

## Why We Are Here Today

- To share information about our existing campus facilities.
- To share information about our engagement and visioning process.
- To share the "Paired Sites" concept for county facilities.
- To hear questions and feedback from regional leaders.
- To share next steps and timelines for future action(s).









## Continuing to utilize existing facilities comes with a high price tag.

## Maintain the status quo:

# \$700 M just to make repairs and maintain or replace aging systems.

Repair and Renewals Estimated Costs (2024)	
Facility	Cost (\$)
King County Courthouse	264,847,000
Administration Building	97,937,000
Correctional Facility	118,818,000
Goat Hill Garage and Site	4,400,000
Chinook Building	67,360,000
Yesler Building	49,592,000
King Street Center	87,714,000
420 4th Avenue	NA
Total	690,672,000

Repair and renewal costs to address observed deficiencies and predicted renewals, over the coming 20-year period, outlined in the 2018 King County Facility Condition Assessment.

Some portion of these costs would be incurred for continued operations while planning and constructing new facilities.

## Renovate existing buildings:

\$2.5 B to \$3.2B without functional improvements for courts and in-custody facilities.

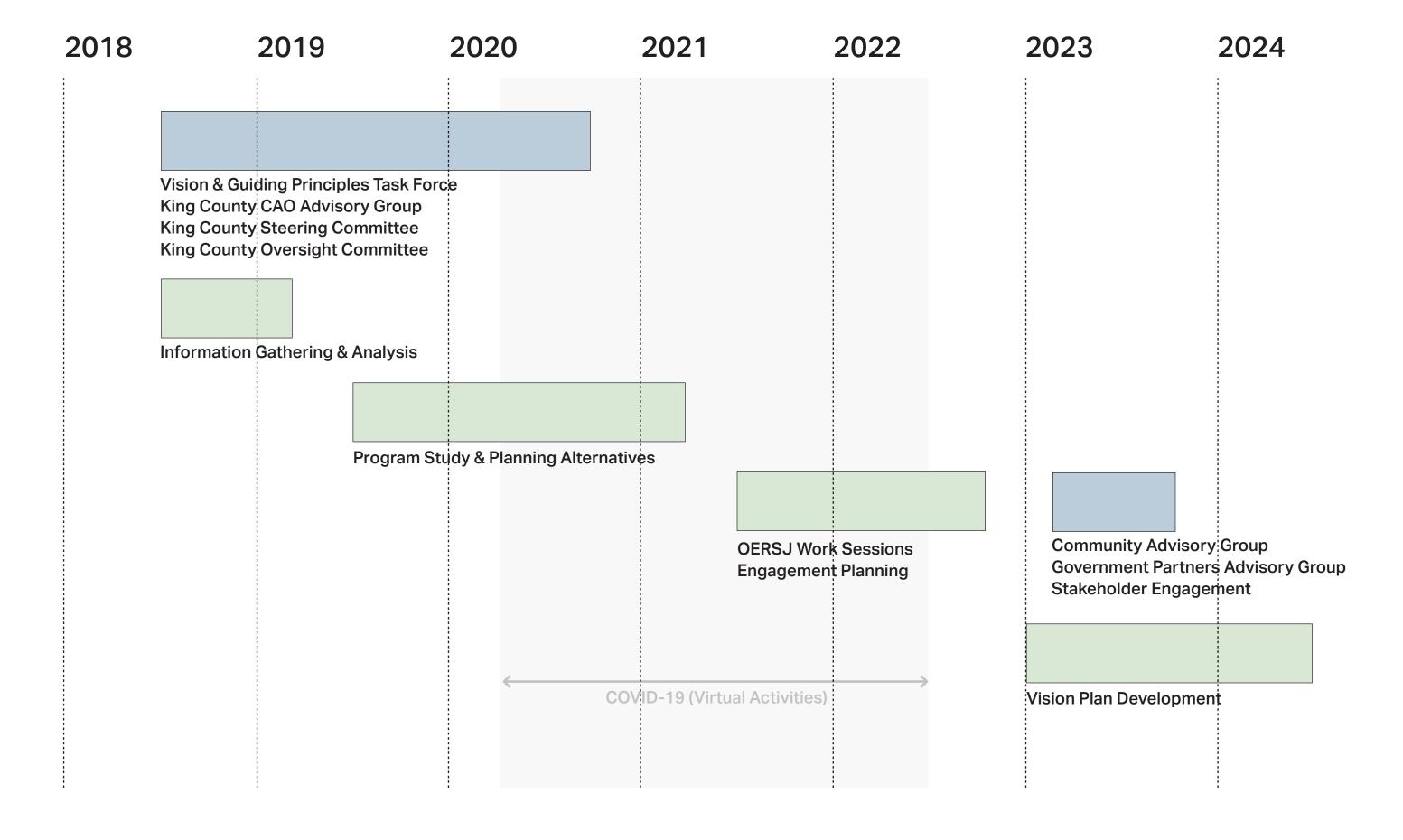
Renovate In-Place Estimated Costs (2024)	
Facility	Cost (\$)
King County Courthouse	730,000,000
Administration Building	102,000,000
Correctional Facility	1,328,000,000
Goat Hill Garage and Site	4,400,000
Chinook Building	139,000,000
Yesler Building	26,000,000
King Street Center	165,000,000
420 4th Avenue	NA
Total	2,494,000,000

