

# capital facilities



# Capital Facilities

## 8.1 Overview

This section provides information on capital facilities that serve Sultan including those owned and operated by the City and other private and public entities that provide for parks and open space, police, transportation, emergency, libraries, and school services. An inventory for each facility type is based on the latest available data contained in the existing comprehensive plan, which includes analyses as recent as 2019. The lack of a Capital Facilities Improvement Plan, however, suggests the need to work diligently with Public Works staff to evaluate current and future levels of service (LOS) as the City plans for 2044.

## 8.2 Summary of Key Capital Facilities Issues and Trends

- **Many of Sultan’s capital facilities are in good condition, but increasingly vulnerable to natural hazards** - The City Hall, Police Department, other administrative buildings, and Public Works shop are within the 100-year floodplain.
- **Local schools managed by the Sultan School District face capacity constraints** - The elementary, middle, and high schools all rely on portables for increased classroom space. Some schools have deferred maintenance.
- **Population growth and public service needs may initiate expansions of Sultan’s capital facilities** - In addition to the ongoing construction of a new wastewater treatment facility, other facilities and municipal buildings may require capacity improvements as the City plans for 2044.

## 8.3 Regulatory Context and Planning Framework

### WASHINGTON STATE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

The GMA requires jurisdictions that fully plan, including Sultan, to include a Capital Facilities Plan Element in their comprehensive plans (RCW 36.70A.070). This element analyzes the need for future capital improvements to support the goals and growth projections outlined in the Land Use Element and the funding mechanisms available for implementation. Under the GMA, a Capital Facilities Plan Element must be adopted before a jurisdiction can do the following:

- Implement GMA impact fees;
- Impose certain taxes (e.g., real estate excise tax); and
- Qualify for certain state funding opportunities.

## WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (WAC)

Section 365-196-415 of the WAC requires that the Capital Facilities Plan Element of a comprehensive plan contain:

- An inventory of capital facilities owned by public entities, including the location and capacities of the facilities;
- A forecast of future needs for such facilities based on the land use element;
- Proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- A (minimum) six-year financing plan for capital facilities; and
- A reassessment of the land use element if expected funding falls short of meeting existing needs.

## VISION 2050

PSRC's Vision 2050 addresses many capital facilities planning issues for the Central Puget Sound region. An emphasis is placed on equity when planning capital facilities as historic provisions of public services have disproportionately impacted communities of color and low-income neighborhoods. Inequitable implementation of public facilities has in turn led to subpar access to economic opportunity and lower quality of life. Sultan's capital facilities planning must incorporate equity to align with PSRC guidance.

Vision 2050 contains the following key capital facilities development requirements:

- MPP-T-3** Reduce the need for new capital improvements through investments in operations, pricing programs, demand management strategies, and system management activities that improve the efficiency of the current system.
- MPP-PS-1** Protect and enhance the environment and public health and safety when providing services and facilities.
- MPP-PS-2** Promote affordability and equitable access of public services to all communities, especially the historically underserved. Prioritize investments to address disparities.
- MPP-PS-29** Site or expand regional capital facilities in a manner that (1) reduces adverse social, environmental, and economic impacts on the host community, especially on historically marginalized communities, (2) equitably balances the location of new facilities away from disproportionately burdened communities, and (3) addresses regional planning objectives.
- MPP-PS-30** Do not locate regional capital facilities outside the urban growth area unless it is demonstrated that a non-urban site is the most appropriate location for such a facility.
- PS-Action-2** Facilities Siting and Design: PSRC will facilitate cooperative efforts with special purpose districts and local jurisdictions to site and design facilities that enhance local communities in accordance with growth management goals and VISION 2050.

## **SNOHOMISH COUNTY POLICIES**

### **Development Pattern Policies:**

**DP-34** Jurisdictions should design public buildings and spaces, transportation facilities, and infrastructure so they contribute to livability, a desirable sense of place and community identity.

### **Climate Change Policies:**

**CC-3** The County and cities should establish and/or support programs that work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy conservation, including the retrofit of existing buildings, expansion of alternative/clean energy within the public and private sector, and the use of environmentally sustainable building techniques and materials.

**CC-7** Jurisdictions should consider rising sea level by planning for the siting of new and relocation of existing essential public facilities and hazardous industries to areas that are outside the 500-year floodplain.

