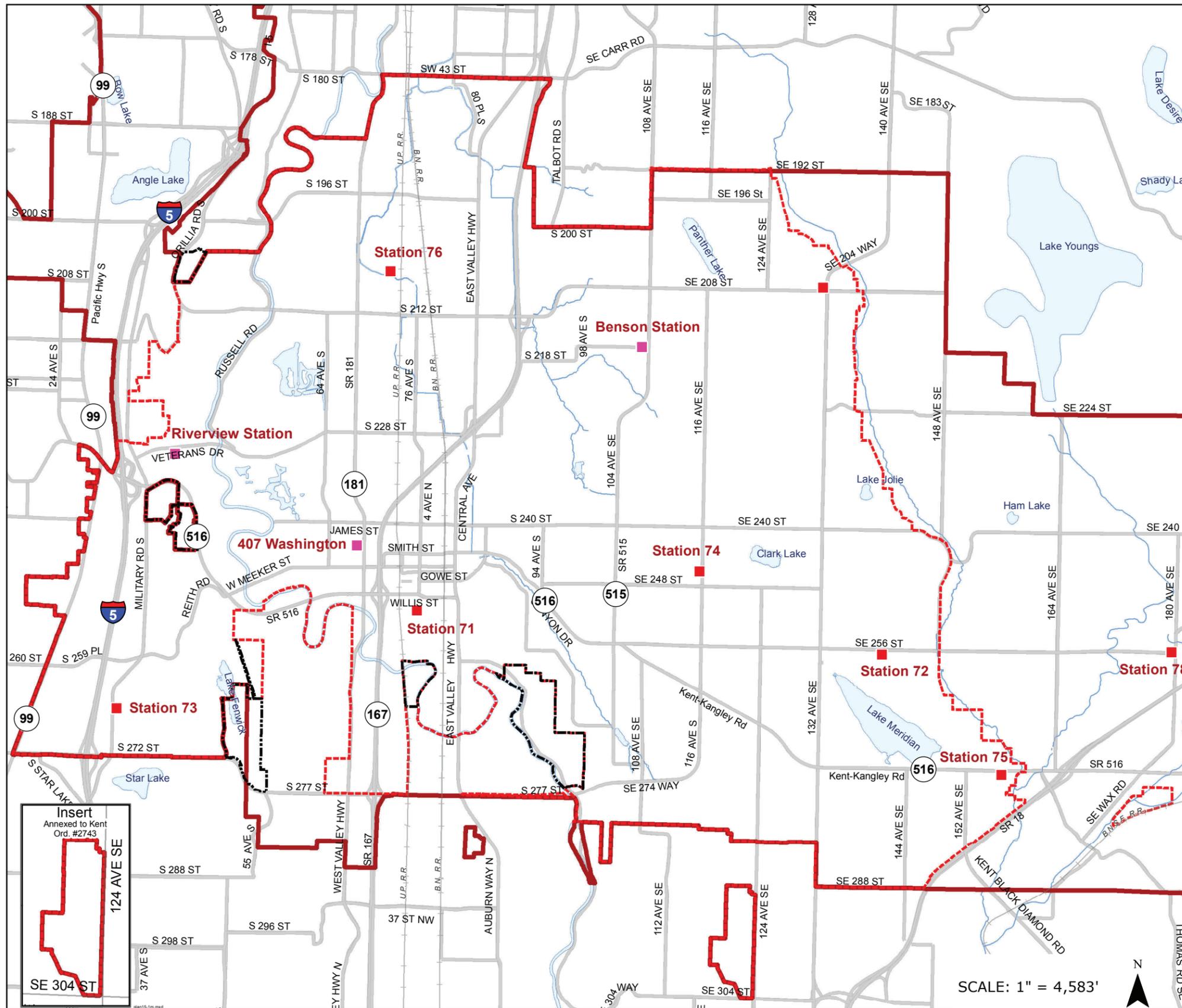
¹¹Cost does not include fire apparatus for new fire stations. These costs are found within the KFDRFA Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan. Current 2015 cost of a fully outfitted fire engine is \$850,000. New fire engines will be required for new 407 Washington, Benson and Riverview fire stations. Total apparatus cost for these new stations will be \$2,550,000.

FIGURE CF-3

EXISTING AND PROPOSED FIRE STATIONS

LEGEND

- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- POTENTIAL ANNEXATION AREA
- CITY LIMITS
- KENT REGIONAL FIRE AUTHORITY



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Goals and Policies

Kent Fire Department Regional Fire Authority

Goal CF-6

Maintain fire service concurrency through long range planning and mitigation efforts that predict and mitigate the direct impacts of future development upon the KFDRFA’s ability to deliver fire and life safety services in accordance with its adopted level of service standards.

Policy CF-6.1: Recognize that regional economic vitality depends upon orderly growth and support community growth through development; participate in the orderly growth of the Kent community necessary in maintaining concurrency of fire and life safety services.

Policy CF-6.2: Evaluate all new development proposed to occur, identify any adverse impacts that may affect the KFDRFA’s ability to maintain level of service standards and apply the mitigations outlined in the KFDRFA Mitigation and Level of Service Policy as necessary to maintain fire service concurrency with new development.

Policy CF-6.3: Work cooperatively with the City of Kent to coordinate long range planning efforts that support fire service concurrency.

Parks

The City of Kent Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department:

- manages parks and open space resources, as well as the Senior Activity Center, Kent Commons and Riverbend Golf Complex;
- manages other facilities and buildings necessary to the administrative and maintenance functions of the City;
- provides a wide range of recreational programs throughout the facilities; and
- administers funding in support of a variety of community service activities.

Details for community service activities can be found in the Human Services Element, the Housing Element and the Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. The Park & Open Space Plan and the Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan provide greater detail about facilities and LOS standards.

Facilities Management

Table CF.7

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY – 2015

FACILITY	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (SQUARE FEET)
TYPE 1 - ADMINISTRATION		
Centennial Center	400 W. Gowe St.	71,600
City Hall	220 4th Ave. S.	33,000
TOTAL TYPE 1		104,600
TYPE 2 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY		
City Hall Annex	302 W. Gowe St.	4,600
TOTAL TYPE 2		4,600

FACILITY	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (SQURE FEET)
<u>TYPE 3 - MAINTENANCE FACILITY</u>		
Russell Rd. Shops	5821 S. 240th St.	26,158
East Hill Maintenance Facility	12607 S.E. 248th St.	840
East Hill Maintenance Trailers	12607 S.E. 248th St.	2,040
Total Type 3		29,038
<u>TYPE 4 - POLICE</u>		
Police Headquarters	220 4th Ave. S.	18,000
Police and Fire Training	2461 1116th Ave. S.E.	8,369
Woodmont Substation	26226 Pacific Hwy. S.	1,174
Panther Lake Substation	10842 S.E. 208th St.	1,400
East Hill Police Substation	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	840
Firing Range	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	4,685
Corrections	1230 Central Ave. S.	21,000
Corrections Annex	8323 S. 259th St.	3,053
Total Type 4		58,521
<u>TYPE 5 - NATURAL RESOURCES</u>		
Natural Resources Building	22306 Russell Rd. S.	1,960
Total Type 5		1,960
<u>TYPE 6 - HISTORICAL BUILDING</u>		
Historical Society	855 E. Smith St.	3,720
Neely Soames House	5311 S. 237th Pl.	2,256
Total Type 6		5,976
<u>TYPE 7 - RECREATION</u>		
Kent Commons	525 4th Ave. N.	50,000
Kent Memorial Park	850 Central Ave. N.	3,000
Kent Pool	25316 101st Ave. S.E.	16,000
Senior Center	600 E. Smith St.	21,000
Total Type 7		90,000
<u>TYPE 8 - GOLF</u>		
Driving Range	2030 W. Meeker St.	1,800
Par 3	2020 W. Meeker St.	1,380
Riverbend 18 Hole	2019 W. Meeker St.	11,296
Total Type 8		14,476
<u>TYPE 9 - COURT</u>		
Municipal Court	1220 Central Ave. S.	15,000
Total Type 9		15,000
<u>TYPE 10 - FIRE</u>		
Fire Burn Tower	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	3,957
Fire Headquarters	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	6,324
Station 74	24611 116th Ave. S.E.	14,000
Station 75	15635 S.E. 272nd St.	10,621
Total Type 10		34,902
TOTAL ALL TYPES		359,073

