Ordinance No. 3892
(Amending or Repealing Ordinances)

CFN=377 – Comprehensive Plan
Passed – 9/2/2008
Comprehensive Plan Amendment Capital Facilities Element Amendment CPA 2008-3

Referenced Water System Plan and Drainage Master Plan
Ordinance 3891 – Water System Plan (final copy attached to ordinance)
Ordinance 3890 – Drainage Master Plan

The date ["Beginning July 1, 1998"] has led to confusion. This date will be deleted from cover sheets of ordinance/resolution revision pages. This cover sheet will be deleted on electronic pages only, no other deletions or changes have been made to the document – 6/21/2012.

RECITALS

A. When integrated into the City of Kent’s Comprehensive Plan the City’s Drainage Master Plan (DMP) serves as the City’s blueprint for long-range stormwater, flood protection, and drainage planning. Similarly, the City’s comprehensive Water System Plan when incorporated into the City’s Comprehensive Plan guides long-range acquisition, storage, and delivery of potable water to meet the fire, life safety, and commercial/industrial demands of the City water customers. With the adoption of a new DMP and the 2008 Water System Plan, the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan requires corresponding amendments.

B. The Growth Management Act ("GMA") requires the City to establish procedures governing amendments to the Comprehensive Plan that limit amendments to once each year unless certain circumstances exist. RCW 36.70A.130(2). The City has established a procedure for amending the Comprehensive Plan in Chapter 12.02 Kent City Code (KCC), which allows amendments in addition to the standard annual update if an emergency

Comprehensive Plan Amendment Capital Facilities Element Amendment CPA 2008-3
exists. Resolution No. 1789 was adopted on May 20, 2008, finding that pursuing an amendment to the Capital Facilities Element related to the 2008 Water System Plan and the DMP is an issue of community-wide significance constituting an emergency under Kent City Code 12.02.010(A), and authorizing the amendment to proceed outside the annual amendment process in KCC 12.02.030.

C. The DMP, 2008 Water System Plan, and corresponding amendment to the Capital Facilities Element have undergone extensive public process. These meetings provided an opportunity for information and analysis regarding the ongoing development of the DMP, the 2008 Water System Plan, and Capital Facilities Element. The DMP update process included the formation of a citizen’s task force and solicitation of comments from the general public through open house meetings. The City Council’s Public Works Committee has considered the DMP issues during its meetings on November 5, 2007; January 22, 2008; April 7, 2008; May 5, 2008; June 16, 2008; July 7 and 21, 2008; and August 4, 2008. The Public Works Committee also considered the Water System Plan during its meetings on June 16, 2008; July 2 and 21, 2008; and August 4, 2008. The Land Use and Planning Board analyzed and reviewed the DMP, Water System Plan, and Capital Facilities Element amendments during its workshops on June 9 and 23, 2008, and July 14, 2008. The Board also held a public hearing on July 28, 2008. On August 11 and 18, 2008, the Planning and Economic Development Committee and the Public Works Committee, respectively, considered finalized versions of these items.

D. On June 5, 2008, the City provided the State of Washington with the required sixty (60) day notification under RCW 36.70A.106 of the City’s proposed adoption of the DMP, the 2008 Water System Plan, and corresponding amendments to the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan.

2 Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Capital Facilities Element Amendment
CPA 2008-3
E. On July 21, 2008, the City's SEPA responsible official adopted existing environmental documents consisting of the City of Kent Comprehensive Plan Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Draft and Final (ENV-93-51) and a SEPA Addendum, dated July 21, 2008 (ENV-2008-24/25). The SEPA Addendum explained that the proposed DMP, Water System Plan and Capital Facilities Element amendments would not create unavoidable impacts beyond those previously identified in the EIS.

F. On September 2, 2008, the City Council approved an amendment to the Capital Facilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This amendment was made in accord with Kent City Code 12.02.050.

NOW THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KENT, WASHINGTON, DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

ORDINANCE

SECTION 1. - Incorporation of Recitals. The preceding recitals are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2. - Amendment. The Capital Facilities Element of the City of Kent's Comprehensive Plan is amended as attached and incorporated as Exhibit "A," the 2008 Water System Plan adopted on September 2, 2008 is incorporated by reference into the Kent Comprehensive Plan, and the Drainage Master Plan also adopted on September 2, 2008 is incorporated by reference into the Kent Comprehensive Plan.

SECTION 3. - Severability. If any one or more sections, subsections, or sentences of this ordinance are held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of this ordinance and the same shall remain in full force and effect.
SECTION 4. - Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force thirty (30) days from and after the date of passage as provided by law.

SUZETTE COOKE, MAYOR

ATTEST:

BRENDA JACOBER, CITY CLERK

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

TOM BRUBAKER, CITY ATTORNEY

PASSED: __2__ day of September, 2008.

APPROVED: __2__ day of September, 2008.

PUBLISHED: __6__ day of September, 2008.

I hereby certify that this is a true copy of Ordinance No. 3892, passed by the City Council of the City of Kent, Washington, and approved by the Mayor of the City of Kent as hereon indicated.

BRENDA JACOBER, CITY CLERK

4 Comprehensive Plan Amendment
Capital Facilities Element Amendment
CPA 2008-3
CHAPTER EIGHT
CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Capital Facilities Element is a required element of the City's Comprehensive Plan, mandated by the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). This element contains goals and policies related to the provision and maintenance of public services and capital facilities required to adequately support anticipated growth during the next twenty (20) years. The goals and policies of this element are consistent with the Land Use, Transportation, and Park & Open Space Elements. Further, the Capital Facilities Element, in its incorporation of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) by reference and partial publication addresses the development activities undertaken by the City to accommodate the demand for public services. The CIP is updated annually to coincide with the Council budgeting process. The CIP lists adopted and funded capital and operating projects with costs and revenues identified over a six (6) year period.

While the Capital Facilities Element includes summary information, inventories and levels-of-service pertaining to parks, open space, and transportation facilities, more comprehensive consideration of these policy areas are provided in the Park & Open Space and Transportation Elements of the Comprehensive Plan. Other City-provided services and facilities are considered more fully within this element. Some of these services and facilities are internal to the effective functioning of Kent City government, but most services and facilities considered in this element serve the public directly.

The Capital Facilities Element contains goals and policies to guide the provision and maintenance of public services and capital facilities with performance measures for assessing the adequacy of public services and capital facilities to meet population and employment growth. The Capital Facilities Element considers over the next twenty (20) years the performance of public services and related capital needs in maintaining or elevating the provision of public services according to adopted level-of-service (LOS) standards.

Requirements of the Growth Management Act

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires the Comprehensive Plan to identify existing and future public facilities needed to be consistent with the Land Use Element. Updates of the Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which contains a list of adopted capital projects including costs and projected revenues, are incorporated into the Capital Facilities Element through the annual budgeting process by City Council ordinance. The GMA requires that services and facilities provided to residents and businesses by adjacent jurisdictions and public agencies must also be considered. Several providers of public services and facilities serve Kent, and the operating plans of these agencies are referenced in the Comprehensive Plan.
Concurreny and Levels-of-Service

One of the goals of the GMA is to have public services and capital facilities provided concurrent with or prior to development. This concept is known as “concurrency,” also called “adequate public facilities.” In the City of Kent, concurrency requires 1) services and facilities which serve the development to be in place at the time of development (or for some types of facilities, a financial commitment to be made to provide for services and facilities within a specified period of time) and, 2) services and facilities which serve the development to have sufficient capacity to serve the development without decreasing level-of-service (LOS) below minimum standards adopted in the Capital Facilities Element. In order to make use of the LOS method, the City selects the way in which it will measure performance of each service or amount of each type of facility (i.e., response time, acres, gallons, etc.). It also identifies the current and proposed LOS standard for each measurement. The standards adopted should be considered to reflect the quality of life against which performance of services or provision of facilities are measured for concurrency.

The GMA specifically requires concurrency for transportation facilities. The GMA, through the Countywide Planning Policies (specifically LU-29) requires all other public services and facilities to be "adequate" (see RCW 19 27 097, 36.70A 020, 36 70A 030, and 58 17 110). Concurrency management will ensure that sufficient public service and facility capacity is available for each proposed development.

Capital Facilities Planning and Finance

The GMA requires cities and counties to approve and maintain a six (6) year capital facilities plan which includes requirements for specific types of capital facilities, measurable level-of-service (LOS) standards, financial feasibility, and assurance that adequate facilities will be provided as population and employment growth occurs. The Annual Budget Document and six-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) fulfill the GMA requirement for facilities planning, but, in addition, these documents serve as a foundation for City fiscal management and eligibility for grants and loans. These documents and the Capital Facilities Element provides coordination among the City's many plans for capital improvements, including other elements of the Comprehensive Plan, operating plans of departmental service providers, and facilities plans of the State, the region, and adjacent local jurisdictions.

