



CO00002686

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 01-089

ADOPTING THE 2002-2007 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM  
AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S  
GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN,  
AND AMENDING AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 94-125

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA) requires counties to adopt, as part of a GMA comprehensive plan (GMACP), a capital facilities element that includes a six-year plan providing for the financing of capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifying sources of public money for such purposes; and

WHEREAS, the County Council adopted the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, along with other mandatory elements of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan (GMACP), on June 28, 1995; and

WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted periodic updates to the capital improvement program (CIP) since 1995 including, most recently, the 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program; and

WHEREAS, section 6.50 of the Snohomish County Charter requires the County Council to adopt a six-year capital improvement program as an adjunct to the annual budget, including a balance of proposed expenses and potential revenue sources; and

WHEREAS, section 4.26.024 of the Snohomish County Code requires the county executive on an annual basis to prepare a capital improvement program for the next six fiscal years pursuant to the county charter and the GMA; and

WHEREAS, capital facilities Policy CF 1.B.1 of the General Policy Plan (GPP) requires that the County prepare and adopt, at least once every two years, a six-year capital improvement plan that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all county capital projects; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and Code, the County Council plans to update its six-year capital improvement program (CIP) concurrently with the 2002 budget process; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a work session on August 28, 2001 and a public hearing on September 25, 2001 on the 2002-2007 CIP; and

WHEREAS, on November 6, 2001 the voters of the State of Washington approved Initiative 747 limiting the future property tax increases to 1% per year, unless approved by a vote of the people; and

WHEREAS, this initiative affects future revenue projections within the CIP recommended by the Planning Commission and has caused the Executive Branch to prepare an amended CIP that reflects the revised revenue projections made necessary by the initiative; and

WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on November 19 and November 20, 2001 to consider the Planning Commission's recommendations on the 2002-2007 CIP; and

WHEREAS, the County Council considered the 2002-2007 CIP concurrently with the 2002 budget and with other related changes to the county's capital facilities element, including amendments to the County capital facilities plan; and

WHEREAS, the County Council considered the entire hearing record including the Planning Commission's recommendation, and written and oral testimony submitted during the public hearings.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:

**Section 1.** The County Council makes the following findings of fact and conclusions:

- A. The 2002-2007 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the directives of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, the overall policy directives of the General Policy Plan (GPP), and the Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2001 Update. The 2002-2007 CIP meets the capital planning requirements contained in the Snohomish County Charter and Code. The new CIP updates and replaces the previously adopted 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Plan.
- B. The Department of Public Works has updated information within the roads inventory and associated documents, including the Transportation Improvement Program, the Transportation Needs Report and the Annual Construction Program, which support the Transportation Element of the GMACP. This updated information has been used in the preparation of the transportation component of the 2002-2007 CIP.
- C. The adoption of the 2002-2007 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in CF Objective 1.B of the GPP to develop a six-year financing program for capital facilities that meets the requirements of the GMA, achieves the county's levels-of-service objectives for land transportation, and is within its financial capabilities to carry out.

- D. The adoption of the 2002-2007 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in CF Policy 1.B.1 of the GPP to prepare and adopt at least once every two years a six-year capital improvement program that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all county capital projects.
- E. The 2002-2007 CIP furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development in urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It identifies short and intermediate term capital facility needs based upon the same population forecasts which drive the land use element. In addition, the projected need for parks, roads and other county facilities is predicated on the increasingly urban population base directed by the land use element, and the CIP focuses county infrastructure investment within UGAs.
- F. The 2002-2007 CIP specifies proposed funding sources for the planned capital facilities and contains a "statement of assessment" which addresses the need for a reassessment of land use or other comprehensive plan elements if a particular funding source experiences a shortfall in revenue that causes the level-of-service for a facility classified as necessary to support development to fall below the minimum level identified in the CFP.
- G. In compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), staff conducted environmental review by preparing and issuing an addendum to the 1995 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP. The recommended amendments are within the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated adopted environmental documents and result in no new significant adverse environmental impacts. The addendum performs the function of keeping the public apprised of the refinement of the original GMACP by adding new information but does not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted environmental documents.
- H. The Planning Commission and County Council conclude that the environmental review conducted satisfies SEPA requirements.
- I. The Planning Commission conducted public hearings on August 28, 2001 and September 25, 2001, considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of county code and state law.
- J. The approval of Initiative #747 by the voters of Washington has necessitated some modifications to the 2002-2007 CIP that was presented to and recommended by the Planning Commission on September 25, 2001. The limitations on future property tax receipts created by the initiative have resulted in adjustments to revenue projections and to some projects' funding and schedule. These modifications are contained in the revised CIP, printed in November 2001 and attached to this ordinance as Exhibit A.

- K. The County Council conducted a public hearing on November 19 and November 20, 2001.
- L. The GMA allows the county to amend the GMACP more frequently than once per year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the county's budget. This criterion is met because the ordinance adopting these amendments to the capital facilities element will be considered concurrently with the county's 2001 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the Snohomish County Charter and Code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the budget.

**Section 2.** The County Council bases its findings of fact and conclusions on the entire record of the Planning Commission and the County Council, including all testimony and exhibits.

**Section 3.** Section 4 of Amended Ordinance No. 94-125, adopted on June 28, 1995, and last amended by Ordinance No. 00-098 on December 6, 2000 is hereby amended to read:

Section 4. Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the county council hereby adopts the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan required by the Growth Management Act consisting of the General Policy Plan and Future Land Use Map, the Transportation Element, and the Capital Facilities Element. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is the General Policy Plan element of the comprehensive plan. As part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, the county council hereby adopts the agricultural, forest land and mineral land designations shown in the Future Land Use map attached to the General Policy Plan and shown in parcel specific detail on a set of county assessor's maps, attached hereto as Exhibit B. As part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, the county council also adopts the Transportation Element, attached hereto as Exhibit C, and the capital facilities element, which consists of the following documents: Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan / Year ~~((2000))~~ 2001 Update, attached ~~((hereto))~~ to Ordinance 01-090 as Exhibit ~~((D-14))~~ A; ~~((2004-2006))~~ 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program, attached to Ordinance ~~((00-074))~~ 01-089 as Exhibit ~~((D-45))~~ A; Arlington School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit A; Darrington School District #330 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit A, Edmonds School District #15 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005 attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit B; Everett School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit C; Granite Falls School District #332 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance 00-098 as Exhibit D; Lake Stevens School District #4 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit E; Lakewood School District #306 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit F;



Marysville School District #25 2000-2005 Capital Facilities Plan, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit B; Monroe School District #103 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit C; Mukilteo School District #6 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-055 as Exhibit D; Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit G; Snohomish School District Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit H, Stanwood School District #401 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit I; and Sultan School District #311 Capital Facilities Plan 2000-2005, attached to Ordinance No. 00-098 as Exhibit J. The Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, adopted by Motion 94-428, is a part of the GMA Comprehensive Plan, and is attached hereto as Exhibit E.


**Section 4.** Based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions, the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as the six-year capital improvement program required by the GMA and section 6.5 of the Snohomish County Charter.

**Section 5.** The 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program adopted pursuant to this ordinance supersedes all other county capital improvement programs. In the event of any inconsistency between the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program and any other capital improvement program adopted by the county, the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program shall control.

**Section 6.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

PASSED THIS 20<sup>th</sup> day of NOVEMBER, 2001.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
Snohomish County, Washington

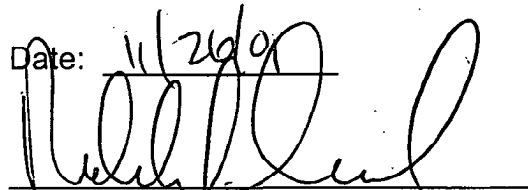
  
Chairperson

ATTEST:

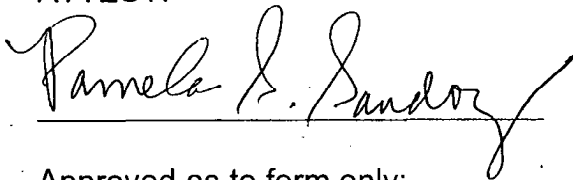
  
Clerk of the Council, *asst.*

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date:

  
County Executive

ATTEST:



Approved as to form only:

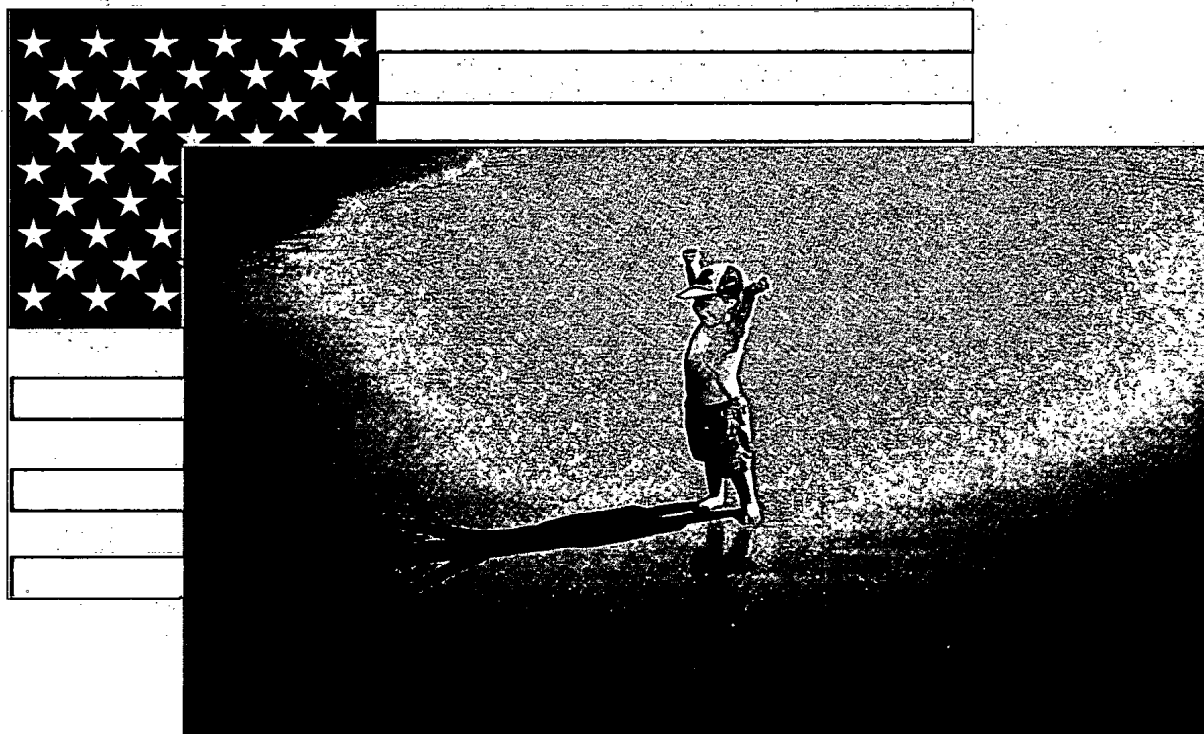
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Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

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# RESPONSIBILITY - PARTNERSHIP

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ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PRESENT & FUTURE GENERATIONS



YEAR 2002 - 2007 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

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AS ADOPTED BY THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL NOVEMBER 20, 2001

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**PREFACE**

The 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the 2001 Capital Facilities Plan. It was adopted by the Snohomish County Council on November 20, 2001 in conjunction with the County 2002 Recommended Budget.

This CIP includes amendments which incorporate the impact of Initiative 747 on the Roads Transportation Improvement Plan and on the Statement of Assessment.

This Capital Improvement Program, without the Initiative 747 amendment, was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 25, 2001. At that hearing, the Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the Snohomish County Council the adoption of this 2002-2007 Snohomish County Capital Improvement Program.

## **SECTION I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

As part of the annual budget process, the county adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP is a component of the Capital Facilities Plan but is a physically separate document that fulfills two separate, but related, responsibilities of the County under state and local law:

1. The Snohomish County Charter requires adoption of a CIP for all county facilities as a part of the budget process. This six-year capital plan includes 2002 budget elements as the first year of the CIP and projected elements for the years which follow.
2. In addition, the state Growth Management Act (GMA) requires adoption of a six-year financing program "that will finance . . . capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes." RCW 36.70A.070(3)(d).

Pursuant to Snohomish County Code, the County combines the CIP required by the charter and the six-year financing program required by the GMA into one document. SCC 4.26.024. More information about the GMA component of this CIP is included in Section IV.

The CIP document fulfills the County's financial planning responsibilities under two separate mandates. It includes discussion and analysis of public facilities necessary for development under the Growth Management Act (GMA)(GMA facilities) as well as other public facilities and services that are provided by the County but not "necessary for development"(non-GMA facilities). As is does the 2002 update of the CFP, the CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities because the GMA requires additional analysis to determine whether funding meets existing needs in those services that are necessary for development.

The CIP includes a six-year capital construction and investment program for specific projects and purchases for public facilities and services owned by the County, and specifies revenues that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities. Part of the function of the CIP is to clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes. The CIP incorporates by reference the annual Transportation Improvement Program and its supporting documents for the surface transportation capital construction program. For GMA facilities, the CIP also includes a determination, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), whether probable funding and other measures fall short of meeting existing needs as determined by the adopted minimum level of service standards. If funding and other measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that new development will be served by adequate facilities, the GMA requires the County to take action to ensure that existing identified needs are met. This process is known as "Goal 12 Reassessment" and is discussed in Section IV.

The *2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program*, like the 2002-2007 CIP, divides the County's capital projects into three broad categories: 1.) General Governmental; 2.) Transportation; and 3.) Proprietary. General Governmental activities are primarily tax and user fee supported, and are organized by facility type. Several departments are represented in the general governmental category, including Superior Court, District Court, County Clerk, Juvenile Court, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Corrections, Medical Examiner, Human Services, Planning, Parks & Recreation, Assessor, Auditor, Finance, Treasurer, and Facilities Management.

The state growth management legislation calls for transportation to be examined as a separate comprehensive plan element (the Transportation Element). The Transportation Element is implemented by the separately adopted 2002 -2007 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP should be referred to for any details regarding the location and timing for specific projects. Summary information for transportation projects are also included in this document solely for coordination with other capital facility programming to facilitate a comprehensive look at the county's capital financing needs. Proprietary activities rely primarily on fees generated from the sale of goods and services for their operations. The proprietary category includes Surface Water and Solid Waste.

