7. CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires cities to prepare a Capital Facilities Element. Capital facilities refer to those physical structures and infrastructure that are owned and operated by public entities and the associated services provided. The locations of Medina's capital facilities are shown in Figure 9.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Administration and Public Safety

City Hall is housed in the former ferry terminal building located at the south end of Evergreen Point Road in Medina Beach Park. City Hall contains City Council chambers, City administrative offices, and the police department. There are currently 22 City staff including the police department that work in City Hall. Public hearings for the Planning Commission, Hearing Examiner, and City Council are also held in this facility. Public restrooms are provided in conjunction with park use. <u>The City Hall building</u> provides 8,662 square feet of space on a 1.15 acre parcel.

The City of Medina maintains its own police force, which is housed within City Hall. The Medina police force also serves the adjacent Town of Hunts Point under contract. Marine Patrol is provided under contract by the Mercer Island Police Department.

Fire protection is provided under contract by the City of Bellevue. However, there is no fire station located within Medina; the nearest station is in the adjacent City of Clyde Hill on NE 24th Street between 96th Avenue NE and 98th Avenue NE.

The City also has a Public Works shop located in the southwest corner of Medina Park adjacent to the Puget Power substation. The shop is an occupies approximately 1,878 square feet with an additional 2,637 square feet of covered maintenance bays and is currently staffed by four employees. The developed area of the Public Works shop spans two parcels, extending over the property line shared between Medina Park (8.82 acres) and Puget Sound Energy (1.63 acres).

Schools

The Bellevue School District maintains two facilities in Medina. Medina Elementary School is located on NE 8th Street between Evergreen Point Road and 82nd Avenue NE. The school is an approximately 67,000 square foot facility. Current enrollment is 554 students, which is at capacity. The second Bellevue School District facility is the former Three Points School, which is now leased by Bellevue Christian Schools, a private school, for their elementary school campus. It is located on NE 28th Street adjacent to Evergreen Point Road and SR 520. There are 276 students attending Bellevue Christian Elementary School. They have indicated that they are near capacity.

Commented [KM1]: How is this different than Utilities? How does the GMA distinguish between Cap Fac and Utilities? Curiosity question from PC 3/26

Commented [KM2R1]: In general, the GMA's discussion of the two is that Capital Facilities is publicly-owned infrastructure and Utilities are not necessarily so (telecommunications, natural gas, electrical, etc.). Some jurisdictions (Pierce County) have recently combined these two required elements in one Capital Facilities and Utilities Element to consolidate information about infrastructure (the combined element still contains all required components of the separate elements).

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Commented [KM4]: LDC to consider following comment from 3/25 Council: Consider adding the land area of each structure described, and then put it all into a table instead of text.

Commented [KM5]: Edits made address 3/25 Council feedback

Commented [KM6]: Informed by Bellevue cap fac 6year plan (Joel to review)

Commented [KM7]: LDC to explore following 3/25 Council comment: Contact Clyde Hill FD to learn about their pending remodel and ask about fire response times

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St. Thomas School, another private school, is located at the corner of NE 12th Street and 84th Avenue NE, adjacent to St. Thomas Church. The school has an enrollment of 290, which is close to maximum enrollment.

(Private schools are mentioned only because they may contribute to, or reduce, the demand on public facilities.)

Water and Sewer

King County CPPs direct jurisdictions to provide water and sewer services in a cost-effective way to maintain the health and safety of residents. Conservation and efficient use of water resources are vital to ensuring long-term supply.

Water and sewer services are provided by the City of Bellevue. Based on Bellevue's 2015 Water System Plan, single-family residential water consumption in the Bellevue service area is estimated at 24,455 gallons per person per year. Due to the large size of some Medina properties relative to the Bellevue average, and resultant increased irrigation needs, residential users in Medina may use more than this average amount. Drinking water consumption by commercial and municipal employees is estimated at 9,855 gallons per person per year.