The CIP identifies the location and cost of needed facilities, and the sources of revenue that will be used to fund the facilities. The CIP, which is a component of this Element, is approved through the annual budgeting process. Subsequently adopted amendments to the CIP and the Annual Budget Documents are hereby incorporated by reference into this Element. The Capital Facilities Element contains or refers to LOS standards for each public service and facility type, and requires that new development be served by adequate services and facilities. Operating plans of the City and other public services and facilities providers also contain information associated with levels-of-service. The Annual Budget Document and Six-Year CIP contain broad goals and specific financial policies that guide and implement the provision of adequate public services and facilities.

The CIP must be financially feasible; in other words, dependable revenue sources must equal or exceed anticipated costs. If the costs exceed the revenue, the City must reduce its
levels-of-service, reduce costs, or modify the Land Use Element to bring development into balance with available or affordable facilities.

The GMA mandates forecasts of future needs for capital facilities and the use of standards for levels of service of facility capacity as the basis for public facilities contained in the CIP [see RCW 36 70A 020 (12)]. As a result, requested public services and facilities detailed in the CIP must be based on quantifiable, objective measures of service or facility capacity, such as traffic-volume capacity per mile of road and acres of park land per capita, or average emergency response times.

BACKGROUND POPULATION AND SERVICE AREAS

The City of Kent population has grown through annexations, in-migration and births to 84,275 as of 2002. Kent's Planning Area, which includes the Potential Annexation Area (PAA), has a 2000 population of 103,521. Based on estimates from the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), the projected population for the Kent Planning Area in 2020 is anticipated to number approximately 124,903. Some service agencies of the City and other public service providers have different geographic boundaries and may therefore assume different service population figures. Operating plans of these service providers should be referenced for more accurate population and service area information. Maps provided in this Element indicate service areas for agencies servicing homes and businesses within Kent, its PAA, and adjacent areas.

Setting the Standards for Levels-of-Service

Because the projected demand for public services and capital facilities will be largely influenced by the appropriate level-of-service (LOS) measure adopted in the Capital Facilities Element, the key to adequate and timely provision of public services and capital facilities is the establishment of measurable and achievable LOS standards. LOS standards are measures of the quality of life of the community. The standards should be based on the Community's vision of its future and its values. The final legal authority to establish LOS standards rests with the City Council, because the City Council enacts the LOS standards that reflect the Community's vision.

Selection of a specific LOS to be the "adopted standard" during the original Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities Element drafting was accomplished by a 12-step process. The process could be described in brief as an assessment of inventoried City facilities and population, along with the costs of funded capital projects, including "non-capacity" projects that were under consideration at that time. The LOS standards were reflective of strategic capital facilities programming in the early 1990s. While capital improvement programs and capital facilities plans will continue to reflect strategic needs for capital projects during six (6) year cycles, many of the present levels-of-service reflect robust performance measures. Such performance measures are oriented toward assessing the quality of public services, and proposed capital projects would be expected to maintain or improve the level-of-service.

Every year, as required by the Growth Management Act, department service providers reassess land use issues, inventories of public services and facilities, level-of-service standards, and projected revenues to determine what changes, if any are needed. The capital facility operating plans of the City of Kent, and other providers of services and facilities to
Kent homes and businesses, contain technical information used in such reassessments, and are incorporated into the Capital Facilities Element by reference.

**DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES, INVENTORIES AND LEVELS-OF-SERVICE BY SERVICE TYPE**

Measuring performance of and citizen satisfaction with City services has provided important indicators of achievements and needs for public services, and by extension, capital facilities. Budget requests for service programs and facilities are responsive to performance measures, which are impacted by growth. As will be frequently noted, many of the previously used measures for establishing level-of-service standards were more reflective of existing capital facilities inventories than of the performance of public services and provision of facilities that continue to directly contribute to the quality of life in Kent. Services or facilities operating below the established minimums for levels-of-service could be an indication that a need may exist for service improvements, programmatic changes, new or improved facilities, or a re-evaluation of the level-of-service standards. The current LOS for each service or facility may be found in the operating documents referenced in this Element, and in the City of Kent Performance Measurement Report.

**Police and Corrections**

The City of Kent Police Department provides a variety of patrol, investigative and community education services to Kent and neighboring jurisdictions as appropriate. The Police Department also provides correctional services, programs and facilities for the detention and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. The City of Kent Police Department has been periodically re-accredited by the nationally-recognized Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), for the quality of its performance on several objectives relating to field and administrative police work, and community involvement. This accreditation enables the Police Department to access grant funding, additional risk management training, and decreased operating insurance costs. The Corrections Division is pursuing a separate accreditation from the American Corrections Association that would entitle access to grant funding.

**Police Services and Facilities Inventory**

The Police Department serves Kent residents and businesses through its Patrol, Investigations, and Administrative Support Divisions. The Police Department contracts 911 emergency response through Valley Communications. The Police Headquarters building is located on the City Hall campus at 232 Fourth Avenue S. The City of Kent Corrections Facility is located at 1201 South Central. The Police/Fire Training Center is located on the East Hill at 24611 116th Avenue SE. Police facilities are listed in the Table 8.
Table 8.1
Police Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence Area - City Hall</td>
<td>220 Fourth Avenue S</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midway Substation</td>
<td>25440 Pacific Highway S</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Hill Substation</td>
<td>20676 - 72nd Avenue S</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police East Hill Substation</td>
<td>24611 - 116th Avenue SE</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Headquarters</td>
<td>232 Fourth Avenue S</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police/Fire Training Center</td>
<td>24611 - 116th Avenue SE</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firing Range</td>
<td>24611 - 116th Avenue SE</td>
<td>3,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hill Substation</td>
<td>26512 Military Road S</td>
<td>910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springwood Substation</td>
<td>27405 - 129th Place SE, #23</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Panther Lake Substation</td>
<td>21006 - 132nd Avenue SE</td>
<td>3,850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Potential conversion of Fire Department Logistics Building.

Correctional Services and Facilities Inventory
The City of Kent Correctional Facility (CKCF) capacity is one hundred-thirty (130) beds. The correctional facility has an intergovernmental contract with the Federal Marshal’s Office. Due to the opening of the Federal Correctional Facility in SeaTac, federal prisoners are housed at the CKCF infrequently. The average length of stays at the CKCF increased from 14 days in 2001 to 15 days in 2002. The Kent Police Department has focused efforts to address the increasing demands for jail capacity. The CKCF Programs Division added day reporting and work crew programs in 2002 to the existing electronic home detention, work release and work time credit programs. The CKCF is undertaking the challenge of becoming a fully-accredited correctional facility through the American Corrections Association, with an audit planned for the third quarter of 2003. Accreditation for the CKCF would provide increased access to grant funding and reduced liability insurance costs. Correctional facilities are listed in Table 8.2 and their locations are illustrated in Figure 8.1. Performance measures for Police LOS standards are found in Table 8.3.
Table 8.2
Correctional Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correctional Facility</td>
<td>1230 South Central Avenue</td>
<td>130 beds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrections Annex</td>
<td>8309 South 259th Street</td>
<td>3,093 sf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Municipal/Aukeen District Court</td>
<td>1210 South Central Avenue</td>
<td>4,600 sf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8.3
Police LOS Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>LOS Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsive Police Service Average response times to Top Priority Calls</td>
<td>6 minutes or less to scene from receipt of emergency call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Sense of Safety Annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey respondents' perceived level of safety</td>
<td>85% of respondents indicate feeling “somewhat safe” to “very safe” in Kent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 2002, the Kent Police Department is satisfactorily meeting both of the LOS standards.

FIRE & LIFE SAFETY SERVICES

The City of Kent Fire Department is responsible for delivering fire protection and emergency medical services to the City, and to the geographic area within King County Fire District #37 that includes the City of Covington. Fire Suppression & Emergency Medical Response units provide the most directly recognizable services to homes and businesses in Kent and other service area jurisdictions. Other fire districts adjacent to Kent may provide response assistance as requested. The Emergency Management Office and Fire Prevention Office carry out several objectives, including assessment and reduction of potential fire and life hazard risks through educational outreach programs and development plan inspections throughout the City. The Kent Fire Department is participating in an accreditation program offered jointly by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI), and the International Cities/Counties Management Association (ICMA).

Fire & Life Safety Services and Facilities Inventory

The City owns six (6) fire stations: Station 71 (in the southern portion of Downtown Kent); Station 72 (Lake Meridian area), Station 73 (West Hill), Station 74 (East Hill), Station 75 (east, near Covington), and Station 76 (north, in the industrial area). A seventh station is located in Fire District #37 and is owned by the Fire District. Each station is equipped with at least one fire engine that carries emergency medical supplies and equipment. Each station is staffed with a minimum of three (3) personnel 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.
The Fire Department Logistics Building is presently used for equipment storage, and might be converted in the future for use as a Police Department Substation serving the Panther Lake Potential Annexation Area. Table 8.4 lists each station, location, number and type of units in service, total station capacity, and minimum staffing.

