



inventory of existing capital facilities, comparison of existing Level of Service to the standards, and maps of existing facilities.

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10A.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Capital Facilities Element (CFE), includes inventory of existing capital facilities, comparison of existing Level of Service (LOS) to the LOS Standards set in the CFE. It also contains an inventory of existing non-County owned capital facilities, and maps of existing facilities.

10A.1.1 NON-CAPITAL ALTERNATIVES TO ACHIEVING LEVEL OF SERVICE

Strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the LOS Standard are discussed.

10A.1.2 CAPITAL COSTS AND REVENUES

The Growth Management Act requires that a financing plan be developed as an essential element of the Island County Capital Facilities Element. County financial activities are organized into separate funds that correspond to various restrictions placed on the sources of revenues and the uses (purposes) of the expenditures.

10A.2 CAPITAL FACILITIES

10A.2.1 DETENTION AND CORRECTIONS FACILITIES

Table 10A-1. Detention and Corrections Facilities Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	BEDS
Detention Center	503 North Main St.	Coupeville	98239	58
			Total	58

10A.2.1.1 Current Facilities

The Island County Detention/Corrections Center (ICDCC) serves the entire County population. The facility was built in 1978 operates as an indirect supervision model jail with a current capacity of fifty eight (58) inmate beds, male and female. The ICDCC is located in the County Annex Building in the Town of Coupeville. Table 10A-1 lists each facility, its current capacity and location.

10A.2.1.2 Level of Service (LOS)

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for the detention and correction facilities are above the standard (see Table 10A-2) of 0.50 beds per 1,000 total County population, as

Table 10A-2. Detention and Corrections Facilities Level of Service Comparison

LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
		LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency
0.5 Beds per 1,000 Population	58 Beds	40 Beds	18 Beds	44 Beds	14 Beds

adopted in CF 1.2.3.3. This LOS represents actual, in-county usage of the ICDCC facility. The County should seek to maintain surplus capacity in excess of the established LOS Standard as a means of operating an efficient and cost effective detention and correction facility.

10A.2.1.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving or Maintaining LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for corrections and detention facilities LOS.

A.2.1.3.1 *Alternative 1, Electronic Home Monitoring--Ankle Bracelet.*

This program increases the LOS provided to the courts as a sentencing alternative and decreases the LOS needed to provide 24-hour per day care and custody maintenance for participants who otherwise would be incarcerated.

A.2.1.3.2 *Alternative 2, Electronic Home Monitoring--Voice Print.*

Same as above.

A.2.1.3.3 *Alternative 3, Work Release.*

This program increases the options provided to the courts as a sentencing option along with an advantage to the participants by allowing them to retain their employment, and hence, provide for their families while incarcerated. However it maintains the amount of service needed to provide 24 hour per day care and custody for participants as they remain incarcerated.

A.2.1.3.4 *Alternative 4, Day Reporting.*

Day Reporting is an alternative to incarceration. Participating offenders will report daily to program personnel. During this reporting period the offender may receive one-on-one counseling or group counseling with the case worker and/or participate in appropriate classes such as AA meetings, domestic violence classes, drug rehabilitation, and driver education. Drug offenders would submit to drug testing. The offender's family may be involved in the various programs and would attend

the daily reporting if suggested. Parenting classes given to offenders with a pattern of child abuse could include the child or children.

A.2.1.3.5 Alternative 5, D.W.I. Program--24 Hour Confinement.

This program increases the LOS provided to the courts as a sentencing alternative.

A.2.1.3.6 Alternative 6, Community Services.

Coordination and supervision of in-custody and non-custody individuals who would provide various services to county/city/state agencies and non-profit organizations.

A.2.1.3.7 Alternative 7, "Double" Bunking

State Jail Commission Standards allow additional bunks within existing detention facilities.

10A.2.2 JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES

10A.2.2.1 Current Facilities

The Island County Detention Center (ICDC) serves the entire County population. It has a current capacity of 21 inmate beds. The ICDC is located on the second floor of the Juvenile Detention Center building in the Town of Coupeville. Table 10A-1 lists each facility, its current capacity and location.

Table 10A-3. Juvenile Detention Facilities Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	BEDS
Juvenile Detention Center	501 N. Main	Coupeville	98239	21
Total				21

10A.2.2.2 Level of Service (LOS)

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for the ICDC are above the standard of 0.0675 beds per 1,000 total County population, based on Island County's population trends and average daily population of ICDC. The County does not require any additional inmate beds above ICDC's current capacity of 21 beds (see Table10A-2). This LOS represents actual, in-county usage of the ICDC facility. The County should seek to maintain the current capacity established LOS Standard as a means of operating an efficient and cost effective detention and correction facility. Currently 0% of the detention facility population is out-of-county, and has remained that way since 2006.

Table 10A-4. Juvenile Detention Facilities LOS Comparison

LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
		LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency
0.0675 Beds per 1,000 Population	21 Beds	5 Beds	16 Beds	6 Beds	15 Beds

10A.2.2.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving or Maintaining LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for the ICDC LOS.

A.2.2.3.1 *Alternative 1, Electronic Home Monitoring*

This program increases the LOS provided to the courts as a sentencing alternative and decreases the LOS needed to provide 24-hour per day care and custody maintenance for participants who otherwise would be incarcerated.

A.2.2.3.2 *Alternative 2, Alternative to Detention Work Crew*

This program increases the options provided to the courts as a sentencing option along with an advantage to the participants by allowing them to remain in the community. The youth is given an opportunity to perform community service hours in lieu of secure detention time.

A.2.2.3.3 *Alternative 3, Day Reporting*

Day Reporting is an alternative to incarceration. Participating youth will report daily to program personnel. During this reporting period the youth will receive education consistent with the standards of the Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and any other rehabilitative or therapeutic interventions offered by Juvenile Court.

10A.2.3 COUNTY GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS: GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10A.2.3.1 Current Facilities

The County's inventory of General Administration Buildings totals 114,143 square feet (net departmental work space shown in Table 10A-5 plus 20% additional square footage for common areas, (less courtrooms, sheriff, and detention). The office and crew space for various satellite facilities is also included as administrative office space.

Table 10A-5. Government Buildings - General Administration Buildings Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	SQ.FT.
Admin Building (Courthouse)	1 NE 7th Street	Coupeville	98239	20,244
Annex	1 NE 6th Street	Coupeville	98239	23,899
Camano Annex	121 N. East Camano Drive	Camano Island	98282	2,100
Camano Health Care Center	127 N. East Camano Drive	Camano Island	98282	5,005
Camano Multi-Purpose Center	141 N. East Camano Drive	Camano Island	98282	2,726
DNR Building	504 NE Haller Street	Coupeville	98239	1,120
Dutton Building	502 NE Haller Street	Coupeville	98239	1,755
Elections Offices	400 N Main Street	Coupeville	98239	3,684
Facilities Building	107 NE 6th Street	Coupeville	98239	1,950
Human Services	105 NW First Street	Coupeville	98239	4,532
Four Springs House	585 South Lewis Lane	Camano Island	98232	4,520
Law & Justice Center	101 NE 6th Street	Coupeville	98239	28,124
North Whidbey FRC	1791 NE 1st Street	Oak Harbor	98277	5,622
Nursing Services	410 N. Main Street	Coupeville	98239	1,542
Records Storage	20062 State Route 20 "C"	Coupeville	98239	3,600
South Whidbey FRC Parks	5475 S. Maxwellton Rd	Langley	98260	3,720
			Total	114,143

10A.2.3.2 Level of Service (LOS)

The 2010 Baseline LOS provided is based on the current inventory of net square feet divided by the actual 2010 County-wide population. This equates to 1.45 square feet per capita. The projected LOS for 2036 is 1.3 square feet per capita.

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for general administration buildings are above the standard (see Table 10A-6) of 1000 square feet per 1000 population, as adopted in CF 1.2.3.4.1. To achieve this LOS, an additional 13,300 square feet will be required (see Table 10A-6). This LOS will enable the County to produce a controlled response to the regional needs for additional square feet of office space as the County-wide population continues to increase over time.

Table 10A-6. Government Buildings - General Administration Buildings LOS Comparison

LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
		LOS Needed	Reserve/ Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/ Deficiency
1,000 Sq.Ft. per 1,000 Population	114,143 Sq.Ft.	78,500 Sq.Ft.	35,643 Sq.Ft.	87,920 Sq.Ft.	26,223 Sq.Ft.

10A.2.3.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for general administration buildings LOS.

A.2.3.3.1 *Alternative 1, Renovate existing buildings.*

Rather than constructing new space, adaptively reuse and renovate existing buildings at a much lower cost.

A.2.3.3.2 *Alternative 2, Telecommuting.*

Identify jobs that can be performed at remote locations (i.e., employee residences).

A.2.3.3.3 *Alternative 3, Flextime.*

Institutes flex schedules wherein some employees work shifts other than 8:00-5:00 on weekdays. Workstations can be shared.

10A.2.4 COUNTY GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS: COURTS

10A.2.4.1 Current Facilities

The inventory of District Court and Superior Court facilities at the County includes two courtrooms per full-time District Court judge and one courtroom/hearing room per Superior Court judicial position (see Table 10A-7).