Sewer flows are not separately metered, and are therefore estimated from winter average percapita drinking water demand. Based on the 2013 City of Bellevue Wastewater System Plan, for the Bellevue service area, average sewer water usage is estimated at 20,440 gallons per person per year. Among its sewer infrastructure throughout Medina, the City of Bellevue's wastewater system includes an 8-inch cement or cast iron lake line that runs nearly the entire length of the Medina shoreline fronting Lake Washington. It should be noted that the golf course does not use potable water for maintaining their greens, fairways, and landscaping, but rather is allowed to pump water from Lake Washington under a "grandfathered" water use rights agreement with the State Department of Natural Resources.

King County maintains a sewage pumping station at the corner of NE 8th Street and 82nd Avenue NE on the Medina Elementary School property in an agreement with the Bellevue School District. The pump station will undergo infrastructural improvements to replace pipes and valves in 2024.

Parks and Recreation

The City provides an abundance of park and recreation space to promote the health and well-being of the community. Parks in Medina include Medina Park, Medina Beach Park, Fairweather Nature Preserve, Viewpoint Park, City Dock at Lake Lane, City Dock at 84th Ave NE, and the Points Loop Trail system. Medina's parks and recreational spaces are described in more detail in Chapter 6, Parks and Open Space Element, of the Comprehensive Plan.

Storm Drainage

Federal clean water regulations require jurisdictions to adopt and implement stormwater management plans. Medina is a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II permittee, and adopted its Stormwater Management Program in 2023, which is aligned with the requirements set forth in Ecology's Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit, current as of August 1, 2019.

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Commented [KM13]: Informed by Bellevue cap fac 6year plan (Joel to review)

Commented [KM14R13]: If capacity constrained, explore whether climate change is to blame and should be mentioned. PC feedback 3/26

Commented [KM15]: Updated water and wastewater system plan has been requested by Bellevue - metrics will be updated once those plans are received by Bellevue.

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Commented [KM19]: Updated water and wastewater system plan has been requested by Bellevue - metrics will be updated once those plans are received by Bellevue.

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Commented [KM22]: Should there be mention made of Clyde Hill pushing water to the golf course? 3/26 PC comment

Commented [KM23]: To address Council 3/25 feedback: Contact King County/Bellevue about upgrades recently made to describe here. "Medina Pump Station"

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In addition, King County CPPs direct all jurisdictions to manage natural drainage systems for water quality and habitat functions, minimize erosion and sedimentation, protect public health, reduce flood risks, and moderate peak stormwater runoff rates. Jurisdictions should work cooperatively to establish, monitor, and enforce consistent standards for managing streams and wetlands throughout drainage basins.

Ongoing City programs, including annual street sweeping and storm basin cleaning, further support the City's stormwater management goals. Additionally, the City annually prepares a Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) prioritizing and informing of the intended projects to improve Medina's capital infrastructure. The CIP is updated regularly to ensure that changing circumstances (be it climate change, population change, or otherwise) and their resultant impact on capital facilities in Medina are reevaluated for priority of capital investment and improvement. The City's Six-Year Capital Improvement PlanCIP is listed in Appendix B

CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

The City intends to continue to have water and sewer service provided by the City of Bellevue. Bellevue has indicated that they have adequate capacity to continue to service the relatively stable population in Medina.

Medina Elementary School, Bellevue Christian School, and St. Thomas School are all near or at enrollment capacity. School administrators at Bellevue Christian School have indicated there are no major expansions planned for this facility in the foreseeable future.

The City's current Stormwater Management Program sets forth a task to prepare a Stormwater Management Action Plan that would inventory and map delineated basins, investigate the health of the basin, and prioritize or determine which basins should be retrofitted or preserved (see Figure X). The program includes analysis of overall system condition and capacity, identification of a set of stormwater management techniques, a model ordinance to address development on individual properties, and a suggested capital improvement program. The majority of the capital improvements outlined in the Stormwater Management Program focus on annual as-needed maintenance, repair, and improvements to the City's existing stormwater infrastructure.