**Table 8.4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Units in Service</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Minimum Staffing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Station 71</td>
<td>504 West Crow Street</td>
<td>Engine 71 and Aid 71</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>5 – (3) Engine (2) Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 72</td>
<td>25620 -140th Avenue SE</td>
<td>Engine 72</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>3 – Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 73</td>
<td>26512 Military Road S</td>
<td>Engine 73</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>3 – Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 74</td>
<td>24611-116th Avenue SE</td>
<td>Ladder 74; Aid 74; and Battalion Chief</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>6 – (3) Ladder (2) Aid (1) Battalion Chief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 75</td>
<td>15635 SE 272nd Street</td>
<td>Engine 75</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>3 – Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 76</td>
<td>20676 - 72nd Avenue S</td>
<td>Engine 76</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>3 – Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Station 77</td>
<td>20717 - 132nd Avenue SE</td>
<td>Engine 77</td>
<td>3 Bays</td>
<td>3 – Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fire Department Logistics Building</strong></td>
<td>21006 - 132nd Avenue SE</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2 Bays</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Ladder Truck
** Existing use with potential conversion to Police substation serving Panther Lake Potential Annexation Area.

All of the stations listed above with the exception of the Fire Department Logistics Building have capacity for one (1) or more additional staffed unit(s). Performance measures for fire and life safety LOS standards are found in Table 8.5.
Table 8.5
Fire & Life Safety LOS Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Measure</th>
<th>LOS Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural Fires</td>
<td>Average response times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 to 15 firefighters on scene within 10 minutes from origin of emergency call for 90% of events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Life Support (life threatening) Incidents</td>
<td>Average response times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 to 6 first responders to scene within 4 minutes from origin of emergency call for 90% of events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 2002, preliminary collection of data for response times indicates that the Fire Department LOS is not meeting the standard. It should be noted again that the Kent Fire Department, serves Fire District 37, which includes unincorporated King County, Covington, Maple Valley and Black Diamond. The Kent Fire Department is refining its data collection and analysis support functions in order to identify areas in need of capital and operating improvements. Such improvements would be pursued to reduce average response times.

Police/Fire Training Center

The Police/Fire Training Center is located on East Hill at 24611 116th Avenue Southeast at Station 74. The Center, housed in an 8,000 square foot building, provides audio and visual equipment and other facilities for in-service training for City of Kent police officers and firefighters. Instruction is conducted by Kent Police and Fire Department personnel, and by nationally known instructors from organizations such as the International Association of Police Chiefs and the State Fire Service. In addition to providing a facility for training City of Kent personnel, the training center also accommodates a satellite training program sponsored by the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission.

CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES - GENERAL GOVERNMENT

The City of Kent Operations Department manages several facilities and buildings necessary to the administrative and maintenance functions of the City. These include City Hall and the City Council Chambers, and the Centennial Center, all located in the heart of Downtown Kent. Table 8.6 below lists the name, location and capacity of each facility.
Table 8.6
City Administration Offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Hall</td>
<td>220 - 4th Avenue South</td>
<td>35,230 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Hall Annex</td>
<td>302 West Gowe Street</td>
<td>4,045 s.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Center</td>
<td>400 West Gowe Street</td>
<td>70,670 s.f.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARKS, RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

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, Kent Resource Center, and Riverbend Golf Complex, 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 2003-2007 Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development. The 2000 Interim Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Community Services Plan and the Park & Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Plan provides greater detail about facilities and LOS standards.

Parks and Recreation Facilities

The City of Kent owns and manages 95.7 acres of neighborhood park land and 1,247.3 acres of community park land within the current City limits. King County owns 0.5 acres located in Kent. Within Kent’s Potential Annexation Area (PAA), King County owns 734 acres of park land. The Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department manages a wide variety of facilities located on park land, including the Senior Center, Kent Commons, Special Populations Resource Center, play fields, and trails. The Park & Open Space Element contains a current inventory of lands leased and owned by the City. Figure 10.1 and 10.2 of the Park & Open Space Element illustrate locations of parks and recreation facilities.

Parks and Recreation Level-of-Service Standards

The City of Kent Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department generally pursues land acquisitions to meet anticipated demand for open space based upon estimated population growth. As suitable land becomes available for development, the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department considers purchases in balance with the anticipated population growth for the entire City. More detailed levels-of-service for Parks and Recreation services and facilities are provided in the Park & Open Space Element and the Interim 2000 Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Community Services Plan.
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES

The City of Kent is one among several providers of public utility services, for water distribution and storage, sewerage, and stormwater management. Other public providers adjacent to City of Kent utilities franchise areas coordinate with the City of Kent Public Works Department through interlocal service agreements. Privately-provided services such as energy distribution and storage, cable television, and telephone services are discussed in the Utilities Element.

Sanitary Sewer Facilities

The service area of the City of Kent Sewer Utility encompasses twenty-three (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. In general, the existing sewer system is sized based on existing standards which will carry peak flows generated by the service area for ultimate development. However, the City of Kent Comprehensive Sewerage Plan has identified various undersized lines, as well as others that require rehabilitation. King County-METRO has assumed the responsibility for interception, treatment, and disposal of wastewater from the City of Kent and communities throughout south, east and north King County at the South Treatment Plant located in Renton. Therefore, the City does not incur any direct capacity-related capital facilities requirements or costs for sanitary sewer treatment.

METRO pump stations in Pacific, Black Diamond, and three (3) in the vicinity of the South Treatment Plant (Interurban and New Interurban) serve South King County.

King County will provide additional wastewater capacity to serve a growing population in the Puget Sound area by constructing a new North Treatment Plant in the north service area (to be located in the vicinity of the boundary of King and Snohomish counties) and by expanding the South Treatment Plant to handle additional flow from south and east King County. The North Treatment Plant is anticipated to provide a capacity of thirty-six (36) million gallons per day (mgd) when operational in 2010, and the expansion of the South Treatment Plant in the year 2029 will increase system capacity from one hundred fifteen (115) mgd to one hundred thirty-five (135) mgd. Two conveyance improvements serving the South Treatment Plant are scheduled for completion both in the near-term and long-term. The improvements of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Parallel Auburn Interceptor are anticipated to be completed by 2004, and the planned three (3) to five (5) mgd expansion of effluent storage capacity is projected to be completed by 2029.

Adjacent sewer utilities providing service to Kent homes and businesses include Soos Creek Water & Sewer, the City of Auburn, Lakehaven Utility District, Midway Sewer District, the City of Tukwila and the City of Renton. Service connections exist between the City of Kent and these service purveyors, and interlocal agreements ensure continuous service. A complete inventory of sanitary sewer facilities and appropriate levels-of-service are found in the City of Kent Comprehensive Sewerage Plan, and operating comprehensive plans of adjacent purveyors of sewer service. These documents are on file with the City of Kent Public Works Department. Figure 8.3 illustrates the locations of the sanitary sewer service areas and facilities.
Stormwater Management Facilities

The majority of the City of Kent is located within the Green River watershed, with stormwater flowing either directly to the Green River or to the Green River via a tributary creek. A smaller portion of the City, generally located west of I-5, flows either to Massey or McSorley Creeks, which drain directly to Puget Sound. Significant creek systems draining to the Green River are:

Johnson Creek;
Midway Creek;
Mullen Slough;
Mill Creek (Auburn);
Mill Creek (Kent),
Springbrook/Garrison Creek;
Soosette Creek;
Soos Creek; Meridian Valley Creek; and
The “Lake Meridian Outlet” Creek.

The last three creeks listed are tributary to Big Soos Creek, which in turn drains to the Green River east of Auburn. Figure 8.4 illustrates the drainage basins of Kent’s storm drainage service area.

The stormwater system is comprised of an extensive 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. These are the Green River Natural Resources Area (GRNRA), the Upper and Lower Mill Creek Detention Facilities, the 98th Avenue Garrison Creek Detention Facility, the Meridian Meadows Detention Facility, and the South 259th Street Detention Facility, the Horseshoe Acres Pump Station and the constructed wetland at Lake Fenwick.

Using the City’s GIS database records, the Drainage Master Plan (DMP) indicates a total of 17 City-wide drainage basins within the planning area (corporate limits), totaling approximately 28 square miles. In addition, the storm drainage system consists of approximately 285 miles of pipeline along with an extensive system of open channels. The DMP was structured to first look at the existing watersheds and drainage basins, determine the subbasins within the watershed, analyze any open channel components (receiving water) for insufficient capacity, determine and prioritize priority of the projects (high, medium, low) needed to reduce flood risks, improve water quality, enhance fish passage and instream/riparian habitats, and efficiently serve planned growth. Determine alternative solutions to the alleviate the potential flooding, while and determining a cost-effective solutions to the identified needs. Each project determined within the proposed DMP has been analyzed with the above criteria, and also reviewed for multiple benefits during the selection process, such as flood-reduction potential, water-quality improvement, public safety improvement, fish-habitat improvement, and instream/riparian corridor enhancement. The projects were then given either a “High,” “Medium,” or “Low” ranking. The DMP has listed a series of projects that are recommended for improving flood protection, public safety, improving water quality and habitat protection within the city. 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.