The process for developing the county's Capital Improvement Program is integrated within the annual budget development process. During the budget preparation process, departments submit their requests for capital dollars, including major capital facility project requests. This information is transmitted to the County Finance Department, which updates the database and works with departments to refine figures and develop improved maintenance and operation costs. The County Executive then develops a recommended Capital Improvement Program for presentation to the Council as part of the annual budget.

## **SECTION II: FINANCING STRATEGIES**

Capital funding for general government, transportation and proprietary projects emanates primarily from operating revenues, grants, local improvement districts, late comer fees, and mitigation fees. General governmental, transportation, and proprietary operations all use such debt financing strategies as bonding and leasing to help fund improvements. At this point the similarities between general governmental and proprietary capital projects end.

In Washington State it is generally easier to fund proprietary capital improvements than general governmental improvements. Should a council decide that it is in municipalities' best interest to carry out a proprietary improvement, it may unilaterally elect to increase charges for commodities like surface water, solid waste tipping fees, or airport leases.

In the general governmental area, however, Washington State Law limits: 1.) The sources municipalities can use to raise funds for capital improvements; 2.) The tax rates that can be charged to raise funds for capital improvements; and 3.) The amount of general

obligation debt (capacity) that can be issued to raise funds for capital improvements. Another complicating factor in general governmental capital funding is reliance on voter approved bond issues. This creates uncertainty regarding if, and when, certain improvements will take place.

After reviewing the extensive list of capital requests submitted by departments, and comparing them with anticipated revenues, it is apparent that financing capital needs will be challenging in future years. In response, the *Capital Improvement Program* adopts the following five general strategies.

*General Strategies*

Looking across all department lines, the program calls for:

- 1.) Non-“brick & mortar” solutions be utilized wherever possible;
- 2.) Similar departmental capital needs be combined wherever possible for efficiencies and cost savings;
- 3.) Stretch Real Estate Excise Tax dollars by issuing intermediate term bonds;
- 4.) Existing resources be fully utilized prior to the purchase, or construction of new facilities;
- 5.) Revenue generating activities (Surface Water & Evergreen Fair) move to funding capital improvements from receipts, rather than relying on Real Estate Excise Tax or General Fund revenues.

Snohomish County’s six-year capital financing plan hinges on specific policies in the areas of Real Estate Excise Taxes; voter approved issues, statutory changes, and funding strategies. These policies are presented below.

*Real Estate Excise*

During 1999 budget deliberations, the Snohomish County Council adopted six Real Estate Excise Tax policies:

- 1.) Total debt service financed by Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), should amount to no more than 50% of total REET revenues;
- 2.) Up to 75% of the available revenues from either REET 1, or REET 2 may be used for debt service, so long as the total used for debt repayment does not exceed 50%.
- 3.) A reserve equal to either \$500,000, or 20% of total indebtedness, which ever is higher, should be established from REET 1 dollars;
- 4.) Future budgets should include the following allocations: \$500,000 in REET 2 for surface water management and related endangered species projects; \$500,000 in REET 1 or 2 for direct endangered species projects; and \$500,000 in REET 1 for building repair and remodeling projects;
- 5.) When actual REET revenues exceed budget estimates, excess funds should be appropriated in the next year’s budget cycle. The first use of excess funds should be to meet reserve requirements, then consideration should be given to early retirement of outstanding debt; and



- 6.) Projects financed with REET funds should be for terms that are:  
 a.) No longer than the usable life of the project, and  
 b.) For shorter terms if the County is close to the 50% debt limit.

*Voted Issues*

Voter approved issues add a level of uncertainty to funding capital projects. If the voters vote no, the revenue required to fund the project would not be available. The 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program proposes no voter-approved issues. For information purposes, we have included, as Exhibit 1, possible election dates and related milestones during the period 2002 – 2006 that would be critical if the County sought to put voter approved issues on the ballot.

**EXHIBIT 1: FUTURE ELECTION DATES AND RELATED MILESTONES**

Action	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>February Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	23-Oct-01	22-Oct-02	21-Oct-03	26-Oct-04	25-Oct-05
Ordinance to Auditor	22-Dec-01	21-Dec-02	20-Dec-03	25-Dec-04	24-Dec-05
Election Date	5-Feb-02	4-Feb-03	3-Feb-04	8-Feb-05	7-Feb-06
<i>March Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	27-Nov-01	26-Nov-02	25-Nov-03	23-Nov-04	22-Nov-05
Ordinance to Auditor	26-Jan-02	25-Jan-03	24-Jan-04	22-Jan-05	21-Jan-06
Election Date	12-Mar-02	11-Mar-03	9-Mar-04	8-Mar-05	7-Mar-06
<i>April Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	8-Jan-02	7-Jan-03	13-Jan-04	11-Jan-05	10-Jan-06
Ordinance to Auditor	9-Mar-02	8-Mar-03	13-Mar-04	12-Mar-05	11-Mar-06
Election Date	23-Apr-02	22-Apr-03	27-Apr-04	26-Apr-05	25-April-06
<i>May Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	5-Feb-02	4-Feb-03	3-Feb-04	1-Feb-05	31-Jan-06
Ordinance to Auditor	6-Apr-02	5-Apr-03	3-Apr-04	2-Apr-05	1-Apr-06
Election Date	21-May-02	20-May-03	18-May-04	17-May-05	16-May-06
<i>September Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	4-Jun-02	3-Jun-03	8-Jun-04	7-Jun-05	6-Jun-06
Ordinance to Auditor	3-Aug-02	2-Aug-03	7-Aug-04	6-Aug-05	5-Aug-06
Election Date	17-Sep-02	16-Sep-03	21-Sep-04	20-Sep-05	19-Sept-06
<i>November Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	23-Jul-02	22-Jul-03	20-Jul-04	26-Jul-05	25-Jul-06
Ordinance to Auditor	21-Sep-02	20-Sep-03	18-Sep-04	24-Sep-05	23-Sep-06
Election Date	5-Nov-02	4-Nov-03	2-Nov-04	8-Nov-05	7-Nov-06

*Financing Method*

In order to stretch limited capital dollars, as well as minimize bond covenants that may limit County options, this program adopts the following policies:

- 1.) Capital projects will normally be financed for the life of the improvement. The use of debt less than ten years, is encouraged when Real Estate Excise Tax debt service exceeds 50%;
- 2.) Since the County has ample unused debt capacity, future airport, surface water, and other potential revenue bond issues will be considered as general obligation offerings. Solid Waste capital funding would need to be evaluated separately, with input from bond counsel and underwriters of existing offerings.

**EXHIBIT 2: DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES**

Below is a description of the various revenue sources used to fund the Capital Improvement Program. The County Council must appropriate all revenue sources before they are used on a capital project.

Method of Funding	Description
REET I & II	Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) are taxes applied to sale of real estate. In unincorporated areas, the County collects an amount equal to 0.5% of the transaction. The proceeds are divided equally between REET I and REET II. REET I may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, parks, law enforcement, fire protection, or County administration projects. REET II may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, or parks projects. Projects must be included in the Capital Improvement Program to qualify.
General Fund	General Fund appropriations are funds appropriated by the County Council from the County's General Fund. General Fund revenue supports general government services including most law and justice services. Sources of general fund revenue include property taxes, sale tax, fines, fees, and charges for services and investment earnings.
Special Revenue Funds	Special Revenue Funds, like the General Fund, derive revenue from taxes, charges for services, and other general governmental sources such as state shared revenues. Unlike the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund expenditures are limited by statute or ordinance to specific purposes. The Road Fund, Planning's Community Development Fund, and Parks' Mitigation Fund are examples of Special Revenue Funds.
Debt Proceeds	In many instances, the County funds a major capital improvement with short term or long term debt. An example in this CIP is the Regional Justice Center. The County will identify a stream of revenue within its budget for paying debt service. Sources of this stream of revenue include the other fund elements referenced within this exhibit. In the instance of the Regional Justice Center, the county will fund the improvement through appropriations from REET I and the General Fund.
Proprietary Funds	Proprietary Funds include the following funds: Surface Water Management, Rivers, Solid Waste, Public Works Trust Fund, Fleet Management, Pits and Quarries, Park Construction, Information Services, Airport and other smaller funds. Each of

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

	these proprietary funds has a dedicated source of revenue that may be appropriated by the County Council for capital projects. Sources of proprietary funds include fees, taxes, grants, local improvement district charges, impact fees, investment earnings, and charges for services rendered.
Grants	Grants are amounts received from the federal and state government and other entities in response to a grant application from the County. They usually fund a specific project or type of project within a given type of facility. For example, the County might receive a grant that funds a portion of a specific road project.
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigation Fees are fees charged to new construction projects within the County. The proceeds are used in Roads and Parks proprietary funds to pay for construction and land purchases that respond to impacts from growth within the County.
Other Funds	This designation of funding for CIP projects includes specific funds that are not specifically identified in the CIP because of their size. Revenues from these funds must meet the same tests as other fund sources for revenue adequacy. Other Funds include Fleet Management Fund, Pits and Quarries Fund, Information Services Fund, Emergency Management System Fund, Interlocal Funds and Airport Fund.
Prior Year Appropriations	When capital construction fund amounts are set aside from prior year appropriations, they are being reserved for projects referenced within the CIP. However, since the projects are not complete and portions or all of the related expenditures have not yet been made, the projects still are included in the CIP. The amounts are shown as funding sources in the year that they will be expended.

*Revenue Estimates*

Many sources of government revenue are fairly predictable (e.g., property tax). However, some revenue sources (e.g., federal and state grants) are difficult to predict on a case by case basis, but can be reasonably predicted in the aggregate. Future year revenues are predicted based upon known commitments and historical trends adjusted for specific economic or other relevant information. The qualitative objective in projecting future revenues available to fund CIP projects is to estimate a reasonable and probable level of future funding.

The citizens of Washington State in November of 2001 voted to implement an initiative which limits property tax levy increases to 1% per year, unless an increase greater than this limit is approved by voters. The program included in this document reflects the impacts of that initiative. The initiative impacts revenues, as projected in this CIP, primarily for the County Roads program.

**SECTION III: 2002 – 2007 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY**

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program. It will provide several “looks” at information presented by departments.

*Capital Definition*

The following rules were used in identifying projects other than real property purchase or improvements that are included in the CIP:

- 1.) Individual pieces of equipment with costs of less than \$50,000 and replacement equipment are not included.
- 2.) Large automated systems are regarded as single pieces of equipment.
- 3.) Repair or maintenance expenditures are not included unless an expenditure significantly enhances the value of the property.
- 4.) All REET expenditures are included.
- 5.) Where possible, like projects from one department are aggregated into a single CIP project.

Capital projects can be classified in the following categories:

**EXHIBIT 3: CLASSIFICATION OF DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS BY CATEGORY**

Category	Sub-Category	Department/Program
General Governmental	General Services	Facilities Management Information Services PW Equipment Rental
	Parks and Recreation	Parks Department
	Law Enforcement	Corrections Sheriff 800 Megahertz Project
	REET Debt Service	Non-Departmental
Transportation	Ground Transportation	Public Works Roads
Proprietary	Surface Water	PW Surface Water Management
	Solid Waste	PW Solid Waste
	Airport Investments	Airport

One change to note from the 2000 CIP is that Airport Investments are classified within the *Proprietary* category rather than *Transportation* category.

On the following pages, four exhibits present various fiscal summaries of the 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program. Exhibit 4 summarizes improvements by category and type; Exhibit 5 summarizes all projects by revenue source. Exhibit 6 lists all REET funded projects and is also sorted by the department requesting funding for the project. Exhibit 7 includes projects by County department.

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

**EXHIBIT 4: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY & TYPE**

Category	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	6 Yr. Total
General Governmental Facilities	\$18,180,212	\$30,816,156	\$26,065,330	\$13,183,845	\$9,358,845	\$2,158,845	\$99,763,233
General Governmental Equipment	3,099,079	1,809,164	2,783,413	2,886,621	1,754,907	3,501,513	15,834,697
Parks and Recreation Facilities	19,412,134	5,179,252	3,947,608	7,161,676	4,042,046	3,104,637	42,847,353
Parks and Recreation Land	6,490,708	2,375,411	2,063,599	2,084,774	1,864,093	1,961,743	16,840,328
Law Enforcement Facilities	28,584,299	59,338,386	7,785,315	-	-	-	95,708,000
REET Debt Service & Reserves	4,893,588	4,869,698	4,168,508	4,669,741	3,970,194	3,969,827	26,541,556
Transportation – Facilities	49,034,000	58,109,000	48,005,000	38,943,000	36,178,000	18,141,000	248,410,000
Surface Water – Facilities	13,960,800	6,045,000	5,775,000	4,825,000	4,825,000	4,825,000	40,255,800
Solid Waste – Facilities	28,270,397	5,396,000	1,382,096	840,000	6,500,000	950,000	43,338,493
Airport – Facilities	9,875,000	13,275,000	38,675,000	33,925,000	19,225,000	6,000,000	120,975,000
Airport – Equipment	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
<b>Total: All Items</b>	<b>\$182,400,217</b>	<b>\$187,213,067</b>	<b>\$140,650,869</b>	<b>\$108,519,657</b>	<b>\$87,718,085</b>	<b>\$44,612,565</b>	<b>\$751,114,460</b>

**Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source**

Fund Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
Airport Funds	\$5,872,500	\$1,787,500	\$1,437,500	\$1,002,500	\$1,032,500	\$ 910,000	\$12,042,500
Bond Proceeds-Other	32,005,111	95,554,542	62,025,645	34,158,845	19,158,845	7,158,845	250,061,833
County Road	21,046,727	30,142,000	27,823,000	21,241,000	22,069,000	11,685,000	134,006,727
Interlocal Agreements	150,000	1,150,000	650,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	2,400,000
Other Funds	20,306,605	6,569,164	7,329,509	9,790,621	11,318,907	4,615,513	59,930,319
Other Grants	1,824,845	720,000	950,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	4,994,845
Parks Mitigation	3,031,368	2,930,411	3,053,599	2,424,774	2,254,093	2,401,743	16,095,988
Prior Year Funds	37,323,983	2,658,496	1,275,000	5,157,000	1,150,000	50,000	47,614,479
Public works Trust fund Loan	16,750,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	18,750,000
REET I	5,785,670	5,273,360	4,569,483	5,069,566	4,870,194	4,869,827	30,438,100
REET II	5,557,918	5,648,094	5,592,633	5,575,851	5,088,046	5,100,637	32,563,179
SWM/River Funds	305,990	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	2,005,990
Transportation Grant	32,439,500	32,979,500	25,064,500	23,109,500	19,786,500	6,831,000	140,210,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$182,400,217</b>	<b>\$187,753,067</b>	<b>\$140,110,869</b>	<b>\$108,519,657</b>	<b>\$87,718,085</b>	<b>\$44,612,565</b>	<b>\$751,114,460</b>

