

3.6 Schools, Police, Fire, and Other Public Services

This section describes the affected environment, analyzes potential impacts, and provides recommendations for mitigation measures for public school services and facilities, police, fire and emergency services, solid waste management, and other public services and facilities. Schools in the vicinity of the subarea are depicted in **Figure 3.6-1**.

This section is organized differently from other sections in this chapter for readability of the subject matter. Affected Environment, Analysis of Potential Impacts, and Mitigation Measures are discussed under each public service topic area.

3.6.1 Public School Services and Facilities

Affected Environment

Shoreline Public School District Number 412 provides preschool through twelfth grade public education services for the cities of Shoreline and Lake Forest Park. The school district is known as one of the best in the region, and as such, these communities are known for having good schools and being desirable places to live for families with school children. Goals in Shoreline's Comprehensive Plan highlight the community's commitment to continue to support exceptional schools and opportunities for lifelong learning, as well as to strengthen partnerships with schools and volunteers.

The school district encompasses a sixteen square mile area, bounded by Puget Sound on the west, Lake Washington to the east, the Seattle city limits to the south of 145th Street, and the King/Snohomish County line to the north. The school district

operates sixteen public schools, a transportation center, and the Shoreline Center. A few of these facilities are located in proximity to the subarea (either located within the subarea boundaries or within less than a mile of these boundaries). Residents of Shoreline are served by all district schools.

The school district operates nine elementary schools, two middle schools, two high schools, the Shoreline Center (see more detail, next page), a public preschool facility, and two additional surplus properties located within the city. The district also maintains a transportation center (also known as the bus barn) located adjacent to the Ridgecrest Elementary School site, and a warehouse with a central kitchen located adjacent to Hamlin Park, just northeast of the study area. Schools serving the overall district and subarea are discussed later in this section.

Public Schools

Public school facilities are listed in **Table 3.6-1**. It should be noted that while this environmental analysis focuses on public services and facilities, there are several private schools located in Shoreline that also provide education services to the population.

The currently mapped school attendance areas directly affected by the subarea are Parkwood, Briarcrest, and Ridgecrest. Parkwood Elementary, Briarcrest Elementary, and Ridgecrest Elementary are the designated elementary schools for the subarea. Attendance at middle schools and high schools is determined by where the student resides (either east or west of Interstate 5). Students in the subarea east of Interstate 5 generally attend Kellogg Middle School and Shorecrest High School. Students in the subarea west of Interstate 5 generally attend Einstein Middle School and Shorewood High School.

For the 2012-2013 school year, district enrollment included 8,714 students. Given the estimated 26,600 households in the district (combining households in Shoreline and Lake Forest Park), the existing estimated ratio of students per household is .33 students/ household. It should also be noted that of the total enrollment in schools, approximately 81 percent are generated by Shoreline households and 19 percent by Lake Forest Park households. **Table 3.6-2** shows the approximate breakdown of enrollment per high school, middle school, and elementary school.

Enrollment in the Shoreline School District from 2013 to 2014 trended upward as the larger birth cohorts from recent years reached school age, ending a long period of declining enrollment that began in 1997. A report on enrollment trends and projections completed in March 2015 noted that size and aging of recent birth cohorts, population growth, and increased home sales trends all represent demographic trends that indicate potential increases in enrollment in the coming years.

Recently Improved and Planned School District Facilities

The school district substantially renovated its two high schools, Shorecrest and Shorewood, between 2011 and 2014 to meet standards of the Washington Sustainable Schools Protocol. In February of 2014, a special election approved replacement levies for educational programs, maintenance, and operations, and capital for technology improvements and support.

The programs, maintenance, and operations levy provides the district with approximately 24 percent of its general fund operating revenue. It pays for the basic education programs not supported by state and federal funding, including nurses, family

advocates, librarians, and instructional materials. It helps support special education, highly capable, remedial and vocational education programs, building maintenance and utilities, and transportation. Funds are also used to support extra-curricular student activities, including music, drama, and athletics. The technology improvements and support levy is used to meet the district's ongoing technology needs for capital improvements. This includes student computers and expanded online curriculum for classroom use, instructional specialists, equipment upgrade and replacement (including lab and library computers, printers, classroom audio-visual equipment), professional development and training, server and network replacements and upgrades, administrative software systems, online and subscription resources, and virus and firewall protection.

In 2006 and 2010, the district received voter approval to issue municipal bonds for construction projects. Those improvements included construction of the new Shorewood High School and Shorecrest High School, mechanical system, field and site upgrades, fire and security upgrades, traffic improvements, electronic and communications improvements, upgrades to finishes, and central kitchen upgrades.

In recent years, a number of elementary school sites have been converted to other uses (Aldercrest Annex and Cedarbrook, North City, and Sunset elementary school sites). The school district intends to retain these properties in case they are needed for future school use.