The City has operated a stormwater utility since 1981 as a means of financing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the City’s surface water system. Fees are collected based on specific subbasin location, type of development, and percent impervious surface coverage. Revenue is used for operation and maintenance activities and capital improvement programs.

Specific requirements (level-of-service standards) for on-site stormwater management and stream protection are contained in the City’s 2002 Surface Water Design Manual, which is a modified version of the 1998 King County Surface Water Design Manual. Portions of the stormwater system are improved to these standards as public and private development projects are constructed. These standards will be adjusted as necessary to meet equivalency requirements of the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (2001) in the future.

In 2008, the City updated The Drainage Master Plan (DMP) encompassing all Capital Improvement Program (CIP) related projects for stormwater systems with the city limits. This 2008 DMP replaces the 1985 DMPCapital Improvement Programs (CIP) have been developed for major subbasins of the surface water system—A CIP was developed for Mill, Garrison, and the Capital Improvement Programs completed individually for the Mill, Garrison, Springbrook Creek and Soos Creek Basin CIP. The 2008 DMP has incorporated elements of the CIP, such as Creeks-to-address flood conveyance needs for open channels, determination of replacement needs of the City’s stormwater pipe system, drainage facility requirements of the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), and levee repair and replacement needs for flood protection along the Green River. The DMP further recommends specific projects for enhancing critical areas and fish passage and addresses engineering staff needs to oversee such projects. Projects recommended in this plan generally consisted of culvert-and-stream improvements. The initial CIP program cost was approximately $5.4 million in 1994. The majority of projects recommended in this plan have been completed. Others are planned to be completed in the near future.

Program components of the DMP include compliance to the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE)-mandated Nation Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Permit and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Programs. These unfunded federally mandated programs were included in the DMP to determine if there were deficiencies in the City’s current operation and maintenance and monitoring programs, and to identify any subsequent additional work-load and staff requirements needed to fully meet the permit requirements. The DMP has included recommendations to meet the required elements of the TMDL and NPDES Phase II Permit of required tracking, monitoring, maintenance, and operation elements and the necessary resources to meet these needs. In 1999, a Capital Improvement Program was also developed for the Soos Creek Basin following annexation of this area. This CIP addressed flood conveyance needs, as well as fish habitat improvement projects along the Soos Creek tributary systems. Several of the capital improvements recommended in this plan are currently under design or planned for construction in 2003. In addition to the above regional plans, a
specific CIP has been developed to provide regional stormwater treatment for the City's Central Business District.

As a result of the 1998 listing of Chinook Salmon and Bull Trout under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the City has been participating in various regional salmon restoration efforts, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Green/Duwamish Ecosystem Restoration Program and the steering committees for Watershed Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA) 8 and 9. WRIA 8 includes the watersheds of the Cedar and Sammamish Rivers as well as Lake Washington. WRIA 9 includes the Green/Duwamish River Watershed as well as some nearshore area of Puget Sound. The salmon recovery plans will require capital expenditures for various stream restoration projects. There is a possibility of federal and state matching funds for these projects.

Another regional effort that the City participates in is the Green River Flood Control Zone District. King County and the cities of Renton, Tukwila, and Auburn also participate. The District is funded by a property tax on parcels within the lower Green River Watershed. The principal responsibility of the District is the maintenance and repair of the Green River levee system in the valley.

In addition, the City is involved in other regional programs to provide an expanded greenway along the Green River. This involvement may require future capital expenditures. The inventory of current stormwater management facilities is on file with the City of Kent Public Works Department.

Water Supply, Distribution, and Storage Facilities

The service area of the City of Kent Water Utility encompasses twenty-seven (27) square miles and serves most of the incorporated City. Adjacent franchise areas within unincorporated King County serve the remainder of Kent and the PAA. To the east, the service area boundary coincides with the boundary of Water District No. 11 and the Snoqualmie River. To the north, the service area boundary coincides with the mutual Kenuteine and Kent-Tukwila city limits. To the west, it coincides with Highline Water District’s boundary, and to the south, the City’s service area boundary coincides with the City of Auburn and Lakehaven Utility District.

Critical area habitat protection is an important aspect for water quality, habitat protection and flood protection. To be successful in improving the water quality of the streams and open channel systems within the City, there is a continuing priority of acquisition of buffers along the main stream corridors. Section 8 of the DVP further discusses the needs of this program and provides areas of potential expansion of habitat protection. As properties become available, the City’s environmental engineering section will continue to pursue grants funding when available and work towards the protection of habitat and water quality.

The principal sources of water supply for the City’s proprietary water system are Kent Springs and Clark Springs. During high demand periods, the capacity of these two sources is exceeded, and supplemental well facilities are activated. These sources are adequate to meet current and near future peak day demands, however, they are insufficient to meet long term peak day demands. In 2002, the City executed an agreement to participate as a partner along with Tacoma Water Utility, Covington Water District, and Lakehaven Utility District in the Green River Second Supply Water Project. Water from this new source of supply,
coupled with the City’s existing sources, is sufficient to meet the City’s long-term peak day demand projections. Water system interties are presently available with the Highline Water District, the City of Tukwila, the City of Renton, the Soos Creek Sewer and Water District, Water District No. 14, the City of Auburn, and the City of Tacoma. Other than the City’s present share of water from the Green River Water Supply Project via the Tacoma connection, these sources are not considered to be dependable for meeting long-term demand requirements and are only available when authorized by the respective purveyor during short-term emergency situations. The City decided to participate in the Green River Second Supply Project in lieu of constructing a new open storage reservoir. The water distribution system exists throughout most of the City’s service area, but expansion will take place almost entirely through infill development, which will be accomplished primarily through developer extensions. Most of the remaining projects in the City’s most-recent Comprehensive Water System Plan consist primarily of water main replacements, including upsizing the older portions of the distribution system and constructing a new five (5) million gallon reservoir in the vicinity of Southeast 248th Street and 124th Avenue Southeast.

The existing storm drainage pipelines, approximately 285 miles, form a labyrinthian connection of pipes, catch basins, and manholes under the public right of ways has the ability to accommodate the surface flooding that would occur on the city streets. As this network off these pipes age and reach their service life, a replacement program has been established by the PW Operations and Maintenance staff to repair or replace segments of the pipes each year. During the life of the pipe system, segments may be targeted also for improvements before the end of the service life; this is usually due to inadequate capacity after years of development. An analysis was completed of the existing storm drainage pipes within the City. A total length of 135,000 feet of 18” or larger diameter pipe was analyzed for capacity, and 55,350 feet or 41% has failed to meet the minimum requirements for passing a 25-year storm event. These systems are noted within the DMP for updating.

A complete list of projects and program needs and current funding sources can be found in the 2008 DMP on file with the City of Kent Public Works Department.

As a result of the 1998 listing of Chinook Salmon and Bull Trout listing the listing of was also added under the Federal Endangered Species Act, the City has been participating in various regional salmon restoration efforts, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Green-Duwanish Ecosystem Restoration Program and the steering committees for Watershed Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA) 8 and 9. WRIA 8 includes the watersheds of the Cedar and Sammamish Rivers as well as Lake Washington. WRIA 9 includes the Green Duwanish River Watershed as well as some nearshore area of Puget Sound. The salmon recovery plans will require capital expenditures for various stream restoration projects. There is a possibility of federal and state matching funds for these projects.

King County and its cities (including Kent) also participate. Another regional effort the City participates in is the King County Flood Control Zone District. King County and all cities within the county participate. The District is funded by a property tax on parcels county-wide. The principal responsibility of the District is the maintenance and repair of all levee systems within King County.

In addition, the City is involved in other regional programs to provide an expanded greenway along the Green River. This involvement may require future capital expenditures.
The inventory of current stormwater management facilities is on file with the City of Kent Public Works Department.

**Stormwater Management Facilities Financing Options**

The City has operated a stormwater utility since 1981 as a means of financing the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the City’s surface water system. Fees are collected based on specific subbasin location, type of development, and percent of impervious surface coverage. Revenue is used for operation and maintenance activities and capital improvement programs.

A number of funding options are available to the City to meet the needs of a fully functional stormwater program. These options typically used are street funds, general funds, special assessments (Local Improvement Districts), special fees, general facility charges, fees in lieu of on-site detention, public-private partnerships, conventional debt, special grants and loans, and stormwater utility charges. A further discussion of these types of funding follows:

A Street Fund, or to set aside a portion of the drainage infrastructure often constructed with streets, and the street department further tends to provide system maintenance in the right of way. However, stormwater management is not the primary function of a street department, and competing demands for these limited street funds may not be the most appropriate means to actively promote the City’s ongoing objectives in stormwater management. Therefore, securing funding for the DMP through the street fund is not an option.

The General Fund, as with the street fund, is a non-dedicated funding source for stormwater programs, is subject to competing demands on an annual basis, and therefore, proving to be an unreliable source for ongoing commitments. The City currently does not use the general fund as a revenue source for the stormwater program and even the current unavailability of the general fund to implement the drainage program, it is assumed that will not be a source of future drainage program funding.