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

**EXHIBIT 6: REAL ESTATE TAX PROJECT LIST**

<b>REET I</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
1995 Bond Issue - REET I Funded Debt Service	\$858,320	\$861,100	\$357,975	\$359,195	\$159,620	\$159,760	2,755,970
Debt Service for 800 MHZ	\$1,527,350	\$1,512,260	\$1,511,508	\$1,510,371	\$1,510,574	\$1,510,067	9,082,130
REET I Reserves - Space Plan	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,800,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	12,700,000
Community/Combination/Land	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	2,760,000
Resource Conservancy/Land	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	500,000
Special Use/Land	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	240,000
SWM Flood Control	\$140,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	640,000
<b>Total REET I</b>	<b>5,785,670</b>	<b>5,273,360</b>	<b>4,569,483</b>	<b>5,069,566</b>	<b>4,870,194</b>	<b>4,869,827</b>	<b>30,438,100</b>

<b>REET II</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
1995 Bond Issue - REET II Funded Debt Service	\$507,918	\$496,338	\$499,025	\$500,175	\$0	\$0	\$2,003,456
Parks Special Use/Land	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$75,000
Parks Resource/Facilities	\$72,685	\$400,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$165,000	\$100,000	\$837,685
Evergreen Fair	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$300,000
Community/Facilities	\$495,256	\$900,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,050,000	\$900,000	\$5,745,256
Parks Special Use/Facilities	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
Parks Support/Facilities	\$625,960	\$461,756	\$468,608	\$475,676	\$473,046	\$490,637	\$2,995,579
Parks Trails/Facilities	\$731,203	\$240,000	\$225,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$510,000	\$2,306,203
SWM Drainage Improvement/Water Quality	\$606,730	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$3,356,730
SWM Drainage Rehabilitation and Investigation	\$563,190	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$3,113,190
SWM Habitat & Fish Restoration	\$628,455	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$760,000	\$4,428,455
SWM Infrastructure Planning Preliminary Design	\$1,201,625	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$7,351,625
<b>Total REET II</b>	<b>\$5,557,918</b>	<b>\$5,648,094</b>	<b>\$5,592,633</b>	<b>\$5,575,851</b>	<b>\$5,088,046</b>	<b>\$5,100,637</b>	<b>\$32,563,179</b>

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

**EXHIBIT 7: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST**

The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP.

Project Description	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
<b>Public Works</b>							
Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	3,541,000	6,051,000	7,000,000	9,513,000	7,671,000	137,000	33,913,000
Road Capacity Projects	28,072,000	30,527,000	25,088,000	19,503,000	18,828,000	9,067,000	131,085,000
Road Miscellaneous Engineering	408,000	755,000	455,000	247,000	258,000	269,000	2,392,000
Neighborhood Improvement	925,000	-	-	-	-	-	925,000
Non Motorized Projects	2,879,000	3,863,000	2,071,000	2,425,000	2,497,000	1,887,000	15,622,000
Road Overlay Projects	5,162,000	3,971,000	4,441,000	4,241,000	4,745,000	4,532,000	27,092,000
Road Drainage Projects	444,000	543,000	560,000	578,000	596,000	616,000	3,337,000
Road Traffic Safety/Intersection Imp	7,603,000	12,399,000	8,390,000	2,436,000	1,583,000	1,633,000	34,044,000
102- RM- Increase Sweeping Frequencies	640,000	-	-	-	-	-	640,000
188 - Maintenance Building Project	3,670,000	1,200,000	500,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	-	19,570,000
Solid Waste Annual Construction Plan	28,147,320	4,896,000	882,096	340,000	6,000,000	450,000	40,715,416
Solid Waste Facility Repair and Maintenance	123,077	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,623,077
502 - CIP Fleet Management	2,459,079	1,809,164	2,783,413	2,886,621	1,754,907	3,501,513	15,194,697
Fleet Mgt Arlington Fleet Facility	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Fleet PF & Snoh Fleet Facilities	500,000	700,000	2,800,000	3,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Fleet Management Future Capital Projects	-	700,000	925,000	925,000	100,000	-	2,650,000
SWM Drainage Improvement/Water Quality	734,304	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	4,984,304
SWM Drainage Rehabilitation and Investigation	563,190	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000	510,000	3,113,190
SWM Flood Control Rehab/Bank Stabilization	291,668	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	1,491,668
SWM Habitat & Fish Restoration	2,926,052	3,215,000	2,945,000	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,995,000	15,071,052
SWM Infrastructure Planning Preliminary Design	9,445,586	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	1,230,000	15,595,586
<b>Subtotal Public Works</b>	<b>99,534,276</b>	<b>73,959,164</b>	<b>62,170,509</b>	<b>58,519,621</b>	<b>56,457,907</b>	<b>27,417,513</b>	<b>378,058,990</b>
<b>Parks and Recreation</b>							
Community/Combination/LAND	5,490,708	2,125,411	1,863,599	2,084,774	1,864,093	1,961,743	15,390,328
Community/FACILITIES	4,750,343	2,050,000	2,250,000	2,700,000	2,900,000	1,800,000	16,450,343
Fair - Fund 180	180,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	1,000,000
Resource Conservancy/LAND	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Resource/FACILITIES	6,980,266	1,783,496	200,000	-	165,000	100,000	9,228,762
Special Use/FACILITIES	126,973	-	-	-	-	-	126,973
Special Use/LAND	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Support/FACILITIES	1,785,161	501,756	508,608	515,676	513,046	530,637	4,354,884
Trails/FACILITIES	5,589,391	680,000	825,000	3,782,000	300,000	510,000	11,686,391
Trails/LAND	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	400,000
<b>Subtotal Parks and Recreation</b>	<b>25,902,842</b>	<b>7,554,663</b>	<b>6,011,207</b>	<b>9,246,450</b>	<b>5,906,139</b>	<b>5,066,380</b>	<b>59,687,681</b>
<b>Debt Service</b>							
1995 Bond Issue - REET I Funded Debt Service	858,320	861,100	357,975	359,195	159,620	159,760	2,755,970
1995 Bond Issue - REET II Funded Debt Service	507,918	496,338	499,025	500,175	-	-	2,003,456
Debt Service for 800 MHZ	1,527,350	1,512,260	1,511,508	1,510,371	1,510,574	1,510,067	9,082,130
REET I Reserves - Space Plan	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	12,700,000
<b>Subtotal Debt Service</b>	<b>4,893,588</b>	<b>4,869,698</b>	<b>4,168,508</b>	<b>4,669,741</b>	<b>3,970,194</b>	<b>3,969,827</b>	<b>26,541,556</b>

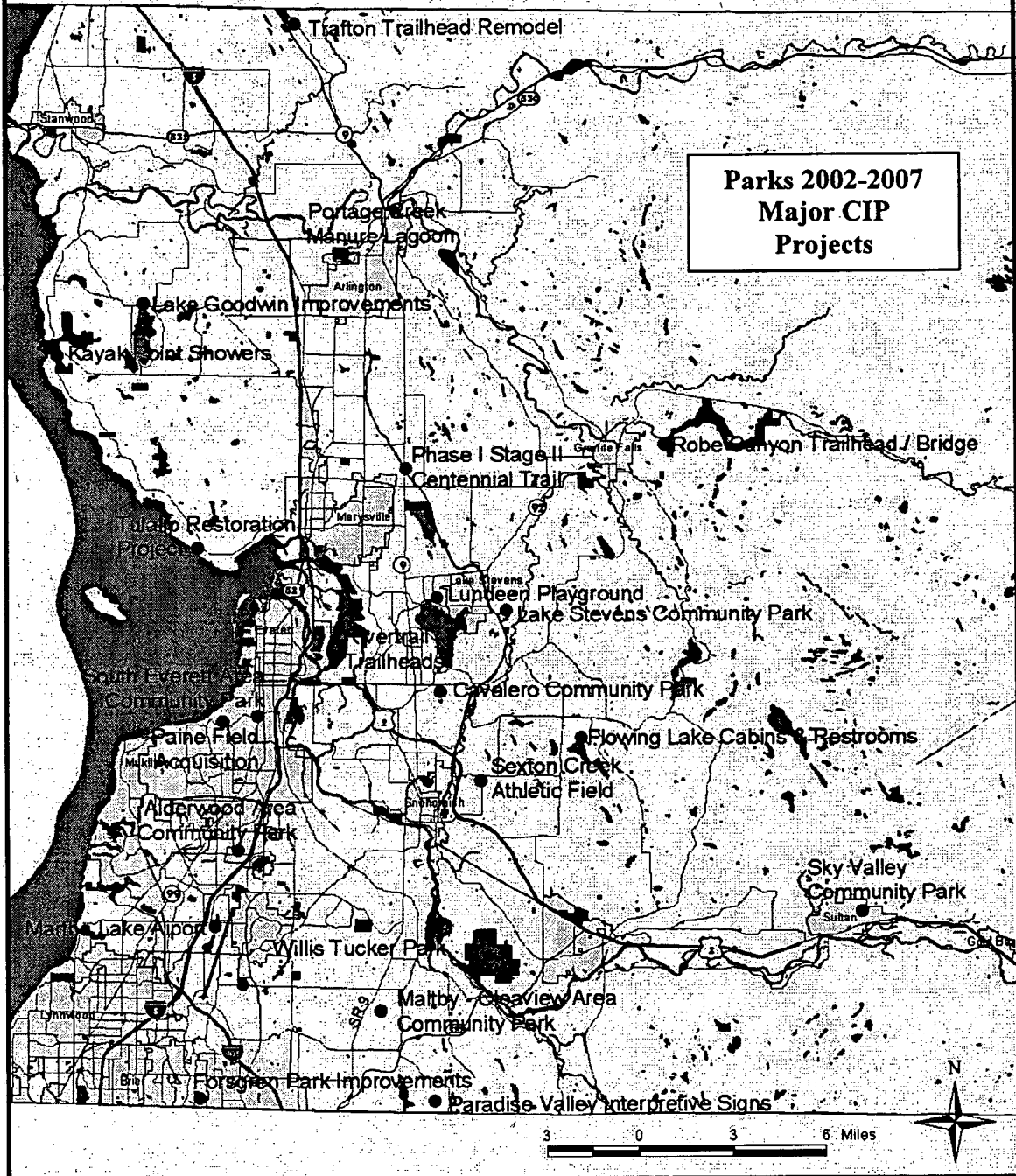
**Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program**

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Facilities Management</b>							
Main Campus Backfill/Repairs - Space Plan	2,192,543	2,166,333	2,162,589	2,158,845	2,158,845	2,158,845	12,998,000
Parking Facility (Arena associated)	8,140,000	9,562,604	9,448,629	-	-	-	27,151,233
New Admin Building Design & Construction	2,677,669	16,487,219	10,229,112	-	-	-	29,394,000
Expanded County Jail	22,379,799	56,338,386	7,785,315	-	-	-	86,503,500
Major Upgrade and Repair of Corrections Facility	1,864,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,864,000
Sheriff Evidence Facility	4,250,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	7,250,000
South District Court Roof Replacement	90,500	-	-	-	-	-	90,500
<b>Subtotal Facilities Management</b>	<b>41,594,511</b>	<b>87,554,542</b>	<b>29,625,645</b>	<b>2,158,845</b>	<b>2,158,845</b>	<b>2,158,845</b>	<b>165,251,233</b>
<b>Airport</b>							
Building Repairs	500,000	700,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,800,000
Crash Truck Replacement	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
FAA Funded Projects: 2002	2,625,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,625,000
Future Airport Building Construction	-	5,000,000	28,400,000	31,000,000	17,000,000	5,000,000	86,400,000
Future FAA Funded Projects	-	3,875,000	4,775,000	1,025,000	1,325,000	100,000	11,100,000
Future Large Equipment Purchases	-	250,000	800,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,650,000
Land Purchases	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
Miscellaneous Other Improvements	350,000	3,450,000	3,300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	8,000,000
New T-Hangars: next phase	5,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	7,000,000
Sewer Improvements	600,000	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
West Side Development	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
<b>Subtotal Airport</b>	<b>10,475,000</b>	<b>13,275,000</b>	<b>38,675,000</b>	<b>33,925,000</b>	<b>19,225,000</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>121,575,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>182,400,217</b>	<b>187,213,067</b>	<b>140,650,869</b>	<b>108,519,657</b>	<b>87,718,085</b>	<b>44,612,565</b>	<b>751,114,460</b>