Table CF.8

**FACILITIES MANAGEMENT
6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST**

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021- 2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (Projects Required to Meet LOS) - None								
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (Other Projects Needed for Maintenance and Operations)								
PROJECT 1 – HVAC								
Cost	200	100	100	100	100	100	2,592	3,292
Facilities Revenues	200	100	100	100	100	100	2,592	3,292
PROJECT 2 – Emergency Repairs								
Cost	100	100	100	70	100	100	1,400	2,000
Facilities Revenues	100	100	100	70	100	100	1,400	2,000
PROJECT 3 – Kitchen Equipment								
Cost	45	40	25	20	20	30	350	530
Facilities Revenues	45	40	25	20	20	30	350	530
PROJECT 4 – Roof Repairs								
Cost	500	0	0	35	195	145	1,145	2,020
Facilities Revenues	500	0	0	35	195	145	1,145	2,020
PROJECT 5 – Kent Pool Lifecycles								
Cost	25	25	25	25	25	25	350	500
Facilities Revenues	25	25	25	25	25	25	350	500
PROJECT 6 – Centennial Reseal								
Cost	45	45	45	50	-	-	185	370
Facilities Revenues	45	45	45	50	-	-	185	370
PROJECT 7 – Fire Alarm Upgrades								
Cost	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Facilities Revenues	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
PROJECT 8 – Parking Lot Lifecycle								
Cost								
Facilities Revenues	9.5	195	130	-	-	-	685	1,020
	9.5	195	130	-	-	-	685	1,020

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021- 2035	TOTAL
PROJECT 9 – Floor Covering								
Replacements								
Cost	150	-	-	200	60	100	940	1,450
Facilities Revenues	150	-	-	200	60	100	940	1,450
PROJECT 10 – Racquet Ball Wall								
Repairs								
Cost	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Facilities Revenues	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
PROJECT 11 – City Hall Elevator								
Doors								
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJECT 12 – City Hall Council								
Chambers Renovation								
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJECT 13 – Facilities Card								
Access								
Cost	-	36	75	-	-	-	-	111
Facilities Revenues	-	36	75	-	-	-	-	111
PROJECT 14 – Corrections								
Portable Backup Connection								
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROJECT 15 – Tenant Requested								
Renovations								
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Capacity Projects	\$1,134.5	\$541	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$7,647	\$11,322.5
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,134.5	\$541	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$7,647	\$11,322.5
Facilities Fund Balance	\$500							
Facilities Revenues	\$634.5	\$541	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$7,647	\$11,322.5
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,134.5	\$541	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$7,647	\$11,322.5

Table CF.9

**PARKS
FACILITIES INVENTORY – 2015**

FACILITY	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (ACRES/SQUARE FEET)
Neighborhood Parks Total NP	various	98.3 acres
Community Parks Total CP	various	94.35 acres
Golf Course (holes/1000) Total GC	Riverbend Golf Course	167.00 acres
Natural Resource Total NR	various	409.69 acres
Recreation Facilities - Indoor Total RF-I	various	142,130 square feet on 13.55 acres
Recreation Facilities - Outdoor Total O	various	119.23 acres
Undeveloped Total U	various	127.27 acres
Special Use Total SU	various	28.91 acres
Trail Total T	various	37.34 acres
TOTAL TYPES		1095.64 acres

Source: Kent Parks Inventory, 2015

Table CF.9.1

PARKS – CITYWIDE FACILITIES INVENTORY* - 2016 PARK & OPEN SPACE PLAN

	TIER 1	TIER 2	TIER 3	TIER 4	TIER 5	TIER 6
Current	23	15	8	8	1	0
Potential	9	13	15	18	10	10

Source: 2016 Park & Open Space Plan

*The new tiered Level of Service measurement for the Kent parks system was created by looking at the current recreational value of the existing Kent parks inventory, the condition of assets and parks as a whole, and the potential recreational value of current and yet-to-be-developed parks. Tier 6 parks are the jewels of the system and Tier 1 parks are the system’s lowest-performing parks.

Table CF.10

LEVEL OF SERVICE UNDER OLD AND NEW MEASURES

		1993	2003	2015	2035
KENT'S POPULATION		41,000	84,275	122,900	138,156
Acreage Per 1,000 Residents	Old LOS	20.72	15.98	8.91	7.9 ¹
Recreational Amenities Per 1,000 Residents		???	2.44 ²	2.11	???
Recreational Value Per 1,000 Residents	New LOS	???	???	1.62	1.45 ¹

Source: 2016 Park & Open Space Plan

¹ Assuming no investment toward expansion

² Estimate based on 2002 Park Map

³ Data unavailable

Table CF.11
LOS BY CITY REGION

REGION	POPULATION	CURRENT AMENITIES	CURRENT RECREATIONAL VALUE (RV)	POTENTIAL RECREATIONAL VALUE	LEVEL OF SERVICE (RV PER 1000 PEOPLE)	POTENTIAL LEVEL OF SERVICE
Downtown	3,662.00	49.75	37.65	125.50	10.28	34.27
Green River	16,041.00	66.75	49.40	166.00	3.08	10.35
East Hill South	43,786.00	89.25	70.70	192.25	1.61	4.39
West Hill	16,125.00	29.25	21.75	83.25	1.35	5.16
East Hill North	42,162.50	24.50	19.63	98.00	0.47	2.32
Total in 2016*	122,900.00	259.50	199.13	665.00	1.62	5.41
Estimated 2035**	138,156.00	-	-	-	1.44	4.81

* Regional counts do not add up to total city population because they were obtained from different sources.

**Assumes no change to recreational value of the system.

Table CF.12
6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST – PARKS

SUMMARY – ALL PROJECTS								
FINANCIAL SOURCES AND USES (AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS)	TOTAL REQUEST	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND
Capital Uses								
Land, Land Rights	6,445.4	250.0	255.0	260.1	265.3	270.6	276.0	4,868.0
Buildings, Building Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site Improvements	134,597.3	6,060.8	6,455.2	10,684.2	8,822.6	9,303.9	7,456.6	85,814.0
Vehicles, Equipment, & Other	7,951.6	465.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	345.0	5,762.0
Artwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Management	4,132.7	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	3,083.0
TOTAL USES	153,127.0	6,950.8	7,230.2	11,464.3	9,607.9	10,094.5	8,252.6	99,527.0
Capital Sources								
Federal Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WA State Grant	996.5	-	125.0	871.5	-	-	-	-
King County Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King County Levy	1,185.0	232.0	235.0	237.0	239.0	242.0	-	-
Other Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Tax	189.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	135.0
Donations/Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LTGO Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voted Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund Revenues	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST – PARKS (CONTINUED)

Youth & Teen Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP Revenues	6,300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	4,500.0
CIP REET 2 Revenues	27,350.0	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	950.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	22,600.0
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sources to be determined	116,986.5	5,789.8	6,061.2	9,046.8	8,109.9	8,643.5	7,043.6	72,292.0	
TOTAL SOURCES	153,127.0	6,950.8	7,230.2	11,464.3	9,607.9	10,094.5	8,252.6	99,527.0	
Operating Needs									
Ongoing Operating Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL REQUEST	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND	
Existing Capacity	106,870.9	4,996.8	5,367.0	9,571.1	7,684.3	8,139.8	6,266.2	64,846.0	
New Capacity	37,717.5	1,464.0	1,493.3	1,523.1	1,553.6	1,584.7	1,616.4	28,482.0	
Programmatic	8,538.6	490.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	370.0	6,199.0	
TOTAL	153,127.0	6,950.8	7,230.2	11,464.3	9,607.9	10,094.5	8,252.6	99,527.0	