The third type of funding is to use special assessments, also known as Local Improvement Districts (LID). LIDs are most appropriate for specific capital improvements that benefit identifiable geographic service areas. By nature, these options are also effectively voluntary; that is, the property owners choose through a vote whether or not to implement and accept the assessment on themselves. This possible restriction causes program funding to be unreliable. Furthermore, the assessed valuation basis of charging provides only a loose nexus between the amount charged and the benefit received. The City currently is assuming that no funding will be secured from the use of Special Assessments or Local Improvement Districts for the DMP implementation.

A fourth funding option would involve the City charging special fees for operating activities such as inspections. These fees, however, are best applied when they are set to recover the costs, or a portion of the costs, of the specific activity for which payment was received. Special fees are not generally intended to fund an ongoing stormwater program in its entirety; however, they would be well suited for the recovery of specific program-related costs. The DMP is currently not funded through Special Fees, and for usage of a
conservative funding approach, these Special Fees are not included as a funding source at this time.

General Facility Charges (GFC) are one-time fees paid at the time of development and are intended to recover an equitable share of the costs of existing and planned future facilities that provide capacity for growth. They are an essential tool used to recover the cost of growth from growth. Estimated future revenues from the GFC are expected to average $800,000 per year. Current estimates are for a potential of approximately 13,000 additional ESUs within the City, and GFCs for those could be a source of revenue in the next 10 years assuming that the development will occur in that time period. A high estimate using the City’s current GFC per ESU would generate approximately $1.6 million over 10 years, assuming all development would occur within the next 10 years.

Creating a fee in lieu of on-site detention is another method of funding required capital projects. The fees are most appropriately used to fund regional facilities through the payments of developing properties. These fees are collected when a developing property developer is not to construct facilities to mitigate runoff on site. As such, fees in lieu must be used in concert with requirements for on-site mitigation and a community’s goals favoring regional facilities over on-site solutions. When a property does construct such facilities, the fee is not charged. While effective in funding a part of (regional) infrastructure construction, fees in lieu are not a reliable source for ongoing stormwater programs. Due to the high cost of the purchase of buildings and real estate for additional new regional detention facilities, and the potential for widening of stream channels and expansion of existing regional detention facilities, additional regional detention facilities are not included in the DMP.

Another funding option is a Public Private Partnership for funding a portion of the DMP. This partnership is a different approach to funding stormwater capital construction and realizing joint or private funding of specific improvements. This approach helps mitigate the direct impacts of new development. While a popular idea, in practice it is difficult to persuade private development to fund stormwater projects if other funding alternatives are available to the City. Estimates of future funding developed from public private partnerships are not incorporated into the drainage fund as there would be no guarantee of a level of funding able to fund the projects and programs included within the DMP.

A Conventional Debt, such as revenue bonds and general obligation bonds, is available to fund stormwater capital construction. While these mechanisms are well suited for funding large capital construction projects, an ongoing revenue stream is required to support the annual debt service owed on the amount borrowed. The low estimate for recurring conventional debt is $10 million over the next 10 years for the DMP. The high estimate is a series of new revenue bonds issued every 2 to 3 years depending on the project need over the next 10 years. The high estimate would be approximately $218 million generated in conventional debt to fund implementation of the DMP.

Special Grants and Loans could be used as a supplement to conventional debt service. Special grants and loans may be an important option for the City. Many state and federal programs are available for applications, including the Centennial Clean Water Fund, the Public Works Trust Fund, the State Revolving Fund, the Flood Control Assistance Account Program, and the Federal 319 Non-point Source Program. These programs draw more applications every year than there are available funds, and they are highly competitive.
of the assistance programs award aid in the form of low interest loans that still require an ongoing revenue stream to support payback or a percentage of matching contributions by the City. Although the DMP will continue to pursue special grants and loans funding sources, it is risky to base future revenue funding on past success of securing grants. A low estimate of grant availability is $50,000 per year, and a high estimate is $500,000 per year.

The stormwater utility service charge provides a significant portion of the stormwater management costs. The utility service charges are recovered through ongoing rates to utility customers. This option is and could continue to be a financially independent entity free of reliance on the other City funds, with all of its revenues dedicated to surface water management programs and capital construction. Currently, the City receives approximately $8.6 million in stormwater utility service charges per year, a low estimate assuming that the rate would not change. A high estimate, including future growth as stated within the GMA, would include an assumed increase within the utility rate to increase revenues collected to $12 million per year.

The City's existing rate structure features an area- or basin-specific rates, a density multiplier, and an impervious surface area basis. Details of the rate structure can be found in Section 10.5 of the DMP. Under the existing rate structure, all customers pay a uniform base rate, $2.57 per month. Additionally, a basin specific rate is charged ranging from $1.68 per month to $5.05 per month. There are 17 basins and these basins are grouped into eight different basin specific rate categories. Refer to Section 10.5 of the DMP and Kent City Code 7.05.090 for additional information. The key assumptions used within the rate study are as follows: a customer base annual growth rate of 0.58 percent, an annual inflation rate of 4 percent, personnel benefit costs, escalation of 6 percent per year, construction cost escalation of 5 percent per year, and an annual fund earnings rate of 2.5 percent. The Capital Improvement Projects for stormwater systems and the drainage component of the street projects are assumed to be implemented over a 10-year period (2009 to 2018). Finally, system replacement funding will be equal to annual depreciation expense.

Water Supply, Distribution, and Storage Facilities

The service area of the City of Kent Water Utility encompasses twenty-seven-four (274) square miles and serves most of the incorporated City. Some small areas of unincorporated King County and the City of Auburn are also served by the City of Kent Water Utility. Adjacent franchise areas of neighboring water purveyors within unincorporated King County serve the remainder of Kent and the PAA. To the east, the service area boundary coincides with the boundary of Water District No. 111 and the Soos Creek Sewer and Water District. To the north, the service area boundary coincides with the mutual Kent-Renton and Kent-Tukwila city limits. To the west, it coincides with Highline Water District's boundary, and to the south, the City's service area boundary coincides with the City of Auburn, and Lakechaven Utility District.

The principal sources of water supply for the City's proprietary water system are Kent Springs and Clark Springs. During high demand periods, the capacity of these two sources is exceeded, and supplemental well facilities are activated. These sources are adequate to meet current and near future peak day demands; however, they are insufficient to meet long term peak day demands. In 2002, the City executed an agreement to participate as a partner along with Tacoma Water Utility, Covington Water District, and Lakechaven Utility District
Water from this new source of supply, coupled with the City’s existing sources, is sufficient to meet the City’s long-term peak day demand projections.

System-wide, annual water consumption is roughly 2.7 billion gallons, with average daily demands of 7.5 million gallons per day and peak day usage of approximately 13.75 million gallons per day. Utilizing current land use and population projections for 2030, annual use would rise to 3.6 billion gallons, or 9.9 million gallons per day. Existing water supply can produce roughly three times this amount, or 30 million gallons per day; however, additional storage reservoirs will be needed to deliver this water to customers.

Water system interties are presently available with the Highline Water District, the City of Tukwila, the City of Renton, the Soos Creek Sewer and Water District, Water District No. 111, the City of Auburn, and the City of Tacoma. However, based on water use projections developed for the Water System Plan, these interties would only be required to serve as emergency back-up if problems with existing sources were to arise.

Other than the City’s present share of water from the Green River Water Supply Project via the Tacoma connection, these sources are not considered to be dependable for meeting long-term demand requirements and are only available when authorized by the respective purveyor during short-term emergency situations. The City decided to participate in the Green River Second Supply Project in lieu of constructing a new open storage reservoir.

The water distribution system exists throughout most of the City's service area. Expansion will take place almost entirely through infill development, which will be accomplished primarily through developer extensions. Most of the remaining projects identified in the City’s most recent Comprehensive Water System Plan would be constructed to provide water service at existing levels of service. However, several key improvements to the system have been identified. Proposed projects include construction of a new maintenance facility on Kent's East Hill, development of a new 640 pressure zone on the East Hill to improve water pressures at high elevations, a new reservoir on the West Hill to meet increasing storage demands, and consist primarily of water main replacements, including upsizing the older portions of the distribution system to improve capacity, and constructing a new five (5)-million-gallon reservoir in the vicinity of Southeast 248th Street and 124th Avenue Southeast.

The Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) list developed for the Comprehensive Water System Plan was based on identifying: 1) system deficiencies via a hydraulic modeling analysis, 2) long-term maintenance and operations needs, and 3) projects that are required to meet local, state and federal requirements. The existing water system has and continues to provide clean, safe, and reliable water; however, improvements to the system are needed to improve it for future development and meet existing requirements. The costs of improvements to the water system range from $150 million to $160,000 million in 2008 dollars, and Funding of these projects will be accomplished through a combination of water rate increases and bonding.