Estimated costs to fully renovate existing facilities, in 2024 dollars.

Renovate In-Place Estimated Costs (2030 - 2033)		
Facility	Cost (\$)	
King County Courthouse	932,000,000	
Administration Building	130,000,000	
Correctional Facility	1,696,000,000	
Goat Hill Garage and Site	4,400,000	
Chinook Building	177,000,000	
Yesler Building	33,000,000	
King Street Center	211,000,000	
420 4th Avenue	NA	
Total	3,183,000,000	

Estimated costs to fully renovate existing facilities, in 2030 - 2033 dollars representing phased construction.

### Where We've Been



## Vision and Guiding Principles

**Vision Statement** 

A Welcoming, Equitable, and Enduring Place, Inspiring Civic Life and Serving the Region

**Guiding Principles** 

Design for equity and fairness

Build respectful civic experiences

Create resilient working places

Deliver financially sound projects

Design beautifully restorative environments

Contribute to a socially and economically vibrant community

Anchor the process in King County's Race and Social Justice Principles

## **Community Advisory Group**

Downtown Emergency Services Center

Downtown Seattle Association

Alliance for Pioneer Square

Nitze-Stagan

Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle

Seattle-King County Coalition on Homelessness

Chief Seattle Club

Seattle Chinatown International District Preservation and Development Authority (SCIDpda)

SODO Business Improvement Area

King County Coalition of Unions

Washington State Bar Association

## **Government Partners Advisory Group**

King County Council Seattle Mayor's Office

King County Superior Court Seattle City Council

King County District Court Seattle Design Commission

King County Assessor's Office Seattle Department of Neighborhoods

King County Elections Seattle Office of Planning and Community

King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office Development

King County Facilities Management Division Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections

**Sound Transit** 

4 Culture

## Community Advisory Group, Key Takeaways

Affordable housing and culturally relevant housing for larger families and multigenerational households.

Need for "middle housing" and creating neighborhoods that are vibrant and attract all income levels and communities. Avoid creating another redlined environment or neighborhood.

Affordable commercial spaces.

Economic development and resiliency in support of small and BIPOC-owned businesses.

Equitable access to employment opportunities.

Varied and engaging urban outdoor spaces.

Safe space for public discourse and protest that welcomes dialogue and activities not just legally allows it. Recognize harm that civic spaces have done to BIPOC communities.

Civic amenities, such as public restrooms, and spaces for positive gathering in community rooms or classrooms.

Incorporate public art.

Clear wayfinding.

Prioritize walkability and access to mass transit. Mobility-focused travel that makes hills and terrain more manageable and accessible to all.

Coordination with City and other relevant parties for any changes in SODO. Make sure we are realistic about impacts and how much change is feasible.

Lot of people don't know what the government does and who represents them. Having a design goal for this initiative that makes government understandable, accessible, and user friendly.