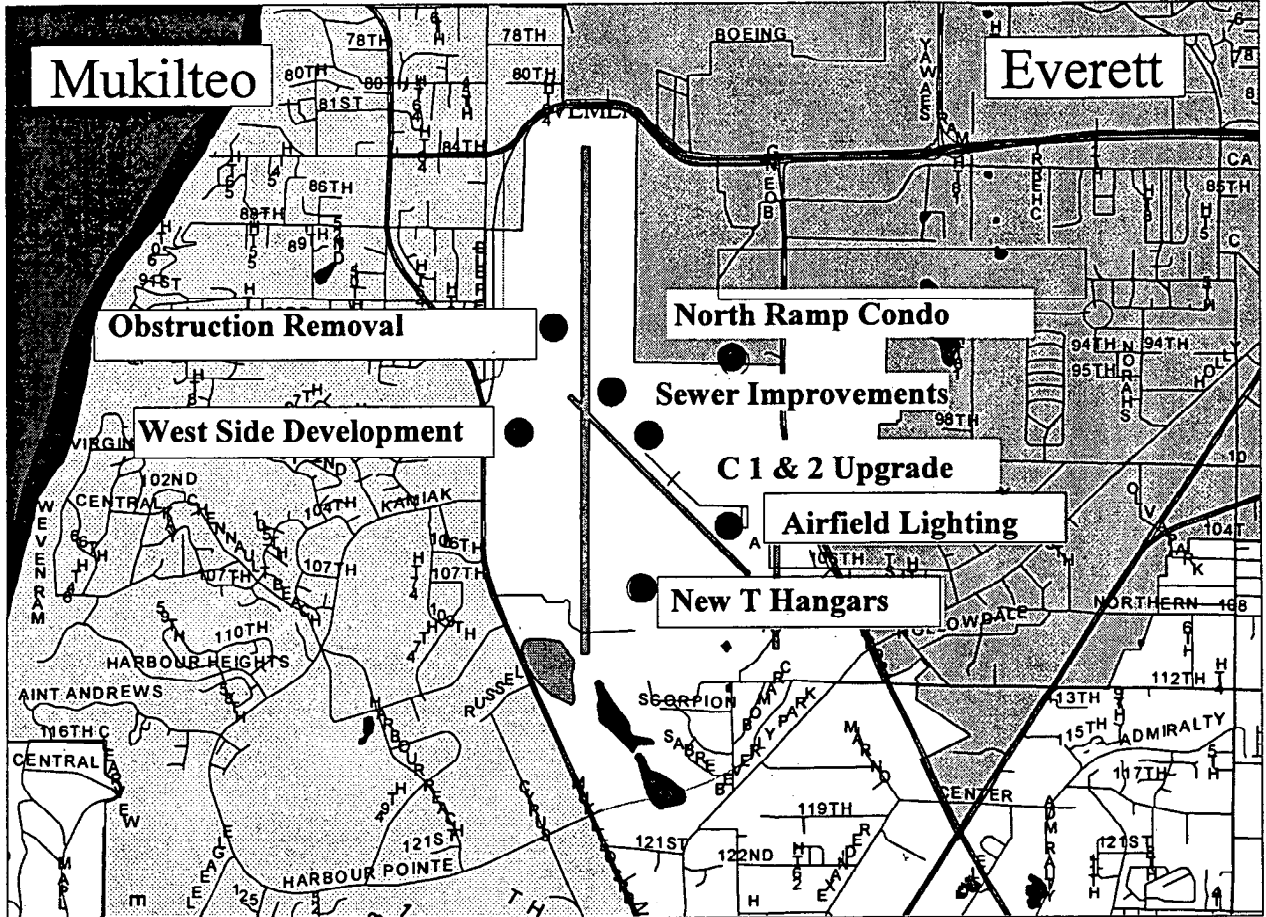


MAP 1: MAJOR PARKS YEAR 2002 PROJECTS

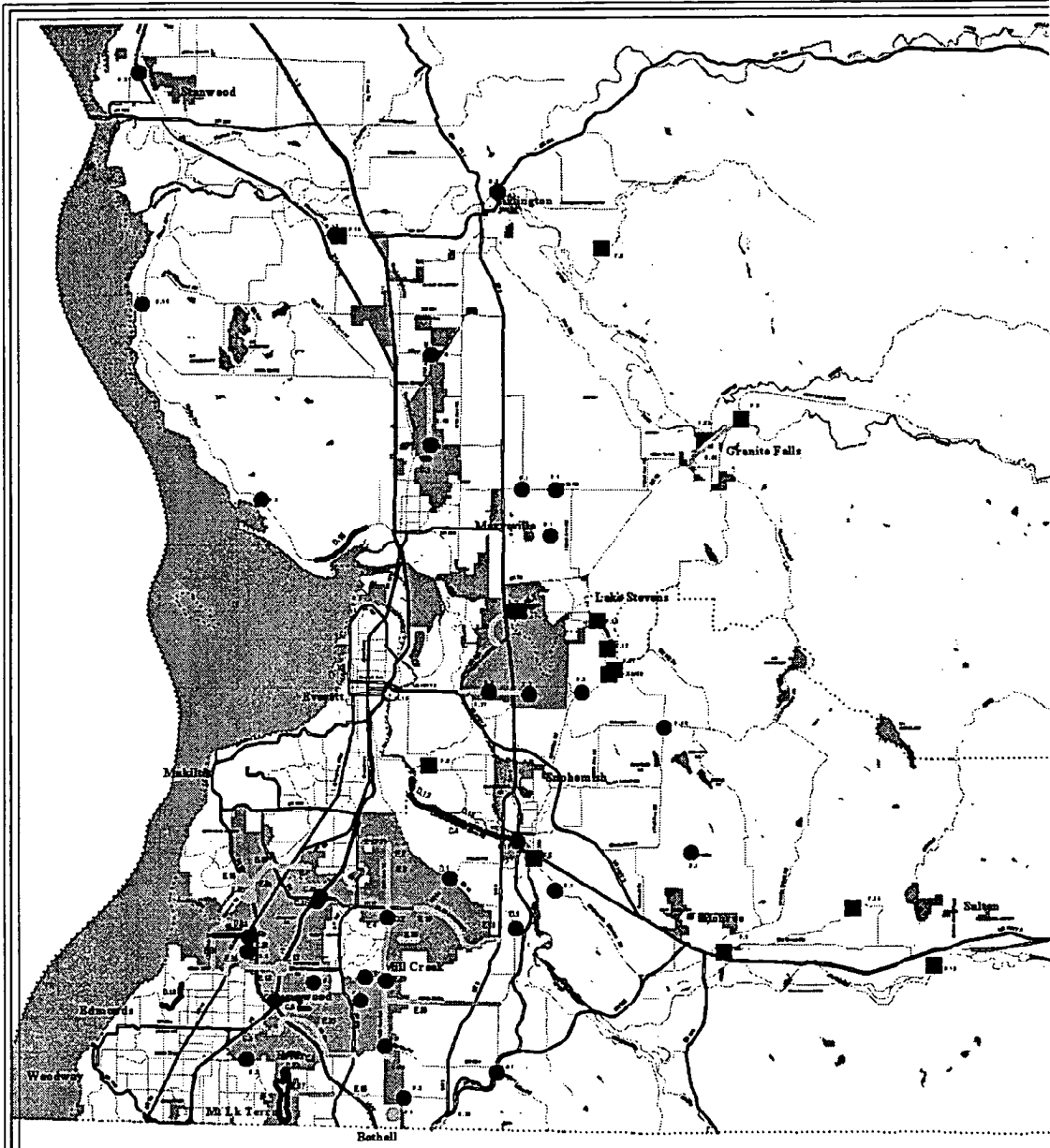
**SNOHOMISH COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION  
2002 BUDGET MAP**



MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2002 PROJECTS



MAP 3: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM CAPACITY PROJECTS



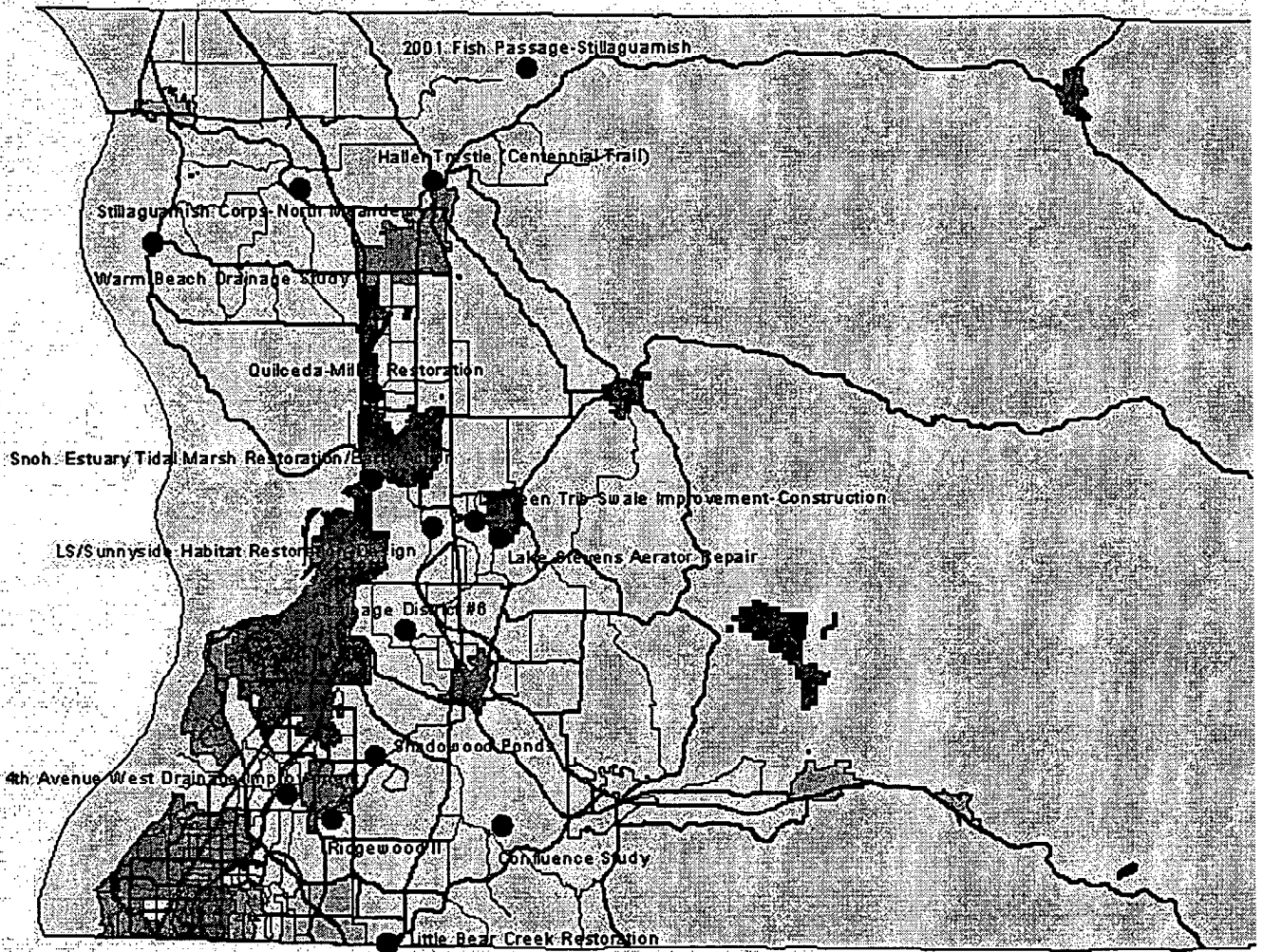
Snohomish County  
2002-2007  
Six Year Transportation  
Improvement Program (TIP)

Legend - Project Categories

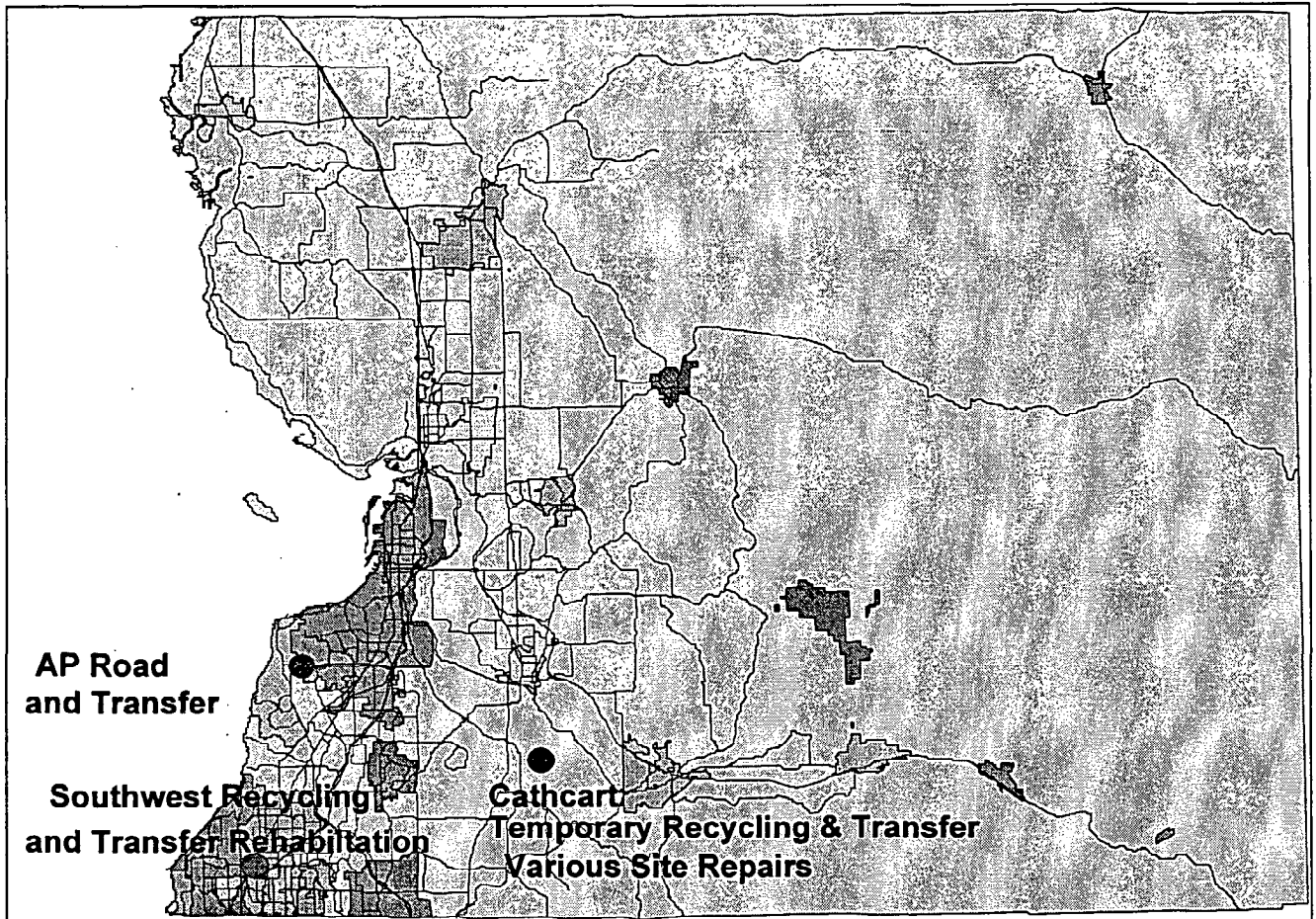
- (A) Misc. Engineering & Studies
- (C) Non-Motorized/Transit/HOV
- (D) Traffic Safety / Intersections
- (E) Capacity
- (F) Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation
- Council District
- Incorporated Cities
- Urban Growth Area

MAP 4: SURFACE WATER YEAR 2002 PROJECTS

2002 Annual Construction Projects



MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2002 CAPITAL PROJECTS



**Exhibit 8: Description of Projects by Classification**

The following matrix provides a high level description of the projects within this Capital Improvement Program by the Sub-Category Classification described earlier in the Program.