### **General Public Services Policies:**

**PS-4** The County and cities should support the planned development of jobs and housing through strategic investment decisions and coordination of public services and facilities.

**PS-13** The County and cities should support energy conservation and efficiency in new and existing public facilities in order to achieve fiscal savings and reduce environmental impacts associated with energy generation and use.

**PS-16** The County and cities should develop and coordinate compatible capital facility construction standards for all service providers in individual Urban Growth Areas.

**PS-17** The County and cities should encourage the location of new human services facilities near access to transit.

**PS-18** The County and cities should work collaboratively at a local and countywide level to promote equitable access of public services and facilities for all residents, especially those that are historically underserved.

**PS-21** The County and cities should work collaboratively with school districts to plan for the siting and improvement of school facilities to meet the current and future community needs. Considerations should include recent growth, 6-year projections of population and student enrollment growth, adopted comprehensive plans including capital facilities plans, and the growth targets in Appendix B.



- EPF-2** The County and each city may establish a process through their respective comprehensive plans and implementing development regulations to identify and site local essential public facilities that are consistent with the provisions of the GMA and ensure long-term resilience of these facilities. This process should include:
- a. A definition of these facilities;
  - b. An inventory of existing and future facilities;
  - c. Economic and other incentives to jurisdictions receiving facilities;
  - d. A public involvement strategy;
  - e. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected;
  - f. Consideration of impacts from climate change when selecting locations for facilities, including, but not limited to, potential flood risk and sea-level rise; and
  - g. A consideration of alternatives to the facility.

## LOCAL PLANNING POLICIES

The existing Capital Facilities Element establishes policies to direct the development of Sultan's capital investment program in consideration of the community's vision for the future. Existing capital facilities policy guidance can be summed up by the policies for goal CF 1, adopted in the 2011 Comprehensive Plan:

- **CF 1 GOAL: ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES** - Ensure that public facility plans adequately address existing service deficiencies and future needs.
- **PoI CF 1.1** Include all projects intended to enhance the current level of service in the community along with projects that are necessary for new development into an integrated program of capital improvements. City Capital Projects shall include two types of projects: (1) Projects that are necessary for development as defined by the Growth Management Act and are required to be provided pursuant to this plan in order for new development to be approved. (2) Projects that address basic community needs or provide community amenities to improve the overall quality of life in the community, that are not directly necessary to support new development, or that raise levels of service above minimum levels. These projects are not projects that are necessary for new development but are goals and targets for the community to achieve if revenue can be generated especially in the form of grants, or voter approved bond issues.
- **PoI CF 1.2** The burden for financing capital facilities should be borne by the primary beneficiaries of the facility, unless potential sharing of benefits is related to the purpose of the facility.

- **PoI CF 1.3** Use general revenues to fund projects that provide a general benefit to the entire community.
- **PoI CF 1.4** Encourage all governmental entities with capital facilities serving the city to continue to develop those facilities consistent with community needs and consistent with this comprehensive plan.
- **PoI CF 1.5** Establish and implement strategies to address facility and service needs that are consistent with the land use and transportation elements, existing facility plans, and are financially feasible.

The City of Sultan has several plans, policies, regulations, and programs related to capital facilities. The City’s functional plans are major components of the capital facilities program and may be referenced for information on existing and planned facilities, service standards, and facility development:

- Agreement for Joint Use of Facilities between Sultan School District #311 and City of Sultan, Adopted 2018
- City of Sultan General Sewer Plan, Adopted 2019
- City of Sultan Water System Plan, Adopted 2019
- City of Sultan Snow and Ice Plan, Adopted 2022

Capital Improvement Plan / Stormwater / Electric / Transportation / Sewer / Garbage-Waste-Recycle / Emergency / Snohomish Fire / Snohomish Sheriff

## 8.4 Existing Capital Facilities

### CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

The City provides wide-ranging public facilities and associated capital facility planning within the City (Figure 1). Special district providers are relied upon for fire, emergency medical, libraries, and school services (Figure 2). Unless noted otherwise, this inventory is derived from the existing Capital Facilities element, which has been periodically updated between 2015 and 2019.