## **Engagement with Industry and Academia**

#### **Urban Land Institute**

Gerald D. Hines Student Urban Design

Competition

#### National Jury Representation:

Atlanta, GA

Boston, MA

Charlotte, NC

Chicago, IL

New York, NY

North Charleston, SC

Phoenix, AZ

Seattle, WA

Toronto, Ontario

#### University of Washington

College of Built Environments

Urban Design and Planning

Landscape Architecture

Architecture

Runstad Department of Real Estate

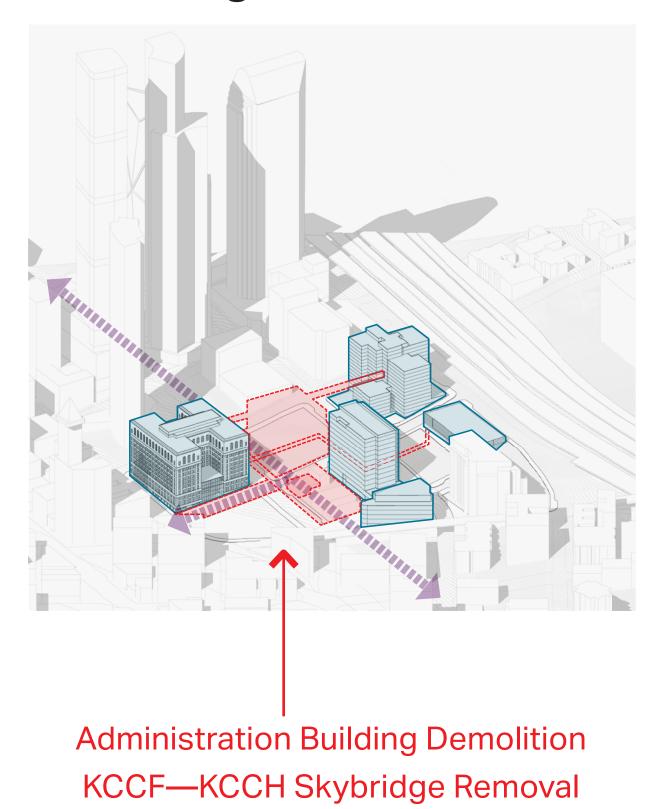
**Construction Management** 

Daniel J. Evans School of Public Policy & Governance

School of Public Health

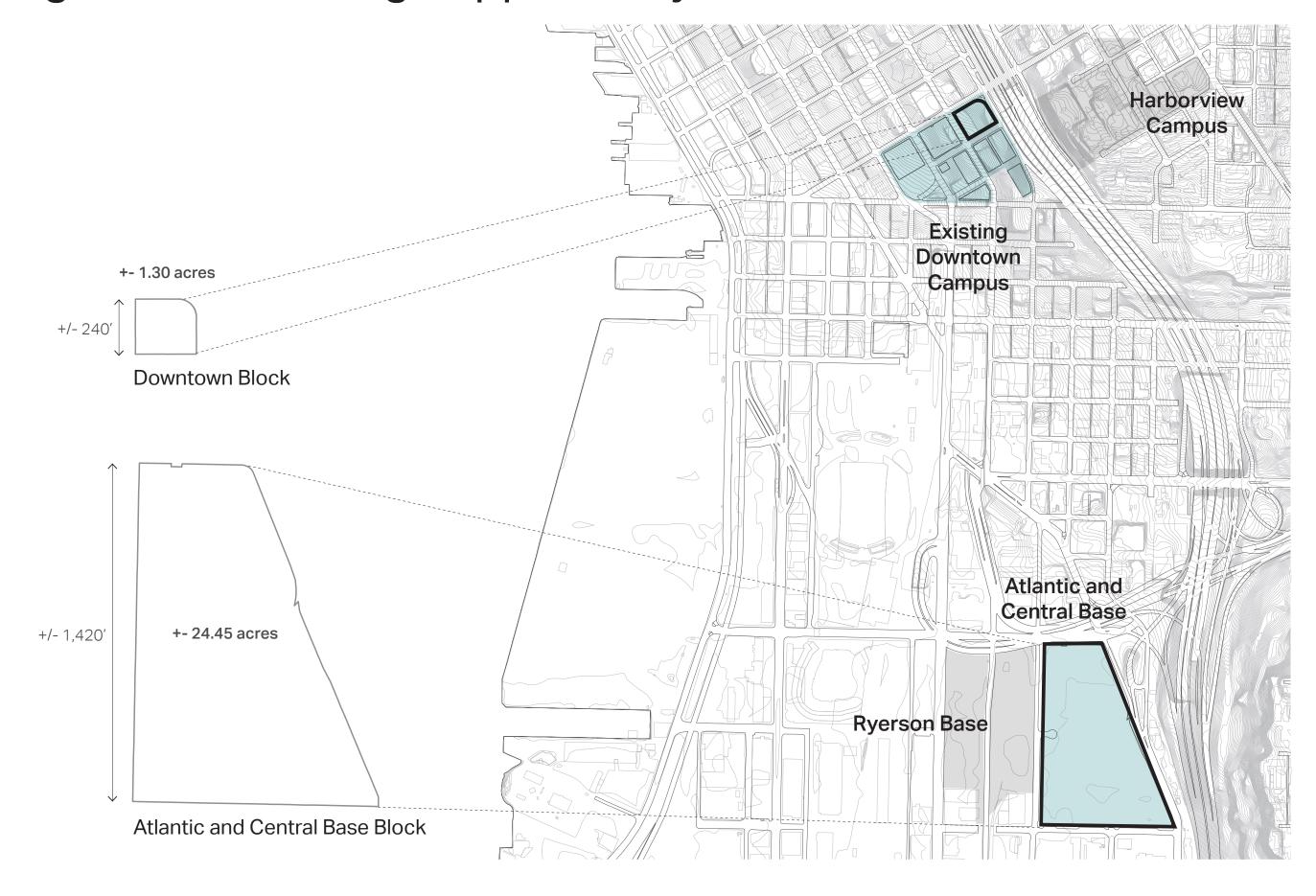
## Sound Transit West Seattle - Ballard Link Planning