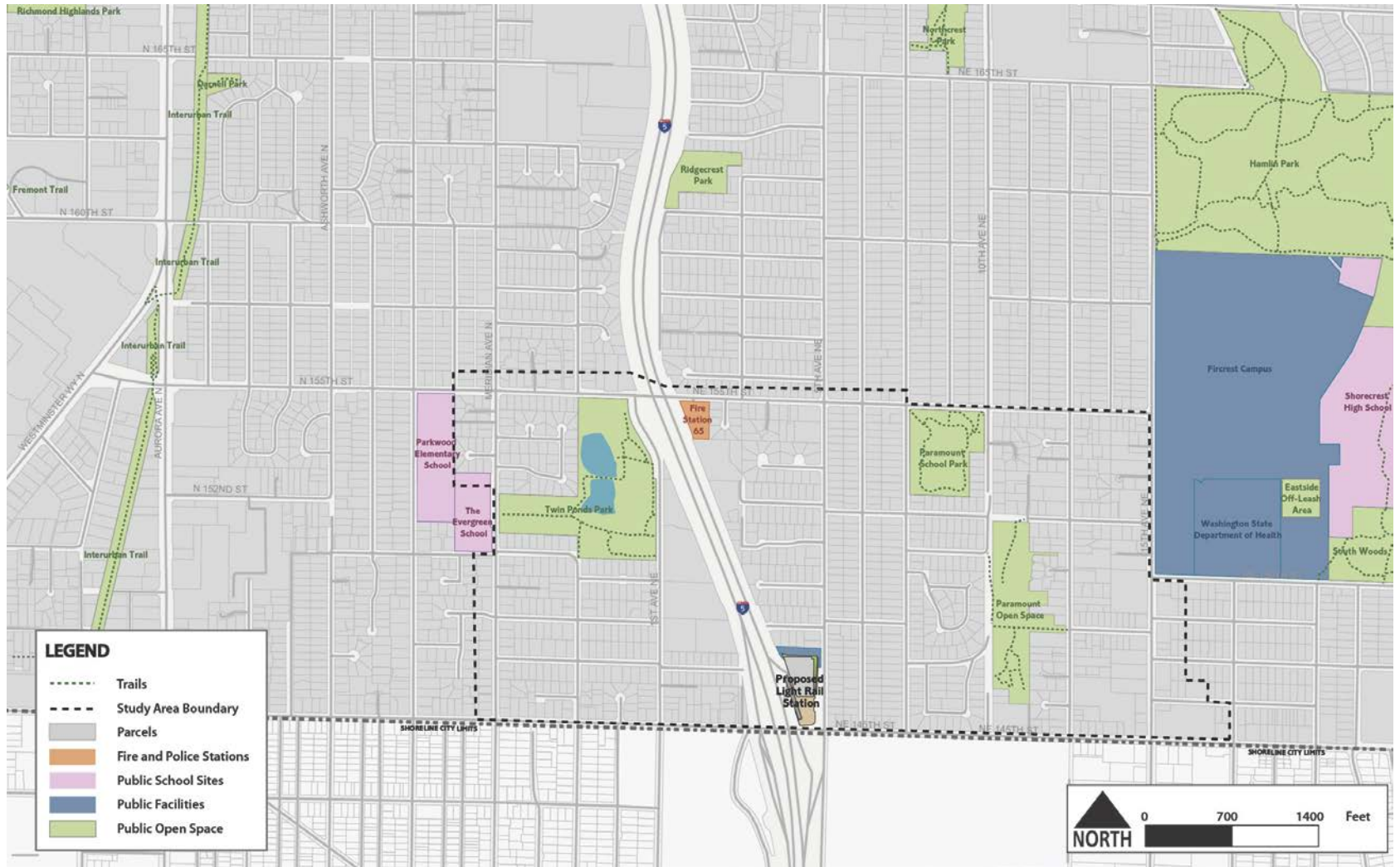


Figure 3.6-1 Public and Community Facilities in the Vicinity of the Subarea

Table 3.6-1
Public Schools and School District Facilities

School Name	Grades Served	2014 Enrollment (October)	Location
Preschool/Daycare Centers¹			
Shoreline Children's Center			1900 N 170 th Street
Elementary Schools			
Echo Lake Elementary	K-6	489	19345 Wallingford Avenue N
Meridian Park Elementary	K-6	548	17077 Meridian Avenue N
Ridgecrest Elementary	K-6	553	16516 10 th Avenue NE
Briarcrest Elementary	K-6	493	2715 NE 158 th Street
Brookside Elementary	K-6	522	17447 37 th Avenue NE
Highland Terrace Elementary	K-6	502	100 N 160 th Street
Parkwood Elementary ²	K-6	476	1815 N 155 th Street
Syre Elementary	K-6	531	19545 12 th Avenue NW
Lake Forest Park	K-6	570	(Outside Shoreline City Limits)
Middle Schools			
Einstein Middle School	7-8	733	19343 3 rd Avenue NW
Kellogg Middle School ²	7-8	620	16045 25 th Avenue NE
High Schools			
Shorecrest High School ²	9-12	1,301	15343 25 th Avenue NE
Shorewood High School	9-12	1,522	17300 Fremont Avenue N

**Table 3.6-1
Public Schools and School District Facilities, Continued**

School Name	Grades Served	2014 Enrollment (October)	Location
Other Facilities			
Cascade (Alternative Learning Choice School)	K-8	204	17077 Meridian Avenue N.
Home Education Exchange ³	K-8	107	816 NE 190 th Street
Private Special Education		9	
The Shoreline Center			18560 1 st Avenue NE
Transportation Center			124 NE 165 th Street
Warehouse and Central Kitchen			2003 NE 160 th Street

NOTES:

- 1 This school is publicly operated by the Shoreline School District. There are several additional privately operated preschools and daycare centers within and in proximity to the subarea including the North City/Shoreline Cooperative Preschool, which is located in the subarea.
- 2 These facilities are located in proximity to the subarea (either within or nearby) and serve existing subarea residents.
- 3 Home Education Exchange serves public school students and is located in the subarea.

**Table 3.6-2
Enrollment by School Level in the Subarea—Shoreline School District
(2014-2015 School Year—Measured October 2014)**

School Level	Number of Students	Percentage of Total
Elementary School*	4,425	51.45%
Middle School	1,353	15.73%
High School	2,822	32.82%
Total Number of Students	8,600	100%

*Includes Cascade and Home Education Exchange enrollment, but not Lake Forest Park Elementary (outside service area for subarea).

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Regardless of growth alternatives analyzed, school enrollment trends are affected by a variety of factors, including population growth, housing availability, economic conditions, and prevailing birth rates. However, it is generally accepted that growth in population equates to a greater demand for educational services.

While most of this demand would be for public school services provided by Shoreline School District, not all the projected students would attend public schools; some would attend private schools or may be home-schooled. In addition to increased student enrollment, population increases would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities.

It is also important to consider the potential influence of anticipated housing types on school enrollment projections. There would be a greater diversity of housing types in the station subarea, including a variety of multifamily and single family attached residences. Traditionally, families with higher ratios of students per household have tended to live in single family residences in the region. However, this trend has been changing in recent years, with more fluctuation in household sizes. More people are choosing to live in smaller-sized residences including multifamily homes. At the same time, household sizes overall in the US have seen a decline over the last ten years.