TAB #	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND
Tab - 1	Community Parks Reinvestment Program	8,729.0	409.2	411.0	412.2	413.4	415.2	270.0	6,398.0
Tab - 1.1	Community Parks Reinvestment Program - Unfunded	16,457.5	1,138.9	1,167.8	1,198.1	1,229.1	1,260.2	1,438.9	9,024.5
Tab - 2	Neighborhood Park Reinvestment Program	3,801.5	272.8	274.0	274.8	275.6	276.8	180.0	2,247.5
Tab - 2.1	Neighborhood Park Reinvestment Program - Unfunded	2,047.4	137.1	144.9	153.3	161.9	170.8	169.7	1,109.7
Tab - 3	ShoWare	6,300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	4,500.0
Tab - 4	GreenKent	353.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	263.1
Tab - 5	Adopt-A-Park	590.6	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	440.6
Tab - 6	Eagle Scout Volunteer Program	234.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	174.3
Tab - 7	Park and Open Space Plan	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tab - 7.1	Park and Open Space Plan - Unfunded	467.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	467.8
Tab - 8	Path and Trails	3,897.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	3,843.3
Tab - 8.1	Path and Trails - Unfunded	12,922.6	1,043.1	1,064.8	1,086.2	1,108.1	1,130.5	1,153.3	6,336.6
Tab - 9	Master Plans - Unfunded	591.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	441.0
Tab - 10	Architect/Engineering - Unfunded	472.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	352.8
Tab - 11	Lake Meridian Park Phase 1	1,750.0	-	-	500.0	450.0	400.0	400.0	-
Tab - 12	Kent Valley Loop Trail Implementation - Unfunded	550.0	250.0	150.0	150.0	-	-	-	-

TAB #	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND
Tab - 13	Van Dorens Park Renovation - Unfunded	2,143.0	-	125.0	2,018.0	-	-	-	-
Tab - 14	Russell Rd. Field Conversion - Unfunded	1,993.0	-	250.0	1,743.0	-	-	-	-
Tab - 15	Kent Memorial Park Renovation - Unfunded	932.0	-	-	121.0	811.0	-	-	-
Tab - 16	Lake Fenwick Park Phase 1 - Unfunded	1,285.0	-	-	100.0	1,185.0	-	-	-
Tab - 17	Springwood Park Improvements - Unfunded	2,800.0	-	-	-	200.0	2,600.0	-	-
Tab - 20	West Fenwick Phase 2 Park Renovation - Unfunded	731.0	-	-	-	-	-	731.0	-
Tab - 21	Mill Creek Earthworks Redevelopment - Unfunded	1,021.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,021.0
Tab - 18	Strategic Development	3,318.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318.0
Tab - 18.1	Strategic Development - Unfunded	27,954.2	1,214.0	1,238.3	1,263.0	1,288.3	1,314.1	1,340.4	20,296.1
Tab - 19	Strategic Acquisitions - Unfunded	6,445.4	250.0	255.0	260.1	265.3	270.6	276.0	4,868.4
Tab - 22	Athletic Fields	6,050.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,050.3
Tab - 22.1	Athletic Fields - Unfunded	21,177.9	1,711.7	1,745.5	1,780.4	1,816.0	1,852.4	1,889.4	10,382.4
Tab - 23	Strategic Redevelopment - Unfunded	17,991.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,991.4
	TOTAL	153,127.0	6,950.8	7,230.2	11,464.3	9,607.9	10,094.5	8,252.6	99,526.7

SUMMARY - FUNDED PROJECTS ONLY

Financial Sources and Uses (Amounts in thousands)

Capital Uses	TOTAL REQUEST	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND
Land, Land Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Buildings, Bldg Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Site Improvements	24,591.3	566.0	569.0	1,071.0	1,023.0	976.0	734.0	19,652.0
Vehicles, Equipment & Other	6,420.0	420.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	4,500.0
Artwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Project Management*	4,132.7	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0	3,083.0
TOTAL USES	35,144.0	1,161.0	1,044.0	1,546.0	1,498.0	1,451.0	1,209.0	27,235.0

Capital Sources								
Federal Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
WA State Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
King County Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
King County Levy	1,185.0	232.0	235.0	237.0	239.0	242.0	-	
Other Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gas Tax	189.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	135.0
Donations/Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
LTGO Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Voted Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Fund Revenues	120.0	120.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Youth & Teen Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CIP Revenues	6,300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	4,500.0
CIP REET 2 Revenues	27,350.0	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	950.0	900.0	900.0	22,600.0
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sources to be determined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL SOURCES	35,144.0	1,161.0	1,044.0	1,546.0	1,498.0	1,451.0	1,209.0	27,235.0
Operating Needs								
Ongoing Operating Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
By Project Type								
Existing Capacity	24,228.1	691.0	694.0	1,196.0	1,148.0	1,101.0	859.0	18,539.0
New Capacity	3,318.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,318.0
Programmatic	7,598.0	470.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	5,378.0
TOTAL	35,144.0	1,161.0	1,044.0	1,546.0	1,498.0	1,451.0	1,209.0	27,235.0

SUMMARY - UNFUNDED PROJECTS ONLY								
<i>Financial Sources and Uses (Amounts in thousands)</i>								
Capital Uses	TOTAL REQUEST	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	BEYOND
Land, Land Rights	6,445.4	250.0	255.0	260.1	265.3	270.6	276.0	4,868.0
Buildings, Bldg Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site Improvements	110,006.0	5,494.8	5,886.2	9,613.2	7,799.6	8,327.9	6,722.6	66,162.0
Vehicles, Equipment & Other	1,531.6	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	1,262.0
Artwork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL USES	117,983.0	5,789.8	6,186.2	9,918.3	8,109.9	8,643.5	7,043.6	72,292.0
Capital Sources								
Federal Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WA State Grant	996.5	-	125.0	871.5	-	-	-	-
King County Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King County Levy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations/Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LTGO Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voted Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Fund Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Uses								
Youth & Teen Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CIP REET 2 Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sources to be determined	116,986.5	5,789.8	6,061.2	9,046.8	8,109.9	8,643.5	7,043.6	72,292.0
TOTAL SOURCES	117,983.0	5,789.8	6,186.2	9,918.3	8,109.9	8,643.5	7,043.6	72,292.0
Operating Needs								
Ongoing Operating Needs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Project Type								
Existing Capacity	82,642.8	4,305.8	4,673.0	8,375.1	6,536.3	7,038.8	5,407.2	46,306.0
New Capacity	34,399.6	1,464.0	1,493.3	1,523.1	1,553.6	1,584.7	1,616.4	25,165.0
Programmatic	940.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	821.0
TOTAL	117,983.0	5,789.8	6,186.2	9,918.3	8,109.9	8,643.5	7,043.6	72,292.0

Transportation Facilities

A complete assessment of transportation facilities is considered in the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element as well as the Transportation Master Plan (TMP) which was adopted in June 2008. Figure 5 of the Transportation Element Technical Report illustrates the City's recommended project list through 2035 which includes four types of improvements: intersection improvements, new streets, street widening and railroad grade separations. The list includes 40 projects totaling nearly \$509 million.

Table CF.13

TRANSPORTATION RECOMMENDED PROJECT LIST

TYPE OF PROJECT	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	COST (\$)
Intersection Improvements	17	15,577,000
New Streets	4	84,715,000
Street Widening	14	269,389,000
Railroad Grade Separation	5	139,300,000
TOTAL	40	\$508,981,000

Source: City of Kent 2015 Transportation Element Technical Report. Figures are in 2007 dollars.

The goal and policies, including Level of Service (LOS) policies and inventories related to the provision of transportation services and facilities are contained in the Transportation Element and Transportation Technical Background Report of this Comprehensive Plan and in the Transportation Master Plan.

Table CF.14 shows a breakdown of the City's streets by classification. There are more miles of local streets than any other category, as local streets are present in all neighborhoods. Local streets represent 66 percent of the streets. Principal arterials represent only seven percent of the roadway miles, but carry most of the daily traffic volume.