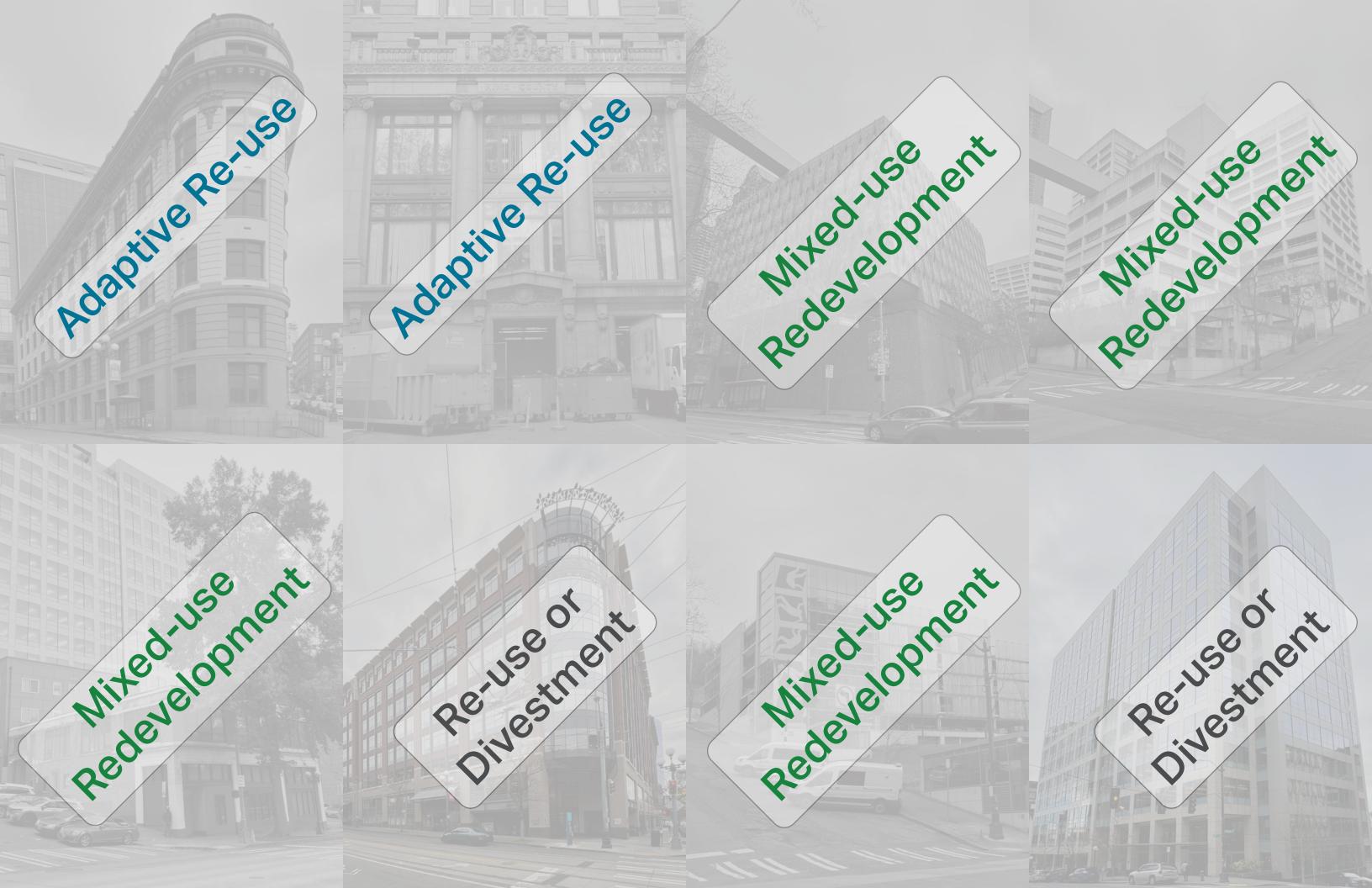
## Change scale to change opportunity for new facilities.