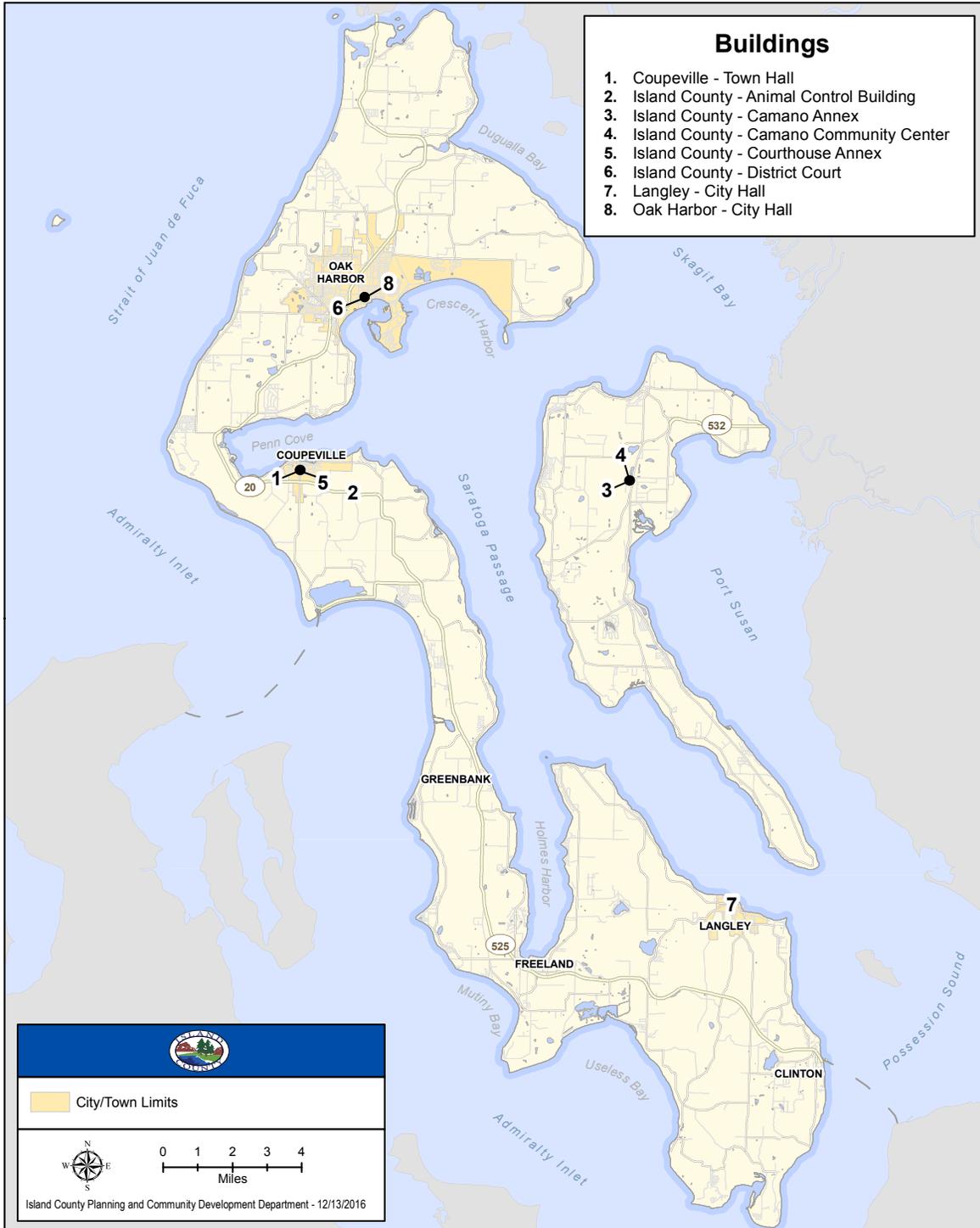
Table 10A-7. Government Buildings - Courts Buildings Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	COURTS
District Court	800 SE 8th AVE	Oak Harbor	98277	2
Superior Court	101 NE 6th Street	Coupeville	98239	2

10A.2.4.2 Level of Service (LOS)

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for court buildings are above the standard (see Table 10A-8) of 1 courtroom or hearing room per judicial position for the District Court and 1 courtroom per judicial position for the Superior Court, as adopted in CF 1.2.3.4.2 & CF 1.2.3.4.3.

MAP 10A-A. Government Buildings



This map is intended to be used as a GUIDE. Island County is providing this information as a general geographic representation that should not be used for precise measurements or calculations. Some of the features on this map are not accurately depicted. Any user of this map assumes all responsibility for use and agrees to hold Island County harmless for liability, damages, or loss incurred by use of this information. Specific questions should be directed to Island County's Department of Planning and Community Development.

Table 10A-8. Government Buildings - Courts Buildings LOS Comparison

	LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
			LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency
District Court	1 Court per Judicial Position	2 Courts	2 Courts	0 Courts	2 Courts	0 Courts
Superior Court	1 Court per Judicial Position	2 Courts	2 Courts	0 Courts	2 Courts	0 Courts

The 2010 baseline LOS for Superior Courts is 0.025 courtrooms per 1,000 population. This LOS is based on the current inventory of courtrooms divided by the actual 2010 County-wide population. The projected 2036 LOS will drop to 0.023 court rooms per 1,000 populations. These standards are true for the District Court, however only one District Court Judge is currently authorized.

The County proposed LOS for District Court facilities is the same as the 2010 Baseline LOS, and will not require additional courtrooms through 2036 (see Table 10A-8). The County proposed LOS for Superior Court facilities is the same as the 2010 Baseline LOS, and will not require additional courtrooms through 2036 (see Table 10A-8). Each LOS will enable the County to maintain the same ratio of courtrooms to judges and will respond adequately to the need for additional courtrooms as District Court and Superior Court cases continue to increase over time.

RCWs of the State of Washington govern the authorization process for additional judicial positions in District Courts and Superior Courts. The State Legislature authorizes additional positions primarily based upon weighted caseload analysis. The RCWs stipulate that additional positions shall be established only if the legislative authority of the affected county approves of additional positions and agrees to pay the costs associated with the positions.

10A.2.4.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies, and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for court facilities LOS.

A.2.4.3.1 *Alternative 1*

Full utilization of existing District Court Facilities and increased use of rental space.

A.2.4.3.2 *Alternative 2, Pre-Trial Arrangements.*

Expansion of mandatory and non-mandatory arbitration and settlement conferences.

A.2.4.3.3 *Alternative 3, Family Court Services.*

Family court services include pre-trial services and domestic violence services.

A.2.4.3.4 ***Alternative 4, Private Court Services.***

Private court services include such services as the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service and are available as a non-capital alternative to the court system. Retired judges hear disputes and the litigants bear the full cost of the service.

A.2.4.3.5 ***Alternative 5, Night Court.***

A night court could be established for arraignments, pleas, non-jury divorce trials (if half day or less), or similar matters.

A.2.4.3.6 ***Alternative 6, “Avoidance” Programs.***

Programs that educate, counsel, or provide alternatives to unacceptable behavior (i.e., D.A.R.E., A.A., etc.) reduce the number of contacts with the law enforcement, judicial, and detention systems.

A.2.4.3.7 ***Alternative 7, Dispute Resolution Center*****10A.2.5** **LAW ENFORCEMENT: SHERIFF DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS****10A.2.5.1** **Current Facilities**

The current inventory of Sheriff Department buildings totals 8,393 square feet (net departmental work space plus 10% additional square footage for common areas: halls, restrooms, maintenance/storage areas, conference rooms, etc.).

Table 10A-9. Law Enforcement - Sheriff Department Buildings Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	SQ.FT.
East Precinct	67 N. East Camano Drive	Camano Island	98282	1,000
North Precinct	3137 Schay Rd	Oak Harbor	98277	1,000
Sheriff Office (Jail)	503 N. Main Street	Coupeville	98239	2,469
Sheriff Storage (Jail)	207 NE 7th Street	Coupeville	98239	1,152
South Precinct	5521 East Harbor Rd	Freeland	98249	2,772
			Total	8,393

10A.2.5.2 Level of Service (LOS)

The 2010 Baseline LOS currently provided by the Sheriff Department Buildings is based on the current inventory of square feet divided by the actual 2010 unincorporated County population. This equates to 0.16 square feet per capita. The projected LOS for 2036 is 0.14 square feet per capita.

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for sheriff buildings are above the standard (see Table 10A-10) of 0.12 sq. ft. per person in the unincorporated area, as adopted in CF 1.2.3.7.

Table 10A-10. Law Enforcement - Sheriff Department Buildings LOS Comparison

LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
		LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency
120 Sq.Ft. per 1,000 Unincorporated Population	8,393 Sq.Ft.	6,427 Sq.Ft.	1,966 Sq.Ft.	7,080 Sq.Ft.	1,313 Sq.Ft.

10A.2.5.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies, and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for Sheriff Department capital facilities LOS.

A.2.5.3.1 *Alternative 1, Lease Community Policing Offices.*

Lease small office spaces in population or business centers to provide work space for staff and volunteers.

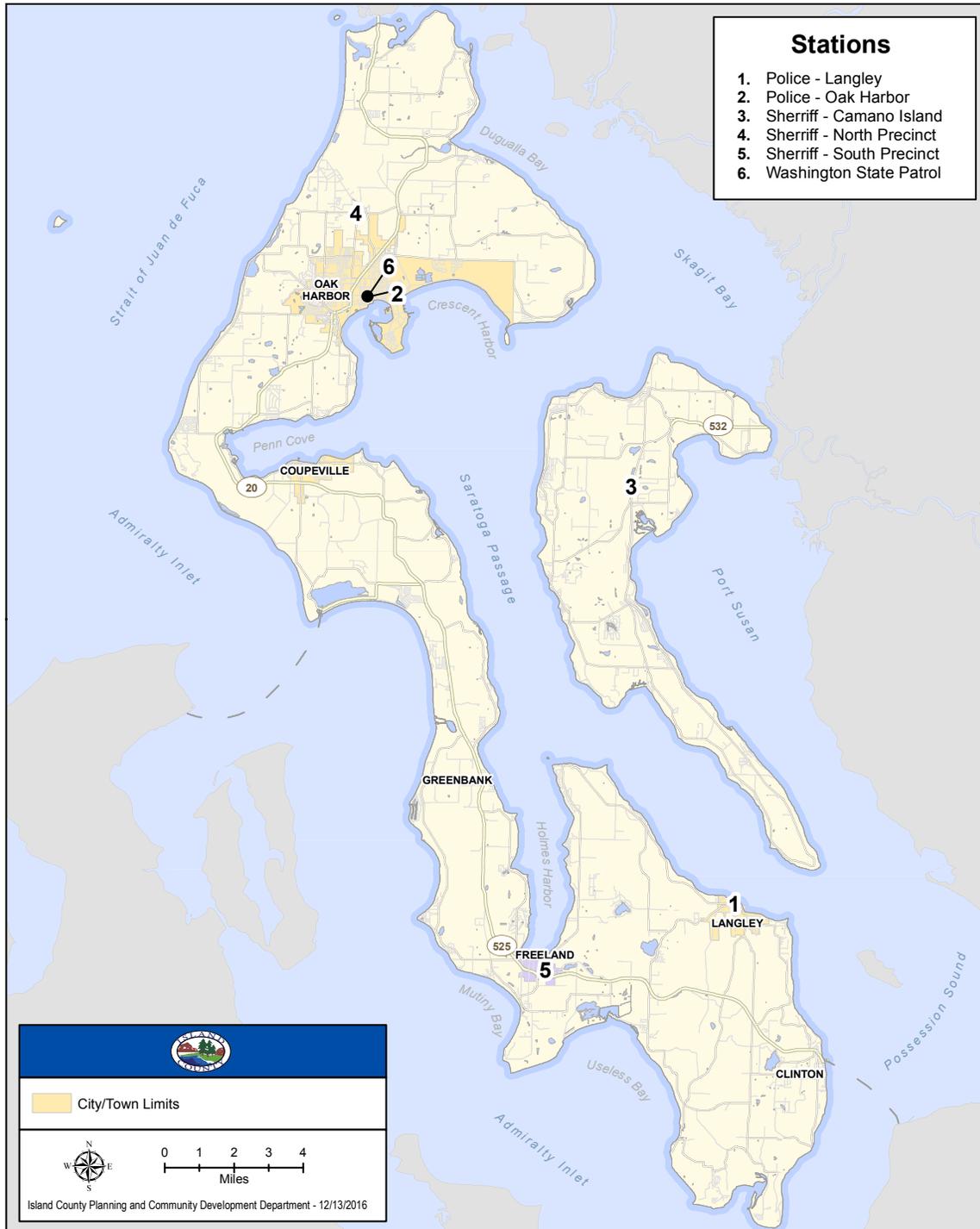
A.2.5.3.2 *Alternative 2, Sharing Facilities.*

Sharing of facilities with other county agencies as well as other government agencies.