The factor of .33 students per household being applied in the subarea in this FEIS analysis represents an overall average for all households in Shoreline. While this factor could potentially be less in the subarea with future build-out given the trends described above, it is being applied to this analysis to plan for the

greatest potential. Since Shoreline is a desirable community for families and the school district, the community could tend to attract more families as a result of providing new and varied housing opportunities.

Alternative 1 - No-Action

Under Alternative 1—No Action, there would be no changes to zoning, but ongoing population growth and new housing construction in the subarea would place additional demands on school services and facilities. The population of the subarea would be anticipated to increase to 11,040 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative. This compares to an existing population of 8,321 people, indicating a population growth of 2,719 people without any changes to zoning. Today there are 3,467 households in the subarea, and these would increase to 4,600 by 2035 under the No Action Alternative, increasing the number of households by 1,133. For Alternative 1, it is estimated that of 374 new students generated over the period from 2014 to 2035, there would be:

- 192 elementary school students
- 59 middle school students
- 123 high school students.

In comparing these projected levels to current enrollment levels in existing schools as a portion of the total enrollment generated citywide and by Lake Forest Park households, it would appear that these students could be accommodated within the existing school facilities. However, it should be noted that the Shoreline School District is continually monitoring facilities needs and provision of the ongoing level of service is contingent upon funding levels keeping pace with growth.

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) under any of the Action Alternatives

Under any of the three action alternatives, there would be an increased demand for schools and school facilities over the next twenty years. It is estimated that there would be the following total student populations in the subarea per school level.

- 793 to 965 elementary students
- 242 to 295 middle school students
- 506 to 615 high school students

The Shoreline School District will review these numbers as part of their ongoing planning for school facilities and begin to determine how to address the population growth in the coming years.

The Next Twenty Years—with or without Phasing Boundaries

The entire subarea is located within Shoreline School District. As such, implementation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 geographic boundaries would not affect the potential impacts to school services and facilities, which are analyzed based on projected population growth in the subarea.

Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid

Under the Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid, the total population would be expected to rise to 32,367 people living in 13,486 housing units. This is 24,046 more people and 10,019 more housing units than under today's levels.

Using a factor of .33 students per household based on current enrollment in the district, the anticipated growth would generate approximately 3,306 total additional students. While it is not known exactly how this student population would be assigned to

various levels in the school system, based on the breakdown in current enrollment (Table 3.6-2), assumptions can be made as to the proportion of potential students per school level. This is an estimation, as future demographics may be different from current demographics.

Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate the following student population at build-out (based on current attendance at each school level).

- 1,701 elementary school students
- 520 middle school students
- 1,085 high school students

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 4 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities, than Alternative 2, but less demand than Alternative 3 at full build-out. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 55 to 87 years or more (or by 2071 to 2103 and beyond).

The projected student populations at the elementary, middle, and high school levels due to increased population in the subarea under Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid would require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because projected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades, the school district would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and request community support

for additional resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

Alternative 3—Compact Community

Under the Alternative 3—Compact Community, the total population would be expected to rise to 36,647 people living in 15,270 housing units. This is 28,326 more people and 11,803 more households than under today's levels.

Using a factor of .33 students per household based on current enrollment in the district, approximately 3,896 students would be generated by the anticipated growth. While it is not known exactly how this student population would be assigned to various levels in the school system, based on the breakdown in current enrollment (Table 3.6-2), assumptions can be made as to the proportion of potential students per school level. This is an estimation only, as future demographics may be different from current demographics.

Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate the following student population at build-out (based on current attendance at each school level).

- 2,004 elementary school students
- 613 middle school students
- 1,278 high school students

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 3 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities, than under the other alternatives. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in

Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 63 to 98 years or more (or by 2078 to 2113 and beyond).

The projected student populations at the elementary, middle, and high school levels due to increased population in the subarea under Alternative 3—Compact Community would require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because projected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades, the School District would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and request community support for resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

Alternative 2 – Connecting Corridors

Under the Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors, population and housing growth would place increased demands on the school district, creating the need for additional facilities and employees. This increased demand would be higher than under Alternative 1, but less than Alternatives 3 and 4. The total population would be expected to increase to 34,643 people living in 14,435 housing units under Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors. This is 26,322 more people and 10,968 more households than under today's levels. Using the .33 students/household factor, approximately 3,619 students would be generated by the anticipated growth.

Applying the proportional factors per school level based on today's demographics, this would equate to the following estimated student population.

- 1,862 elementary school students
- 569 middle school students
- 1,188 high school students.

In addition to increased student enrollment, Alternative 2 would create a higher demand for other types of public school services, such as preschool and extracurricular activities than under Alternative 1 and similar to Alternatives 3 and 4.

Full build-out under Alternative 2 would occur gradually over many decades and would not be expected to be reached for 60 to 94 years or more (by 2075 to 2109 or beyond). This estimated pace of growth is based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region.

The projected student populations at the elementary, middle, and high school levels due to increased population in the subarea under Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors at full build-out would require the need for additional schools and supporting facilities, as well as staff, facility, and ancillary services related to education. Because projected build-out would be expected to occur slowly, over the course of many decades, the school district would be able to monitor growth, plan for, and request community support for resources for additional facilities and services based on growth trends over the course of many years.

Mitigation Measures

Background Considerations

In February 2014, two replacement levies were approved to extend financial support for educational programs, maintenance and operations, and technology improvements. These levies would need to be renewed in the future in order for the district to continue to provide a level of service consistent with current conditions. The voting population has been supportive of school district levies, and it is anticipated (but not certain) that as more households with students move into the district, voters would continue to be supportive of future levies.

Mitigation measures that would address the potential impacts described above follow.

- The school district will continue to monitor growth levels within its service area, including the station subarea and document trends in student enrollment in order to plan, prepare, and request community support for resources for the addition of facilities and services to support the growth.
- The school district retains properties for future uses that may be needed. The school district facility west of Shorecrest High school currently being used as a warehouse and central kitchen should be retained for future potential school use to serve the growth projected for the subarea.
- The district also has the ability to alter or shift special program assignments to free up space for core programs: gifted programs, arts, activities, and others.