## Realize the hidden capacity on county-owned land.

**Existing Zoning** 

2.75M GSF

5.34M GSF +/- 7,000 Apartments & Condominiums

Residential

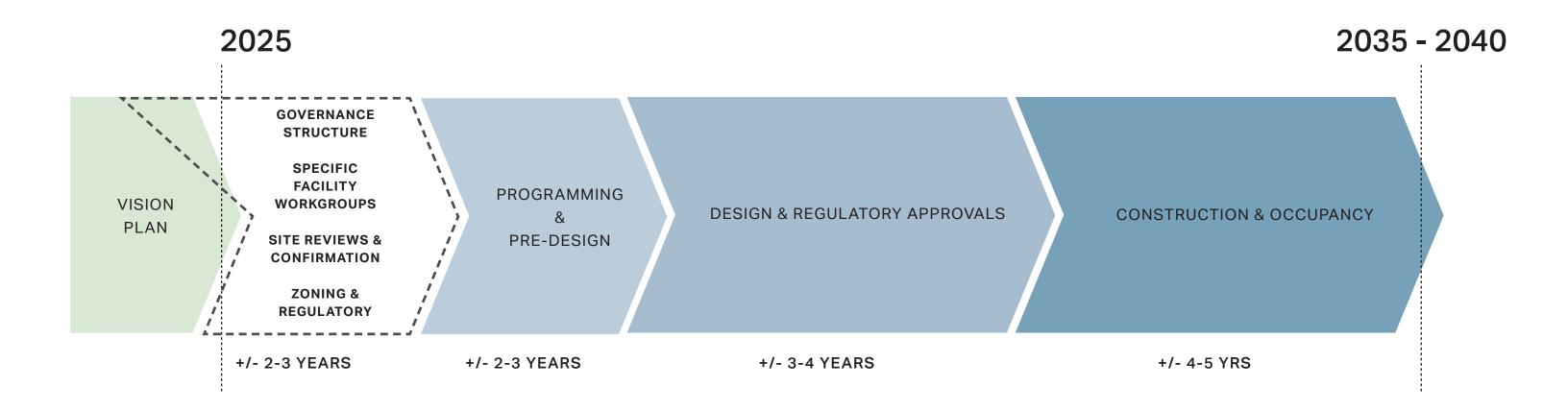
Potential Rezone







## High Level Timeline for Long Range Facilities Planning



## **Next Steps for 2024**

Through the end of this year the project team is developing:

- Proposed governance structure.
- Proposed funding strategies.
- Potential regulatory and zoning frameworks.



# Long-Term Disposal Selection Process

**July 2024** 

**RPC** 



Department of
Natural Resources and Parks **Solid Waste Division** 

# The Long-Term Disposal Choice is an Integral Part of the Comp Plan Update



Diverting resources now reduces demand for the future disposal method that will be more expensive on a per ton basis.