Table CF.14

Transportation

EXISTING STREET FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	MILES OF ROADWAY	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Principal Arterials	30	6.5
Minor Arterials	39	8.5
Collector Arterials		
Industrial	13	2.8
Residential	31	6.8
Residential Collectors	41	9.0
Local Access Streets/ Unclassified	303	66.3
TOTAL (excluding state highways and freeways)	457	100

Source: City of Kent 2008 Transportation Master Plan

Level of Service (LOS)

The City of Kent uses roadway corridors to evaluate LOS. Roadway LOS is a measure of the operational performance of a transportation facility. A letter grade, ranging from A to F, is assigned based on the delay experienced by drivers. LOS standards are used to assess existing and projected future traffic conditions. In general, LOS A and B indicate minimal delay, LOS C and D indicate moderate delay, LOS E indicates that traffic volumes are approaching capacity and LOS F indicates congested conditions where demand exceeds capacity. For signalized intersections and unsignalized, all-way stop-controlled intersections, the LOS is determined by the average delay experienced by all vehicles. For unsignalized, side-street stop-controlled intersections, LOS is determined by the movement with the highest delay. *Table CF-15* displays the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) thresholds used to determine LOS at signalized and unsignalized intersections.

Table CF.15
INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE CRITERIA

LEVEL OF SERVICE	SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION DELAY PER VEHICLE (SECONDS)	UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTION DELAY PER VEHICLE (SECONDS)
A	< 10	< 10
B	> 10 to 20	> 10 to 15
C	> 20 to 35	> 15 to 25
D	> 35 to 55	> 25 to 35
E	> 55 to 80	> 35 to 50
F	> 80	>50

Source: Highway Capacity Manual, 2010, Transportation Research Board

The City’s adopted LOS standard requires that nearly all corridors operate at LOS E or better during the PM peak hour. The only exceptions are the Pacific Highway South corridor and the downtown zone which are allowed to operate at LOS F.

The LOS was re-examined in 2015 using 2014 vehicle counts to compare with 2006 data used for the adoption of the 2008 TMP. The results indicate that overall traffic congestion levels in Kent have remained about the same, or improved somewhat, since 2006 despite new growth in the City. The 2014 analysis indicates that all corridors are currently meeting the City’s LOS standard.

The work completed in 2015 included analyzing 20-year land use forecasts. The forecasts project land use growth to the year 2035 based on the Puget Sound Regional Council’s (PSRC) regional Land Use Target (LUT) forecasts. *Table CF-16* summarizes how the 2035 LUT forecast compares to previous land use forecasts.

Table CF.16
CITY OF KENT LAND USE FORECASTS

POLICY DOCUMENT	FORECAST YEAR	EMPLOYMENT ¹	HOUSEHOLDS
2008 Transportation Master Plan (TMP)	2031	81,900	48,400
2011 Midway Subarea Planned Action EIS Proposal	2031	93,600	68,900
2013 Downtown Subarea Action Plan SEIS Proposal	2031	73,300	57,100
2015 Comprehensive Plan Update	2035	81,900	53,500

¹Employment totals do not include construction jobs.

Compared to the 2008 Transportation Master Plan, the 2035 LUT forecast includes the same number of jobs throughout the City, but roughly 5,100 more households. The 2035 LUT forecast is well below the employment and household figures assumed for the 2011 Midway Subarea Planned Action Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Proposal. Therefore, the 2008 TMP and 2011 Midway Proposal forecasts bookend the 2035 LUT forecast. Both of these scenarios were analyzed in detail in the 2011 Midway EIS.

The results of the corridor LOS analysis presented in Table 2 and Figure 3 of the Transportation Element Technical Report indicate that the overall traffic congestion levels in Kent have remained about the same, or improved somewhat, since 2006 despite new growth in the City. The 2014 analysis indicates that all corridors are currently meeting the City’s LOS standard.

Table CF.17

6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST - TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
B&O Projects								
Overlay Projects	3,549.0	3,550.0	3,550.0	3,550.0	3,550.0	3,550.0	53,250	74,549
Sidewalks	895.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.0	13,500	18,895
Striping	226.0	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.0	220.0	3,300	4,626
Signal Loops	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	450	630
B&O Revenue	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	70,500.0	98,700.0
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
Street Fund & Utility Tax								
Traffic Controllers	-	-	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	2,700.0	3,420.0
Traffic Signal Damage	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,500.0	1,900.0
Street Light Mtc.	-	-	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	1,425.0	1,805.0
UPS Cabinets - New	-	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	-	150.0
UPS Cabinets - Repl.	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	675.0	720.0
Traffic Counts	-	-	-	-	150.0	150.0	2,250.0	2,550.0
Traffic Cameras - New	-	-	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	-	128.0
Traffic Cameras - Repl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.0	150.0
Neighborhood Traffic Control	-	-	193.0	243.0	250.0	250.0	3,750.0	4,686.0
Street Fund & Utility Tax Revenue	-	-	650.0	700.0	857.0	852.0	12,450.0	15,509.0
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
Metro Transit Services								
Metro Transit Services	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	2,325.0	3,255.0
Metro Transit Revenue	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	2,325.0	3,255.0
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (OTHER PROJECTS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS)								
Solid Waste Tax Projects								
Residential Streets	2,508.0	2,520.0	2,545.0	2,571.0	2,596.0	2,622.0	42,637.0	57,999.0
Solid Waste Utility Tax	2,508.0	2,520.0	2,545.0	2,571.0	2,596.0	2,622.0	42,637.0	57,999.0
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	4,855.0	4,855.0	5,505.0	5,555.0	5,712.0	5,707.0	85,275.0	117,464.0
Non-Capacity Projects	2,508.0	2,520.0	2,545.0	2,571.0	2,596.0	2,622.0	42,637.0	57,999.0
TOTAL COSTS	7,363.0	7,375.0	8,050.0	8,126.0	8,308.0	8,329.0	127,912.0	175,463.0

Baseline Funding - Estimated Available Funds								
B&O Funds	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	4,700.0	70,500.0	98,700.0
Street Fund & Utility Tax	-	-	650.0	700.0	857.0	852.0	12,450.0	15,509.0
Metro Transit Services	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.0	2,325.0	3,255.0
Solid Waste Utility Tax	2,508.0	2,520.0	2,545.0	2,571.0	2,596.0	2,622.0	42,637.0	57,999.0
TOTAL REVENUES	7,363.0	7,375.0	8,050.0	8,126.0	8,308.0	8,329.0	127,912.0	175,463.0
Partial and Unfunded Street Projects								
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
Street Widening								
80th Ave. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323.0	1,323.0
S. 212th St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,100.0	10,100.0
SR 181/WH/Washington Ave.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,150.0	16,150.0
116th Ave. S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,430.0	46,430.0
132nd Ave. S.E. (S.E. 200 - S.E. 236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,990.0	20,990.0
132nd Ave. S.E. (S.E. 248 - S.E. 236)	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,950.0	11,950.0
Military Rd. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,630.0	13,630.0
W. Meeker St. (Fenwick - GR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,000.0	70,000.0
W. Meeker St. (64 - GR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,960.0	5,960.0
S.E. 248th St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,640.0	5,640.0
S.E. 256th St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,980.0	16,980.0
PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
132nd Ave. S.E. (KK - SE 248)	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,200.0	23,200.0
S. 272nd St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,916.0	13,916.0
132nd Ave. S.E. (SE 288 - KK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,120.0	13,120.0
TOTAL								269,389.0
CAPACITY PROJECTS (Projects Required to Meet LOS)								
Intersection Improvements								
SE 192nd/SR515-Benson	-	-	-	-	-	-	540.0	540.0
S. 196th/80th Ave S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.0	250.0
S. 196th/84th Ave S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,190.0	1,190.0
S. 212th/72nd Ave S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	330.0	330.0
S. 212th/84th Ave S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,710.0	1,710.0
S. 212th/SR 167	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0	400.0
S. 240th/SR 99	-	-	-	-	-	-	420.0	420.0
S.E. 240th/SR 515	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,650.0	1,650.0
Smith/Central	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	20.0