A Comprehensive Water System Plan update is required by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) every six (6) years. The City's most recent Water System Plan was submitted to DOH in 2002, and it is due in 2008. Adjacent water utilities providing service to Kent homes and businesses include Soos Creek Water & Sewer, the City of
Auburn, Lakehaven Utility District, Highline Water District, King County Water District #111 and the City of Renton. Service connections exist between the City of Kent and these service purveyors, and interlocal agreements ensure continuous service. Water supply service area and facilities serving Kent’s Planning Area are illustrated on Figure 8.5. A detailed inventory of current water system facilities, and City water rights records, and operating plans of adjacent service agencies are on file with the City of Kent Public Works Department. As noted previously, the purchase of additional water rights from the Tacoma P5 Pipeline project will provide a sufficient supply of water for future peak demand for the next twenty years.

**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES**

Within the City there are city, state, county, and private roads totaling 273.38 centerline miles. Of those that the City maintains, there are 48.02 lane miles of Principle Arterials, 116.51 lane miles of Minor Arterials, 129.84 lane miles of Collectors; and 241.91 lane miles of Residential roads. There are also nine (9) bridges in Kent. A complete assessment of transportation facilities is considered in the Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element, and the Comprehensive Transportation Plan anticipated in 2004. Figure 9.1 and 9.3 found in the Transportation Element illustrates Kent’s transportation facilities.

The geographic locations of major transportation facilities are found on Figure 9.1 of the Transportation Element.

**PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITIES AND LEVEL-OF-SERVICE**

Most of Kent’s residential areas are served by the Kent School District No. 415. The Renton School District serves students from an area of Kent near the north city limits, and Kent students residing along the western city limits attend Federal Way Schools or Highline Schools. Kent students residing along the southern city limits might attend Auburn Schools. Most school districts also have historically considered acceptance of transfer requests or waivers for students residing in households located outside of district boundaries. 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 and Federal Way School Districts have been adopted as part of the City’s Capital Facilities Element. Updates of the CFPs of these three (3) districts reflect changes in their CIPs, and school impact fees assessed on residential development within Kent are adopted annually. CFPs for other school districts serving Kent households are incorporated by reference, although no school impact fees are collected by these school districts for residential development within Kent. Estimated total student enrollment figures of Kent’s Planning Area households for each school district are provided in the Table 8.7 below.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Table 8.7</strong></td>
<td>Estimated Student Enrollment</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

19
Estimated Total Kent Planning Area Resident Student Enrollment

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16,909</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,912</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>56</td>
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</table>

Locations of schools within the Kent School District and the boundaries of other school districts serving Kent’s Planning Area are illustrated in Figure 8.6

**PUBLIC LIBRARY FACILITIES AND LEVEL-OF-SERVICE**

The City of Kent is served by the King County Library System in the 22,500 square foot Kent Library building at 212 2nd Avenue West, which was built in 1992. Replacement of a portion of the roofing for the Kent Library is anticipated to occur during the next ten years. The King County Library System is planning to develop 10,000 square feet of library space in the East Hill area, pending passage of a bond measure scheduled tentatively for March 2004. The Covington Library facility, which serves many Kent East Hill residents, would also become the largest library in South King County after a planned 15,000 square foot expansion. Detailed information regarding the King County Library System is available on the internet at [www.kcls.org](http://www.kcls.org)

Location of the Kent Library building and King County libraries located in proximity to Kent’s Planning Area are illustrated in Figure 8.6.

**CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN COSTS & REVENUES**

The following section outlines the capital costs and financing for the public facilities which are provided by the City of Kent per the most recent Capital Improvement Program (CIP) (see Figure 8.7 and Table 8.8). This type of information for the Kent, Auburn and Federal Way School districts is available in the districts’ capital facilities plans, which have been adopted by reference as part of the Capital Facilities Element

**Figure 8.7**

2004 – 2009 Capital Facilities Plan
Project Cost Statistics
(In 000’s)
Utility Fund Projects 35%
General Government 21%
Transportation 18%
Public Safety 8%
Parks, Recreation & Community Services 18%

Table 8.8
2004 – 2009 Capital Facilities Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>11,220</td>
<td>2,804</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>2,599</td>
<td>2,768</td>
<td>1,853</td>
<td>22,765</td>
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<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>9,745</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>10,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks, Recreation &amp; Community Services</td>
<td>3,891</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>5,595</td>
<td>3,568</td>
<td>3,323</td>
<td>3,796</td>
<td>22,962</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>8,047</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>11,093</td>
<td>4,637</td>
<td>26,726</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility Fund Projects</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>10,063</td>
<td>4,229</td>
<td>6,122</td>
<td>21,593</td>
<td>2,647</td>
<td>46,392</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Projects</td>
<td>17,938</td>
<td>16,881</td>
<td>29,137</td>
<td>13,443</td>
<td>38,977</td>
<td>13,133</td>
<td>129,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not included in this plan:
Estimated $40,000,000 voted bond issue for Public Safety

FINANCING

The revenue sources that are available to the City of Kent for capital facilities include taxes, fees and charges, and grants. Title 3 of the Kent City Code, Revenue & Finance, specifies the collection and allocation of revenue sources. Some sources of revenue for capital facilities can also be used for operating costs. A comprehensive list of revenue sources and a
A discussion of limitations on the use of each revenue source is contained in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Existing City revenues are not forecast, nor are they diverted to capital expenditures from maintenance and operations.

The financing plan for these capital improvements includes the revenues listed in the pie chart below (see Figure 8.8 and Table 8.9). The chart lists the major categories of Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) revenue sources and the amount contributed by each source.

**Figure 8.8**
2004 – 2009 Capital Improvement Program
Sources of Funds
(In 000’s)
### Table 8.9
Sources of CIP Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Funds</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Capital Improvement Fund</td>
<td>2,191</td>
<td>2,219</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>2,293</td>
<td>2,353</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>13,263</td>
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<td>Street Fund</td>
<td>1,320</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>1,521</td>
<td>1,399</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,203</td>
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<td>Utility Funds</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>8,563</td>
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<td>6,122</td>
<td>2,593</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>23,392</td>
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<td>Internal Service Funds</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>4,724</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Proceeds</td>
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<td>Other Funding Sources</td>
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<td><strong>Total Sources of Funds</strong></td>
<td>17,938</td>
<td>16,881</td>
<td>29,137</td>
<td>13,443</td>
<td>38,977</td>
<td>13,133</td>
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</table>

**Not included in this plan:**

Estimated $40 000 000 voted bond issue for Public Safety

Detailed project lists and financing plans are contained in the Capital Improvements Program (CIP). As noted earlier, annual updates to the CIP and City Budget Document are incorporated by reference into this Capital Facilities Element.

### PUBLIC SERVICES & CAPITAL FACILITIES GOALS AND POLICIES

#### GENERAL GOALS & POLICIES

**Goal CF-1** - 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-1.1** – Assess impacts of residential, commercial and employment growth on public services and facilities in a manner consistent with adopted levels-of-service.

**Policy CF-1.2** – 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-1.3** – 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-1.4 – 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-1.5 – Coordinate the review of non-City managed capital facilities plans to ensure consistency with the City of Kent Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CF-1.6 – 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-2 – 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-2.1 – Establish levels-of-service appropriate to the core mission of City departments in their provision of services and access of facilities to the public.

Policy CF-2.2 – 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-2.3 – 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-3 – 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-4 – Ensure that appropriate funding sources are available to acquire or bond for the provision of needed public services and facilities.

POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES GOALS & POLICIES

Goal CF-5 – Ensure that residents, visitors and businesses in Kent continue to feel safe throughout our community.
Policy CF-5.1 – 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-6 – Establish, maintain and strengthen community relationships through direct contact opportunities, community awareness, education and volunteer programs.

Policy CF-6.1 – 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-6.2 – 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-6.3 – Establish and maintain volunteer programs that meet the Police Department objectives of increasing community awareness, involvement, public safety, and crime prevention.

Goal CF-7 – Maintain responsive, quality patrol service throughout Kent’s service area and other areas requiring response capability assistance.

Policy CF-7.1 – Consider average response times as a level-of-service measure in assessing needs for patrol service improvements.

Policy CF-7.2 – Maintain or improve annually-calculated average response times to emergency calls, where potential loss of life or confirmed hazards exist.

Policy CF-7.3 – 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-7.4 – Coordinate with the City Information Technology Department and the Valley Communications Center to improve response times.

Policy CF-7.5 – Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing patrol practices, and research best practices as appropriate.

Policy CF-7.6 – Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of patrol services.
Policy CF-7.7 – 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-8 -- Provide effective and professional investigation services

Policy CF-8.1 – Consider annually-calculated crime clearance rates as a level-of-service measure in assessing needs for patrol service improvements

Policy CF-8.2 – 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-8.3 – Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing investigations practices, and research best practices as appropriate

Policy CF-8.4 – Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of investigations services

Policy CF-8.5 – 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-9 – Provide effective corrections services that protect the community and reduce repeat offenses among corrections clients

Policy CF-9.1 – Coordinate with the Kent Municipal Court to ensure appropriate correctional processes and facilities are available for criminal offenders.