A.2.5.3.3 *Alternative 3, "Avoidance" Programs.*

Programs that educate, counsel, or provide alternatives to unacceptable behavior (i.e., D.A.R.E., A.A., etc.) reduce the number of contacts with the law enforcement, judicial, and detention systems.

MAP 10A-B. Law Enforcement Stations



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10A.2.6 PARKS AND RECREATION

10A.2.6.1 Current Facilities

County-owned parks and recreation facilities are inventoried in the Parks and Recreation Element.

10A.2.6.2 Level of Service (LOS)

A LOS evaluation for County-owned parks and recreation facilities are done in the Parks and Recreation Element.

10A.2.6.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

Non-capital alternatives for achieving minimum LOS Standards for non-County owned parks and recreation facilities are in the Parks and Recreation Element.

10A.2.7 ROADS

10A.2.7.1 Current Facilities

Road facilities are inventoried in the Transportation Element.

10A.2.7.2 Level of Service (LOS)

A LOS evaluation for road facilities are done in the Transportation Element.

10A.2.7.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

Non-capital alternatives for achieving minimum LOS Standards for road facilities are in the Transportation Element.

10A.2.8 SANITARY SEWER

10A.2.8.1 Current Facilities

Sanitary sewer facilities owned by the County are limited to a sewer treatment facility located at the Coupeville Solid Waste Complex.

10A.2.8.2 Level of Service (LOS)

The initial sewer treatment plant design capacity was on the order of 5,100 gpd. or an annual treatment capacity of some 1.6 million gallons per year less 15% reserve. This translated to a 103.4 gal./RE/yr. capacity for Whidbey's 15,300 systems on a 10 year cycle, 87.9 gal/yr. including Camano's 2,700 systems in 1994. Operating experience has demonstrated that plant efficiency may be as much as 100% over the initial estimates. The plant in its existing configuration, without including a 15% reserve, is of sufficient capacity to provide LOS capacity of 99.2 gal/yr. for a Whidbey population of 25,000 residential equivalents and/or a 83 gal./yr. LOS capacity for Camano's residential equivalent in 2020.

Note: 2015 the average was 103gal./yr=2,840,000 gal to 27,476 systems= 13 year pump cycle. Also, Island County has plans at this time to upgrade the treatment plant in 2017 to approximately 166 gal/yr approx.. 8 year pump cycle

10A.2.8.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

Certain non-capital alternatives may be available to maintain the existing LOS with a reduction in future capital expenditures.

A.2.8.3.1 *Alternative 1, Operational Intensity:*

As noted above, plant operating efficiencies can be expected to increase over the original conservative design assumptions. A 33% efficiency increase can be further enhanced by switching to a continuous mode versus a batch mode. Trans-shipment tanks could be used as a buffer if required.

A.2.8.3.2 *Alternative 2, Regional Cooperation:*

Continued use of regional, out-of-county facilities for Camano septage would reduce the expense for plant expansion.

A.2.8.3.3 *Alternative 3, Use of Private or Municipal Facilities:*

It is possible but not probable that municipal and private facilities would be available to provide an alternative to sewer capital facility expansion. For example, Langley, by agreement with Island County, is treating sewer generated within the Langley UGA. Problems exist with respect to diminishing long-term capacity of municipal and private wastewater plants due to increasing demand from expanding population and the relatively high processing water demand for sewer in small plants.

10A.2.9 SOLID WASTE

10A.2.9.1 Current Facilities

The majority of Island County’s municipal solid waste (MSW) is received at the Coupeville Transfer Station. Waste received from 2 outlying transfer stations is transported to the central facility at Coupeville for final processing/transshipment. In 1996, the Camano Transfer station was upgraded to handle transfer trailers. As a result, the Camano Island waste stream is transported directly to the Burlington intermodal facility for transfer and rail transport to a regional landfill. Recycling activities take place at all facilities.

Centralized processing of Moderate Risk Waste (MRW), comprised of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Small Quantity Generator Waste (SQG), takes place at the Coupeville facility. Three MRW satellite collection facilities are located at MSW transfer stations and service outlying areas. Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI) disposes of its waste in a separate Mixed Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station. NASWI operates its own recycling program; Navy families/dependents use the County MRW facilities.

Waste hauling to County facilities from unincorporated Island County and the jurisdictions of Coupeville and Langley is by franchised haulers. The City of Oak Harbor hauls its own MSW. Transport and disposal of compacted Island County’s MSW is contracted to a private regional landfill.

In the 2014 Amendment to the 2008 Solid Waste Management Plan, the Board of County Commissioners reaffirmed waste reduction and recycling as a county solid waste management priority.

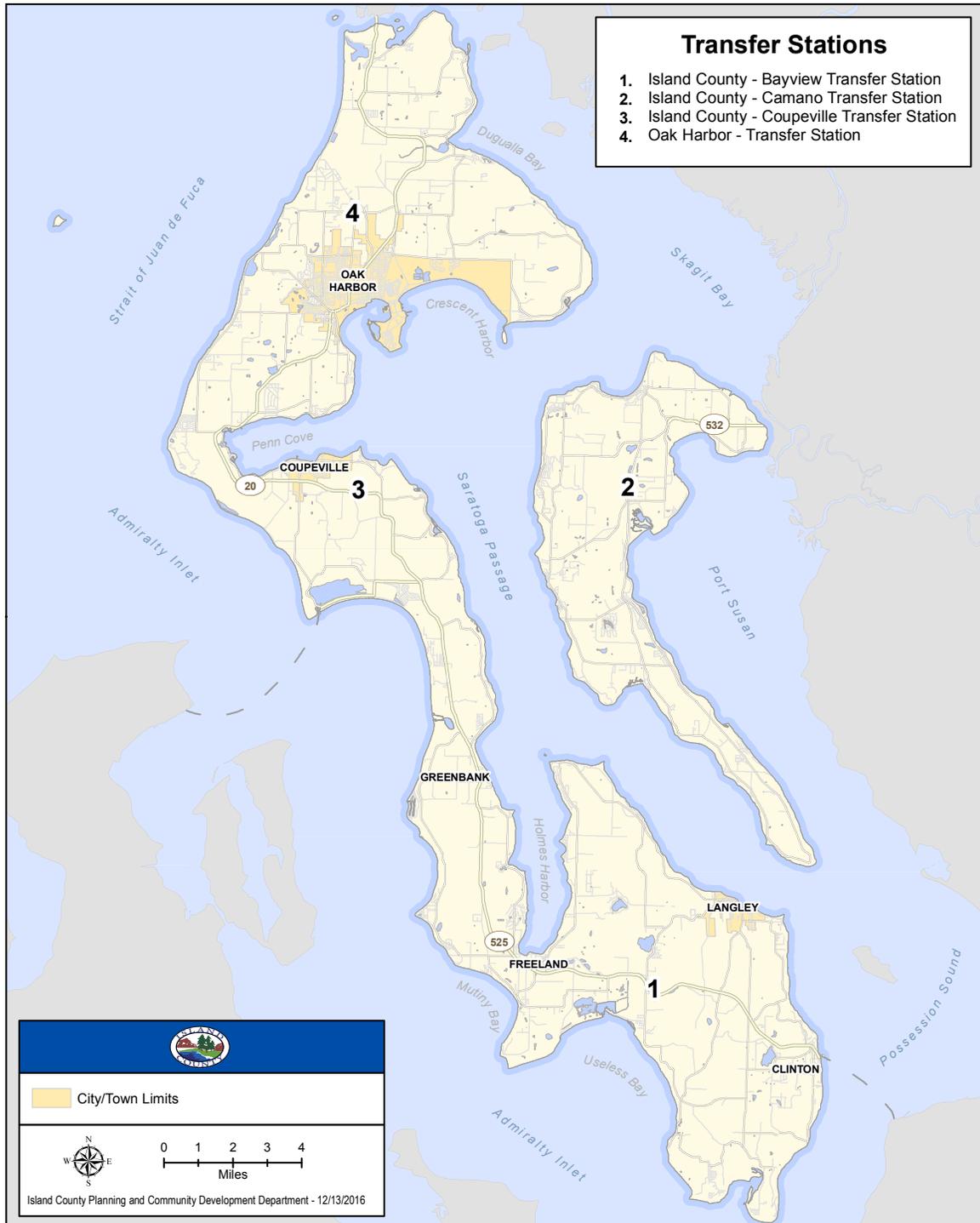
Table 10A-11. Solid Waste Facilities Inventory

BUILDING	ADDRESS	CITY/TOWN	ZIP	CAPACITY
North Whidbey Solid Waste Dropbox & Recycle Park	3151 Oak Harbor Rd	Oak Harbor	98277	32 tons per day
Coupeville Solid Waste Complex	20018 State Route 20	Coupeville	98239	430 tons per day
Bayview Solid Waste Dropbox & Recycle Park	5790 S. Kramer Rd	Langley	98260	32 tons per day
Camano Transfer Station	75 E. Hill Rd	Camano Island	98282	100 tons per day
			Total	594 tons per day

10A.2.9.2 Level of Service (LOS)

Both the existing Level of Service (LOS) and the 20-year projected LOS for solid waste facilities are above the standard of 5.8 pounds per capita per day (see Table 10A-12), as adopted in CF 1.2.3.2.