Meeker/Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	780.0	780.0
S. 260th/SR 99	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180.0	1,180.0
Military/Reith	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,945.0	1,945.0
S.E. 256th/SR 515	-	-	-	-	-	-	550.0	550.0
Kent-Kangley/108th	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,410.0	1,410.0
S.E. 256th/132nd Ave S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	302.0	302.0
S. 272nd/Military	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540.0	1,540.0
Kent-Kangley/132nd	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,360.0	1,360.0
TOTAL								15,577.0
CAPACITY PROJECTS (Projects Required to Meet LOS)								
New Streets								
S.E. 196th St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,200.0	45,200.0
72nd Ave. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015.0	1,015.0
S. 224th St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000.0	36,000.0
108th Ave. S.E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500.0	2,500.0
TOTAL								84,715.0
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (Other Projects Needed for Maintenance and Operations)								
Railroad Grade Separations								
S. 212th/UPRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000.0	33,000.0
S. 212th/BNRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,000.0	33,000.0
S. 228th/UPRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,200.0	24,200.0
Willis Street/UPRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,500.0	26,500.0
PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
Willis Street/BNRR	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,600.0	22,600.0
TOTAL								139,300.0
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	369,681.0	369,681.0
Non-Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	139,300.0	139,300.0
TOTAL COSTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	508,981.0	508,981.0
BASELINE FUNDING - ESTIMATED AVAILABLE FUNDS								
St. Fund & Utility Tax	-	-	-	-	93.0	148.0	32,700.0	32,941.0
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-	93.0	148.0	32,700.0	32,941.0

Solid Waste

The City of Kent has entered into an inter-local agreement (ILA) with King County Solid Waste and most jurisdictions in King County. This inter-local agreement expires in 2040. As a partner to the ILA, all municipal solid waste generated in the City of Kent must be taken to King County's Cedar Hills Landfill located near Maple Valley. This landfill was originally permitted in 1960 and is King County's last active landfill; King County has worked to extend the life of the landfill through waste diversion. At the present time, Cedar Hills is expected to close around 2028, however increased diversion may extend that time frame. The King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan identifies several landfills that are potential locations for solid waste disposal following the closure of the Cedar Hills Landfill.

Table CF.18

POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR OUT-OF-COUNTY LANDFILL DISPOSAL

LANDFILL NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY (TONS)	YEAR OF ESTIMATED CLOSURE
Columbia Ridge Landfill	Gilliam County, OR	201,000,000	2135+
Roosevelt Regional Landfill	Klickitat County, WA	205,000,000	2075+
Finley Buttes Regional Landfill	Morrow County, OR	124,000,000	2100+
Simco Rd. Regional Landfill	Elmore County, ID	200,000,000+	2100+
Eagle Mountain Landfill	Riverside County, CA	708,000,000	2125
Mesquite Regional Landfill	Imperial County, CA	600,000,000	2110

Following the closure of the Cedar Hills landfill, waste will be exported out of the county via train to one of the landfills identified above or via waste-to-energy conversion technology such as anaerobic digestion. As the closure of the landfill nears, King County Solid Waste division will follow the technology to identify what process or processes would be best suited to King County. Technology for waste-to-energy conversion is likely to have significant improvements over the next decade.

Kent contracts solid waste collection for municipal garbage, recycling and yard and food waste with a contractor. The contractor collects solid waste in Kent and disposes the garbage directly to the Cedar Hills landfill or a King County Solid Waste transfer station. Co-mingled recycling is processed at the contractor's materials recycling facility in Seattle. All yard and food waste collected by Kent's contractor is taken to Cedar Grove to be converted into compost.

Public Utilities

Water

The principal sources of water supply for the City's municipal water system are Kent Springs and Clark Springs. During high demand periods, supplemental well facilities are activated. These sources meet the 6.2 million gallon average daily demand (ADD) and the approximately 12.1 million gallon peak daily demand (PDD). To meet long-term demands, the City executed an agreement in 2002 to partner with Tacoma Water, Covington Water District and Lakehaven Utility District in the Green River Second Supply Water Project. This additional water source will meet the City's long-term peak day demand projections identified in the Water System Plan of approximately 18 million gallons based upon growth projections to 2030. In fact, existing water supply can produce 30 million gallons per day; however, additional storage reservoirs will be needed to deliver this water to customers. Please see the Utilities Element and 2011 Water System Plan for additional information.

The 2011 Kent Water System Plan estimated water demands through 2030. To estimate future water demands, historic consumption, land use and population forecasts were used. Kent has municipal water supplies of approximately 30 MGD which is sufficient to meet the Average Daily Demand and the Peak Day Demand through the planning period in the 2011 Kent Water System Plan as outlined in the table below.

NOTE: For security reasons, water sources and capacity are combined in the tables below.

Table CF.19
CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY – WATER (2011)

FACILITY	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (GALLONS PER DAY)
Various springs, wells and partnerships	Citywide	30 million gallons/day in municipal water

Source: 2011 Water System Plan

Table CF.20
LEVEL OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS – WATER SUPPLY

TIME PERIOD	ERU	AVERAGE DAILY DEMAND (ADD) AND PEAK DAY DEMAND (PDD)] NEEDED TO MEET LOS STANDARD	CURRENT [AVERAGE DAILY DEMAND (ADD)] AVAILABLE	NET RESERVE OR (DEFICIT)
CURRENT LOS STANDARD = 197 gallons PER ERU per day ADD and 358 gallons PER ERU per day PDD				
2015	43,460	7.43 MGD (ADD) – 13.83 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	22.57 MGD (ADD) – 16.17 MGD (PDD)
2016	43,881	7.74 MGD (ADD) – 14.27 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	22.26 MGD (ADD) – 15.73 MGD (PDD)
2017	44,302	8.05 MGD (ADD) – 14.7 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	21.95 MGD (ADD) – 15.30 MGD (PDD)
2018	44,723	8.35 MGD (ADD) – 15.13 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	21.65 MGD (ADD) – 14.87 MGD (PDD)
2019*	45,144	8.66 MGD (ADD) – 15.57 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	21.34 MGD (ADD) – 14.43 MGD (PDD)
2020	45,567	8.97 MGD (ADD) – 16.0 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	21.03 MGD (ADD) – 14.00 MGD (PDD)
2035	52,801	10.4 MGD (ADD) – 19.0 MGD (PDD)	30 MGD	19.60 MGD (ADD) – 11.00 MGD (PDD)

ERU – Equivalent Residential Unit

*Note - 2035 data estimated from the 2008 Water System Plan

Source: 2011 Water System Plan – Table 6 Appendix D and Figure 3-6 - with straight-line extrapolation to 2035

Fire Flow

Fire flow is the measure of sustained flow of available water for fighting fire at a specific building or within a specific area at 20 psi residual pressure. When fire flow is provided, WAC 246-290-230(6) requires the water distribution system to provide a maximum day demand (MDD) plus the required fire flow at a pressure of at least 20 psi (140 kPa) at all points throughout the distribution system, and under the condition where the designated volume of fire suppression and equalizing storage has been completed.

Table CF.21 below shows the minimum fire flow rates and duration for the residential, commercial and industrial uses within the City. The 2008 Water System Plan included modeling based on the land use types in the service area, and consistent with the development of the demand projections as presented and used in the development of the plan. Fire flow analyses resulted in deficiencies within the 590 pressure zone. It was determined that pipe upsizing and looping would not drastically improve flow, and thus justified a new pressure zone. This new pressure zone will be the 640 pressure zone which will take a number of years to fund and complete. The 640 Zone Creation Report, 2008, is located in Appendix F of the 2008 Water System Plan.