Policy CF-9.2 – 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-9.3 – Establish and maintain effective alternatives to incarceration for lesser criminal offenses.

Policy CF-9.4 – Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing corrections practices, and research best practices as appropriate
Policy CF-9.5 – Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of corrections services

Policy CF-9.6 – Acquire and maintain accreditation through the American Corrections Association.

FIRE & LIFE SAFETY SERVICES GOALS & POLICIES

Goal CF-10 – Ensure that residents, visitors and businesses in Kent continue to feel safe and prepared for emergency response throughout our community.

Policy CF-10.1 – Establish, maintain, and monitor effective services and programs with the goal of increasing the sense of life safety and emergency preparedness throughout our community. Such services and programs should be consistent with other Comprehensive Plan goals and policies.

Goal CF-11 – Establish, maintain and strengthen community relationships through direct contact opportunities, community awareness, education and volunteer programs.

Policy CF-11.1 – Establish and maintain direct contact between representatives of the Fire Department and concerned citizens, community groups, schools, business operators, developers and building contractors, local media, and human services providers.

Policy CF-11.2 – Establish and maintain community education programs that promote the awareness of life safety, fire prevention, hazardous materials, and available human services for impacted populations of emergency events.

Goal CF-12 – Promote an understanding that preventative measures and appropriate responses to emergency events are a critical factor in limiting the extent of impacts resulting from an initial event.

Goal CF-13 – Establish and maintain responsive, quality fire and life hazard prevention services throughout Kent’s service area and other areas.

Policy CF-13.1 – Maintain or improve the level of confidence citizens have in their ability to respond to personal or household emergencies.

Policy CF-13.2 – Maintain or improve the level of confidence citizens have in their ability to respond to natural or man-made disasters that could impact their community.
Policy CF-13.3 – Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing fire and life hazard prevention practices, and research best practices as appropriate

Policy CF-13.4 – Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of fire and life hazard prevention services.

Policy CF-13.5 – To improve long-term fire and life hazard prevention service effectiveness, work with various members of the community to improve staff awareness of localized issues and community resources

Goal CF-14 – Provide effective, efficient and professional fire suppression and emergency medical response services throughout the City of Kent Fire Department service area.

Policy CF-14.1 – Consider average response times as the primary level-of-service measure in assessing needs for fire suppression and emergency medical response service improvements

Policy CF-14.2 – Maintain or improve annually-calculated average response times to emergency calls, where fire or other community safety hazards are reported to exist

Policy CF-14.3 – Maintain or improve annually-calculated average response times to personal emergency medical calls, where no immediate danger exists to the community-at-large

Policy CF-14.4 – Periodically evaluate the effectiveness of existing fire suppression and emergency medical response service practices, and research best practices as appropriate

Policy CF-14.5 – Provide staff training as needed to incorporate best practices that will improve responsiveness of fire suppression and emergency medical response services

Policy CF-14.6 – To improve long-term fire suppression and emergency medical response service effectiveness, work with various members of the community to improve staff awareness of localized issues and community resources

PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY SERVICES GOALS & POLICIES

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The goals, policies and levels-of-service (LOS) appropriate to the services provided by the Parks, Recreation and Community Services Department are contained in the Park & Open Space, Housing, and Human Services Elements of this Comprehensive Plan.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICES GOALS AND POLICIES**

**Goal CF-15** – Ensure that public utilities services throughout the City, its Potential Annexation Area (PAA) and other areas receiving such services are adequate to accommodate anticipated growth without significantly degrading the levels-of-service for existing customers.

**Policy CF-15.1** – Establish, maintain, and monitor effective provision of public utilities services and facilities.

**Policy CF-15.2** – Coordinate the planning and provision of public utilities services and facilities with other agencies providing such services to Kent and PAA homes and businesses.

**Policy CF-15.3** – Consider existing demand units in assessing levels-of-service for future provision of services and facilities.

**Goal CF-16** – Foster recognition of the significant role played by natural features and systems in the appropriate siting, design and provision of public utility services.

**Policy CF-16.1** – Educate City staff, developers, and other citizens on the interaction between natural features and systems, such as wetlands, streams, and geologically hazardous areas, and the provision of public utility services.

**Goal CF-17** – Coordinate with individuals and organizations to create a long-term, sustainable strategy for local and regional natural resource protection.

**Policy CF-17.1** – Continue to evaluate operating plans, programs, regulations, and public facility designs to determine their effectiveness in contributing to the conservation and recovery of species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

**Policy CF-17.2** – Continue to participate in regional and Water Resource Inventory Area planning efforts to support the conservation of listed species.

**Policy CF 17.3** – Continue to participate in local and county wide flood control efforts to support the repair and maintenance of flood control facilities.
Goa CF-18 - Support environmental quality in capital improvement programs, implementation programs, and public facility designs to ensure that local land use management and public service provision is consistent with the City's overall natural resource goals.

Policy CF-18.1 - Protect and enhance environmental quality via maintenance of accurate and up-to-date environmental data associated with public services and facilities.

Policy CF-18.2 - Provide public service agencies with general and site-specific environmental information to identify possible on and off-site constraints and development procedures as early in the facility planning process as is possible.

Policy CF-18.3 - Indemnify the City from damages resulting from development in naturally constrained areas. To the extent possible or feasible, require accurate and valid environmental information.

Policy CF-18.4 - Continue a periodic storm drainage/environmental inspection program to ensure constant maintenance and upkeep of storm systems and on-going compliance with general environmental processes.

Policy CF-18.5 - Ensure that decisions regarding fundamental site design are made prior to the initiation of land surface modifications. Grade and fill permits, which do not include site development plans, may be issued by the City where such activities do not disturb sensitive areas, such as wetlands.

Policy CF-18.6 - Require site restoration if land surface modification violates adopted policy or if development does not ensue within a reasonable period of time.

Policy CF-18.7 - As additional land is annexed to the City, assign zoning designations, plan for appropriate public facilities locations and capacities in a manner that will protect natural resources and environmentally sensitive areas.

Policy CF-18.8 - Continue to support waste reduction and recycling programs in City facilities, and in the City at large, to meet State and County waste reduction and recycling goals.
Policy CF-18.9 - Work cooperatively with tribal, federal, state and local jurisdictions, as well as major stakeholders, to conserve and work towards recovery of ESA listed threatened and endangered species.

Goal CF-19 - Protect and enhance natural resources for multiple benefits, including recreation, fish and wildlife resources and habitat, flood protection, water supply, and open space.

Policy CF-19.1 - Maintain the quantity and quality of wetlands via current land use regulation and review, and increase the quality and quantity of the City's wetlands resource base via incentives and advance planning.

Policy CF-19.2 - Protect wetlands not as isolated units, but as ecosystems, and essential elements of watersheds. Base protection measures on wetland functions and values, impact on water supply quality and quantity, and the effects of on-site and off-site activities.

Policy CF-19.2 - When jurisdictional boundaries are involved coordinate wetland protection and enhancement plans and actions with adjacent jurisdictions and the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe.

Policy CF-19.3 - Maintain rivers and streams in their natural state. Rehabilitate degraded channels and banks via public programs and in conjunction with proposed new development.

Policy CF-19.4 - On a regular basis, evaluate the adequacy of the existing public facilities operating plans, regulations and maintenance practices in relation to goals for water resource and fisheries and wildlife resource protection. When necessary, modify these plans, regulations and practices to achieve resource protection goals.

Policy CF-19.5 - Protect the quality and quantity of groundwater used for water supply.

Policy CF-19.6 - Update the City of Kent Critical Areas Maps as new information about aquifer recharge areas and wellhead protection areas becomes available.

Policy CF-19.7 - In accordance with GMA regulations, update public facilities operating plans and regulations to identify, protect, and preserve wildlife species and areas of local significance.
Policy CF-19.8 - Protect the habitat of native and migratory wildlife by encouraging open space conservation of beneficial habitat through public capital improvement projects.

Goal CF-20 - Ensure that public facilities development on lands adjacent to the shorelines of the Green River are compatible with shoreline uses and resource values, and support the goals and policies of the City of Kent's Shoreline Master Program.

Policy CF-20.1 - Minimize the loss of vegetation with development and operation of new public facilities. Continue to recognize the value of trees and other vegetation in protecting water quality.

Policy CF-20.2 - Promote and support a systematic approach to enhancing the City-owned facilities through carefully planned plantings and ongoing maintenance of street trees, public landscaping, and greenbelts. Require the use of native and low water use vegetation.

Policy CF-20.3 - Require protection of ecologically valuable vegetation, when possible during all phases of public facilities development. In cases where development necessitates the removal of vegetation, require an appropriate amount of native or low water use landscaping to replace trees, shrubs, and ground cover, which were removed during development.

Policy CF-20.4 - Record and protect established greenbelts associated with public facilities to preserve existing natural vegetation in geologically hazardous areas, along stream banks, wetlands, and other habitat areas, and where visual buffers between uses or activities are desirable.