**Figure 1** City-Provided Facilities

Capital Facilities	Provider(s)
Administrative Facilities	City of Sultan
Parks and Open Space	City of Sultan
Sewer	City of Sultan (covered in Utilities)
Stormwater	City of Sultan (covered in Utilities)
Transportation Facilities	City of Sultan
Water	City of Sultan (covered in Utilities)

*City of Sultan, 2019*

**Figure 2** Facilities Provided by Other Entities

Capital Facilities	Provider(s)
Fire and Emergency Medical Services	Snohomish County
Police	Snohomish County
School	Sultan School District #311

*City of Sultan, 2019*

### ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES

This section of the capital facilities element includes civic buildings and government offices that are owned by the city. The information related to general government is sourced from a 2009 facilities assessment study conducted by The Driftmier Architects. The study inventoried the City’s buildings to determine their current condition and offered a series of recommended improvements. Additional consultation with Public Works rounded out information for the 2024 Plan Update.

**Figure 3** Administrative Facilities

Facility	Description
City Hall/ Council Chambers/ Library	Houses the city’s administrative offices on the second floor, the Library for the city on the first floor, as well as the Council Chamber and meeting room facilities.
Post Office Building and Museum	The main postal lobby is on the ground floor. The second floor houses the Sultan Historical Museum
Visitor Information Center	The Visitor Information Center originally built in 1928 and remodeled significantly in 2005.
Police Department	A single-story wood-framed structure located a few blocks east of the City Hall. The City of Sultan has contracted with the Snohomish County Sheriff’s Office for police services.
Fire and Emergency Medical Response Building	Snohomish County Fire Protection District #5 provides fire protection and response services for the city and urban growth area from Station 51.
Public Works	Has a large yard area for the Public Works and city use. Used by the city for storage and archiving of records
Sultan Cemetery	The City of Sultan is one of a few cities in the Puget Sound Region that owns, operates, and maintains their own cemetery.

*City of Sultan, 2019*

### **City Hall/ Council Chamber/ Library**

#### Use and Occupancy

Constructed about the year 2000, City Hall houses the city’s administrative offices on the second floor, the Library for the city on the first floor, as well as the Council Chamber and meeting room facilities. The ground floor is raised up from the sidewalk level to keep the main floor above the 100-year flood level. The building is located on the northwest corner of Main Street and 4th Street.

#### Site Conditions

The building fronts on the sidewalk of both streets and has parking and driveways around the rear of the building on both the north and the east sides. The parking lot and site facilities are in fair to good condition overall. The lot to the north is to be used for future City Hall expansion.



### Building Conditions

As a relatively new building, the building appears to have been built per the codes in place in 2000. The building is constructed of brick exteriors with steel canopies and a concrete wall base. The roofing is a single-ply PVC membrane roofing system. The windows are operable vinyl or PVC clad wood windows. The entrance doors are aluminum storefront entrances and the side doors are insulated hollow metal. The interior finishes for walls, ceilings and floors are generally in good to excellent condition with a few exceptions. Also with a few exceptions, the HVAC system is installed and has significant life left to it. The plumbing system, controls, power, lighting, fire alarm, security, communications, etc. are all in good shape and only need ongoing regular maintenance. The building does not have a full fire sprinkler system.

## **Post Office Building and Museum**

### Use and Occupancy

The main entrance to the building is on the middle part of the west wall with a secondary entrance off of Main Street to the north. From the entrance lobby visitors can go either way into post office spaces. The mailboxes are to the north and the main postal lobby is to the south of the main entry. The Sultan post office occupies all of the ground floor and the loading dock out the back. From the main western lobby a stair goes up to the second floor, which houses the Sultan Historical Museum. The museum is open limited hours on specific days of the month.

This building has undergone many changes of use during its life since its construction in 1954. It was originally the fire department and has been the main City Hall building as well.

### Site Conditions

The building has lawn and landscaping on the west sides and it fronts close to the street. To the south are an open lot and the highway. The north fronts onto Main Street and the east is the loading dock area which serves the post office function. There is also one steel stair that goes up to second floor exit doors. The site and paving are in fair condition but would need modifications at such time as the entire building is substantially remodeled.