Table CF.21**CITY OF KENT MINIMUM FIRE FLOW RATES AND DURATION – WATER**

CLASSIFICATION	RATE AND DURATION
Residential*	1,000 gpm or 1,500 gpm for 60 minutes
Commercial	3,500 gpm for 180 minutes
Industrial	3,250 gpm for 240 minutes

*Where fire flow availability is greater than 1,000 gpm but less than 1,500 gpm, the Fire Marshal requires the residence to be sprinkled.

Source: 2011 Water System Plan

Table CF.22**6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST – WATER**

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
640 Pressure Zone	1,500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	9,000.0	17,000.0
Water Revenue	1,500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	9,000.0	17,000.0
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (OTHER PROJECTS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS)								
HCP Implementation (Clark Springs)	-	95.0	240.0	895.0	215.0	240.0	1,800.0	3,485.0
Tacoma Pipeline	-	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	450.0	600.0
Water Conservation	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	750.0	1,000.0
Landsburg Mine	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,500.0	2,000.0
Water System Improvements	-	620.0	625.0	170.0	200.0	175.0	12,415.0	14,205.0
Large Meter & Vault Repl.	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	1,125.0	1,500.0
Hydrant Replacements	-	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	450.0	600.0

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
Water Generators	-	-	200.0	-	-	-	800.0	1,000.0
Wellhead Protection	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,550.0	5,050.0
Reservoir Maintenance	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	1,250.0	1,500.0
Security Impv. Water Sites	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	750.0	1,000.0
Transmission Mains	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,260.0	3,760.0
SCADA	-	-	-	-	-	-	900.0	900.0
Guiberson Reservoir	2,800.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,800.0
Water Revenue	2,800.0	1,300.0	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	30,000.0	39,400.0
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	1,500.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	9,000.0	17,000.0
Non-Capacity Projects	2,800.0	1,300.0	1,650.0	1,650.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	30,000.0	39,400.0
TOTAL COSTS	4,300.0	2,300.0	2,650.0	3,150.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	39,000.0	56,400.0
Water Revenues	4,300.0	2,300.0	2,650.0	3,150.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	39,000.0	56,400.0
TOTAL REVENUES	4,300.0	2,300.0	2,650.0	3,150.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	39,000.0	56,400.0

Sewer

The City of Kent sanitary sewer service area encompasses approximately 23 square miles and includes most of the incorporated City, as well as adjacent franchise areas within unincorporated King County. Since the existing collection system already serves most of the City’s service area, expansion of this system will occur almost entirely by infill development, which will be accomplished primarily through developer extensions and local improvement districts.

The City’s sewer system has been designed and constructed in accordance with the growing needs of the City. Because Kent’s sewer service area is not coincident with the city limits, the City uses the future population forecast for the actual area served by Kent sewer. The sanitary sewer system in Kent has been designed assuming the tributary areas have been fully developed in accordance with the land use plan and no further growth could be accommodated. Please see the Utilities Element and the 2000 Sanitary Sewer Plan for additional information.

The City of Kent has inter-local agreements with King County METRO to treat sanitary sewer from Kent and other municipalities in south King County via the large sewer interceptors that run through the City. As such, Kent does not incur any direct capacity-related capital facilities requirements or costs for sanitary sewer treatment.

The City has eight sanitary sewer pump stations located throughout the City to pump waste into the King County METRO interceptors that take the waste to the treatment plant.

The sanitary sewer system is designed to provide a level of service of 60 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) for residential, 2,000 gallons per acre per day (gpac) for light industrial, 4,000 gpac for heavy industrial, 3,000 gpac for light commercial and 7,000 gpac for heavy commercial. During the design of any sewer system, calculations are made assuming the tributary area is fully developed in accordance with the land use plan and no further growth can be accommodated. As such, the City is meeting the level of service for the sanitary sewer utility.

Table CF.23

CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY – SEWER (2015)

PUMP STATION	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (PUMP CAPACITY*)
Horseshoe Acres	7942 S. 261st St.	Two 650 gpm pumps which run alternately
Linda Heights	3406 S. 248th St.	Two 330 gpm pumps which run alternately
Lindental	26432 118th Pl. S.E.	Three 2,000 gpm pumps which run alternately
Skyline	3301 S. 222nd Pl.	Two 150 gpm pumps which run alternately
Victoria Ridge	4815 S. 272nd Pl.	Two 100 gpm pumps which run alternately
212th St. Pump Station	9001 S. 212th St.	Two 100 gpm pumps which run alternately
Frager Rd.	21233 Frager Rd. S.	Two 650 gpm pumps which run alternately
Mill Creek	26710 104th Ave. S.E.	Two 150 gpm pumps which run alternately

*If needed, pumps at the pump station can operate concurrently to meet capacity.

Table CF.24

LEVEL OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS – SEWER

TIME PERIOD	TOTAL ACREAGE SERVED BY SYSTEM	GALLONS PER DAY (GPD) NEEDED TO MEET LOS STANDARD	CURRENT GALLONS PER DAY (GPD) AVAILABLE	NET RESERVE OR (DEFICIT)
CURRENT LOS STANDARD = 4,546 gallons per acre per day (GPAD)				
2015	9,030	41.05 MGD	68.42 MGD	27.37 MGD
2016	9,218	41.91 MGD	68.42 MGD	26.51 MGD
2017	9,406	42.76 MGD	68.42 MGD	25.66 MGD
2018	9,594	43.62 MGD	68.42 MGD	24.80 MGD
2019	9,783	44.47 MGD	68.42 MGD	23.95 MGD
2020	9,971	45.33 MGD	68.42 MGD	23.09 MGD
2035	12,793	58.16 MGD	68.42 MGD	10.26 MGD

Source: 2000 Comprehensive Sewer Plan - with straight-line extrapolation to 2035

Table CF.25

6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST - SEWER

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (OTHER PROJECTS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS)								
Misc. Sewer Replacement	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	-	23,800.0	30,375.0
Linda Heights Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	1,900.0	-	1,900.0
Skyline Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200.0	2,200.0
Horseshoe Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0	2,000.0
Derbyshire Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000.0	2,000.0
Sewer Revenue	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	30,000.0	38,475.0
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Capacity Projects	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	30,000.0	38,475.0
TOTAL COSTS	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	30,000.0	38,475.0
Sewer Revenue	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	30,000.0	38,475.0
TOTAL REVENUES	1,075.0	1,000.0	1,300.0	1,500.0	1,700.0	1,900.0	30,000.0	38,475.0

Storm Drainage

The stormwater system is comprised of a nearly 325-mile network of ditches, pipes and stormwater quantity and quality control facilities which connect individual parcels with the City's surface water systems. The City also owns, operates and maintains several regional quantity and quality control facilities. The City has established a replacement program to repair or replace segments of the pipes each year. Segments also may be targeted for improvements before the end of the service life, usually due to inadequate capacity after increases in development. An analysis of the existing storm drainage pipes within the City indicated approximately 41 percent have failed to meet the minimum requirements for passing a 25-year storm event. These systems are noted within the 2009 Drainage Master Plan (DMP).

The DMP included an evaluation of watersheds and drainage basins, analysis of open channel components (receiving water) for insufficient capacity and a determination and prioritization of projects needed to reduce flood risks, improve water quality, enhance fish passage and instream/riparian habitats and efficiently serve planned growth in a cost-effective way. Further details on each project are located in Chapter 7, Table 7-1 of the DMP. Total project costs range from \$52 million to \$67 million in 2008 dollars.

Land development activities requiring approval from the City of Kent must meet the requirements of Kent's Surface Water Design Manual. When discharging to streams or open channels, runoff rates from development sites are required to meet certain water quality and flow control standards. Details of design criteria and core requirements can be found in the current Surface Water Design Manual. The City ensures development activities meet the requirements of the SWDM.

The level of service for the maintenance of the stormwater system is measured by meeting requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Phase II permit for Western Washington, issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The City is currently meeting this level of service.

The King County Flood Control District (KCFCD) has primary responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Green River levees. However, the City is leading the effort to obtain FEMA accreditation for the levees, which documents that they meet federal standards for design, construction, operation and maintenance. The City is partnering with the KCFCD to make improvements to the levees in the valley and maintain them as needed to meet accreditation requirements.