- Boundary adjustments could occur to reallocate the area from which individual schools draw attendance. As completed recently with the high schools, expansion of affected schools, if feasible, without eliminating required playfields or parking, could be a planned improvement to accommodate increases in demand.
- The City of Shoreline does not currently charge impact fees to new development applications for school facilities. The City should coordinate with the Shoreline School District to monitor and determine the potential eligibility for an impact fee program over time. For example, King County charges school impact fees to development projects in unincorporated areas. Impact fees are adopted annually by ordinance following a thorough review by the School Technical Review Committee and the King County Council of the each district's capital facility plan and enrollment projections.

In order to be eligible to collect impact fees, school districts must demonstrate that there is not adequate capacity to serve growth. King County was able to demonstrate that they did not have capacity prior to implementing its impact fee program. Shoreline School District would need to do the same. Fees vary per school district and are assessed and collected for every new residential dwelling unit. Low-income housing, senior housing, and community residential facilities are exempt from the fee program.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Under any of the three action alternatives, population growth and increased numbers of housing units/households would create

additional demand for public school services and facilities. The anticipated increases in student population would be expected to be manageable since they would occur over several decades. The school district would have the ability to monitor growth in enrollment over time and plan, prepare for, and request community support for resources to increase the level of services and facilities to serve additional students as needed. Advancements in technology, educational programs, and teaching methods may also play a factor in accommodating the anticipated increases in demand on the public school system.

3.6.2 Police, Fire, and Emergency Services

Shoreline is known region-wide for the effectiveness of its police force and for programs that encourage troubled people to pursue positive activities, and provide alternative treatment for non-violent and non-habitual offenders. Police protection in the subarea is provided by the Shoreline Police Department, King County Sheriff's Office, and Washington State Patrol. The Shoreline Fire Department provides fire protection and emergency medical services to the City of Shoreline. Servicing the community with fire suppression, prevention techniques, public outreach, and plan review and inspection services, they are committed to improving life safety and protection in Shoreline.

Affected Environment

Police Protection

The Police Station was built in 1956 and purchased by the City shortly after incorporation in 1995. The Station is located outside of the subarea at 1206 N 185th Street. The building is 5,481 square feet, and is constructed of unreinforced masonry that has

not been retrofitted to earthquake standards. The City is in the process of constructing a new police station within and adjacent to City Hall (17500 Midvale Avenue N). As discussed below, the new police station is anticipated to be open late 2017.

As of 2014, there are 52 full-time employees assigned to the Shoreline Police Department. A majority of the officers are in the patrol division; additionally, there is a traffic unit, burglary-larceny detectives, special emphasis team (undercover) detectives, school resource officer, community services officer, professional support staff, sergeants, two captains and a police chief. In 2012, the average response time to emergency calls for service for Shoreline Police was 3.39 minutes compared to the national standard of 5 minutes. Shoreline partners with the King County Sheriff's Office for specialized services, homicide/robbery investigations, SWAT, K9, air support, bomb technicians, and other services.

Police services are provided to Shoreline through a year-to-year "City Model" contract with King County in three major areas:

- **City Services:** staff is assigned to and works within the city. In 2012, there were 52 FTEs dedicated to the City.
- **Regional Services:** staff is assigned within the King County Sheriff's Office, and deployed to the City on an as-needed basis (e.g., criminal investigations and special response teams).
- **Communications:** The City contracts with King County for dispatch services through the King County 911 Communications Center.

There are no City-managed jail cells located within the city. The Shoreline Police maintain two holding cells at the Police Station on N 185th Street to detain suspects until they can be transferred to the King County or South Correctional Entity (SCORE) jail facilities. In addition, the City maintains an agreement with Yakima County for jail facilities.

Special Emphasis Team (SET)—The Shoreline Police Department Special Emphasis Team (SET) consists of one sergeant and four detectives. All four of the detectives are solely dedicated to the day to day operations of the SET Unit.

The responsibilities of the unit vary and are flexible to address identified crime trends in the city. This unit typically works in a plain clothes (undercover) capacity and drives unmarked cars to enhance surveillance abilities. The SET Unit has received extensive training in surveillance techniques, case development, interviewing techniques, and vice and narcotic investigations.

The Shoreline SET Unit works closely with other neighboring police agencies, local and state federal task forces, and the King County Sheriff's Office on a regular basis. SET detectives follow up on all narcotics and vice related complaints and arrests in Shoreline, and all Narcotic Activity Reports (NARs) generated from citizens.

The SET Unit is also actively involved with citizen workshops, Community Landlord Tenant Training, community meetings, and problem solving projects.

Criminal Investigations Unit—The Criminal Investigations Unit is comprised of one sergeant and four detectives. Three of the

detectives are responsible for investigation and follow-up on most felony crimes committed in the city, with the exception of homicide/special assault and major accident investigations, which are handled by the King County Sheriff's Office Major Crimes Unit.

The fourth detective works exclusively on fraud and forgery investigations originating in Shoreline. This detective is also assigned on a part-time basis to a Secret Service Task Force. His/her participation in this task force brings extra support to the City of Shoreline for any complicated investigations that include counterfeiting of US currency, internet and computer investigations, and money laundering cases. Additionally, this detective also investigates Adult Protection referrals for financial exploitation of vulnerable adults in Shoreline.

Community Service Officer—The Shoreline Police Department has one Community Service Officer (CSO). The CSO provides non-law enforcement services to the community, relieving police officers of some tasks that do not require police legal authority.

The CSO's main function is that of community outreach. They are familiar with the various social services in the area and work closely with these agencies to provide needed services to citizens. They also work closely with the courts, domestic violence victims, and the Adult Protective Services concerning Shoreline's adult vulnerable population.

Response to In-Progress Violence Capability--In the last decade, law enforcement on a national level has experienced a spike in violent criminal behavior that has targeted vulnerable locations, such as schools, shopping centers, and movie theaters. The

Shoreline Police Department has worked hard to develop and implement appropriate tactics by drawing on the expertise of multiple sources. They have designed a program that can be adjusted as needed to fit a wide range of scenarios. One of the highest priorities is partnership with the school district. The Shoreline Police Department strives to provide a safe environment for students.