- About 70% of what gets thrown away is useful – it could have been recycled, reused, repaired or composted to regenerate the earth
- Reducing annual disposal tons from 850k+ to 300k+ does several things:
  - Less waste = less disposal costs
  - Less waste = smaller facility to process the waste
  - Less waste = more "re-plusing" = better for the environment
  - Less waste = more green jobs created



## **Long Term Disposal Options**

- Waste Export By Rail Compacted waste in intermodal containers shipped to landfill by rail
- Mass Burn Waste is incinerated to create electricity, heat and/or steam

The following technologies have been determined infeasible for consideration but will be monitored for future potential;

- Pyrolysis High heat, high pressure, no oxygen process that produces chemicals and fuel from waste
- Gasification High heat, high pressure, low oxygen process that produces fuel and chemicals
- Refuse-derived Fuel Waste is formed into pellets or fluff that is used in kilns to replace the burning of coal



## Mass Burn Considerations

Reduces waste volume by up to 95% and weight up to 75%

Can take a broad range of material types & energy values

Can handle King County tonnage amounts

Ash residue would be disposed of through Waste Export

Difficult to site and permit

CETA limits the sale of Mass Burn-produced energy within the state. Economic & environmental impacts being reviewed.

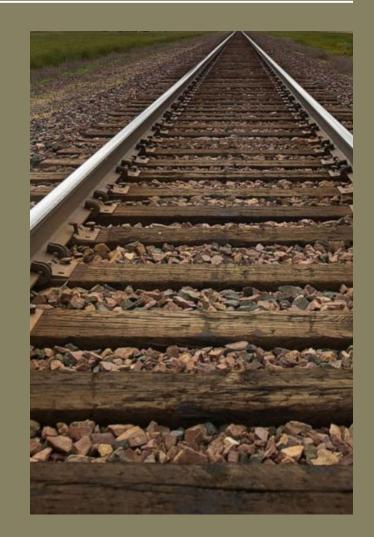


## Waste Export by Rail Considerations

Railroads are projected to have capacity to handle KC waste tonnage in 2040 and beyond.

The landfills we would export to - Columbia Ridge (OR), Finley Buttes (OR), or Roosevelt (WA) - meet County environmental standards.

Could use existing railyards so new facilities will not have to be sited.



## Criteria to Guide the Decision

#### Operating History

- Proven Performance
- Safety Record
- Environmental Compliance
- Regulatory Compliance

#### Logistics

- Operating Life of Facilities
- Siting/Design/Permitting/Construction
   Considerations
- Compatibility with Current Collection System

#### • Economic

- Capital Costs
- Operating Costs
- Cost Per Ton
- Financial Risk

#### Environmental

- Non-renewable Energy Demand
- Water Consumption
- Acidification Potential
- Eutrophication Potential
- Global Warming Potential
- Smog Potential
- Human Health Toxicity Cancer Potential

#### Social

- Local Traffic Impacts
- Local Job Creation
- Other Potential Neighborhood Impacts

#### Capacity

- Waste Type Acceptance
- Waste Volume/Tonnage Flexibility
- Residual Waste Management

## **Engagement to Inform the Decision**

- **Subgroup**: Comprised of city ILA partners, a series of meetings to dive into LTD analysis with consultant team
- Open House: Two sessions to cover LTD options analysis with consultant team, open to all partners
- Advisory Committees: Monthly discussions, subgroup recaps, and recommendations
- Community Engagement will be accomplished through EIS process



## **Next Steps**

#### **Decision Making Process**

#### **April 2024**

• Subgroup Meeting #1

#### **June 2024**

Subgroup Meeting #3

#### August 2024

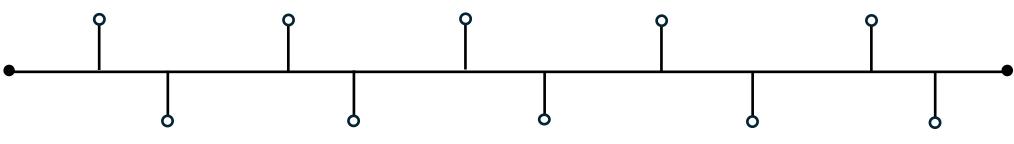
- Draft Report
- Subgroup Meeting #4

#### Oct 2024

- Final Report (late Oct)
- Open House #2

#### Q2-Q3 2025

 Final Environmental Impact Statement Complete



#### May 2024

- Draft Comparative Analysis comments due
- Subgroup Meeting #2

#### **July 2024**

 Comparative Analysis (second draft)

#### **Sept 2024**

- Open House #1
- Draft Report comments due

#### Q1 2025

 Presentations to cities and SCA

#### Q3 2025

- Advisory Committee Recommendation
- Comp Plan review by Executive Office

# Thank You



Department of
Natural Resources and Parks **Solid Waste Division**