Table CF.26**REGIONAL STORMWATER DETENTION AND WATER QUALITY FACILITIES
CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY – STORMWATER (2015)**

PUMP STATION	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT (PUMP CAPACITY*)
Green River Natural Resources Area	East of Russell Rd., north of S. 228th St.	Detention and Water Quality
Upper Mill Creek Detention Facility	East of 104th Ave. S.E. near S.E. 267th S.	Detention
Lower Mill Creek Detention Facility	Within Earthworks Park	Detention
98th Ave./Garrison Creek Detention Facility	98th Ave. at S.E. 233rd St.	Detention and Water Quality
Meridian Meadows Detention Facility	East of 128th Ave. at 266th St.	Detention
S. 259th St. Detention Facility	North of S. 259th St. between 1st and 3rd Avenues	Detention and Water Quality

Table CF.27**6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST - STORMWATER**

PROJECT AND COST/REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS)								
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (OTHER PROJECTS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS)								
Green River Levees	500.0	6,795.0	6,190.0	6,185.0	6,180.0	6,125.0	8,425.0	40,400.0
Mill/Garrison/Spring & GR Tributaries	4,100.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	58,925.0	68,025.0
NPDES	-	205.0	210.0	215.0	220.0	225.0	3,975.0	5,050.0
Soos Creek & Tributaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,875.0	12,875.0
Storm Maintenance & Replacement	3,400.0	-	-	-	-	-	32,200.0	35,600.0
W. Hill Drainage	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,700.0	4,700.0
Drainage Revenue	8,000.0	8,000.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,350.0	121,100.0	166,650.0
COST AND REVENUE SUMMARY								
Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Capacity Projects	8,000.0	8,000.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,350.0	121,100.0	166,650.0
TOTAL COSTS	8,000.0	8,000.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,350.0	121,100.0	166,650.0
Drainage Revenue	8,000.0	8,000.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,350.0	121,100.0	166,650.0
Total Revenues	8,000.0	8,000.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,400.0	7,350.0	121,100.0	166,650.0

Telecommunications

Telecommunications in Kent include both wired and wireless telephone services, cable and satellite television and high-speed broadband technology. With expansion of telecommunications infrastructure, new technologies and competition, telecommunications utilities are expected to meet voice, video and broadband demands during the planning period. (See also the Utilities Element chapter in this Plan.)

Table CF.28
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
CURRENT FACILITIES INVENTORY – (2015)

FACILITY	LOCATION	SIZE/AMOUNT
Type 1 – Office Locations		
City Hall 2nd Floor	220 Fourth Ave. S. Kent, WA 98032	5,110 square feet
Annex Building	302 W. Gowe St. Kent 98032	4,600 square feet
TOTAL TYPE 1		9,710 square feet
Type 2 – Data Center		
Fire Station 74	24611 116th Ave. S.E. Kent, WA 98030	800 square feet
City Hall 2nd Floor	220 Fourth Ave. S. Kent, WA 98032	1,240 square feet
TOTAL TYPE 2		2,040 square feet
Type 3 – Print Shop		
City Hall 1st Floor	220 Fourth Ave. S. Kent, WA 98032	1,332 square feet
TOTAL TYPE 3		1,332 square feet
TOTAL ALL TYPES		13,082 square feet

Table CF.29
LEVEL OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS – INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TIME PERIOD	POPULATION (IT EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING TEMPS)	SQUARE FEET REQUIREMENTS NEEDED TO MEET LOS STANDARD	CURRENT (SQUARE FEET) AVAILABLE	NET RESERVE OR (DEFICIT)
CURRENT LOS STANDARD = SQUARE FEET PER EMPLOYEE POPULATION				
2015	34	9,977	13,082	3,105
2021	40	11,027	13,082	2,205
2035	46	12,077	13,082	1,005

Source: <http://operationstech.about.com/od/startinganoffice/a/OffSpaceCalc.htm>

Table CF.30
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
6-YEAR AND 20-YEAR CAPITAL PROJECT LIST

PROJECT AND COST/ REVENUE (THOUSANDS \$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021-2035	TOTAL
CAPACITY PROJECTS (PROJECTS REQUIRED TO MEET LOS – LEVEL OF SERVICE)								
Hardware Lifecycle								
Cost	\$939,700	\$508,900	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$9,330,000	\$13,266,650
Revenue Source 1	\$939,700	\$508,900	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$622,000	\$9,330,000	\$13,266,650
Software Lifecycle								
Cost	\$303,750	\$744,900	\$1,125,000	\$1,175,000	\$875,000	\$975,000	\$21,425,000	\$26,623,650
Revenue Source 1	\$303,750	\$744,900	\$625,000	\$625,000	\$125,000	\$175,000	\$2,970,000	\$5,568,650
Revenue Source 3	-	-	\$500,000	550,000	\$750,000	\$800,000	\$18,500,000	\$21,055,000
Tech Plan								
Cost	\$203,500	\$193,200	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$3,000,000	\$4,196,700
Revenue Source 1	\$6,500	\$0	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$45,000	\$63,500
Revenue Source 2	\$197,000	\$193,200	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$2,955,000	\$4,133,200
NON-CAPACITY PROJECTS (OTHER PROJECTS NEEDED FOR MAINTENANCE AND OPERATIONS – NONE)								
Cost And Revenue Summary								
Capacity Projects	\$1,447,000	\$1,447,000	\$1,947,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,697,000	\$1,797,000	\$33,755,000	\$44,087,000
Non-Capacity Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Costs	\$1,447,000	\$1,447,000	\$1,947,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,697,000	\$1,797,000	\$33,755,000	\$44,087,000
Source 1 - Cable Utility Tax	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$750,000	\$800,000	\$12,300,000	\$18,850,000
Source 2 - Tech Fees	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$197,000	\$3,940,000
Source 3 - Internal Utility Tax	-	-	\$500,000	\$550,000	\$750,000	\$800,000	\$18,500,000	\$21,100,000
Total Revenues	\$1,447,000	\$1,447,000	\$1,947,000	\$1,997,000	\$1,697,000	\$1,797,000	\$33,755,000	\$44,087,000

Public Education Facilities

Most of Kent’s residential areas are served by the Kent School District No. 415. However, Kent residents are also served by the Auburn, Federal Way, Highline and Renton School Districts. Detailed inventories of school district capital facilities and levels-of-service are contained in the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) of each school district. The CFPs of the Kent, Auburn, Federal Way and Highline School Districts and associated school impact fees are adopted annually. The CFP for the Renton School District is incorporated by reference, although no school impact fees are collected for the Renton School District for residential development within Kent. Estimated total student enrollment figures of Kent’s Planning Area households for each school district are provided in *Table CF.31*.

Locations of schools within the Kent School District and the boundaries of other school districts serving Kent’s Planning Area are illustrated in *Figure CF-4*.

Table CF.31
SCHOOL DISTRICT KENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT - 2015

SCHOOL DISTRICT	KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	AUBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT	FEDERAL WAY SCHOOL DISTRICT	HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT	RENTON SCHOOL DISTRICT
Estimated Total Kent Planning Area Resident Student Enrollment	20,642	42	2,083	291	119

To accommodate projected growth, the school districts have noted the following projects in their 2014 Capital Facilities Plan:

Kent

- Temporary reopening of former Kent Elementary School (now Kent Valley Early Learning Center) to house kindergarten and early child education classes for Kent and Neely-O’Brien Elementary
- Voter-approved funding for Elementary School #31 reallocated to capital projects for safety and security
- Expansion of Neely-O’Brien Elementary School
- Replacement of Covington Elementary School. Anticipated funding is through local and state funds and impact fees.

Federal Way

- Replace Federal Way high school
- Increase capacity at Decatur High.
- Norman Center (Employment Transition Program) financed through state- approved LOCAL program through 2020.
- Phased in full-day kindergarten and decreased K-3 class size create need for additional classes.
- Funding for improvements would be through land sale funds, bond funds, state match and impact fees.