Shoreline District Court (Non-City-Managed)—The Shoreline District Court, located at 18050 Meridian Avenue N, is supportive of police services provided to the City through an interlocal agreement with King County. The District Court provides City-managed court services for the prosecution of non-felony criminal offenses committed within the incorporated city limits. The District Court serves several other jurisdictions as well.

Police Level of Service

The Shoreline Police department strives to maintain the level of service of 1 patrol officer per 1,000 residents. In 2012 level of service was 0.99 commissioned officers per 1,000 Shoreline residents. The total number of commissioned officers includes full-time dedicated officers, plus officers who work in supervisory or other non-patrol related positions, as well as officers that work in specialty units that are on-call for the city. Although the number of Shoreline's dedicated officers may stay the same from year to year, the number of officers that respond to calls for service can change with the City's needs. Therefore, the number of total commissioned officers can increase or decrease depending on Shoreline's service needs from year to year.

Planned Police Facilities

The Police Department closed two storefront neighborhood centers that were staffed by community volunteers. Closing those facilities is associated with future plans to consolidate services into one facility. Scheduled for late 2017, the Police Department will close their precinct at N 185th Street and relocate to the Civic Center on the first floor of City Hall. Long-term plans include constructing a critical and essential infrastructure building for emergency related equipment, generators, and emergency communication systems.

Requests have been made for patrol officers to have available electric motorcycles that are environmentally friendly and quieter, which is beneficial when patrolling urban areas and parking structures. The department currently plans to maintain an approximate ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents (population) based on the City's adopted level of service standard/policy. The department reports it is currently operating at a ratio of approximately 1 commissioned officer per 1,000 residents.

Fire and Emergency Services

The Shoreline Fire Department is a non-City-managed special purpose district providing Fire Protection and Medical Emergency Services across an area slightly larger than the incorporated boundaries of the City of Shoreline (serving the full current population of Shoreline plus some additional). The Fire Department provides fire suppression services City of Shoreline residents as well as to Point Wells in Snohomish County on a contractual basis. The Shoreline Fire Department maintains five stations located at 17525 Aurora Avenue N (Station 61), 719 N 185th Street (Station 64), 1851 NW 195th Street (Station 62-

Children's Safety Center), 145 NE 155th Street (Station 65), and 1410 NE 180th Street (Station 63). The department also maintains five pumpers, three advanced life support units, three basic life support units, and one ladder truck. Station 65 is located in the subarea, and Stations 61, 63, and 64 are adjacent to or within close proximity to the subarea.

The Fire Department currently employs twenty-nine full-time firefighter/paramedics who provide professional 24-hour advanced life support services. Station 61 has six command and support staff and no operations officers. Station 63 has a minimum of four staff including one officer, two fire fighters, and one medical service officer. Station 64 provides a minimum staff of eight including one officer and two fire fighters on an engine, two fire fighters on an aid car, two paramedics, and a Battalion Chief. Station 65 has a minimum of three staff including one officer and two fire fighters. In addition, Shoreline Medic One staffs one full-time medic unit serving Northshore, Lake Forest Park, and Bothell.

Emergency medical services make up the largest number of 911-responses. Shoreline Fire Department provides two levels of medical care: Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support. Firefighter/Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) and Firefighter/Paramedics provide a total team approach and provide distinct yet complementary care.

City of Shoreline Emergency Operations Center (EOC)—The City assumes responsibility of emergency management for their jurisdiction. The City has established its Emergency Operations Center at the Shoreline Fire Headquarters (Station 61) through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The City supports the

equipment needed to operate from the Fire Department's community room. The need for a more permanent EOC was also discussed in the 2009 Hazard Mitigation Planning process. This could potentially be included in the planning for a new police facility, and is considered a "critical facility" during emergencies.

Fire and Emergency Level of Service

The Shoreline Fire department determines their level of service by call volumes defining staffing and station demands and needs. The type of calls and location of the call relates to reliability or availability of the first due station to provide coverage. The department is operating at a very high level of service with about one call/incident annually for every 8 to 10 people. A typical level of service standard is approximately one call for every 30 people.

Planned Fire Facilities

The Shoreline Fire Department recently completed construction of two new neighborhood fire stations and a training/support services/administrative facility. Future projects are anticipated with expected population growth but specific projects are not currently programmed. Station 63 is most likely to receive improvements since it is one of the older facilities and is designated as the first due station associated with the subarea. Improvements to this facility would provide an increase in response and allow for housing of appropriate equipment and response vehicles.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Alternative 1—No-Action

Under the Alternative 1—No Action, population growth and construction of new housing and businesses in the study would be less than under the action alternatives, but there would still be some additional demands for police, fire, and emergency services. Under the No-Action Alternative, the City's population growth would impact fire protection with an estimated total population in the subarea of 11,040, an increase of 2,719 people over the current population of 8,321.

For police protection, Alternative 1—No-Action would increase demand for police services. Related to police services, if Shoreline Police maintained the level of service standard ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents, the additional population would require approximately 2.3 additional commissioned police officers. Additional impacts may be incurred depending on the involvement and future continued support by the King County Sheriff's Department.

Under Alternative 1—No Action, there would be limited redevelopment due to the lack of population increase. As such it is less likely to include advanced technology to support emergency service and security systems in connection with the dispatch service.

For fire and emergency services, the population increase would equate to an additional 272 to 340 calls/incidents annually. With the fire and emergency services already under a substantial burden to serve the current population and responding to three

times more calls than typical service levels, any increases in population would require additional services and facilities.

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) under any of the Action Alternatives

Under any of the action alternatives, the projected 2035 population of new (additional) residents would be to 2,886 to 5,314 (living in 1,203 to 2,214 housing units), above current levels of residents and households in the subarea. This would create a demand for approximately 2.5 to 4.5 new commissioned police officers by 2035 (over today's levels) to address arising needs such as increased crimes and offenses and to provide added patrol and protection services.

Fire and emergency service providers would need to increase staffing, equipment, and facilities to handle approximately 287 to 664 new calls annually in the subarea by 2035.