### Building Conditions

The building is constructed of structural brick walls, both interior and exterior. These walls are uninsulated for the most part and are exposed brick on several of the faces and painted brick on the south face. The south side of the building has infill wood panel walls at the locations of the old firehouse doors. It is a two-story building with one central interior stair and one steel fire escape type stair on the back. The building has many needs for upgrading. Some of these are urgent life safety and code issues that need to be addressed immediately. Some are significant safety and utility items that should be addressed immediately as well. Most of these items for maintenance repair, etc. could wait for a general building modernization to follow within a couple of years. It is important to note that in 1985 there was a partial study and abatement of asbestos containing material in the first floor public spaces and the Post Office spaces of the building. There was, however, no study or abatement done in the upstairs space (now housing the Museum).

## **Visitor Center Information Center**

### *Use and Occupancy*

The Visitor Information Center was originally built in 1928 and remodeled significantly in 2005.

It is a locally historic building with two sections. The front section was formerly a bank building and is made of brick masonry. The rear section houses storeroom, office and toilet room, and is made of CMU masonry walls. The Visitor Information Center is run by volunteers and is a very pleasant, high-ceilinged open space for which to show off the City of Sultan. The building is located on the southwest corner of Main Street and 4th Street directly across from City Hall.

### *Site Conditions*

The building is on a corner and fronts on both street faces with a sidewalk right next to the building. To the west is a gravel parking lot which serves the building. To the south is another building and the south wall of the Visitor Information Center is a party wall with the adjacent building. On the east side in the right-of-way is a ramp up to the rear exit door from the Visitor's Center. This ramp provides the barrier-free access to the building since the front door is up a couple steps from the sidewalk. The site has marked parking, but not barrier-free parking, and a bicycle rack.

### *Building Conditions*

Because of the renovations in 2005, the building is in very good condition overall. The exterior walls are a combination of brick, stucco and painted brick. A variety of windows are also used from wood windows to vinyl or fiberglass windows. The roofing is an older built-up roof that has had a silver coating painted on to it. The windows are double-pane insulated glass.

Interior carpet and tile in the main Visitor Center area and the backroom floor coverings are in good shape. The toilet room is ADA compliant. The ceilings are ACT in the front room with light soffits on three sides. The building is generally up to code. The HVAC system is a roof-top unit that has 10 years of service life left. The electrical system and lighting is generally code compliant and energy efficient.

## **Police Department**

### *Use and Occupancy*

The police station is a single-story wood-framed structure that is located a few blocks east of the City Hall, Post Office, and Visitor Center at 515 Main Street. While the city had its own police department for many years, more recently the City of Sultan has contracted with the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office for police services. They took over the building in January of 2009 and painted the interiors at that time. This is a relatively new building and overall is in very good shape.

### *Site Conditions*

The police station is on a fairly constricted site. It fronts on Main Street and 6th street on two sides. There is a small yard to the west and a paved yard service area to the north. The service yard is narrow with just enough room for one or two police vehicles to back into it. The service yard has enclosures for HVAC condensing units and a generator for backup power.

### Building Conditions

The building is in very good condition overall. The city needs to address a few maintenance and replacement items as described below. But with that, along with normal routine maintenance, the building should last another 10 to 20 years without major upgrades.

The Police Department is located in a 2,400 square foot building located at 515 Main Street near the center of the City. The building is located near US-2 and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad tracks. The structure was remodeled in 2001 to accommodate the department, which relocated from a residential building located on US-2. The building is also located in the 100-year floodplain and the potential evacuation zone of the Culmbach Dam collapse on Spada Lake reservoir. The present location could render the facility unusable during a flood, dam collapse, hazardous spill, or other emergency.

### **Fire and Emergency Medical Response**

Snohomish County Fire Protection District #5 provides fire protection and response services for a 72 square mile area including the city and urban growth area. The district provides fire suppression, hazardous materials first response, rescue and emergency medical services including BLS transport. Station 52 is located in the 100-year floodplain and within the potential evacuation zone of the Culmbach Dam collapse on Spada Lake reservoir. The building is also located near US-2 and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railroad tracks and thereby exposed to a possibly hazardous material spills or emergency occurrences due to freight or trucking accidents. The present location could render the facility unusable during a flood, hazardous materials spill, or other emergency. The new Station 51 is outside of the floodplain and away from the tracks.

### **Public Works Shop Building**

#### Use and Occupancy

Formerly the Food Bank building (which is now located next door at the VOA campus), this building has a large yard area for Public Works and city use, as well as several outbuildings and storage sheds, etc. The yard and the Public Works Operations building are located off of 1st Street next to Osprey Park. To the north is the city park, to the west is a natural vegetated area in which flows the river. To the south are some other buildings, structures, and residences.