Goal CF-21 - Regulate development of public facilities in environmentally critical areas to prevent harm to protect public health and safety, to preserve remaining critical areas, and enhance degraded critical areas in the City.

Policy CF-21.1 - Encourage appropriate enhancement of existing environmental features such as rivers, streams, creeks, and wetlands.

Goal CF-22 - Implement and maintain a stormwater management program that assures compliance with the requirements of the Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit which is part of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology.
Policy CF-22.1 - Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

Policy CF-22.2 - Use all known, available, and reasonable methods of prevention, control and treatment to prevent and control pollution of waters of the state of Washington.

Policy CF-22.3 - Implement an education program aimed at residents, businesses, industries, elected officials, policy makers, planning staff and other employees of the City. The goal of the education program is to reduce or eliminate behaviors and practices that cause or contribute to adverse stormwater impacts.

Policy CF-22.4 - Provide ongoing opportunities for public involvement through advisory councils, watershed committees, participation in developing rate-structures, stewardship programs, environmental activities or other similar activities.

Policy CF-22.5 - Implement an ongoing program to detect and remove illicit connections, discharges, and improper disposal, including any spills not under the purview of another responding authority, into the municipal separate storm sewers owned or operated by the City.

Policy CF-22.6 - Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff from new development, redevelopment and construction site activities.

Policy CF-22.7 - Develop and implement an operations and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations.

Policy CF-22.8 - Develop a comprehensive long-term stormwater monitoring program. The monitoring program will include two components, stormwater monitoring and targeted Stormwater Management Program effectiveness monitoring.

Policy CF-22.9 - Produce an annual report which includes the city's detailed Stormwater Management Plan, tracking elements, and documentation of compliance with the Phase II permit.

Goal CF-23 - Encourage environmental sensitivity and low-impact development principles in the design and construction of all projects.

Policy CF-23.1 - Encourage participation in low-impact development and environmentally sensitive builder programs.
Policy CF-23.2 - Adopt development standards that minimize environmental impacts of development through an appropriate balance of regulations and incentives. Incentives could be tied to compliance with criteria applied throughout the development process.

Policy CF-23.3 - Set public facility projects of the City as an example by incorporating techniques of low-impact development design, construction, operation and maintenance.

Goal CF-24 - Promote Low-Impact Development and limited disturbance of natural hydrological systems, so that water quantity and quality are protected throughout the development process and occupation of the site.

Policy CF-24.1 - Establish site design criteria for allowing natural hydrological systems to function with minimum or no modification.

Policy CF-24.2 - Promote the use of rain gardens, open ditches or swales, and pervious driveways and parking areas in site design to maximize infiltration of stormwater and minimize runoff into environmentally critical areas.

Policy CF-24.3 - Promote inclusion of passive rainwater collection systems in site and architectural design for non-potable water (graywater) storage and use, thereby saving potable (drinking) water for ingestion.

Goal CF-25 - Provide water to the City's existing customers and for future development consistent with the short and long range goals of the City.

Policy CF-25.1 - Maintain a constant supply of municipal water for existing and future customers and future development consistent with the short and long range planning goals of the City.

Policy CF-25.2 - Identify capital improvement projects needed to meet the potable water supply and fire protection needs of current customers and the forecast for future demand within the areas served by the City of Kent Water System.

Policy CF-25.3 - Identify and implement funding mechanisms necessary to construct capital improvement projects to meet existing and future system requirements and projected growth.

Policy CF-25.4 - Implement a maintenance program to ensure the system is operated as efficiently as possible. Utilize the City's Infrastructure Management System to 1) track system component inventory, 2) record maintenance history and 3) produce
Preventative maintenance work schedules for the water system infrastructure.

**Policy CF-25.5** - Ensure system capacity (i.e., sources, pump stations, transmission mains, etc.) is sufficient to meet current and projected peak day demand and fire flow conditions.

**Policy CF-25.6** - Seek to meet future supply needs with existing and new sources of supply under the City’s ownership or partnering.

**Policy CF-25.7** - Maintain an efficient water supply system through the identification and repair of distribution leakage and other water system losses, and reducing other system water uses as they are proven cost effective.

**Goal CF-26** - Protect public health and safety by providing an adequate supply of high quality water to the City’s customers. The City will pursue steps to ensure that it will continue to meet or exceed all water quality laws and standards.

**Policy CF-26.1** - Maintain a stringent water quality monitoring and cross-connection control program consistent with current federal and state drinking water regulations.

**Policy CF-26.2** - Maintain adequate water supply and infrastructure to meet water system needs and fire flow demands throughout the areas served by the City.

**Policy CF-26.3** - Utilize reasonable measures to protect the water system and the water quality and quantity provided to customers. Give priority to those security improvements identified as being the most critical or those providing the most cost effective benefit to the water system.

**Policy CF-26.4** - Develop and maintain an emergency response plan to eliminate or reduce the significant impacts to customers and the water system in the event of an emergency.

**Policy CF-26.5** - Ensure staff are continuously available to respond to water system issues and emergencies.

**Goal CF-27** - The City of Kent recognizes a clean water supply as a critical and finite resource and will secure the health and safety of the customers through protection of existing and future groundwater resources from contamination.
**Policy CF-27.1** - Participate in regional efforts to protect groundwater resources including but not limited to the South King County Groundwater Committee.

**Policy CF-27.2** - Establish a groundwater monitoring network for early detection of potential contamination in aquifers.

**Policy CF-27.3** - Notify all applicable regulatory and emergency response agencies of the City's Wellhead Protection Areas.

**Policy CF-27.4** - Track and provide comments on land use applications within wellhead protection areas. Follow up on all of those identified as creating potential risk to the water supply until protections are in place or are determined to not affect the water system.

**Policy CF-27.5** - Identify and track parcels of land identified as potential contaminant sources in the Wellhead Protection Program. Provide comments to applicable regulatory agencies related to the protection and sustainability of the City’s groundwater resources.

**Policy CF-27.6** - Educate residents, businesses and the owners of identified potential contaminant sources in wellhead protection areas about aquifer protection.

**Policy CF-27.7** - Encourage the use of Best Management Practices in land management activities to reduce the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

**Policy CF-27.8** - Promote the use of native landscaping to reduce the need for pesticide and fertilizer application.

**Goal CF-28** - Maintain the economic vitality of the City by ensuring adequate water supply is available to meet existing and future customer needs, and future development as projected to meet the short and long range goals of the City.

**Goal CF-29** - Meet Water Use Efficiency Goals and implement additional water conservation measures to ensure the efficient use of water resources.

**Policy CF-29.1** - Implement, evaluate and monitor measures to meet the City’s adopted Water Use Efficiency Goals.

**Policy CF-29.2** - Develop and implement on-going educational activities regarding water conservation as identified in the Water System Plan. This includes but is not limited to the annual Water Festival, speaking at public forums and classrooms, books at fairs and theme shows, utility billing inserts, natural yard care programs and utilizing
Policy CF-29.3 - Provide rebates for low water use toilets and washing machines as they apply to the Water Use Efficiency Goals.

Policy CF-29.4 - Promote the use of native and drought resistant plants in landscaping in public and private projects to reduce the need for irrigation.

Policy CF-29.5 - Include consumptive water use data on customer bills to encourage water conservation.

Policy CF-29.6 - Develop and implement a water rate structure that promotes the efficient use of water.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES & FACILITIES GOALS & POLICIES

The goals, policies and levels-of-service (LOS) related to the provision of transportation services and facilities are contained in the Transportation Element of this Comprehensive Plan and the future Comprehensive Transportation Plan to be completed in 2004.

Essential Public Facilities Goals & Policies

The City of Kent has established siting criteria for essential public facilities, which are defined by the State in RCW 36.70A 200(1) to “include those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47 06 140, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71 09 020.” The following goals and policies reaffirm Kent’s commitment to a fair process for locating such facilities.

Goal CF-3046 - The City shall participate in a cooperative inter-jurisdictional process to determine siting of essential public facilities of a county-wide, regional, or state-wide nature

Policy CF-3046.1 - Proposals for siting essential public facilities within the City of Kent or within the City's growth boundary shall be reviewed for consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan during the initial stages of the proposal process

Policy CF-3046.2 - When warranted by the special character of the essential facility, the City shall apply the regulations and criteria of Kent Zoning Code Section 15 04 150, Special use combining district, to applications for siting such facilities to insure adequate review, including public participation. Conditions of approval, including design conditions, conditions, shall be imposed upon such uses in the interest of the welfare of the City and the protection of the environment.
Policy CF-346.3 - In the principally permitted or conditional use sections of the zoning code, the City shall establish, as appropriate, locations and development standards for essential public facilities which do not warrant consideration through the special use combining district regulations. Such facilities shall include but not be limited to small inpatient facilities and group homes.

Goal CF-3147 - The City shall participate in a cooperative inter-jurisdictional process to resolve issues of mitigation for any disproportionate financial burden which may fall on the jurisdiction which becomes the site of a facility of a state-wide, regional or county-wide nature.