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2002-2007 CIP
Parks and Recreation	Parks' CIP projects primarily focus on providing parklands and facilities on two levels. For the greater County, the Parks has focused on the acquisition and development of active athletic fields, regional trail systems, and the preservation of significant resource lands. Within urban growth areas, Parks CIP projects include the acquisition and development of community parks. The Parks' CIP program also includes Evergreen State Fairgrounds maintenance and equipment funding.
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement projects include reserves for funding a new regional justice center, major maintenance for the current jail, a training facility/shooting range and a storage facility for the Sheriff's Department, and the development of an 800 Megahertz emergency radio system.
REET Debt Service	Real Estate Excise Tax Funds are set aside within the Capital Improvement Program to provide debt service for 1995 bond issues, the Denney Juvenile Justice Center Bond, and reserves to fund facility expansions and major facility repairs included in the General Services and Law Enforcement sub-categories of this plan.
Ground Transportation	The year 2002 annual construction program (ACP) includes a wide variety of capital projects. These projects are grouped into six categories. 1) Traffic Safety projects are needed to maintain safe and efficient operation of county road system and include standard signal, guard rail, illumination and other warrant analyses as well as correcting inadequate road condition. 2) Capacity projects increase vehicle carrying capacity on the road system. 3) Bridge replacements are identified as needed through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings. 4) Drainage improvements are needed to maintain satisfactory condition of roadway. 5) Non Motorized Projects consist projects to encourage use of alternate forms of transportation and increase people carrying capacity on and off roadways. 6) The Road Overlay Program consists of numerous projects where roads are resurfaced. These projects are listed in detail in the 2002-07 TIP.
Airport Investments	Many Airport capital projects are multi-year construction projects and respond to existing or prospective customer needs which increase the asset and revenue base of the Airport. These include new building construction; road construction for improved transportation access to these new developments; and miscellaneous building repairs to existing structures. Aviation related capital improvements on the Airport are eligible for 90% funding from the FAA administered Airport Improvement Program. The FAA funds miscellaneous runway safety work, fire equipment, obstruction removal and other capital projects to meet or maintain FAA regulations.

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2002-2007 CIP
Surface Water	<p>Surface Water projects fall into five primary categories that integrate federal mandates for habitat and water quality improvement (ESA and the Clean Water Act) with other local surface water needs (drainage, and flood control). The 2002 program sustains fundamental CIP efforts (drainage complaint response and assistance), while pressing forward with Drainage Needs Report. The latter is providing a foundation for systematic inventoring, analysis and prioritization of improvements to the constructed (drainage and water quality) and natural (wetlands, streams) drainage systems in the Urban Growth Areas of the County. Habitat restoration projects from large-scale acquisitions (habitat preservation/restoration) to culvert replacements (fish blockage removal) are also continued. Water quality improvements include retrofitting of aged detention facilities to integration of water quality features into most CIP projects. This year's progress also provides an increased investment in flood control facility repair and maintenance. The 2002 Executive Budget does not include facilities requirements that may arise out of the pending renewal of the County's NPDES stormwater permit.</p>
Solid Waste	<p>Solid Waste has been experiencing growing capacity problems over the past several years with the increasing amount of solid waste being brought to existing facilities for disposal. In addition, the County has been notified by the City of Everett that the city wishes to terminate the lease on the existing site of the Everett Recycling and Transfer station as soon as the county is able to locate and construct a replacement for that facility. To address these issues, the Solid Waste Management Division's projects focus capital construction efforts on replacement and/or reconstruction of two of the three current transfer stations (in Everett and Mountlake Terrace). In order to do this, a temporary solid waste recycling and transfer station has been constructed near the unused Regional Landfill at the Cathcart site. This facility was used while the Everett station was closed for an upgrade, and will also be utilized when the Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station is closed for reconstruction. This is expected to be in 2002-2003. Additionally, the permitting process for the replacement of the Everett Recycling and Transfer station is completed, with construction started in August 2001.</p>



#### **SECTION IV: STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT ON GMA GOAL 12**

This section of the CIP includes a *statement of assessment* that concludes whether the CIP provides sufficient funding for GMA necessary facilities to meet existing identified needs. The statement of assessment carries out the County's duty under the GMA to ensure that the County is in compliance with Goal 12 and RCW 36.70A.070(3) and (6) over the six-year period. This GMA requirement is summarized best by Goal 12 (itself), which states, "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

The *statement of assessment* responds to the following issues:

- 1) Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the CIP;
- 2) Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- 3) Whether regulatory measures are reasonably ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

#### **2002 – 2007 Snohomish County CIP Statement of Assessment:**

Based upon reviews of:

- The public facilities necessary for development that are included within the 2002 – 2007 Capital Improvement Plan;
- Adopted minimum levels of services for facilities necessary for development;
- The reasonable probability of the revenue streams identified to fund these projects; and
- The adequacy of regulatory measures to ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support adopted minimum levels of service.

The 2002 – 2007 CIP may not provide sufficient funding to meet related needs as identified in Growth Management Act Goal 12. Exhibit 9, on the following page of this report, is the Executive Summary of the 2002 – 2007 Snohomish County Global Statement of Assessment. Section VI of this document provides the full text of the global statement of assessment and of department statements of assessment.



**Exhibit 9: 2002-2007 Global Assessment Summary**

**Executive Summary for the Global Assessment  
of the Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program**

This statement examines agency funding and county regulatory measures for public facilities necessary to support development, as identified in the county's Capital Facilities Plan. These facilities are: roads and transit routes, surface water facilities, parks, schools, water supply and wastewater systems (in urban areas), and electric power. The purpose of this examination is to determine whether there exist any probable funding shortfalls or regulatory inadequacies that could jeopardize implementation of the comprehensive plan or satisfaction of Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act (GMA) to provide adequate public facilities. Facility-specific statements have been prepared by the relevant county departments and are attached to this statement. They form the basis for this global statement.

Each type of facility listed is examined from three perspectives: the sufficiency of the capital improvement program(s) to achieve minimum acceptable levels of service (LOS); the adequacy of the funding that supports the CIP; and the adequacy of regulatory mechanisms to ensure that facilities expand with development. All of these facilities are supported by CIPs prepared and adopted by their respective purveyor agencies. In many cases, these CIPs contain standards that define their level of service – or they embody an implicit service standard. These CIPs, collectively, appear to support more than simply a minimum LOS.

Funding sources and funding reliability varies widely between facility types and agencies. However, most CIPs use generally conservative estimates of future funding availability, so that funding adequacy is not a major source of concern. However, there are two specific funding issues that warrant close monitoring in the upcoming year: selected school districts with large numbers of "unhoused" students having difficulty passing required school construction bond issues; and 2) the impact of Initiative 747, particularly on road improvement plans. While this CIP reflects initial projections of that impact, revenue monitoring over the next 6-12 months will be needed to better gauge the long-term impacts of both I-747 and the current economic slow-down.

The county's regulatory mechanisms also address these facilities in the development review process. They appear to be functioning as planned and are supplementing the public agencies capital programs to assure that development activity contributes to public infrastructure development and does not occur unless these necessary public facilities are being provided.

On the basis of the information included in the attached statements and summarized herein, it is determined that a partial reassessment of the county comprehensive plan is required in 2002. When combined with selected reviews of plan elements scheduled for 2002, such a reassessment will provide adequate opportunity for any appropriate adjustments.

**EXHIBIT 10: PROCESS CALLED FOR BY 2002 CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN GIVEN THAT THE STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT CONCLUDES THAT 2002 – 2007 CIP MAY FALL SHORT OF MEETING EXISTING NEEDS**

Since a) the 2002 – 2007 CIP *statement of assessment* has concluded that probable funding may fall short of meeting existing needs (as defined by the adopted minimum level of service contained in the CFP), and, the Executive will provide to Council by January 31, 2002, a work program to be implemented during 2002.

The work program will include a reassessment of the comprehensive plan “to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent” (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment will include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. The range of options is articulated in the County’s “Capital Facilities Requirements 1994-1999” (and to 2013):

- “Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions\*; or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of [the options listed above]. “

In the event that the reassessment concludes that none of these options would achieve coordination and consistency, the work program will identify a process for determining possible modifications to the Land Use Element of the General Policy Plan and development regulations to achieve coordination and consistency. The work program will result in specific recommendations for appropriate actions or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. Any changes proposed will be reviewed consistent with the County’s GMA public participation requirements, Chapter 32.05 SCC.

\* Since the county can not reduce the overall population allocation to the County, this would consist, as a practical matter, of readjusting population allocations between or within various urban growth areas.

**SECTION V: DETAIL DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

On the pages that follow are descriptions, justifications, projected costs, and funding sources for each project summarized in the earlier sections of this Program. The worksheets are presented in an order driven by county department initiating the request and by the fund of that department.

In some instances, like projects from one department are aggregated into a single CIP project. An example of such a project is the second project in the package: Public Works County Road Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation. This project actually represents a series of similar projects that are being proposed by Public Works. They have been grouped into a single project because of a similar purpose, type of expense, and funding source. In the instance of this particular project, detail on a project by project basis is included in the County's 2002 – 2007 Transportation Improvement Program.

Funding source is driven by the year of project expense rather than being driven by the year of funding receipt or project authorization. Due to the multi-year nature of some projects, prior year appropriations, while spent in 2002, will not appear in the 2002 budget.



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Bridge Replacement & Rehab

**Description:** Replacement and rehabilitation of deficient county bridges. Shown as category "F" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program. Identified as needed through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings and County Annual Bridge Condition Report. Priorities for improvements to the county's inventory of 185 bridges which are structurally deficient and/or functionally obsolete are reported in the 1997 Supplemental Transportation Needs Report.

**Justification:** This element of the of the 2002-2007 TIP provides ongoing funding for the County's bridge maintenance, rehabilitation and repair program.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: **102** SubFund: **102** County Road Division: **630** Engineering Services Program: **303** ES Capital SubProgram: **09** Construction Admini

Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$1,482,000	\$1,655,000	\$1,324,000	\$1,528,000	\$1,200,000	\$51,000
0/0	6301 Other Improvements	\$1,588,000	\$3,943,000	\$5,563,000	\$7,985,000	\$6,471,000	\$86,000
0/0	6101 Land	\$471,000	\$453,000	\$113,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$3,541,000</b>	<b>\$6,051,000</b>	<b>\$7,000,000</b>	<b>\$9,513,000</b>	<b>\$7,671,000</b>	<b>\$137,000</b>

<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$3,541,000</b>	<b>\$6,051,000</b>	<b>\$7,000,000</b>	<b>\$9,513,000</b>	<b>\$7,671,000</b>	<b>\$137,000</b>
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**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$2,337,000	\$4,606,000	\$4,853,000	\$7,183,000	\$6,150,000	\$0
County Road	\$1,204,000	\$1,445,000	\$2,147,000	\$2,330,000	\$1,521,000	\$137,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$3,541,000</b>	<b>\$6,051,000</b>	<b>\$7,000,000</b>	<b>\$9,513,000</b>	<b>\$7,671,000</b>	<b>\$137,000</b>





**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Miscellaneous Engineering

**Description:** Engineering and right of way acquisition performed for road projects which are not specifically identified elsewhere on the program and to respond to changed conditions and emergency situations not anticipated during development of the annual construction program. This is shown as category "A" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

**Justification:** This element of the 2002-2007 TIP provides ongoing funding for engineering and right of way acquisition for miscellaneous road projects.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:	Program:		SubProgram:		
Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$371,000	\$716,000	\$412,000	\$201,000	\$210,000	\$218,000
0/0	6101 Land	\$37,000	\$39,000	\$43,000	\$46,000	\$48,000	\$51,000
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$408,000</b>	<b>\$755,000</b>	<b>\$455,000</b>	<b>\$247,000</b>	<b>\$258,000</b>	<b>\$269,000</b>
<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$408,000</b>	<b>\$755,000</b>	<b>\$455,000</b>	<b>\$247,000</b>	<b>\$258,000</b>	<b>\$269,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$103,000	\$284,000	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$305,000	\$471,000	\$330,000	\$247,000	\$258,000	\$269,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$408,000</b>	<b>\$755,000</b>	<b>\$455,000</b>	<b>\$247,000</b>	<b>\$258,000</b>	<b>\$269,000</b>



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Neighborhood Improvement

**Description:** Council initiated program to fund engineering, right of way acquisition, and construction of neighborhood improvement projects throughout the county. Fourteen projects have been selected from proposals submitted by citizens and organizations. This is shown as category "H" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).

**Justification:** This element of the of the 2002-2007 TIP provides funding for the County's Neighborhood Improvement Program.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:	Program:	SubProgram:				
<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>09</b>				
<b>County Road</b>		<b>Engineering Services</b>	<b>ES Capital</b>	<b>Construction Admini</b>				
Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
0/0	6301 Other Improvements	\$804,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
0/0	6101 Land	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$106,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	
<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
County Road	\$925,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Non Motorized Projects

**Description:** Bikeway and trail construction both adjacent to existing road system and off system to provide alternative transportation opportunities and projects for arterial HOV lanes, transit-related walkways and other transit supportive projects. Includes all projects within category "C" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program.  
Transportation system management and transit supportive projects to encourage use of alternate forms of transportation and increase people carrying capacity as identified in the 1995 Transportation Element of the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan.

**Justification:** This element of the of the 2002-2007 TIP provides ongoing funding for non-motor vehicle alternative transportation projects and HOV lanes.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: **102** SubFund: **102** **County Road** Division: **630 Engineering Services** Program: **303 ES Capital** SubProgram: **09 Construction Admini**

Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$877,000	\$664,000	\$404,000	\$432,000	\$425,000	\$341,000
0/0	6301 Other Improvements	\$1,634,000	\$2,515,000	\$1,607,000	\$1,930,000	\$1,978,000	\$1,432,000
0/0	6101 Land	\$368,000	\$684,000	\$60,000	\$63,000	\$94,000	\$114,000
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$2,879,000</b>	<b>\$3,863,000</b>	<b>\$2,071,000</b>	<b>\$2,425,000</b>	<b>\$2,497,000</b>	<b>\$1,887,000</b>
<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$2,879,000</b>	<b>\$3,863,000</b>	<b>\$2,071,000</b>	<b>\$2,425,000</b>	<b>\$2,497,000</b>	<b>\$1,887,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$1,081,000	\$1,569,000	\$224,000	\$1,100,000	\$574,000	\$24,000
County Road	\$1,798,000	\$2,294,000	\$1,847,000	\$1,325,000	\$1,923,000	\$1,863,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,879,000</b>	<b>\$3,863,000</b>	<b>\$2,071,000</b>	<b>\$2,425,000</b>	<b>\$2,497,000</b>	<b>\$1,887,000</b>





**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Overlay Projects

**Description:** The Road Overlay Program consists of numerous countywide projects where arterials and local access roads are resurfaced. Shown as category "B" on the 2002-2007 Six Year transportation Improvement Program. Overlay and road reconstruction as needed to maintain safe and satisfactory road conditions on the arterial and local access roads. Includes some road shoulder widening. Work locations are prioritized using computerized pavement management system based on regular physical inspection of road conditions.