MAP 10A-C. Solid Waste Transfer Stations



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Table 10A-12. Solid Waste Facilities Level of Service Comparison

LOS Standard	Capacity	2010		2036	
		LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency	LOS Needed	Reserve/Deficiency
0.0029 tons per capita per day	594 tons per day	228 tons per day	366 tons per day	255 tons per day	339 tons per day

10A.2.9.3 Non-Capital Alternatives for Achieving LOS

The following non-capital alternatives discuss strategies, programs, technologies and other alternatives that do not require capital improvements projects to achieve the standard for solid waste capital facilities LOS.

A.2.9.3.1 *Alternative 1, Operational Intensity:*

Existing capital facility use, particularly storage capacity, can be increased by increasing the LOS; receiving facilities such as containers or compactors can be emptied at a higher rate than at present. The central transfer station can be operated at a higher level by increasing operating hours.

A.2.9.3.2 *Alternative 2, Regional Cooperation:*

Use of regional instead of county facilities for activities such as construction/demolition recycling, yard waste composting, certain aspects of household/small quantity generators (HHW/SQG) handling/disposal can reduce further capital facility expense.

A.2.9.3.3 *Alternative 3, Use of Private Facilities:*

Yard waste composting, material recovery facility (MRF), recycling collection, and sale of materials are programs which now and in the future will depend on cooperation with the private sector to avoid capital facility costs.

A.2.9.3.4 *Alternative 4, Redefine Recycling Priorities:*

The County may re-define priorities for recycled material using a procedure established in the 1994 Solid Waste Management Plan Update. A concurrent ban on certain materials could be considered. This alternative may be of limited value since any capital cost saving for processing facilities would be expended in another solid waste sector. For example, diverting (worthless) green glass from the recycling sector would re-direct it to an inert disposal facility or actually incur additional capital costs for processing for road bedding.

A.2.9.3.5 *Alternative 5, Recycling Education and Promotion*

Develop adult and classroom educational programs such as the Washington State University Extension Waste Wise Program.

10A.2.10 **SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT**

10A.2.10.1 **Current Facilities**

The storm drainage facilities within Island County include a diverse combination of natural systems, constructed conveyance and tide gates. The current stormwater management system in Island County is often working to make up for past land use and stormwater management decisions. In Island County, much of the stormwater management used to allow for drainage across other private property through cross culverts. This system works fine with low density development, but as the County developed further and plats were built, this method of stormwater management was ineffective.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires that point source discharges meet federal and state water quality standards and that routine monitoring be conducted to insure compliance. Discharges from Island County's stormwater infrastructure are not currently regulated under the NPDES municipal discharge requirements because there is not 100,000 people or more in Island County. Current projections do not anticipate reaching this population threshold by 2036.

Drainage facilities within Island County are composed of two basic types, conveyance systems with tidal controls and conveyance systems without tidal controls. Conveyance system can be broken into three main categories, upland conveyance, bluff conveyance, and tidal conveyance.

Upland conveyance systems are built to help relieve flooding. Bluff conveyance, sometimes called bluff outfalls, are built to relieve erosion and bluff failure. Tidal conveyance, sometimes called tidal outfalls, are built to provide relief from flooding in lowland areas. Recently, the County has added pump stations in tidal outfall service areas to meet an acceptable level of service for flood control..

There are a few capital project conveyance systems which are built using an abutter's agreement. An abutter's agreement is when the owner pays all the costs except the County pays for materials. The owner is responsible for maintaining the drainage system, but does not need to get a County easement.

10A.2.10.2 **Level of Service (LOS)**

Island County currently assumes responsibility for the maintenance of those stormwater facilities that lie within the existing right-of-way or are adjacent to and associated with County roadway drainage and within an easement conveyed to the County. Since 1983, land development

activities requiring permits and approvals from Island County have been conditioned to meet the requirements of the Island County Land Development Standards.

Because of the complexity of site specific aspects, a County-wide firm standard is difficult to establish. The standard for stormwater for the County is intended to regulate and control drainage or stormwater to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare. Effective stormwater management will promote sound, practical, and economic development practices and minimize adverse impacts to the County's waters. This includes minimizing degradation of water quality and controlling the sedimentation of streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other surface waters. This will help to preserve the suitability of water for recreation and fishing, and to protect critical areas by preserving and protecting aquatic habitat and minimizing net loss of the County's wetlands through the maintenance of hydrological continuity with other aquatic resources. Effective management will also help maintain the quality of the county's water resources and minimize adverse effects caused by alterations in surface water or groundwater quality, quantities, locations, and flow patterns. Ultimately, effective stormwater management will control stormwater runoff originating on developing land, maintain the safety of County roads and rights-of-way, and protect public safety by reducing slope instability and landslides.

10A.2.10.3 Ranking of the Recommended Actions

Due to the limited financial resources available to implement the various recommendations, preferred solutions should be ranked in order of importance and given a high, medium, or low priority, based on established evaluation criteria.

These criteria for prioritization of drainage projects should include the following categories.

- Immediacy of the Problem - assesses the need for the proposed actions
- Effectiveness - addresses the likelihood of solving the identified issue and providing public benefit
- Feasibility - incorporates the technical, financial, social, and political feasibility of implementing the action.
- Impact - evaluates the environmental, legal, and property impacts of the proposed action

The 6-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) includes miscellaneous road-related drainage improvement projects and the 6-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) also includes a 6 year surface water program for regional drainage needs. Stormwater projects on the TIP are funded through both the Clean Water Utility fund and the roads fund. The stormwater projects on the CIP are funded through the Clean Water Utility fund.

10A.3 NON-COUNTY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This appendix deals with the non-county facilities which have been made to suit the needs of the residents. An inventory of this type is necessary to determine what should be changed or expanded in the future. Vital capital facilities and services are needed to support the population of

the County in providing for the social welfare, safety and health of the community. These facilities and services are provided by other providers.

- EDUCATIONAL
- FIRE PROTECTION
- NON-COUNTY OWNED DRAINAGE
- WATER
- NON-COUNTY OWNED SEWER
- NON-COUNTY OWNED PARKS AND RECREATIONAL

10A.3.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The school systems of Island County fulfill vital social functions for the community and stand among its most important assets. Schools not only provide for the intellectual advancement of Island County's citizenry, but serve as a local socializing mechanism in maintaining community cohesiveness among the dispersed population. Use of educational facilities for learning, community meetings, sports events, and other activities tends to fulfill a function of keeping the community aware of their surroundings and enables them to make rational decisions concerning the future of their community.

10A.3.1.1 Island County Grade Schools

Four school districts serve Island County including the Oak Harbor School District (#201), Coupeville School District (#204), South Whidbey School District (#206) and Stanwood-Camano School District (#401). Stanwood is a special district serving both Camano Island and Snohomish County residents. These school districts provide education for a total of nearly 9,718 Island County students.

There are 19 public grade schools and 6 private grade schools serving the children of Island County. This includes nine Elementary Schools, four Middle Schools, one Intermediate School, and three High Schools. High School students for Camano Island go to a High School outside of the County.

A.3.1.1.1 Oak Harbor School District #201

The total student population for the Oak Harbor School District numbered over 5,650 students. About half of the students in Oak Harbor Schools are Navy-connected and 92.5% of the dependents connected with Naval Air Station Whidbey Island (NASWI) attend Oak Harbor Schools with only 7.5% attending neighboring districts. In 2016, the district operated one High School, two grade 6-8 Middle Schools, five grade K-5 Elementary Schools, and an early learning center and K-12 parent-partnership school (on one site). The district did have an Elementary School facility (Clover Valley) that was closed in 2007 due to declining enrollment. However, in 2008 it was reopened and served as the "North Campus" for the High School during construction and since 2010 has served two growing district programs. In fact, the school now serves over 400

school district students. It is home to Hand-in-Hand Early Learning Center, which includes the district's developmental (special education) preschool, Title I Preschool and Head Start programs, and HomeConnection, a K-12 public school that enrolls part-time home school students in public school classes. The students in both of these programs are school district students and the district receives state and federal funding to serve them.

A potential surge of up to 750 students will place a tremendous strain on Oak Harbor Public Schools. In November 2014, Washington State voters passed Initiative 1351, the "Washington Class Size Reduction Measure." This initiative mandates a reduction in class sizes across Washington such that no classroom will have more than seventeen (17) students. While the initiative was suspended, lowered K-3 class size caps were implemented statewide under the McCleary Decision with calculated averages dropping to near seventeen by fall 2018. Because of incoming students, it will be impossible for the district to achieve class sizes of seventeen without additional classroom spaces. All elementary schools in Oak Harbor are already operating at or above maximum capacity. In fact, at one school in the fall of 2016 music had to be taught on a cart and remedial classes were taught in the hallways. Without significantly expanded facilities, Oak Harbor Schools could break the state class size mandate, negatively impacting state funding.

Oak Harbor Public Schools has already been required to accommodate all-day kindergarten for all kindergarten students. This demanded an additional five classrooms the fall of 2015. It also coincided with an unexpected surge in elementary enrollment. Elementary enrollment grew by 160 students in fall 2015, 100 more than projected. This required five more classrooms than planned. Between enrollment growth, class size reduction and full-day kindergarten, the district had to find thirteen (13) additional classrooms in fall 2015 and this was prior to any growth related to the Navy. This space was created by eliminating computer labs, adding portables and consolidating other programs all at district expense. Between 2014 and 2016, the district spent nearly \$2.5 million on portable classrooms, facility modifications and new furniture and equipment to accommodate additional students and classroom demands. This reduced the district fund balance to minimum levels leaving no dedicated funding source for any future growth.