Auburn

- One Elementary School and One Middle School construction
- Acquisition of future school site
- Technology Modernization
- Facility Improvements – Funded through capital levy, bonds and impact fees

Highline

- New elementary school and two new middle schools – dependent upon voter-approved capital bonds

Public Library Facilities

The City of Kent is served by the King County Library System in the 22,600 square foot Kent Library building at 212 2nd Ave. N. The library opened in 1991 and renovation was completed in March, 2010. The project included interior remodeling such as relocating the meeting rooms, restrooms and front entrance. An Automated Materials Handling system was also installed in the back room to speed delivery. Detailed information regarding the King County Library System is available at kcls.org.



Goals and Policies

GENERAL

Goal CF-7

As the City of Kent continues to grow and develop, ensure that an adequate supply and range of public services and capital facilities are available to provide satisfactory standards of public health, safety and quality of life.

Policy CF-7.1: Assess impacts of residential, commercial and employment growth on public services and facilities in a manner consistent with adopted levels-of-service.

Policy CF-7.2: Ensure that public services and capital facilities needs are addressed in updates to Capital Facilities Plans and Capital Improvement Programs, and development regulations as appropriate.

Policy CF-7.3: To ensure financial feasibility, provide needed public services and facilities that the City has the ability to fund, or that the City has the authority to require others to provide.

Policy CF-7.4: Periodically review the Land Use Element to ensure that public services and capital facilities needs, financing and levels-of-service of the Capital Facilities Element are consistent and adequate to serve growth where it is desired.

Policy CF-7.5: With the 2016 update of the Park and Open Space Plan and the 2017 update of the Transportation Master Plan, adopt one or more of the following options to ensure the City can accommodate the projected 20-year growth in households and jobs: demand management, revised level of service, land use revisions, partnering or phasing.

Policy CF-7.6: Coordinate the review of non-City managed capital facilities plans to ensure consistency with the City of Kent Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CF-7.7: Ensure that the planning, design, construction and operation of public facilities projects will not result in conflicts or substantial inconsistencies with other Comprehensive Plan policies.

Goal CF-8

Base standards for levels-of-service upon the appropriate provision of public services and facilities as outlined in the operating comprehensive plans of the City and other providers of services and facilities to Kent and its Potential Annexation Area.

Policy CF-8.1: Establish levels-of-service appropriate to the core mission of the City and City departments in their provision of services and access of facilities to the public.

Policy CF-8.2: When appropriate and beneficial to the City, its citizens, businesses and customers, pursue national organizational accreditation for all City of Kent agencies providing public services and facilities. Such accreditation should be linked with performance standards applied by City agencies.

Policy CF-8.3: Coordinate with other jurisdictions and providers of services and facilities to ensure that the provision of services and facilities are generally consistent for all Kent residents, businesses and others enjoying City services and facilities.

Goal CF-9

Encourage effective non-capital alternatives to maintain or improve adopted levels-of-service. Such alternatives could include programs for community education and awareness, energy conservation or integration of methods and technologies to improve service delivery.

Goal CF-10

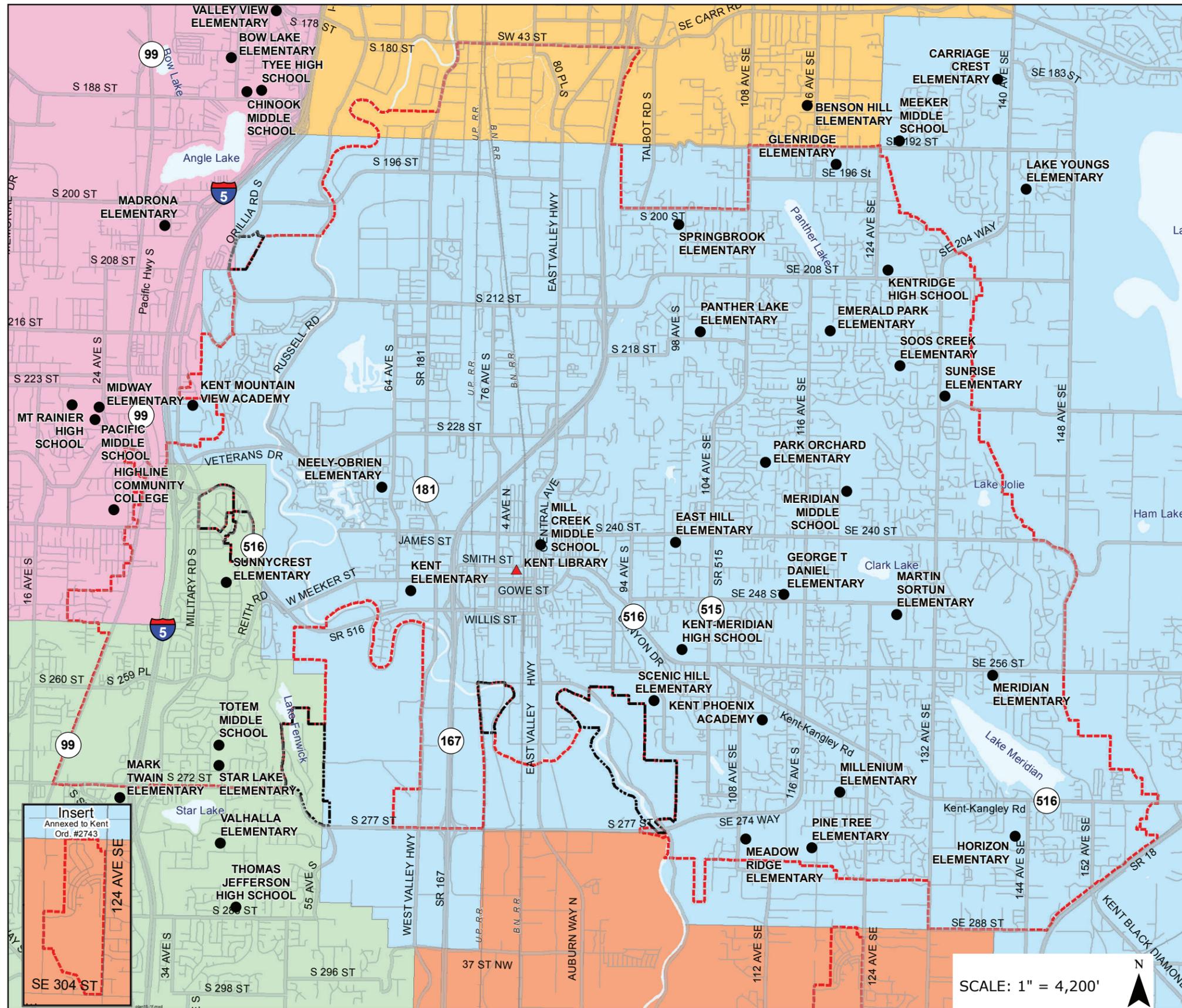
Ensure that appropriate funding sources are available to acquire or bond for the provision of needed public services and facilities.

Related Information

KFDRFA Capital Facilities and Equipment Plan
 KFDRFA Mitigation and Level of Service Policy
 KFDRFA Mitigation Policy adopting documents
 KFDRFA 2014 Standard of Cover

6-year Capital Facilities Plans of Kent, Federal Way, Auburn and Highline School Districts
 City of Kent 6-year Capital Improvements Program

FIGURE CF-4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICE
AREAS & FACILITIES



LEGEND

- POTENTIAL ANNEXATION AREA
 - CITY LIMITS
 - LIBRARY
 - SCHOOL
- SCHOOL DISTRICTS**
- KENT SCHOOL DISTRICT - 415
 - HIGHLINE SCHOOL DISTRICT - 401
 - FEDERAL WAY SCHOOL DISTRICT - 210
 - RENTON SCHOOL DISTRICT - 403
 - AUBURN SCHOOL DISTRICT - 408

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