**Justification:** This element of the 2002-2007 TIP provides ongoing funding for road resurfacing and continued maintenance of the road system.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:			Division:		Program:		SubProgram:	
Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0/0	1010	Salaries/Benefits	\$675,000	\$547,000	\$584,000	\$580,000	\$619,000	\$615,000
0/0	6301	Other Improvements	\$4,487,000	\$3,424,000	\$3,857,000	\$3,661,000	\$4,126,000	\$3,917,000
<b>Program Totals:</b>			<b>\$5,162,000</b>	<b>\$3,971,000</b>	<b>\$4,441,000</b>	<b>\$4,241,000</b>	<b>\$4,745,000</b>	<b>\$4,532,000</b>
<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>			<b>\$5,162,000</b>	<b>\$3,971,000</b>	<b>\$4,441,000</b>	<b>\$4,241,000</b>	<b>\$4,745,000</b>	<b>\$4,532,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$553,000	\$567,000	\$581,000	\$596,000	\$611,000	\$626,000
County Road	\$4,609,000	\$3,404,000	\$3,860,000	\$3,645,000	\$4,134,000	\$3,906,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$5,162,000</b>	<b>\$3,971,000</b>	<b>\$4,441,000</b>	<b>\$4,241,000</b>	<b>\$4,745,000</b>	<b>\$4,532,000</b>



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Road Drainage

**Description:** Improve and preserve road the drainage system on the county road system. Shown as category "G" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program.

Drainage improvements needed to maintain satisfactory condition of roadway. Location of projects prioritized by severity of localized flooding and drainage problems. Drainage improvements on roads scheduled for overlay are given priority.

**Justification:** This element of the of the 2000-2005 TIP provides ongoing funding for maintenance and construction of drainage systems within the road right of way.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:	SubProgram:
102	102 County Road	630 Engineering Services	303 ES Capital	09 Construction Admini

Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0/0	6301 Other Improvements	\$249,000	\$300,000	\$310,000	\$320,000	\$331,000	\$343,000
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$195,000	\$243,000	\$250,000	\$258,000	\$265,000	\$273,000
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$444,000</b>	<b>\$543,000</b>	<b>\$560,000</b>	<b>\$578,000</b>	<b>\$596,000</b>	<b>\$616,000</b>

<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$444,000</b>	<b>\$543,000</b>	<b>\$560,000</b>	<b>\$578,000</b>	<b>\$596,000</b>	<b>\$616,000</b>
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**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
County Road	\$444,000	\$543,000	\$560,000	\$578,000	\$596,000	\$616,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$444,000</b>	<b>\$543,000</b>	<b>\$560,000</b>	<b>\$578,000</b>	<b>\$596,000</b>	<b>\$616,000</b>



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007  
Initiative-747 Alternative**

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 102 - Rd Fd CIP; Traffic Safety/Intersection Imp

**Description:** Traffic safety improvements and emergency construction projects to maintain safe and efficient operation on the county road system. Shown as item "D" on the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program.

Projects needed to maintain safe and efficient operation of county road system. Projects are selected based on meeting standard signal, guardrail, illumination and other warrant analyses as well as determination of Inadequate Road Condition through adopted county procedure. Projects are prioritized based on deficiency of existing conditions, traffic volume, accident experience and cost benefit analysis.

**Justification:** This element of the of the 2002-2007 TIP provides ongoing funding for traffic safety improvements and emergency construction projects to maintain safe and efficient operation on the county road system.

**I-747 Comments:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:	Program:	SubProgram:				
<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>County Road</b>	<b>630 Engineering Services</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>ES Capital</b>	<b>09 Construction Admini</b>		
Proj/Gmt	Detail/Obj. Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
0/0	1010 Salaries/Benefits	\$1,660,000	\$2,050,000	\$1,375,000	\$464,000	\$336,000	\$345,000	
0/0	6301 Other Improvements	\$4,805,000	\$9,709,000	\$6,924,000	\$1,896,000	\$1,167,000	\$1,203,000	
0/0	6101 Land	\$1,138,000	\$640,000	\$91,000	\$76,000	\$80,000	\$85,000	
<b>Program Totals:</b>		<b>\$7,603,000</b>	<b>\$12,399,000</b>	<b>\$8,390,000</b>	<b>\$2,436,000</b>	<b>\$1,583,000</b>	<b>\$1,633,000</b>	
<b>Decision Package CIP-Capital Totals:</b>		<b>\$7,603,000</b>	<b>\$12,399,000</b>	<b>\$8,390,000</b>	<b>\$2,436,000</b>	<b>\$1,583,000</b>	<b>\$1,633,000</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source: (Informational Only)**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$5,313,000	\$6,012,000	\$652,000	\$35,000	\$535,000	\$625,000
County Road	\$2,290,000	\$6,387,000	\$7,738,000	\$2,401,000	\$1,048,000	\$1,008,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$7,603,000</b>	<b>\$12,399,000</b>	<b>\$8,390,000</b>	<b>\$2,436,000</b>	<b>\$1,583,000</b>	<b>\$1,633,000</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 188 - Maintenance Building Project

**Description:** Building a replacement for the Snohomish Road Maintenance Facility at Cathcart or another location.

**Justification:** The Snohomish facilities are old, in poor condition, and ill suited to the present and future needs of the Department. Many of the structures at the Snohomish site were apparently already located there when the site was acquired in about the 1930's. There is insufficient space at the site for material storage needs, resulting in inefficiencies in maintenance operations. The Snohomish Chamber of Commerce has requested that Public Works move its facility from the City. One option to be considered is combining the Snohomish and Paine Field Road Maintenance facilities at a new site. The Paine Field site has similar deficiencies, the majority of structures being constructed by the US Army in the 1940's. Preliminary work on determining facility needs has occurred, and it is anticipated that consultants will be hired in late 2001 to begin more detailed assessment of alternatives. This project is funded jointly with ER&R, for which \$300,000 was appropriated in the 2001 budget.

The Pit and Quarries Fund has and will continue to have cash and investment balances exceeding its long term needs. These balances are from proceeds of past and future sales and leases of Pit and Quarries Fund properties. Properties that had mining potential were transferred to the Equipment and Repair and Revolving Fund from the County Road Fund in January 1978 and subsequently transferred to the Pit and Quarries Fund in November 1986. It is proposed that the excess reserves be utilized for the construction of a proposed maintenance facility, which will be budgeted and accounted for in the Facility Construction Fund. The fund transfer from the Pit and Quarries to the Facility Construction Fund will be subject to separate approval by Council.

**CIP - Capital:**

Object	Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:		
	188	188	610	County Road - TES	615	Facility Construction	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Professional Services	\$1,270,000	\$1,200,000	\$500,000	\$1,065,000	\$1,065,000	\$0	
Machinery & Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,970,000	\$4,970,000	\$0	
Land	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Prof Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,065,000	\$1,065,000	\$0	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$3,670,000</b>	<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$7,100,000</b>	<b>\$7,100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Funds	\$2,900,000	\$500,000	\$200,000	\$2,900,000	\$2,900,000	\$0
County Road	\$770,000	\$700,000	\$300,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$3,670,000</b>	<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$7,100,000</b>	<b>\$7,100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 402 - Solid Waste ACP

**Description:** Construct two new solid waste and recycling transfer stations to replace existing transfer stations in Everett and Mountlake Terrace.

**Justification:** Two of the three existing transfer stations cannot handle current waste volumes. Replacing them with new, much larger facilities will enable the Division to process waste being generated for the next twenty years. A new transfer station will be constructed at Paine Field to replace the Everett facility and the Mountlake Terrace facility will be demolished and a new transfer station will be constructed on an expanded site.

### CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
**402 402 Solid Waste Managemem 405 Engineering & Constructo 437 Solid Waste-Capital**

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Machinery & Equipment	\$2,584,000	\$1,540,000	\$400,000	\$140,000	\$0	\$450,000
Construction Progress	\$25,563,320	\$3,356,000	\$482,096	\$200,000	\$6,000,000	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$28,147,320</b>	<b>\$4,896,000</b>	<b>\$882,096</b>	<b>\$340,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>

### CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Public works Trust fund Loan	\$16,750,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$11,397,320	\$2,896,000	\$882,096	\$340,000	\$6,000,000	\$450,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$28,147,320</b>	<b>\$4,896,000</b>	<b>\$882,096</b>	<b>\$340,000</b>	<b>\$6,000,000</b>	<b>\$450,000</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 502 - CIP Fleet Management

**Description:** Equipment and facilities costing more than \$50,000

**Justification:** Of the 254 items of equipment to be purchased as part of the 2002 ER&R Equipment Replacement Plan, 22 items cost more than \$50,000 each and, therefore, are included in the Capital Improvement Plan. Equipment replacement is funded via the rental rates charged to customers of the fund and accumulated over the economic life of the equipment. Replacement is needed to provide customers with safe, efficient and reliable equipment.

One tractor @ \$65,494 for Airport	\$ 65,494
Thirteen dump trucks @ \$110,409 each for Road Maintenance	1,435,317
Three medium duty trucks @ \$72,755 for Road Maintenance	218,265
Four sweepers @ \$166,400 for Road Maintenance	665,600
One command van @ \$74,403 for the Sheriff	74,403
<b>TOTAL 2002 CIP</b>	<b>\$ 2,459,079</b>

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:	Division:			Program:		
<b>502 502 Equipment Rental &amp; Re</b>	<b>600 Equipment Rental &amp; Revol</b>			<b>860 Fleet Mgt - Maint &amp; Opera</b>		
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Machinery & Equipment	\$2,459,079	\$1,809,164	\$2,783,413	\$2,886,621	\$1,754,907	\$3,501,513
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,459,079</b>	<b>\$1,809,164</b>	<b>\$2,783,413</b>	<b>\$2,886,621</b>	<b>\$1,754,907</b>	<b>\$3,501,513</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Funds	\$2,459,079	\$1,809,164	\$2,783,413	\$2,886,621	\$1,754,907	\$3,501,513
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$2,459,079</b>	<b>\$1,809,164</b>	<b>\$2,783,413</b>	<b>\$2,886,621</b>	<b>\$1,754,907</b>	<b>\$3,501,513</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 502 - CIP Fleet Mgt Arlington Fleet Facility

**Description:** Remodeling and adding 4,000 square foot shop floor space to the Arlington Fleet facility

**Justification:** In January 1999, Public Works responded to a Budget Proviso dealing with ER&R space. Justification for adding a modular building for Road Maintenance use was discussed as well as the need for more shop floor space. The need is driven by growth in the fleet supported by the Arlington Facility and more large equipment in that fleet. The idea of adding up to 5,000 square feet of shop floor space was discussed near the end of the 1/19/00 memorandum addressing the Proviso. The proposed timeframe was 2000 or beyond.

\$500,000 was appropriated in the 2001 budget to begin this project. Consultants have been hired to provide plans, specifications and accurate cost estimates. A pre-application meeting was held with the city of Arlington in May, 2001. At that meeting it was determined that construction will not be possible until spring or summer of 2002, depending on 67th Avenue road improvements. Consultant project cost estimates are not yet available, but will be provided later in 2001.

**CIP - Capital:**

Object	Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:		
	502	502	600	600	860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Buildings and Structures	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Funds	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 502 - CIP Fleet PF & Snoh Fleet Facilities

**Description:** Building a replacement for the Paine Field Facility on Airport property or other location

**Justification:** The Airport wants to lease the current property to a commercial client for a higher rate of return and the current Fleet facility at Paine Field is in very poor condition. The current building is constructed with asbestos in the walls, the roof leaks and is not economically repairable, the heat is via an old oil burning heater and does not keep air exchanged, the electrical system is barely meeting demand, the lighting is poor, and it is not well laid out. Replacing the facility will improve morale and production. The Airport has proposed space for this facility and Solid Waste transfer station on property at Paine Field East.

\$300,000 was appropriated in the 2001 budget to begin this project. Preliminary work on determining facility needs has occurred. It is anticipated that consultants will be hired in 2001 to begin to determine costs and options. Options will be presented to the Executive and Council for further decision making. One option is combining the Paine Field and Snohomish facilities for efficiency. The preliminary cost of doing this is presented below. Those costs were also subtracted from the "Future ER&R Capital" decision package.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
502	502	Equipment Rental & Re	600	Equipment Rental & Revol	860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Operating Trf Out	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$2,800,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Funds	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$500,000</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$2,800,000</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** 502 - Fleet Management Future Capital Projects

**Description:** These projects represent upcoming projects that need to be addressed by Fleet Management in the coming years. Funding will come from accumulated fund balance. At this point, these figures are preliminary and the scope and dates of the projects may change upon review.

**Justification:** Alternative fuel law compliance infrastructure costs - \$2,200,000 (2003/2006)  
 Snohomish facility replacement included with Paine Field facility  
 New shop equipment - \$450,000 (2004 - 2005)

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
502	502	Equipment Rental & Re	600	Equipment Rental & Revol	860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Capital Costs	\$0	\$700,000	\$925,000	\$925,000	\$100,000	\$0	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$700,000	\$925,000	\$925,000	\$100,000	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$700,000</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** SWM Drainage Improvement/Water Quality

**Description:** Category B: Design, acquire land, and construct regional stormwater detention ponds, conveyance systems, sediment and erosion control facilities, replace undersized pipes and failed systems to improve flood protection and water quality.

**Justification:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
**415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Managemen 999**

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Construction Progress	\$734,304	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$734,304</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$606,730	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000	\$550,000
Prior Year Funds	\$12,847	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
County Road	\$114,727	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$734,304</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>	<b>\$850,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** SWM Drainage Rehabilitation and Investigation

**Description:** Category A: Investigation and resolution of drainage problems. Projects are designed and constructed based on drainage complaint investigations and input from county staff. Projects include construction of new drainage systems, upsizing culverts, stabilizing slopes, replacing and upgrading existing failed drainage systems to reduce flooding, prevent erosion, and improve water quality.

**Justification:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:		
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
415 415 Surface Water Manage						
Construction Progress	\$563,190	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$563,190</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$563,190	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000	\$510,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$563,190</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>	<b>\$510,000</b>







## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 06 Public Works

**Short Name:** SWM Infrastructure Planning Preliminary Design

**Description:** Category D: Comprehensive engineering study of drainage basins; evaluation of drainage problem areas; identification and recommendation of potential capital projects in the entire county; development of drainage infrastructure plans as part of UGA comprehensive plans; inventory of constructed and natural drainage systems.