The Next Twenty Years—with or without Phasing Boundaries

The entire subarea is located in fairly compact geographic area that is served by the same police, fire, and emergency services providers. As such, implementation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 geographic boundaries would not affect the potential impacts to these services and facilities, which are analyzed based on projected population growth in the subarea.

Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid

For the higher level of population growth projection expected under Alternative 4—Compact Community, at full build-out there would be a much higher demand for police protection as well as fire and emergency service facilities than under current

conditions. Both the police and fire departments would require additional staff, equipment, and facilities to serve the growing population.

The total population would be expected to rise to 32,367 people living in 13,486 housing units under Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid at full build-out. This is 24,046 more people and 10,019 more housing units than under current levels.

Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 55 to 87 years or more (or by 2071 to 2103 or beyond).

There is the potential with increased population density that there could also be increases in crimes and offenses in the subarea that would need to be addressed through added police protection and patrols.

The population growth of Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid would result in a demand for approximately 20 new commissioned police officers at full build-out to maintain the current City-adopted level of service ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents at full build-out. This demand would increase gradually and incrementally over many decades. With further evaluation and planning, the City could consider the potential for a satellite police station in the subarea over the long term future.

For fire and emergency services this population increase would result in an additional 2,405 to 3,006 calls annually at full build-

out (increasing incrementally over many decades up to that amount).

With the building heights and types proposed under Alternative 4 (as with Alternatives 2 and 3), there would be a need for emergency and fire service providers to evaluate current equipment and vehicles to determine if additional resources would be needed. For example, increased ladder height may be needed, and rescue and evacuation training needs may change.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments is likely to increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services within the subarea, benefiting police, fire, and emergency services.

Because build-out would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades, it is anticipated that the service providers would be able to monitor growth in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

Alternative 3—Compact Community

For the higher level of population growth projection expected under Alternative 3—Compact Community, at full build-out there would be a much higher demand for police protection as well as fire and emergency service facilities than under current conditions. Both the police and fire departments would require

additional staff, equipment, and facilities to serve the growing population.

The total population would be expected to rise to 36,647 people living in 15,270 housing units under Alternative 3—Compact Community. This is 28,326 more people and 11,803 more households than under today's levels.

Full build-out under Alternative 3 would not occur by 2035. Based on market factors, property characteristics, and current population growth trends in Shoreline and the region, this level of growth would be anticipated to occur over many decades, not reaching build-out levels for 63 to 98 years or more (or by 2078 to 2113 or beyond).

As with the other action alternatives, with increased population density there could also be increases in crimes and offenses in the subarea that would need to be addressed through added police protection and patrols.

The population growth of Alternative 3—Compact Community would result in a demand for approximately 24 new commissioned police officers at full build-out to maintain the current City-adopted level of service ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents at full build-out. This demand would increase incrementally over many decades.

With further evaluation and planning, the City could consider the potential for a satellite police station in the subarea over the long term future.

For fire and emergency services this population increase would result in an additional 2,833 to 3,541 calls annually at full build-out (again increasing incrementally over many decades up to that amount).

With the building heights and types proposed under Alternative 3 (as with Alternatives 2 and 4), there would be a need for emergency and fire service providers to evaluate current equipment and vehicles to determine if additional resources would be needed. For example, increased ladder height may be needed, and rescue and evacuation training needs may change.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments is likely to increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services within the subarea, benefiting police, fire, and emergency services.

Because build-out would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades, it is anticipated that the service providers would be able to monitor growth in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors

For the level of population growth projection expected under Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors, at full build-out there would be a much higher demand for fire protection and emergency service facilities, equipment, and staff than under current

conditions and under Alternative 1, and comparable to the other action alternatives. Based on current incidents/calls per population, an additional 2,632 to 3,290 calls per year would be expected with the population growth of 26,322 additional people.

With the building heights and types proposed under Alternative 2 (as with Alternatives 4 and 3), there would be a need for emergency and fire service providers to evaluate current equipment and vehicles to determine if additional resources would be needed. For example, increased ladder height may be needed, and rescue and evacuation training needs may change.

Full build-out of Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors would impact the Shoreline Police Department facilities and services by creating an increased demand for approximately 22 additional commissioned officers maintaining the current City-adopted level of service ratio of .85 commissioned officers per 1,000 residents at full build-out. This staffing increase would help to address arising needs such as increased crimes and offenses and to provide added patrol and protection services.

Given the level of existing services and facilities compared to the potential future demand, additional funding and resources would be needed to support increases in the level of service provided by police, fire, and emergency services. Modern technology incorporated into new medium to high density developments is likely to increase efficiencies within the communication, call, and dispatch services within the subarea, benefiting police, fire, and emergency services.

Because build-out would be expected to occur very gradually over several decades (60 to 94 years or more; by 2075 to 2109 or

beyond), the service providers would be able to monitor growth in their activities, proactively plan for, and seek funding and resources to adjust services as needed to respond over time.

Mitigation Measures

- The demand for police protection could be reduced through requirements for security-sensitive design of buildings and Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles for surrounding site areas.
- Provisions of onsite security services could reduce the need for police protection.
- The Fire Department places a lot of emphasis on fire prevention tactics and community education to reduce unintentional injuries and the loss of life and property from fire, accidents, and natural disasters by increasing public awareness.
- Implementation of advanced technology features into future development could increase response time and improve life safety in emergency situations.
- Behavioral changes through education and increased use of outreach, as well as volunteer services such as neighborhood watch programs also could help to reduce demand for some services.
- The increases in households and businesses in the subarea will result in increased tax revenue, which could help to offset some of the additional costs associated with providing

increased services and the need for additional facilities related to police, fire, and emergency services.

- With further evaluation and planning, the City could consider the potential for a satellite police station in the subarea over the long term future.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

There would be an increase in demand on police, fire, and emergency services under any of the alternatives, but to more substantial levels under Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid, Alternative 3—Compact Community, and Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors, than under Alternative 1—No Action. With increased population there would likely be an increase in crime, as well as in emergency incidents that require more service from police, fire, and emergency professionals.