#### Site Conditions

The site in and around the public works shop is a fairly large gravel lot that is surrounded with a 6-foot high chain link fence with three strands of barbed wire along the top. It is accessed through an electronically controlled and locked rolling gate. The site contains, aside from the public works shop building, a steel storage and parking building, a pole building for vehicle storage that is open on the front and covered on the other three sides, a hazmat shed, a number of open material storage bins, and a dog kennel.

The yard is used for parking, materials storage, and sundry equipment. The yard is bare gravel with no

stormwater management or water quality control. The hazmat shed is a small wood frame structure in very poor condition. It houses gasoline canisters, fluids, and other similar materials. The parking shed is in good condition and functions well for its purpose.

The steel parking and storage shed was built in 2002 and holds dump trucks, street sweepers and similar wheeled equipment. It has a dirt floor and is in poor condition. The storage shed needs maintenance on the metal roofing and siding panels, refastening and complete painting. The rolling doors along the front need to be repaired for smooth operation and the lighting needs to be replaced. With these modifications, the shed should serve for several more years.

#### Building Conditions

The Public Works Shop building is an uninsulated wood frame structure that was constructed in 1920 and purchased by the City in 1960. It has concrete floor and concrete foundations for its main timber frame structures. It is a two-story building with the second floor running the length of the building down the middle underneath the eaves. The building consists of several parking and storage bays with large wood rolling doors across the front of several of these bays. The east end of the building has workshop and equipment storage areas. The building appears to be structurally sound, but many of its systems are in need of significant repair or modifications to meet current codes.

## **Operations Building and City Storage**

#### Use and Occupancy

This building was recently remodeled and is now home to the Public Works department. There are multiple office spaces on the second floor, including administration and work stations for Public Works field crew members. The rest of the building is used by the city for storage and archiving of records, and has a dry-proofed records room that is in need of organization. The pole building on the back of the main city building is used for inventory. The city is the owner and landlord of both the original 1960-era building and the newer pole building.

#### Site Conditions

The building fronts on the street with head-in parking off of the street, and a sidewalk that runs along the front of the parking stalls. The parking is gravel or asphalt paved with undesignated parking stalls.

#### Building Conditions

The front building seen had a number of improvements over the years to extend its useful life. Most recently the City removed asbestos from the building, and replaced the majority of the inside of the building remodeled HVAC. A new Sultan sign, refurbished by employees, now hangs above the Public Works front door. These actions extended the useful life of this building for at least another 10 to 20 years.

The exteriors are wood siding and the downstairs windows are original single-pane, single-hung wood frame windows. The roof is composition shingles, which desperately needs replacement. When the back building was added on, the original downspout and gutters on the joint between the back building and the front building were left as originally designed. This should have been addressed at the time that the back building was constructed, but it was not. Crickets need to be installed, which move the water coming down the front building roof to the ends of the gables. Foundation is concrete and appears to be in good condition. The interior finishes were replaced in 2021 as part of a remodel project; planned window upgrades for this project remain outstanding. As long as the city's portion of the building is only used for archiving and storage, the substandard construction and facilities can remain as is.

## **Public Services - Cemetery and Burial Services**

### *Existing Facilities and Services*

The City of Sultan is one of a few cities in the Puget Sound region that owns, operates, and maintains their own cemetery. Currently the city staff maintains the grounds, opens and closes graves, provide setup for services, set headstones purchased through others, sell plots, and provide client services such as locating graves for family members.

The Sultan Cemetery charges fees for its services. All income generated from fees are deposited into the Cemetery Fund which is used to fund the maintenance and operation of the cemetery. Generally, each service requires 2 hours of staff time for client management, 5 hours preparing for opening and closing of graves, 1.5 hours for an ash burial, and 1-3 hours for the setting of headstones. Mowing and maintenance of the cemetery grounds varies season to season with about 5 hours per month during the winter, 96 hours in the spring for pruning and debris removal, May through September requires approximately 16 hours per week for mowing and 16 hours per month for weeding. Additional time in the fall and early winter are spent collecting flowers and ornaments left at grave sites.