By the 2019-20 school year, the district is expected to have 40 portable classrooms serving students in grades K-8. Portables may be cheaper than permanent facilities initially, but continuing with this strategy will likely cost the district more money in the long run. The average acceptable life of a portable unit is approximately ten years. Across Washington, it is uncommon for portables to be replaced at this rate. Instead, they are generally replaced every twenty (20) years or more, creating high maintenance costs. Portables are also generally viewed as less preferential learning spaces when compared with permanent construction. The current price for a two classroom portable including installation is \$250,000 plus \$50,000 for furniture, equipment and curriculum. These costs do not include water or bathrooms to the portables, which are options that can increase costs by about \$50,000 per unit. It is clear that the district will eventually need a long-term permanent facilities solution.

A.3.1.1.2 ***Coupeville School District #204***

The end-of-year average enrollment for the 2015-2016 school year was 933. District facilities are designed for 1,335 students, according to state square footage requirements of approximately 88 square feet per student.

Sixty-two certified instructional and support staff and 18 instructional assistants work directly with students. Additional support staff include school bus drivers, custodians, maintenance personnel, and office staff.

Separate schools serve students in preschool through grade 5, grades 6-8, and grades 9-12. There is a principal and counselor at the Elementary and at the Middle/High School. Less than 20% of the students are Naval/Civil Service-related dependents.

The Coupeville School District completed construction of a new High School in 2007. In 2015, voters approved a capital project levy, which will fund 3 phases of projects. Phase 1 began in summer of 2016, which will replace the track, replace the HVAC system in the Middle School and remodel the bathrooms at the Elementary School.

A.3.1.1.3 ***South Whidbey School District #206***

The student population of School District #206 numbered 1,473 in 2015. A general student to teacher ratio of 17 to 1 exists in a program divided into grades K-2, 3-5, 6-8 and 9-12. Approximately 30 percent of the students receive partial federal subsidy.

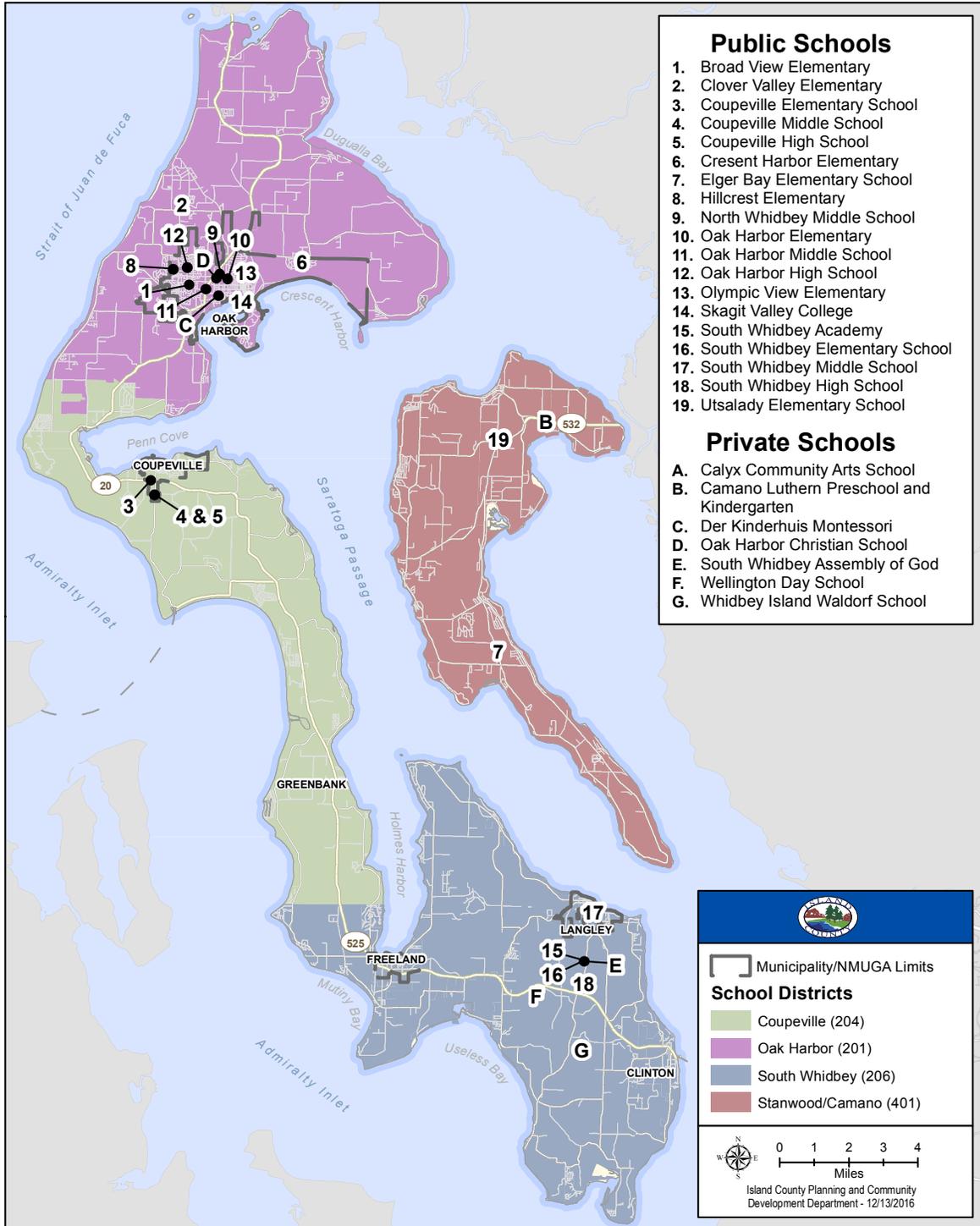
A 1992 facilities study and survey confirmed the expectation for steady, continuing 8% annual growth for the South Whidbey School District.

In the 1999-2000 school year, the enrollment increased peaked and has been declining every year since. The district's average full time equivalent (FTE) student count in 1999-2000 was 2,327. In 2015-16 it had dropped to 1,339 FTE, with future projections anticipating enrollment to stabilize around 1,000 FTE.

During this period of enrollment decline, the district has consolidated programs where possible. Most of our k-5 program is now housed in the South Whidbey Elementary School, with much of the Primary School campus no longer in use for district programs. Sections of the middle school campus are no longer in use as well. These unused spaces are now partially rented to outside organizations.

The district began a community conversation in May 2016 to address the consequences of declining enrollment with respect to programs and facility use. This process will continue into the 2016-17 school year resulting in a new plan for district facilities and programs in spring 2017.

MAP 10A-D. Schools and School Districts



This map is intended to be used as a GUIDE. Island County is providing this information as a general geographic representation that should not be used for precise measurements or calculations. Some of the features on this map are not accurately depicted. Any user of this map assumes all responsibility for use and agrees to hold Island County harmless for liability, damages, or loss incurred by use of this information. Specific questions should be directed to Island County's Department of Planning and Community Development.

A.3.1.1.4 Stanwood-Camano School District #401

The Stanwood-Camano School District No. 401 boundaries include the northwest corner of Snohomish County and all of Camano Island in Island County. The total enrollment of the District numbers 4,469 of which approximately 37% are students from Camano Island. (As of June, 2016, 1,662 students from Camano Island attended schools in the Stanwood School District.)

Class sizes range from 9 to over 30 students per room depending on the type of course and age group involved. The district operates on a system with primary (K-5) middle (6-8) and high school (9-12) class divisions. In 2016, 667 students in grades K-5, 386 in 6-8, and 609 in grades 9-12 were from Camano Island. 58% of the school district total assessed property value is located on Camano Island.

The school district administration anticipates that current facility space will be adequate for the next five years. Presently the school district is operating with 8 portable classrooms housing 5.5% of a K-8 enrollment. Birth rates in this region and future growth of developments in surrounding areas of Snohomish County and on Camano Island are prime determinants of future needs for the school age population.

As of 2016, the school board is considering placing a ballot measure before the voters to approve the replacement of Stanwood High School. Stanwood High School serves all students in grades 9-12 residing in the district. The district owns one undeveloped elementary/middle school site on Camano Island and one undeveloped elementary site in Snohomish County.

10A.3.1.2 Higher Education

A.3.1.2.1 Skagit Valley Community College

Skagit Valley Community College established a Whidbey Island branch in 1970 to more effectively serve the academic and vocational interests of the community. The branch of Skagit Valley Community college arose out of legislation creating the state-wide Community College System with goals to serve various Washington residents' educational needs within thirty minutes of their home. In cooperation with the Navy, the college established this branch at the Seaplane Base adjacent to the populated area of Oak Harbor.

The Skagit Valley program offers a limited number of two year academic transfer courses, as well as technical/vocational degrees. Several general interest courses are also offered to those wishing to continue their education.

Southern Whidbey is also served by the Skagit Valley Community College branch with a few night courses being offered at Langley. Some residents of this area also commute to Everett Community College and other educational institutions in the nearby Seattle Metropolitan area.

A.3.1.2.2 *Seattle Pacific University*

Casey Conference Center, a 200 acre, 36-building, conference and outdoor education facility at Fort Casey on Whidbey Island, is owned and operated by Seattle Pacific University (SPU). SPU, a privately-funded, fully-accredited university, purchased the northern (housing) portion of Fort Casey from the U.S. Government in the 1950's. Each year over 300 non-profit groups utilize the conference center for retreats, outdoor education classes, sports camps and staff conferences. Between 6,000 and 7,000 people visit the Casey Conference Center each year, more than half of whom are school-aged children.

Many of the courses are offered with resident credit standing, assisting those persons who are combining extension courses with on-campus classes. The role of this college in serving the needs of upper division status students within Island County may increase throughout this planning period. It also holds conferences, seminars and does have an outdoor education program.

A.3.1.2.3 *Washington State University Extension*

The Washington State University Extension has a campus located in Coupeville. They offer programs related to agriculture, gardening, animal husbandry and natural resources.

10A.3.2 FIRE PROTECTION

There are fire districts in Island County composed of fire stations served largely by volunteer personnel.

10A.3.2.1 Fire District #1 - Camano Island Fire and Rescue

A.3.2.1.1 *Existing Conditions for Island County Fire District #1*

Island County Fire District #1 is a junior taxing district originally established in 1945 under the authority of Title 52 RCW Fire Protection Districts. The Fire District protects about 40 square miles, covering Camano Island in its entirety. The agency conducts automatic mutual response operations with North County Regional Fire Authority (NCRFA) which includes the City of Stanwood and surrounding unincorporated areas in Snohomish County. A mutual aid agreement is in place with this entity. Marine automatic mutual aid agreements are also in place with Whidbey Island Fire Departments for waters to the north and west of Camano Island and with NCRFA for waters to the east.