Because the growth under any of the action alternatives would be expected to occur gradually, over many decades, department planning for services and facilities should be able to proactively plan for and keep pace with the growth to allocate resources (staffing, buildings, equipment, etc.). However, funding levels for fire and emergency services would need to be increased and keep pace with growth in the subarea to maintain the level of service required to respond to increased calls.

Police Protection has been able to manage an acceptable industry level of service for years and plans to continue achieving that service standard during population growth. However, increased population or other changes in the community may require alteration of specific unit development within the Police

Department or may require changes in support from the King County Sheriff's department or Washington State Patrol.

Adequate funding for provision of services, as well as procurement of equipment and resources would need to be allocated over time to support population growth in the subarea. With this investment it is anticipated that potential adverse impacts would be mitigated, and there would not be significant unavoidable adverse impacts.

3.6.3 Solid Waste Management Services

Affected Environment

City Contracted Services through Recology Cleanscapes

Solid waste, recycling, and organics collection services in Shoreline are provided under contract with Recology Cleanscapes. The costs for services are paid by residents directly to Recology CleanScapes. A tiered system of services offers various sizes and frequency for garbage collection for single-family residents. Although most residential customers receive curbside garbage and organics collection every week, there is an option for monthly garbage and weekly organics collection at a reduced rate. In all cases recycling collection occurs every other week. Recology Cleanscapes will haul bulky waste items (e.g. refrigerators, sofas, mattresses, etc.) curbside for an additional charge. After collection the solid waste is transported to the King County Recycling and Transfer Station in Shoreline, and the organics are typically taken to Lenz Recycling Compost Facility in Stanwood, Washington. The recycled materials are transported to Recology Cleanscape's own materials recycling facility in Seattle, Washington.

King County Solid Waste Division

A King County Recycling and Transfer Station is located at 2300 N 165th Street. This facility receives solid waste and a variety of recycled materials from the Shoreline community and surrounding cities. The Shoreline Transfer Station accepts large appliances and fluorescent light bulbs, which aren't typically disposable at other area facilities. Waste consolidated at the transfer station is hauled to the Cedar Grove Regional Landfill in Maple Valley, Washington.

The King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan completed in 2013 provided an estimate of the amount of waste generated per customer (household or commercial address) and the recycling rate for communities in the county. For Shoreline, the average amount of garbage disposed per week was 23 pounds per customer. This was lower than many other communities in the county and lower than the countywide average of 25 pounds per week. Shoreline's recycling level was 57 percent, which was higher than many other communities and higher than the countywide average of 55 percent. The Shoreline community is managing solid waste in an above average manner. Also, in Shoreline and countywide, average weekly disposal amounts are trending downward, while recycling levels are increasing.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Under all the alternatives, population increase in the subarea would increase demand for solid waste, recycling, and organics collection services over the course of the time the population reaches build-out levels. Levels of solid waste generated and related service demands would be similar under any of the action alternatives over the next twenty years (up to 2035), given the expected pace of growth. The implementation of phasing boundaries would not affect this demand since the same service provider serves the entire subarea.

Under any of the action alternatives over the next twenty years, approximately 1,226 to 2,257 more customers would generate 28,198 to 51, 911 additional pounds per week of solid waste by 2035.

Under Alternative 1—No Action, 1, 162 more customers by 2035 would generate an estimated additional 26,726 pounds per week (given the 1,133 additional households as well as businesses projected for the subarea along with existing uses, with no changes in zoning).

Under Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid, an additional 11,011 housing units, as well as businesses and other land uses would develop at build-out. This would add approximately 10,396 new customers who would generate approximately 239,108 additional pounds of solid waste per week.

Under Alternative 3—Compact Community, an additional 11,803 housing units, as well as businesses and other land uses would develop at build-out. This would equate to approximately 12,125

more customers generating 278,875 additional pounds of solid waste per week.

Under Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors, an additional 10,968 housing units, as well as various businesses and other land uses, also would develop at build-out and create increased demand for services in the subarea. This would create approximately 11,374 new customers who would generate approximately 261,602 additional pounds of solid waste per week.

Table 3.6-3 displays estimated waste generation levels per alternative based on today’s known calculations for Shoreline. It should be noted that these amounts are likely high given trends toward solid waste reduction and increased levels of recycling.

**Table 3.6-3
Estimated Solid Waste Generation per Alternative**

Time Frame:	Alt. 4 Compact Community Hybrid:	Alt. 3 Compact Community:	Alt. 2 Connecting Corridors:	Alt. 1 No Action:
Twenty Years/ 2035	1,226 to 2,257 customers and 28,198 to 51,911 additional pounds per week	Same as Alternative 4	Same as Alternative 4	26,726 additional pounds per week generated by 1,162 more customers
Build-Out	239,108 additional pounds per week	278,875 additional pounds per week	261,602 additional pounds per week	Not Analyzed

More landfill space may be needed to support waste management at the levels listed, particularly for Alternatives 2, 3, or 4. There would need to be intense management of solid waste levels including actions to reduce and divert waste to avoid this outcome.

Mitigation Measures

As discussed previously in this section, full build-out of the action alternatives would be expected to occur gradually, over many decades into the future.

- To reduce construction related waste, the City already requires development applicants to provide evidence that they recycled or reused building materials when redeveloping sites, and as part of their application requires them to explain what measures were included.
- The City may condition Planned Action applications to incorporate feasible recycling and reuse measures.
- The City or other entities involved in solid waste management could increase outreach to educate residents and businesses about the importance of waste reduction and recycling. Programs to encourage more composting, conversion of waste to energy, reuse, recycle, barter/trade, etc. could be intensified over time. These efforts could lead to behavioral shifts in the subarea.
- Solid waste services are paid through fees. Additional customers would increase the revenue base for solid waste management services. Through recycling, reuse

and waste reduction, the City works with King County to monitor and reduce the need for additional landfill space.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Implementation of any of the action alternatives would increase demand for solid waste services due to increases in residential and employment population in the subarea. Services are provided on a fee basis to customers, and over time service improvements would be made to meet the needs of growth and new customers. Also, progress in recycling and waste management is expected to occur in the coming decades, which should significantly reduce the quantities projected. As such, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts would be anticipated.