Recommendations concerning the control of point sources of stormwater runoff are aimed at either providing stormwater retention/detention and/or encouraging the use of the best management practices as defined under Department of Ecology guidelines. The Stormwater **Commented [KM26]:** Ensure the updated version is attached

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Management Program encourages the use of public information programs or other such educational efforts to raise the awareness of City residents concerning water quality issues and solutions.

In the event that probable or expected funding is insufficient to address the capital facilities needs of the community, the City will reassess the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan to consider changes that could be made to ease the burden of a lack of facility funding.

The City's Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan is listed in Appendix B

GOALS

CF-G1 To have adequate, cost-effective, and efficient capital facilities and services for the City's needs.

POLICIES

- CF-P1 The Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan should be periodically updated to reflect the projected needs of the community.
- CF-P2 The City Council may periodically evaluate the adequacy of City facilities; consideration of facility adequacy could include that of water conservation, efficiency, demand reduction efforts, and disaster resiliency in the siting or expanding of capital facilities. Encourage consideration of new capital facility development or expanding on or maintaining existing facilities to support forecasted growth. A full comprehensive financial analysis, including cost justification, must be completed before any proposal is recommended to Council.
- CF-P3 The City should continue to contract with the City of Bellevue for water and sewer services, and should ensure all Medina residents have access to a safe, reliably maintained, and sustainable drinking water source that accommodate current and future needs. The City should collaborate with or otherwise support facility or infrastructural improvements at the City of Bellevue aimed at requiring water reuse or reclamation and at reducing the rate of energy consumption used to provide water and sewer services, potentially through the use of low-carbon, renewable, or alternative energy sources.
- CF-P4 The City should make improvements to the stormwater system based on the City of Medina Stormwater Management Program.
- CF-P5 The City should maintain requirements for stormwater retention/detention and/or the use of the best management practices as defined under Department of Ecology guidelines, and according to the objectives of the Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan.
- CF-P6 The City should pursue stormwater management strategies to promote the use of low-impact development management techniques, minimize flooding, minimize significant erosion to natural drainage ways, avoid impacts to natural features, and reduce degradation of water quality; these strategies apply holistically throughout the City, prevent or mitigate harmful environmental hazards, and inherently increase environmental resiliency in frontline communities where they may exist.

CF-P7 The City should encourage the use of public information programs or other such

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Commented [KM34]: Frontline communities are those that traditionally experience the worst impacts of climate change. Usually, these are underrepresented members of the community who often live in the most affordable areas of a community based on the area being less desirable due to climate considerations (less healthy air, nearby industrially-used land, flood-prone areas, etc.).

educational efforts to raise the awareness of City residents concerning water quality
and quantity issues and solutions.CF-P8The City should support the development of regional plans for long-term water
provision to support growth and to address the potential impacts of climate change
and fisheries protection on regional water sources with other neighboring
jurisdictions.CF-P9The City should support reused or reclaimed water to be used, where feasible, at its

 cschools, and golf course.

 CF-P10
 The City should consider opportunities to expand the use of City Hall for the use or enjoyment of Medina residents.

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(3) A capital facilities plan element consisting of: (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, including green infrastructure, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities; (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities; (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and (e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

The county or city shall identify all public entities that own capital facilities and endeavor in good faith to work with other public entities, such as special purpose districts, to gather and include within its capital facilities element the information required by this subsection. If, after a good faith effort, the county or city is unable to gather the information required by this subsection from the other public entities, the failure to include such information in its capital facilities element cannot be grounds for a finding of noncompliance or invalidity under chapter 228, Laws of 2023. A good faith effort must, at a minimum, include consulting the public entity's capital facility or system plans and emailing and calling the staff of the public entity. Commented [KM37]: Ryan Osada has this info - get from him Commented [KM38]: See if Ryan has this

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