The Fire District provides all hazard responses, including fire prevention, fire suppression, emergency medical, hazardous materials, and technical rescue services to protect life and property for the residents of, and visitors to Camano Island. These services are provided by 30 volunteers and 38 career (including administrative and support) personnel. District personnel respond to

approximately 2,000 calls each year. Medical assistance accounts for about 65% of the agency's activity.

The District currently has four fire stations (see map), one former fire station used as a storage facility and an Administration Building. To serve our citizens the district has five fire engines, four water tenders, five ambulances, a mobile breathing air fill unit, and two rescue boats along with a number of support vehicles.

A.3.2.1.2 ***District Fire Rating***

The Washington Survey and Rating Bureau rated Camano Island Class 6 fire department in 2009 and again in 2016 for homes within a fire station's expected response area and with a fire hydrant within 1000 feet. Camano Island is served by a multitude of private water systems with a wide variety of system characteristics. Consequently hydrant numbers and distribution remain a challenge for the District necessitating a tender response for all fire incidents. Limited residential and commercial construction is likely to continue on Camano Island but is unlikely to greatly impact the District's response capabilities.

A.3.2.1.3 ***Capital Planning***

A.3.2.1.4 ***Vehicles***

The equipment/vehicle replacement schedule for the Fire District has a target goal to replace fire engines every 25 years (serve in active status for 10 years and in reserve status for an additional 10 years); water tankers every 30 years (serve in active status for 20 years and in reserve status for an additional 10 years); and Ambulances every 8 years (serve in active status for three years and in reserve status for an additional 5 years).

A.3.2.1.5 ***Facilities***

The Fire District is currently staffed, for emergency responses, primarily by career firefighters with staffing from two of the four fire stations. Volunteers supplement career responders by responding from home or work. Volunteers also have the opportunity to staff at a fire station along with career personnel.

The Fire District's goal is to locate a fire station within an 8 minute response time to all locations on Camano Island. Those areas served by a station staffed with career personnel can meet that standard. Alternatively, response times in areas served by stations that are staffed occasionally or are staffed by volunteers continue to be a challenge for the District.

A.3.2.1.6 *Summary*

Camano Island Fire & Rescue (Island County Fire District #1) has developed a Strategic Plan covering the next ten years. During this time the agency will begin transitioning to smaller, quicker vehicle response model with staffing, both career and volunteer, spread out among four fire stations. An emphasis will be placed on getting to emergency scenes quickly and safely to help mitigate issues while they are still small. The District sees its more pressing need to be the recruitment of capable volunteer firefighters.

10A.3.2.2 **Fire District #2 - North Whidbey**

A.3.2.2.1 *Existing Conditions for Island County Fire Protection District #2*

Island County Fire Protection District #2 is a junior taxing district established in 1950 under the authority of Title 52 RCW “Fire Protection Districts”. Approximately 55 square miles in size, the District covers the northern portion of Whidbey Island, excluding the City of Oak Harbor and NAS Whidbey Island, and extends from Deception Pass on the north to just south of Libbey Road.

The District provides fire suppression, emergency medical, auto extrication/rescue, marine and cliff rescue, and public fire and safety education services to protect the lives and property of residents and visitors on north Whidbey. These services are provided almost entirely by 100 volunteer firefighters and medical personnel who responded to 2123 emergency calls in 2015. There is a projected increase over the next five years as Oak Harbor’s population grows.

The District has seven fire stations. Vehicles consist of seven fire engines, two tankers, two tenders, two rescue units, two rescue boats, two Basic Life Support (BLS) ambulances and staff vehicles. Mutual aid agreements have been established with all other emergency agencies in Island County as well as NAS Whidbey and Skagit Fire District #11 which is located just north of Deception Pass.

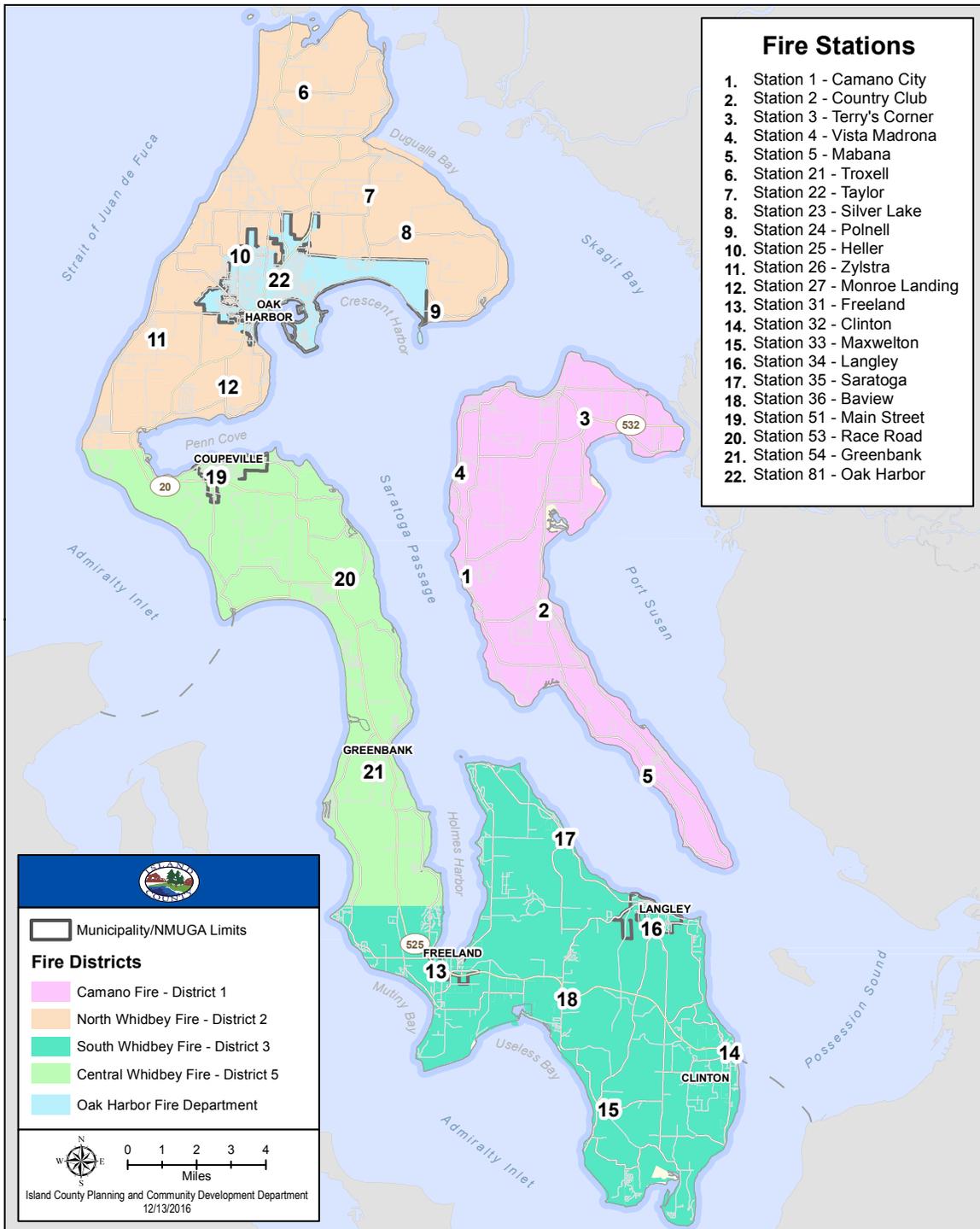
A.3.2.2.2 *Fire Protection Class Rating*

The Washington Surveying & Rating Bureau (WSRB) rates the District at Fire Protection Class Number 5 with Tanker Water Supply Credit. This number was reduced from a 6 due to the replacement of newer engines and two 2015 tenders, as well as keeping training hours high for personnel.

A.3.2.2.3 *Capital Planning*

Fire Protection District #2 currently has fire stations located so all accessible properties are within a 3-mile response area. The Cornet Bay Station was recently reconstructed to a functional station large enough to house to vehicles that serve the North county limits of Oak Harbor in an emergency. The District’s stations are growing older, and two are without bathroom facilities, and the projected replacement of these stations is within 10 years.

MAP 10A-E. Fire Districts and Stations



This map is intended to be used as a GUIDE. Island County is providing this information as a general geographic representation that should not be used for precise measurements or calculations. Some of the features on this map are not accurately depicted. Any user of this map assumes all responsibility for use and agrees to hold Island County harmless for liability, damages, or loss incurred by use of this information. Specific questions should be directed to Island County's Department of Planning and Community Development.

The District's emergency responses are staffed by a combination of volunteer and paid-on-call members. As District response calls have increased, it is necessary to provide more stable coverage to the citizens of Oak Harbor by hiring career positions in combination with existing personnel. The Board of Commissioners recently authorized the District to hire 3 career Lieutenants in 2017 and to facilitate a firefighter residency program at one station. It is our hope to provide additional coverage in the South Oak Harbor area in the future. However, the District will need to ask taxpayers to approve an increase in our tax levy rate to provide adequate coverage and faster response times for county residents long-term.

A.3.2.2.4 Summary

Looking at the historic increase of calls in our response area and the predicted increase in population, North Whidbey Fire and Rescue anticipates a steady increase in calls during over the next five years. We are dedicated to providing the community with an improvement in quality of service and faster response times. North Whidbey Fire and Rescue will hire our first three career Firefighters in 2016 and we hope to hire in additional three within the next two years. We will continue to rely on volunteer and paid-on-call personnel to ensure all seven stations located within the county have adequate coverage.

10A.3.2.3 Fire District #3 - South Whidbey Fire/EMS

A.3.2.3.1 Existing Conditions for Fire Protection District #3

South Whidbey Fire/EMS (District #3) is a junior taxing district established in 1950 under the authority of Title 52 RCW "Fire Protection Districts". Approximately 66 square miles in size, the district covers the southern contiguous portion of Whidbey Island (including the Town of Langley) located south of the 4800 block of So. Smugglers Cove Road and So. Honeymoon Bay Road.

The District provides fire suppression, emergency medical, marine fire/rescue, cliff rescue, fire and safety education, disaster preparation, and community risk reduction services to protect the lives and property of residents and visitors on South Whidbey. These services are provided by 60 volunteers, 8 part-time, and 10 full-time (including administrative and support staff) personnel.