**Justification:**

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
**415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Managemen 999**

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Right of Way	\$1,200,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000
Construction Progress	\$8,245,586	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$9,445,586</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$1,201,625	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000	\$1,230,000
Prior Year Funds	\$8,243,961	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$9,445,586</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>	<b>\$1,230,000</b>







## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 09 Parks and Recreation

**Short Name:** Community/FACILITIES

**Description:** This category reflects spending on a variety of park facilities that would be found at community or combination parks to serve multiple recreational uses. Such facilities include athletic fields (baseball, soccer, softball, football etc.), playgrounds, walkways, picnic shelters, interpretive trails, and necessary infrastructure (parking lots, restrooms etc.)

**Justification:** Snohomish County citizens voiced the desire for more developed park facilities to serve their growing communities through the DRAFT 2001 Snohomish County Comprehensive Parks Plan. Accordingly, plans for the development of several community park sites are featured in this spending plan. Examples include development at the Martha Lake Airport site, Willis Tucker County Park, as well as sites to be acquired over the next 6-12 years.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Construction	\$0	\$2,050,000	\$2,250,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,800,000
Constr. (Prior Yr.)	\$3,228,000	\$0	\$0	\$700,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
<u>309 309 Parks Construction</u>	<u>985 Parks and Recreation -</u>		<u>944 Community/Combination</u>			
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Willis Tucker Other Const	\$23,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reet 2 Construction	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Playgrounds Reet 2 Construct	\$195,256	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Paine Field Other Construct	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mitigation Construction	\$119,974	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction	\$448,148	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cavalero Reet 2 Construction	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cavalero Mitig Construction	\$235,025	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital	<b>\$4,750,343</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,700,000</b>	<b>\$2,900,000</b>	<b>\$1,800,000</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$495,256	\$900,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,050,000	\$900,000
Prior Year Funds	\$3,228,000	\$0	\$0	\$700,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$503,147	\$1,150,000	\$1,050,000	\$800,000	\$850,000	\$900,000
Other Grants	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$223,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	<b>\$4,750,343</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>	<b>\$2,250,000</b>	<b>\$2,700,000</b>	<b>\$2,900,000</b>	<b>\$1,800,000</b>

**CIP - Operating:**

Category Name	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Supplies	\$0	\$6,750	\$20,250	\$20,250	\$27,000	\$20,250
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$13,500	\$40,500	\$40,500	\$54,000	\$40,500
Other Operating	\$0	\$6,750	\$20,250	\$20,250	\$27,000	\$20,250
Totals:	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>	<b>\$81,000</b>	<b>\$81,000</b>	<b>\$108,000</b>	<b>\$81,000</b>



**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007**

**Department:** 09 Parks and Recreation

**Short Name:** Fair - Fund 180

**Description:** Provide an outline of capital improvements to the Evergreen Fairgrounds. These improvements will be accomplished through continued REET funding (\$50,000) as well as the Fairgrounds Operating Reserve fund balance.

**Justification:** (Dept. Objective: Public Safety)  
 The fairgrounds has an on going need to maintain and improve existing facilities. REET funds will be used for general building improvements. Fairgrounds Operating Reserve funds will be used in 2002 to reside and reroof barns 102/103 and to concrete the floor of the Arena (Bldg. 100).

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
180	180	Evergreen Fairground C	966 Evergreen Fair	545	Fairgrounds Maintenance		
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Repair/Maintenance	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	
Fair Op Contingency Capital	\$130,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$180,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Other Funds	\$130,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000	\$114,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$180,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>	<b>\$164,000</b>











## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 09 Parks and Recreation

**Short Name:** Support/FACILITIES

**Description:** This category reflects support needs to assist in the administration and management of parks and park projects. These include: general improvements, park structure renovation and improvements, trail enhancement etc. Expenditures also include pre-acquisition property costs, capital fund management, and capital planning staff who manage ESA and non-ESA related projects.

**Justification:** Funding is needed for the capital planning, acquisition, and management of park land and facilities.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:					
	Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
	Land	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
	Construction	\$0	\$461,756	\$468,608	\$475,676	\$473,046	\$490,637		
	Constr. (Prior Yr.)	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:					
<u>309</u>	<u>309 Parks Construction</u>		<u>985 Parks and Recreation -</u>		<u>949 Support</u>				
	Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007		
	Salaries	\$220,584	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Reet 2 Construction	\$225,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Land	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Interfund Indirect Costs	\$21,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Gen Improve Other Indirect	\$116,911	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Gen Improve Other Co	\$2,394	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Construction	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Benefits	\$48,504	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	ADA Reet 2 Const	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>CIP-Capital</b>	<b>\$1,785,161</b>	<b>\$501,756</b>	<b>\$508,608</b>	<b>\$515,676</b>	<b>\$513,046</b>	<b>\$530,637</b>		

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	REET II	\$625,856	\$461,756	\$468,608	\$475,676	\$473,046	\$490,637
	REET I	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000
	Prior Year Funds	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Other Funds	\$119,305	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,785,161</b>	<b>\$501,756</b>	<b>\$508,608</b>	<b>\$515,676</b>	<b>\$513,046</b>	<b>\$530,637</b>

**CIP - Operating:**

Category Name		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>









# Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** 1995 Bond Issue - REET I Funded Debt Service

**Description:** REET I Fund Debt Service on Capital Projects (Medical Examiner Facility and Public Safety) included in the 1995 Bond Issue. Also included is the annual allocation of \$500,000 each year through 2003 to partially fund the Denney Juvenile Justice Center debt service. The 1995 bond issue was refunded in March, 2001. Final revised numbers for each project are not yet available. The numbers below represent the original debt service amounts for the 1995 bond issue.

**Justification:** This is not a separate project but serves as documentation of REET I debt service commitments.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv 715 Limited Tax Debt Service 229 93/95 Refunding

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Interest	\$123,320	\$111,100	\$97,975	\$84,195	\$69,620	\$64,760
Debt Srv Pm Go Bnds	\$735,000	\$750,000	\$260,000	\$275,000	\$90,000	\$95,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$858,320</b>	<b>\$861,100</b>	<b>\$357,975</b>	<b>\$359,195</b>	<b>\$159,620</b>	<b>\$159,760</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET I	\$858,320	\$861,100	\$357,975	\$359,195	\$159,620	\$159,760
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$858,320</b>	<b>\$861,100</b>	<b>\$357,975</b>	<b>\$359,195</b>	<b>\$159,620</b>	<b>\$159,760</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** 1995 Bond Issue - REET II Funded Debt Service

**Description:** REET II Fund Debt Service on Capital Projects (Surface Water and Parks) included in the 1995 Bond Issue. The 1995 bond issue was refunded in March, 2001. Final revised numbers for each project are not yet available. The numbers below represent the original debt service amounts for the 1995 bond issue.

**Justification:** This is not a separate project, but serves as documentation of REET II Debt Service commitments.

**CIP - Capital:**

Object	Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:	
	215	215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	229	93/95 Refunding
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Interest	\$92,918	\$71,338	\$49,025	\$25,175	\$0	\$0
Debt Srv Pm Go Bnds	\$415,000	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$475,000	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$507,918</b>	<b>\$496,338</b>	<b>\$499,025</b>	<b>\$500,175</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
REET II	\$507,918	\$496,338	\$499,025	\$500,175	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$507,918</b>	<b>\$496,338</b>	<b>\$499,025</b>	<b>\$500,175</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 17 Debt Service

**Short Name:** Debt Service for 800 MHZ

**Description:** A regional public safety radio system that provides effective communication among public safety organizations in Snohomish County. This project sheet reflects debt service for Snohomish County's contribution to the projects, administered by the Snohomish County Emergency Radio System, a public organization separate from the County structure.

**Justification:** Required to be included in CIP to allow REET I funding. Debt Service for Phase II are preliminary numbers.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
215	215 Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service			239	99 Bond Issue	
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Interest for 800 MHZ	\$276,610	\$268,114	\$259,232	\$249,965	\$240,006	\$229,337	
Debt Srv Pm Go Bonds 800	\$178,847	\$186,975	\$195,105	\$203,235	\$213,397	\$223,559	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
215	215 Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service			249	2001 Bond Issue	
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Debt Service Pm GO Bonds	\$180,000	\$450,000	\$465,000	\$485,000	\$505,000	\$525,000	
Debt Service Interest GO Bonds	\$891,893	\$607,171	\$592,171	\$572,171	\$552,171	\$532,171	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,527,350</b>	<b>\$1,512,260</b>	<b>\$1,511,508</b>	<b>\$1,510,371</b>	<b>\$1,510,574</b>	<b>\$1,510,067</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
REET I	\$1,527,350	\$1,512,260	\$1,511,508	\$1,510,371	\$1,510,574	\$1,510,067	
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,527,350</b>	<b>\$1,512,260</b>	<b>\$1,511,508</b>	<b>\$1,510,371</b>	<b>\$1,510,574</b>	<b>\$1,510,067</b>	











## Snohomish County Capital-Improvement-Project-2002-2007

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** Major Upgrade and Repair of Corrections Facility

**Description:** Fund allocated from the CRI master budget, to meet major repairs and upgrade needed in our current Corrections facilities. Funds have been appropriated in prior years' budget.

**Justification:** Even with the anticipation of a new justice center, it is acknowledged that there are needs in the existing jail structure for various facility related upgrades, renovations and repairs. \$1,864,000 is set aside to meet these various needs. Corrections and Facilities Management are continually working together to determine the best use of these funds for facilities-related projects in the existing jail.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:

Division:

Program:

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prior Year Appropriations	\$1,864,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,864,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Prior Year Funds	\$1,864,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$1,864,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** New Parking Facility

**Description:** County anticipates building parking structure for new justice center and administrative building. New Everett Special Events Center (SEC) also needs parking and County facility may also be used for Everett SEC purposes on a shared basis.

**Justification:** Design and early construction for parking would start in 2002.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: 300 SubFund: 002 Capital Building Plan Division: 811 Construction Support Program: 590 Parking Structure

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Professional Services	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction in Progress	\$8,140,000	\$9,562,604	\$9,448,629	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$8,140,000</b>	<b>\$9,562,604</b>	<b>\$9,448,629</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$8,140,000	\$9,562,604	\$9,448,629	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$8,140,000</b>	<b>\$9,562,604</b>	<b>\$9,448,629</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 18 Facilities Management

**Short Name:** South District Court Roof Replacement

**Description:** Replacement of the roof on the South District Court Facility located in Lynnwood.

**Justification:** This roof is approximately 25 years old, has reached its life expectancy, is starting to deteriorate and needs to be replaced before any major leaks occur and disrupt court activity.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
**311 311 Facility Construction 811 Construction Support 419 Miscellaneous General Gov**

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
S Dist Crt Roof Replacement	\$90,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$90,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Funds	\$90,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$90,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Crash Truck Replacement

**Description:** Purchase a new crash truck to enhance safety of the Airport. 90% FAA funded.

**Justification:** Airport required to have adequate fire and safety equipment

### **CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
410 410 Airport Operation & Mai 100 Airport 680 Operations-General

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Machinery & Equipment	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### **CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$540,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Funds	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>







## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Future Airport Building Construction

**Description:** Anticipated Airport future building construction, per Master Plan guidelines. Includes future S. Industrial Complex (150,000 s.f. building), Kilo hangars (56,780 s.f. and 58725 s.f. hangars to accommodate commercial tenants), new fire station, and other potential building construction to meet existing/new tenant demand (including: potential marine/4 tenant facility, multi-tenant facility, and conference center hotel).

**Justification:** Increased asset/revenue for Airport/County, with increased economic development/job growth in the community.

**CIP - Capital:**

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
410	410	Airport Operation & Mai	100	Airport	680	Operations-General	
Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Buildings	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$28,400,000	\$31,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$5,000,000	
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$28,400,000</b>	<b>\$31,000,000</b>	<b>\$17,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$28,400,000	\$31,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$5,000,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>	<b>\$28,400,000</b>	<b>\$31,000,000</b>	<b>\$17,000,000</b>	<b>\$5,000,000</b>





## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Future Large Equipment Purchases

**Description:** Estimated funding of a sweeper for the Main Runway in 2003 and replace rescue 26 Fire Truck (90% FAA funded) in 2004. Estimated Airport Equipment budgeted between 2003 and 2007 to fund additional fire and maintenance equipment to maintain safety standards.

**Justification:** Maintain safety standards for the Airport.

### CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
410 410 Airport Operation & Mai 100 Airport 680 Operations-General

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Machinery & Equipment	\$0	\$250,000	\$800,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>

### CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Transportation Grant	\$0	\$0	\$540,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Airport Funds	\$0	\$250,000	\$260,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>	<b>\$800,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>



## Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Land Purchases

**Description:** 1. Air Guard Land Swap with additional cost to Airport for additional land purchase: \$200,000  
2. Aviation Land Easements per FAA guidelines: \$200,000

**Justification:** FAA required guidelines and increase asset base for Air Guard Land Swap

### CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:  
410 410 Airport Operation & Mai 100 Airport 680 Operations-General

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Land	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

### CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$400,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>







**Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2002-2007**

**Department:** 21 Airport

**Short Name:** Sewer Improvements

**Description:** Ongoing phase of necessary sewer improvements to provide sanitary sewer services to inner and outer ramp areas. The service line runs from Museum of Flight area towards the Fliteline Fuel Farm and west of the outer ramp. Land cannot be developed until sewer work is complete. Work as been funded by 2000 approved BOND.

**Justification:** Necessary for future development at the Airport which will increase asset/revenue base for the Airport/County and provide future economic development/job growth for the community.

**CIP - Capital:**

Object	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Other Improvements	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>CIP-Capital Totals:</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**CIP - Funding Source:**

Funding Source	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Airport Funds	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Totals:</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>





## **SECTION VI: TEXT OF STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS**

### **A. GLOBAL STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT**

#### **Executive Summary**

This statement examines agency funding and county regulatory measures for public facilities necessary to support development, as identified in the county's Capital Facilities Plan. These facilities are: roads and transit routes, surface water facilities, parks, schools, water supply and wastewater systems (in urban areas), and electric power. The purpose of this examination is to determine whether there exist any probable funding shortfalls or regulatory inadequacies that could jeopardize implementation of the comprehensive plan or satisfaction of Goal 12 of the Growth Management Act (GMA) to provide adequate public facilities. Facility-specific statements have been prepared by the relevant county departments and are attached to this statement. They form the basis for this global statement.