3.6.4 Other Public Services and Facilities

Affected Environment

City Hall/Shoreline Civic Center/City Services

The Shoreline Civic Center and City Hall is located at 17500 Midvale Ave. N., in the heart of Town Center. This 67,000 square foot, LEED Gold certified building was completed in 2009 with an expected lifespan of 50-100 years. It offered the ability for the City to consolidate services to one location, and will further that goal to better serve the community by welcoming the new police department in late 2017.

City Hall currently includes the City Manager's Office; City Clerk; Finance; Administrative Services; Human Resources; Parks, Recreations, and Cultural Services; Public Works; and Planning and Community Development. In 2016, the City had a count of

148 full-time employees (FTEs). The current level of service for the City calculates to approximately 2.67 employees per 1,000 residents, which is lower than most Puget Sound cities. If the City assumes additional responsibilities in the future, such as jurisdiction over utility systems, this ratio could change with more employees per 1,000 residents.

Historical Museum/Arts and Culture

The Shoreline Historical Museum is located north the subarea at the intersection of N 185th Street and Linden Avenue N. It is managed and operated by a non-profit organization with a mission dedicated to preserving, recording and interpreting the heritage of the historic Shoreline area and its relationship to the Northwest region.

Various arts and cultural groups are active in the community and provide a variety of community services.

Libraries

The Shoreline Library is a King County District Library located north of the subarea at 345 NE 175th Street. It is a 20,000-square-foot facility opened in 1993, replacing the 15,000-square-foot library built in 1975, and offers additional features that the recent previous facility did not include, such as two meeting rooms and two study rooms.

Postal Buildings

United States Postal Service offices are located at Aurora Avenue N and N 145th Street as well as 17233 15th Avenue NE. These locations provide full service to the surrounding community with hours from 8:30 – 5:30 Monday through Friday, and open from 8:30 to 3:00 on Saturdays. Lobby areas are open 24 hours for PO

Box access, mail drop off, and other self-service features. The demand for postal services has been in general decline in the US for several years due to the reliance of the public on other communication methods such as email services and social media.

Human and Social Services

A Washington Department of Public Health Laboratory is located in Shoreline at 1610 NE 150th Street. The location is just east of the subarea, but provides diagnostic and analytical services for the assessment and surveillance of infectious, communicable, genetic, and chronic diseases, and environmental health concerns to the surrounding community. Other types of human services provided in Shoreline include services for seniors such as the senior center and social service programs and facilities. Social and community services would include the need for community center uses, additional meeting space, and other facilities.

Analysis of Potential Impacts

Population growth under all of the alternatives would increase demand for City services and other public services, but there would be the need for expanded services and facilities over time with build-out of any of the three action alternatives.

Redevelopment over time would necessitate ongoing needs for new regulations, planning and development review, and capital projects, as well as City public works and maintenance personnel and other employees. Based on the additional population growth anticipated under the various action alternatives, the following increases in demand for other types of public and community services would be expected.

Alternative 1—No Action

Under Alternative 1, there would be an estimated population increase of 2,719 people by 2035, which could generate demand for:

- 7.26 additional FTE City employees would be needed to serve this growth by 2035; and
- 4.9 percent increased demand for library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services by 2035.

The Next Twenty Years (Up to 2035) under any of the Action Alternatives

Implementation of any of the three action alternatives would add approximately 2,886 to 5,314 more people to the subarea by 2035. This level of new population would result in:

- Demand for 7.71 to 14.19 additional FTE City employees by 2035; and
- 5.2 percent to 9.6 percent increase in demand for other services such as library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services by 2035.

The Next Twenty Years—with or without Phasing Boundaries

The entire subarea is served by the same public service providers. As such, implementation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 geographic boundaries would not affect the potential impacts, which are analyzed based on projected population growth in the subarea.

Alternative 4—Compact Community Hybrid

Alternative 3 would result in addition of 24,056 people. This level of new population would result in:

- Demand for 64.2 additional FTE City employees at build-out (incrementally increasing over many decades up to that amount), applying the current ratio of 2.67 city employees per 1,000; and
- 43.38 percent increase in demand for other services such as library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services (a new library or satellite library may be needed at build-out).

Alternative 3—Compact Community

Alternative 3 would result in addition of 28,326 people. This level of new population would result in:

- Demand for 75.63 additional full-time-equivalent (FTE) City employees at build-out (incrementally increasing over many decades up to that amount), applying the current ratio of 2.67 city employees per 1,000; and
- 51 percent increase in demand for other services such as library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services (a new library or satellite library may be needed at build-out).

Alternative 2—Connecting Corridors

Alternative 2 would increase population by an additional 26,322 people, which would result in:

- Demand for an additional 70.28 FTE City employees at build-out; and
- 47.48 percent increase in demand for library, museum, arts and culture, postal, and human/social services at build-out.

Mitigation Measures

All alternatives would increase population in the subarea and require additional public services, including the need for a variety of services. For all public services, it is anticipated that increases in households and businesses in the subarea would result in increased tax revenue, which could help to offset some of the additional costs associated with providing increased services and facilities to serve the growing population. Also, because growth would happen gradually over many decades, it is anticipated that the demand could be monitored, planned for, and served in a manageable way over time.

- The City may consider increases in development application review fees to cover costs associated with increased redevelopment activities in the subarea.
- The City should continue to provide outreach and communication to other public service entities listed above to make them aware of the potential for growth over time and the gradual increased demand for services that may accompany the growth.
- The City and other human/community services providers should monitor the need for additional services and facilities as growth occurs over time and properly plan for and allocate resources toward expanding and enhancing services to address increased demand.

Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Under all alternatives, the subarea would experience population growth. Under the three action alternatives, the level of growth at full build-out would be substantially higher than under Alternative 1—No Action. A relatively incremental pace of growth

would be expected to be similar under any of the action alternatives, occurring gradually, over many decades. The City and service providers would have opportunities to monitor growth, update plans, and prepare for and respond appropriately with additional services to accommodate the increased demand. As such, no significant unavoidable adverse impacts would be anticipated.

This page is intentionally blank.