The District facilities include 6 fire stations located in Freeland, Saratoga, Langley, Clinton, Maxwellton, and Bayview. These stations house the following apparatus:

- Six (6) - Type I engines
- Five (5) - Type I water tenders
- One (1) - Type II brush engine
- One (1) - Type VI brush engine
- Three (3) - Non-transport aid units
- One (1) - 15' RHIB rescue boat
- One (1) - 34' Type III Fire Boat (in Langley Marina)
- Five (5) - Command units (assigned to chief officers)

- Three (3) - Mass casualty response trailers
- One (1) - Hazardous materials decontamination trailer
- The District also has a number of support vehicles

The District responds to approximately 2400 calls for service each year. Medical assistance calls account for approximately 73% of the District's calls.

A.3.2.3.2 *Fire Protection Class Rating*

The Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB) rates the District at Fire Protection Class 5/6. WSRB examines fire district organization/operations, as well as local water systems to determine the protection class number. This number provides a guideline for the insurance industry to establish fire insurance premiums. The WSRB has awarded "Hydrant Credit" to homes within the District because of documented ability to shuttle large volumes of water via tenders.

A.3.2.3.3 *FACILITIES*

South Whidbey Fire/EMS currently has fire stations located so all accessible properties are within a 5-mile response area. The District will construct one new station and an administration building within the next 2 years. Facilities are evaluated every 20 years for remodel or replacement. The District's intent is to extend the life of facilities to 75-100 years before replacement.

The District's emergency responses are staffed by a combination of "on-call" volunteers and career personnel. Within two years the District anticipates the need to staff some stations with resident volunteer members or full-time career personnel to handle the steady increase in calls. This may require an increase in the tax levy rate.

A.3.2.3.4 *VEHICLES*

The District's vehicle replacement target goal is to replace fire engines every 20 years, water tenders every 25 years, and smaller vehicles every 10-15 years. The District also uses mileage and maintenance cost criteria to determine the need for vehicle replacement. Based on this goal, the replacement costs for all district apparatus is \$140,000 per year.

A.3.2.3.5 *Summary*

South Whidbey Fire/EMS is presently funding its equipment replacement plan and is considering alternatives to fund the costs of its facilities plan and future staffing needs. Estimates indicate the area's population will grow at an annual rate of about 3%.

The District's call rate has been growing an average of nearly 8% annually over five years. The planned facilities and equipment improvements will enable the district to maintain its current and improved level of service.

South Whidbey Fire/EMS continues to rely very heavily on volunteer personnel to provide its services. Some full-time personnel will be needed in the next five years if the call volume continues to rise at its current pace.

10A.3.2.4 Fire District #5 - Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue (CWFR)

A.3.2.4.1 Existing Conditions for Fire Protection District #5 (CWFR)

CWFR is a junior taxing district established in 1952 under the authority of Title 52 RCW “Fire Protection Districts”. Approximately 50 square miles in size, its northern geographical boundaries are near Libbey Road and extend to the 4800 block south of Honeymoon Bay and just north of Bush Point. Additionally, CWFR provides fire protection to the Town of Coupeville, which annexed to the District in January 1997.

While response to fires and other emergencies is one of our fundamental responsibilities, CWFR’S mission is to partner with our community to proactively reduce risk from fire, illness, injury and other hazards. This approach results in proactive services to prevent or reduce the impact of emergencies, preparation for and effective response to emergency incidents, and assistance in recovery from incidents that do occur. The District provides community risk reduction services including fire prevention, public education, and fire investigation. In addition, the CWFR provides fire suppression, emergency medical services (EMS) in collaboration with Whidbey Health EMS, and special operations (e.g., marine rescue, technical rescue, hazardous materials response).

These services are provided by a combination of full-time, part-time, and volunteer personnel. CWFR has approximately 40 volunteer and paid staff operating out of three fire stations and a logistics facility. Responses have been increasing steadily, with an average rate of about 6% each year. The responses for CWFR from 2010-2015 were:

- 2010: 992
- 2011: 959
- 2012: 1011
- 2013: 1148
- 2014: 1220
- 2015: 1295

CWFR operates four Type 1 Engines, three Type 1 Water Tenders, two Type 6 Engines, a Type 2 Breathing Air Support Unit, a 25’ Rescue Boat, a BLS Ambulance (owned by WhidbeyHealth EMS and operated under an Interlocal agreement with WhidbeyHealth EMS), and a Non-Transport Aid Unit from three fire stations strategically located throughout the District. In addition, the District maintains one Type 1 Engine (not in-service) for training (e.g., Island County Recruit Academy). Command units are assigned to the Fire Chief, Deputy Fire Chief, and Training and Recruitment Captain; who serve rotating assignments as the Command Duty Officer. In addition, the District maintains an in-service, fully equipped reserve engine that may be used in when other engines are out of service for maintenance or in the event of a major emergency. CWFR does not operate a

ladder company, but has an automatic aid agreement with the City of Oak Harbor Fire Department for response of a truck on all commercial fire first alarms.

A.3.2.4.2 ***District Fire Rating***

The Washington Survey and Rating Bureau (WSRB) determines the Protection Class Grading of communities and the protection Class Ratings of properties. Fire protection and suppression capabilities are evaluated using a schedule approved by the WA Office of the Insurance Commissioner. Protection Class Ratings range from 10 (no fire protection) to 1 (the highest possible rating). Ratings are determined by evaluating specific factors related to the Fire Department, Water Supply, Emergency Communications System, and Fire Safety (fire prevention and public education). WSRB has rated the rural areas of Central Whidbey Island a Class 6 and rated the Town of Coupeville a Class 4. In areas of the District outside the Town of Coupeville and located more than 1000' from a rated fire hydrant, the District is rated a Class 7.

A.3.2.4.3 ***Capital Planning for Central Whidbey Island Fire and Rescue***

A.3.2.4.4 ***VEHICLES:***

The equipment/vehicle replacement schedule for the Fire District has a target goal to replace major fire apparatus (e.g., engines and tenders) every 25 years, small apparatus every 15 years, and other vehicles every 10 years or as needed. The District's General Capital Projects Fund is not fully funded. However, the District has been increasing the balance in this fund to ensure that it can meet its short term needs.

A.3.2.4.5 ***FACILITIES:***

In 2015, CWIFR completed the first draft of a capital facilities study addressing the expansion and renovation of the District's three fire stations. The total cost of these capital facilities projects would be in excess of \$8,000,000. At present the District does not have sufficient capital funding to address these projects and will be unable to meet these needs with current revenue.

A.3.2.4.6 ***Summary***

The Fire District's incident rate is growing at an approximate 6% annual rate averaged over the past six years (2010-2015) while population has remained relatively stable. The District maintains a Long Term Financial Plan and Capital Projects Plan to address the fiscal requirements to maintain the current level of service.

10A.3.3 NON-COUNTY OWNED DRAINAGE FACILITIES

Traditional methods for controlling drainage in Island County included drainage and diking districts and the County Road Department. County drainage facilities are identified in Section 1.2.11, above. Drainage and diking districts were established so landowners could assess themselves to collectively construct, operate and maintain drainage facilities.

There are eight drainage and diking districts in Island County. Many of these districts have significant management issues, from non-existent boards, to boards not filling vacancies. In many instances, diking and drainage districts have been unsuccessful in attempts to assess upland property owners.

Drainage problems of the county have traditionally been viewed from a narrow perspective of reclaiming tidal flood lands for agricultural purposes and draining areas subject to seasonal inundation. Several small drainage and diking districts were established to serve these purposes with adjoining landholders bearing the costs for improvements and maintenance.

Little consideration has been given to large drainage basin areas where water runoff directly impacts the small district jurisdictional areas. Changes in land-use within these basin areas have accelerated drainage problems.

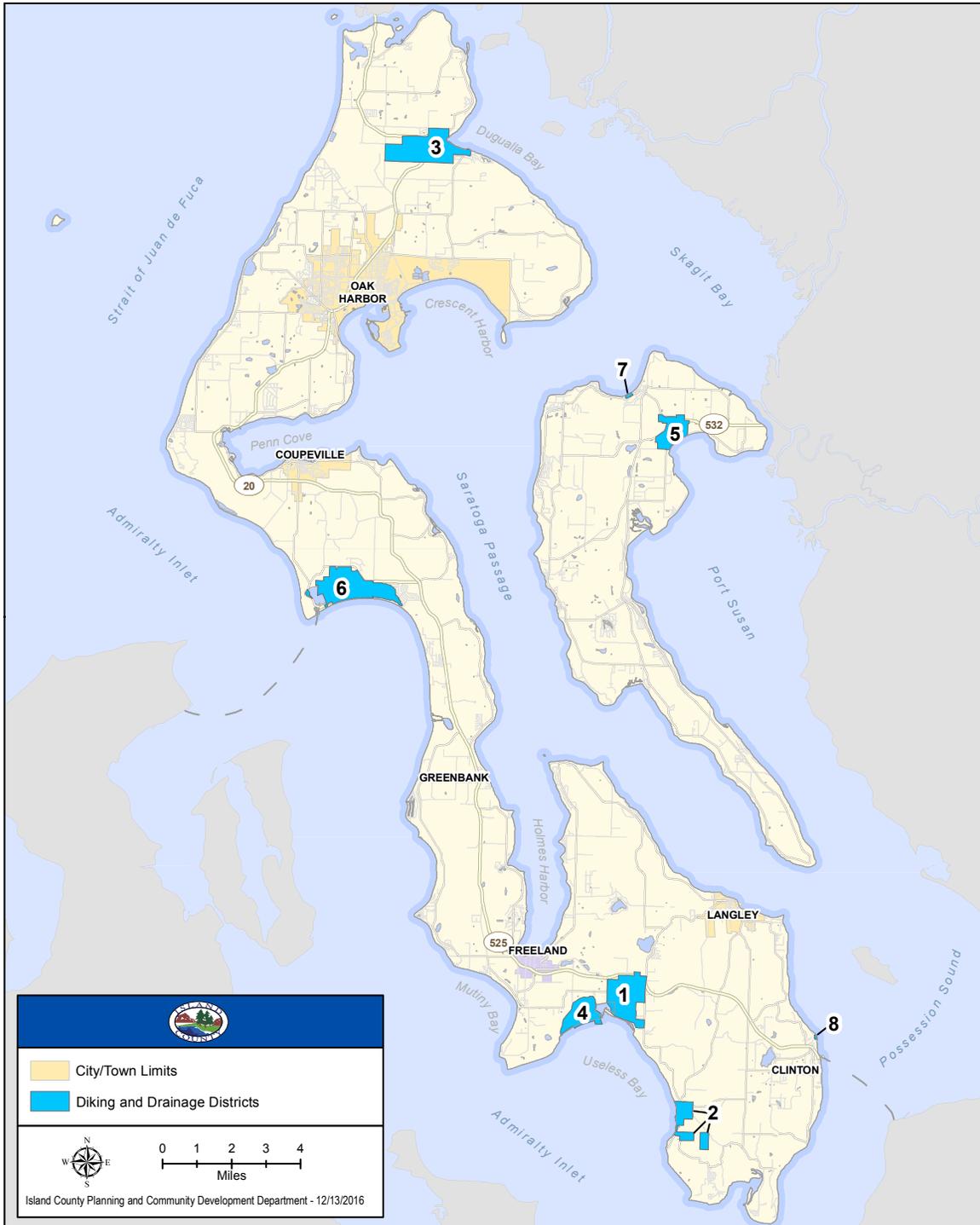
Island County needs to be aware that the problems with the diking and drainage districts will become more of an issue in the near future. The problem is, the diking and drainage districts were created a long time ago to allow for greater development near the shoreline. Because of recent shoreline regulations, less development along the shoreline is occurring. The cost to maintain the existing infrastructure is significantly more expensive than it was to build. Many of the homes in the district were second homes or are now occupied by an aging population, many of which cannot afford to maintain the infrastructure. The materials used were mainly metallic, much of which has eroded severely. In the coming future, residents in those areas will likely see an increase in the flooding and a greater risk of flooding.