## **PARKS AND OPEN SPACE**

The Parks and Recreation chapter of this existing conditions report provides a detailed accounting of parks and recreation facilities within the City of Sultan. The list provided in Figure 4 below is a summarized accounting of the inventory found in that chapter. Generally, Sultan's parks and recreation opportunities are located adjacent to the Sultan and Skykomish Rivers to the west of Downtown. Existing park properties have been acquired through donation (Reese Park), grants and city funds (Osprey Park and River Park), and joint use agreements with other agencies (Traveler's Park and Sportsman's Park). As of early 2024, the City has plans to construct a new 4.5-acre Mountain View Park in the Sultan Basin area.

**Figure 4** Sultan Park Inventory

Park	Size	Adjacent Uses
Osprey Park	76.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•High Density Residential</li> <li>•Low Density Residential</li> </ul>
Rudolph Reese Park	18.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Highway Oriented Commercial</li> <li>•Sultan River</li> </ul>
Riverside Park	7.21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Highway 2</li> <li>•Sultan River</li> <li>•Urban Center</li> <li>•High Density Residential</li> </ul>
Sportsman Park	3.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Highway 2</li> <li>•Sultan River</li> <li>•Wastewater treatment plant</li> </ul>
Travelers Park	1.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Highway 2</li> <li>•Moderate Density Residential</li> <li>•Highway Oriented Commercial</li> </ul>

*City of Sultan, 2020*

## SCHOOLS

The GMA includes schools in the category of public facilities and services. School districts are required to adopt capital facilities plans to identify additional facilities necessary to meet the educational needs of projected growth. To ensure concurrency the Sultan School District #311 shall submit their Six-Year Capital Facility Plan to the City annually. The plan shall be adopted by reference as a sub-element of the capital facilities element.

The City of Sultan is served by the Sultan School District #311. The district serves a 325 square mile area centered on U.S. 2 and also serves Startup and Gold Bar urban growth areas. The district operates two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school with an estimated student enrollment of 1,955 for 2021-2022.

Within the Sultan UGA the district operates Sultan Elementary at 501 Date Street, Sultan Middle School at 301 High Street and Sultan High School at 1000 Turk Drive. The 2022-2027 Sultan School District Capital Facilities Plan summarizes classroom sizes and capacities, as well as a CIP that presents the financial plan for the next six years. A summary of the existing facilities, including temporary facilities, and capacities of facilities within the Sultan UGA are summarized in Figure 5.



**Figure 5** Sultan School Inventory

Facility	Site Size (acres)	Building Area (square feet)	Teaching Stations	Capacity
Sultan Elementary	7.9	52,661	24	389
Sultan Elementary (Portables)		10,776	12	117
Sultan Middle School	10.41	66,912	25	375
Sultan Middle School (Portables)		4,480	5	25
Sultan High School	33.75	71,876	21	275
Sultan High School (Portables)		13,476	13	225
<b>Total</b>	52.06	220,181	100	1,406

*Sultan School District, 2022*

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Sultan’s Downtown lies in a lower floodplain area, with newer development on higher ground, mainly in an area lying to the north and east of the traditional core. The plateau area is served primarily by Sultan Basin Road. Connections between these two elevations are limited, and only US-2 traverses the bluffs. As a result, vehicle trips between these two different districts must use US-2 to make the connection.

The change in elevation is the principal factor in understanding the town’s functional, connected street and road network. Of the approximately 30.7 miles of Sultan’s streets in the city limits and UGA, approximately 14.4 contribute to an effective network in which streets are connected and generally form a complete, redundant network. Of these, approximately 8 miles are in the traditional center of Sultan. A more detailed inventory of Sultan’s transportation network can be found in the transportation chapter.

The Sky Valley Transportation Building, constructed in 2023, now houses the school buses and transportation department away from the flood zone. This facility is located next to the new Sultan Fire Station at US-2 and Cascade Drive.

## 8.5 Summary of Key Capital Facilities Conditions and Trends

The City of Sultan provides many public facilities and associated capital facility planning within the City, relying on special district providers for fire, emergency medical, police, and school services. Recent Comprehensive Plan updates include thorough analysis of the facilities used by Sultan residents and was referenced for the facility inventories in this section. Staff from the City's Public Works Department and Community Development Department also provided facility inventory and project updates.

Schools facilities are also facing expansion to accommodate the growth of Sultan and surrounding areas. Sultan School District is exploring alternatives, including the purchase of land outside the Sultan UGA, to address capacity deficiencies as enrollment increases.