10A.3.4 WATER FACILITIES

With the exception of Oak Harbor and Whidbey Naval Air Station, Island County residents rely on ground water for potable water supplies. Seventy-two percent of the population is served by public water supplies with the remaining 28% on individually-owned wells. The State separates water systems into two categories, Group B water systems, those with less than 15 connections, and Group A water systems, those with 15 or more connections. In the County, there are 282 Group A water systems, 597 Group B water systems and 442 two-party water systems.

Many of the small water systems are owned and operated by homeowner associations. A variety of concerns regarding technical expertise, financial viability, and lack of planning commonly stem from this type of ownership.

MAP 10A-F. Diking Districts



This map is intended to be used as a GUIDE. Island County is providing this information as a general geographic representation that should not be used for precise measurements or calculations. Some of the features on this map are not accurately depicted. Any user of this map assumes all responsibility for use and agrees to hold Island County harmless for liability, damages, or loss incurred by use of this information. Specific questions should be directed to Island County's Department of Planning and Community Development.

In 1990, the Island County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) was adopted to provide a regional strategy and administrative procedures for management and development of public water supplies. This document addresses a variety of technical, financial, and administrative problems associated with water utility service in Island County.

The CWSP requires the development of comprehensive water system plans for all new and expanding water systems. The water system plan must address existing facilities, needed improvements, future needs, and the proposed service area.

The CWSP outlines procedures for authorizing new water systems in the County. The procedures are intended to control unnecessary proliferation of small water systems. However, due to the rural nature of the county, the number of small water systems continues to grow. The proliferation of small water systems is expected to continue.

The predominant ground water quality concerns which must be addressed in Island County are excessive levels of iron, manganese, nitrates, arsenic, and saltwater intrusion. Iron and manganese are not primary health hazards. However, elevated levels will stain fixtures and cause other aesthetic concerns.

Saltwater intrusion is the most widely-recorded ground water quality concern in Island County. Pumping ground water which is hydraulically connected to saltwater may induce seawater flow toward the well. If left unchecked, serious degradation of the aquifer is possible. ICC 8.09.099 (Seawater Intrusion Protection) provides a methodology by which seawater intrusion risk is evaluated, and limits growth in situations where intrusion problems cannot be mitigated. Water quality and water level monitoring for saltwater intrusion trend analysis is being conducted by the Island County Public Health.

The Island County Ground Water Management Plan recommends preventative management of the existing resource rather than restorative or remedial measures. The objectives of the plan include; public education, conservation, data collection, land-use regulation, and coordination between local, state and federal agencies.

10A.3.5 NON-COUNTY OWNED SEWER FACILITIES

A.3.5.4.1 *Planning Efforts*

Three wastewater treatment plants, one lagoon system and related collection lines/outfalls serve the three incorporated cities with sanitary sewer. In addition, the City of Langley provides septage treatment to an estimated 250 on-site systems within the Langley UGA. One existing municipally-owned (Penn Cove Sewer District) treatment plant and an additional treatment plant serve some 500 residential units: North Penn Cove and Holmes Harbor Golf & Country Club, respectively. An estimated 2,700 Camano Island residential, on-site systems use out-of-county treatment plants. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission recently completed an upgrade to the existing wastewater treatment facilities serving Deception Pass State Park's developed areas.

The Park is one of the most heavily used state parks in Washington State, experiencing up to 7,000 visitors per day during the summer months. The Holmes Harbor Water District wastewater treatment plant is currently in operation. The plant is designed for 0.1 million gallons per day and will produce Class A Reclaimed Water suitable for irrigation of the Holmes Harbor Golf Course.

A.3.5.4.2 ***New Facilities***

The Freeland Water and Sewer District is developing a new plan to install and operate a sewer system in the Freeland UGA. An updated Sewer System Plan was developed in April of 2016. The plan has a phased approach to installing sewer in the Freeland UGA. The most recent estimate is to begin construction of the treatment facility in 2017, though many details, including financing, are still being worked out.

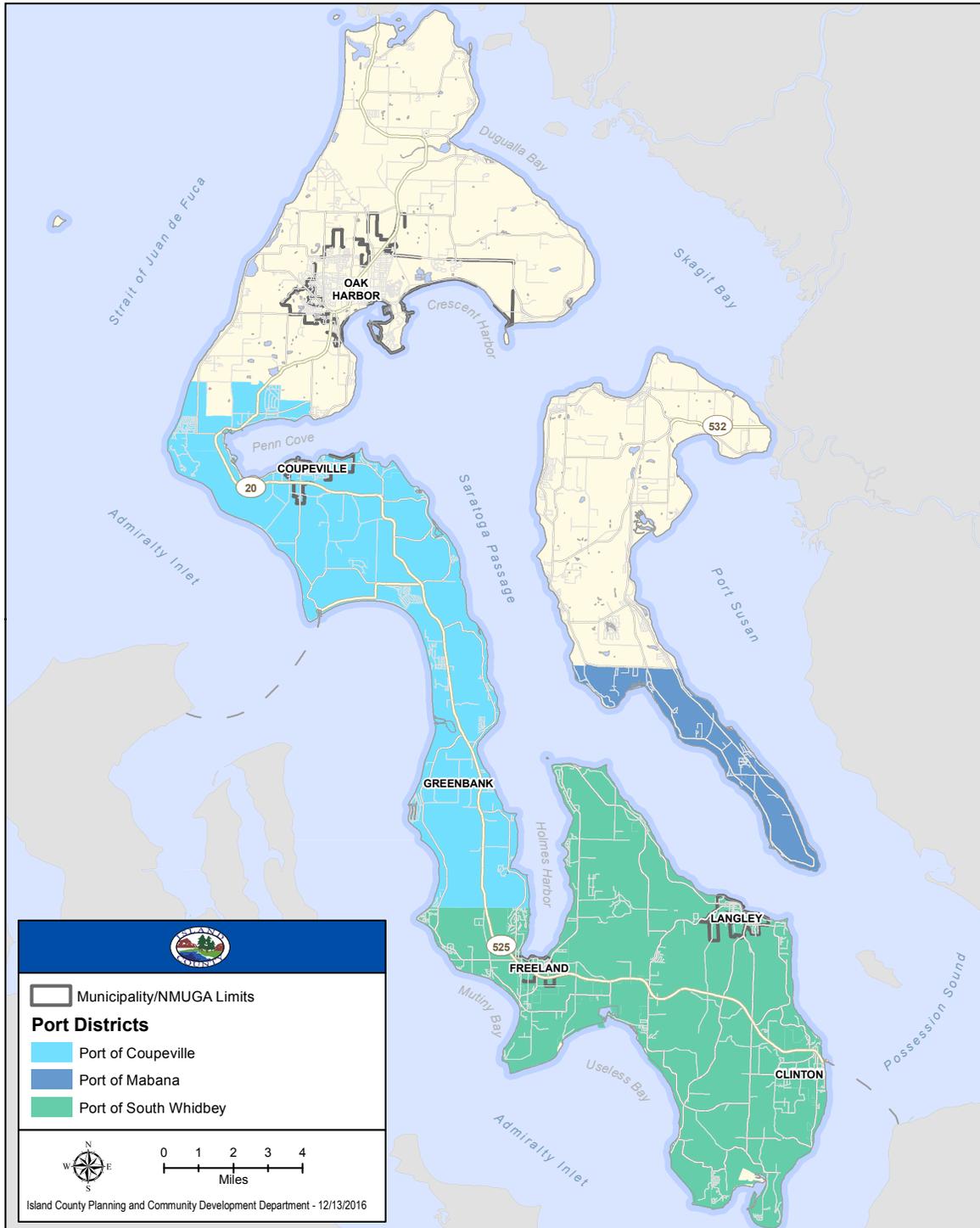
It is important that the County become an active participant in providing sewer, water, and drainage facilities for any non-municipal Urban Growth Areas in cooperation/coordination with water and sewer districts. Provision of an optimum number of these services at the least possible costs to local citizens requires intergovernmental coordination at the county and subregional level to economize operations.

It must be noted that the location and design of these future utility services will be extremely instrumental in promoting urban development. If Island County is to maintain control over guiding this growth, then it is important that Island County serve as a lead organization in the planning and provision of these utility services.

10A.3.6 **NON-COUNTY PARK & RECREATION FACILITIES**

Island County has a variety of parks and recreation facilities which are owned and maintained by many different government and volunteer organizations. Non-County park and recreation facilities are identified in the Parks and Recreation Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

MAP 10A-G. Port Districts



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