Each type of facility listed is examined from three perspectives: the sufficiency of the capital improvement program(s) to achieve minimum acceptable levels of service (LOS); the adequacy of the funding that supports the CIP; and the adequacy of regulatory mechanisms to ensure that facilities expand with development. All of these facilities are supported by CIPs prepared and adopted by their respective purveyor agencies. In many cases, these CIPs contain standards that define their level of service – or they embody an implicit service standard. These CIPs, collectively, appear to support more than simply a minimum LOS.

Funding sources and funding reliability varies widely between facility types and agencies. However, most CIPs use generally conservative estimates of future funding availability, so that funding adequacy is not a major source of concern. However, there are two specific funding issues that warrant close monitoring in the upcoming year: selected school districts with large numbers of "unhoused" students having difficulty passing required school construction bond issues; and 2) the impact of the recently approved Initiative 747, particularly on road improvement plans. While this CIP reflects initial projections of that impact, revenue monitoring over the next 6-12 months will be needed to better gauge the long-term impacts of both I-747 and the current economic slow-down.

The county's regulatory mechanisms also address these facilities in the development review process. They appear to be functioning as planned and are supplementing the public agencies capital programs to assure that development activity contributes to public infrastructure development and does not occur unless these necessary public facilities are being provided.

On the basis of the information included in the attached statements and summarized herein, it is determined that a partial reassessment of the county comprehensive plan will be required in 2002. When combined with selected reviews of plan elements scheduled for 2002, such a re-assessment will provide adequate opportunity for any appropriate adjustments.

## **Global Statement**

Snohomish County's Capital Facilities Plan calls for a "statement of assessment" to be prepared as part of the 6-year capital improvement programming (CIP) process. The statement must address the adequacy of projected funding and of existing regulatory mechanisms to achieve minimum service levels for public facilities identified within the Capital Facilities Plan as necessary to serve development. In particular, the statement will assess the following questions, found on page 52 in the Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2001 Update:

Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP);

Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and

Whether regulatory measures are reasonably ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

This statement summarizes the County's on-going evaluation of capital funding and county regulatory mechanisms. Of primary interest is their ability to provide infrastructure, at adopted levels of service, needed to support the planned development required to accommodate the state's population and employment forecasts for Snohomish County. This global statement draws from facility-specific statements prepared by the affected county departments, which are included at the back of this document. If there are anticipated funding shortfalls from projected funding levels, and if those anticipated funding shortfalls would cause the level of service to drop below established minimum standards, the County must re-assess its comprehensive plan. The purpose of the reassessment, when warranted, is to identify, evaluate and select appropriate plan modifications needed to maintain internal consistency between the parts of the plan.

If the county determines that a reassessment is necessary, then a work program must be developed that includes the reassessment of the comprehensive plan "...to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent" (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. If such a reassessment is required there are a range of options to consider:

- "Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost (and possibly the quality); or

- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions; or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption or use of the facility (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of [the options listed above]. “

Since many of these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan, such reassessments should be undertaken only when there is substantial risk that the implementation of the plan would be frustrated if basic plan amendments were not made.

An important indicator of whether or not public facilities are being adequately provided to support the comprehensive plan is the county's recent performance in actually accommodating growth. The most recent Growth Monitoring Report (GMR), published at the end of 2000, indicates that employment and population growth in Snohomish County over the past 5 years has more than matched the state forecasts that are the basis for the County GMA Comprehensive Plan. The preliminary results from the 2000 Census suggest that the County's population growth has actually been somewhat higher than was estimated in the GMR. This provides reasonable evidence that public facilities necessary to support development have been expanded at a pace sufficient to meet the demands of growth.

The impact of any identified funding or regulatory problem on the ability of the comprehensive plan to accommodate projected growth is a key consideration in determining whether or not a formal reassessment of the comprehensive plan is warranted. This will be discussed in future sections of this statement where a problem or potential problem is identified and its consequences evaluated. Although service level adequacy is not addressed by this indicator, that subject is the focus for much of the remainder of this statement.

This statement addresses those public facilities expressly identified in the capital facilities plan as necessary to support development. The list of facility types is presented in Table 1 of the Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2001 Update, and includes the following facilities provided by Snohomish County: roads, surface water management facilities, and parks. It also includes the following facilities provided by other public agencies: transit routes, sanitary sewer systems, public water supply systems, electric power systems, and schools. These are all individually addressed in the separate statements found attached to this global statement.

### ***Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Programs***

All of the facilities addressed by this statement of assessment are supported by multi-year capital improvement programs (CIPs). These CIPs, in turn, are usually based on longer-range capital facilities plans that identify long-term facility needs. Level of service (LOS) targets and minimum standards are usually defined or embodied within the longer-range plan. The CIPs are typically funded at a level that produces a facility LOS somewhere between the agency's preferred or targeted LOS and the minimum acceptable LOS.

In Snohomish County, the CIP is updated annually and approved as part of the annual budget process. Many cities and special districts that provide the other facilities addressed herein follow a similar practice. Some public agencies may follow a biennial schedule for updating their CIP. Other agencies, whose service areas are largely built out or are simply not growing very fast, may only produce a CIP as part of their longer range system plan, which may not be updated more frequently than once every ten years or more. There are a few, but not too many, service providers in Snohomish County that fall within this latter category. More specific information about each facility category is presented in the following paragraphs.

**Roads/Transit Routes.** The County's 1995 GMA Transportation Element (1995 TE) adopts transportation level of service (LOS) standards and identifies major road projects needed to support the development planned in the County's comprehensive plan. As may be appropriate, the design of these roadway projects incorporates design measures to support transit compatibility criteria established in the transportation element for transit route levels of service. Appendix D of the Transportation Needs Reports (TNR) tracks a subset of those 1995 TE major projects considered necessary to maintain the County's adopted level of service. Those projects also provide the basis for determining the cost basis for the County's GMA transportation impact fees and are thus referred to as the "impact fee projects." The TNR is also the foundation for the 6-year transportation improvement program (TIP) that is updated and approved annually and reflected within the county CIP.

**Surface Water Facilities.** The adopted standard for these facilities does not depend directly on public appropriations. However, it does indirectly require appropriation of funds to provide this LOS in the construction of County projects, particularly for projects within the road fund. All the road construction projects included in the 2002-07 TIP include the estimated costs of complying with the standards of Title 24 in its present form.

In addition to achieving the adopted LOS, funding levels for surface water management facilities have exceeded the investment targets originally considered in the County's comprehensive planning process. The need assessments prepared for the 1995 GMA Comprehensive Plan (generally known as the Henderson / Young Report) identified a preferred investment target of \$25 million over a six-year period. The County Council in adopting the first CFP for the comprehensive plan adopted a lower minimum target of \$8.35 million over a six year period. This CIP identifies a total of \$38 million in capital projects over the next six years, exceeding the adopted minimum target, as the CIP has in each of the previous years since 1995. It should also be noted that the 2002-07 CIP also exceeds the recommended preferred target, even after adjusting for inflation.

New requirements affecting the management of surface water in new development may be formulated to comply with the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act. These requirements are still being developed and have not been adopted by the county as GMA related levels of service.

**Parks and Recreational Facilities.** The new Comprehensive Park Plan for Snohomish County, prepared by county staff and recommended by the Planning Commission in 2001, proposes a level of service methodology that takes into consideration an inventory of existing facilities, community demand for property acquisition and facilities, projections of population growth, geography, and estimation of future revenues.

The levels of service proposed in the Comprehensive Park Plan for Snohomish County meet the first test required by the Capital Facility Plan. The projects proposed in the Capital Improvement Plan will maintain the identified park levels of service. Park acquisition and facility development projects projected through the six-year horizon of the Capital Improvement Plan are designed to meet the proposed park levels of service addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.

**Schools.** The 6-year CIP within each district's plan typically includes a mix of new permanent school facilities as well as installation of new or relocated portable classrooms. If carrying out the CIP results in fewer numbers or a smaller percentage of students housed within portables, the district is progressing towards its preferred LOS. However, if more students or a greater percentage of students are expected to be housed in portables at the end of the 6-year CIP, the district will experience a decline in its LOS. In this case the district would still meet or exceed its minimum LOS standard so long as a combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students in classes of less than maximum size. The state's practices in allocating its matching construction funds requires school districts to demonstrate that "unhoused" students will justify a new school or a school addition BEFORE it will approve those funds. This practice results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This generally requires districts to undergo a short-term decline in LOS before a new construction project comes on line. However, if a district is able to complete its construction projects according to the planned timetable, it can generally maintain or moderately improve its facility LOS - expressed at a percentage of students in portable classrooms - at least over the long-term.

**Wastewater Facilities.** Each wastewater system comprehensive plan generally includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually affect the treatment and collection systems, including facilities for dealing with combined system overflows, where storm and sanitary wastewater are collected in combined sewer systems. They apply to facilities built by the district, as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the system.

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. While special districts are not directly subject to the GMA, most district system plans prepared over the past 5 years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Since these counties and cities are bound by the GMA, they have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts which have prepared

comprehensive wastewater plans during the past 5 years have generally incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future wastewater flows.

Water Supply Facilities. Each water system comprehensive plan generally includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually address the design and performance of the transmission, storage and distribution components, including facilities for storage and pressure maintenance. Standards for fire flow, for example, are a primary determinant of pipe size and pipe looping in the distribution system, as well as the size and location of reservoirs. These standards are influenced heavily by fire insurance ratings, although they are a matter of local choice. They apply to facilities built by the district, as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the system.

While special districts are not directly addressed by the GMA, most district water plans prepared over the past 5 years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Since these counties and cities are subject to the GMA, they have effectively applied GMA standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive water plans during the past 5 years have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future demand. This review aids in achieving consistency between the County's land use plan and the district's system plan for water supply.

Electric Power Facilities. The PUD provides electric power to all residences and businesses throughout the county. Under its charter, the PUD is required to make service available to all residential units and commercial establishments around the county. Because it is a regulated utility that relies on a federal agency for much of its power supply, the PUD must also meet certain performance standards established at the state and federal level. The PUD's current projections show an increase of 55,800 customers in the system's total customer base (both residential and commercial) over the next seven years. A number of system improvements – both new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities – are planned to accommodate this anticipated increase in demand.

The PUD is a regulated public utility that must obtain approval from a state commission for any increase in power rates. The PUD's planning documents, including its 2001-2007 Capital Program, also outline the PUD's objectives or service standards for reliability and quality. The PUD's 7-year capital program strives to reduce the system average weather-adjusted outage duration from 83 minutes to 79 minutes – while also meeting the additional demand of nearly 56,000 new customers. Power quality, which is affected by the quality of the system's infrastructure, is also a growing concern – primarily because of society's growing dependency on office automation and computer-based communications. System improvements are planned within the CIP to improve power quality.

System reliability is affected by, among other factors, the number and dependability of sources of supply, the layout of the transmission and distribution networks, and right-of-way maintenance practices. Over the past year, the reliability (and cost) of electrical power supply has become a major concern on a regional and national level. These larger forces affect all system operators, but there is little that they can do through local capital planning or that the County can do through land use regulation to address the immediate regional/national power supply problem. Since these market forces could adversely affect the PUD's ability to implement its capital improvement program, the situation will bear close watching in the near term. New power generating capacity provided by projects such as the natural-gas-fired generator planned for north Everett, combined with more aggressive conservation measures, may alleviate the supply situation within the next few years.

### ***Funding Adequacy for CIPs***

Funding for county facilities is addressed in the County's annual CIP, which is a formal part of the budget preparation and approval process. Revenue projections are prepared by the operating departments and by the Finance Department and are reviewed by the Executive office before the CIP is submitted to County Council. The CIPs for all public facilities addressed herein forecast revenues based on historical revenue streams and anticipated approvals by state and federal agencies, local councils and commissions, and voters. Since many of these capital funding sources are based on anticipated revenues, there can be no guarantees for many projects in the "out" years of a CIP (years subsequent to year 1). The recent approval of Initiative 747 illustrates the tenuous nature of revenue forecasting.

This characteristic of long-range capital financial planning places special importance on regular reviews and updates of these CIPs - which most local agencies perform annually or biennially. Each facility is more specifically addressed in the following paragraphs.

**Roads/Transit Routes.** The Transportation Needs Report includes a financial analysis of costs and revenues that is used in preparing the annual budget and TIP\CIP. Appendix D of the TNR is updated as needed, but typically at least once each year, to reflect changes in the impact fee projects (e.g., annexations, scope changes, cost changes). The most recent update was in March of 2001 and indicates that the estimated total cost to construct the impact fee projects is \$387 million dollars.

Appendix G of the TNR provides a financial forecast and plan. The most recent analysis for Appendix G is attached in draft form below and is expected to be finalized later this year with an update to the TNR. The next six-year period of this plan is implemented in the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) which is referenced in the 2002-2007 CIP. Revised revenue projections reflecting the recent approval of Initiative 747 indicate a probable funding shortfall that could adversely impact the county's fiscal ability to complete all of the road capacity projects identified in the Transportation Element. A limited-scope reassessment of the comprehensive plan is warranted to ensure continuing consistency between all plan elements. A scope and work program for this re-assessment will be developed that will likely focus on alternative revenue sources, transportation project

descriptions and schedules, and roadway LOS. If necessary, land use designations and regulatory measures within any impacted areas may also be reviewed.

Surface Water Facilities. Funding for surface water facilities comes from three primary sources: road fund moneys that are used for surface water elements of road projects; real estate excise tax (REET) revenues; and surface water management fees. REET funding may fluctuate from year to year in response to economic conditions and competing demands from other types of capital projects. However, over the 6-year period of the CIP the overall funding for surface water is stable and – in recent years – has been increasing. Under current conditions, there is no concern over funding shortfalls from projected levels.

Parks and Recreational Facilities. Over the six-year period covered by the Capital Improvement Plan, the County projects that Parks will receive \$34 million in revenue through park mitigation fee collections and Real Estate Excise Tax revenues allocated by the County Council through the annual budget process. These revenues will support \$34 million of property acquisition and facility development projects addressing the park and recreation needs of the existing population and new development. A downturn in the economy or a slowing of growth due to other factors may negatively effect the projected revenue stream. However, grant revenue through the State of Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, the Salmon Recovery Board, the Department of Natural Resources and the federal government through the National Park Service or the TEA-21 program may be available to make up any shortfall. These grants have not been factored into the projected revenue stream. The Department of Parks and Recreation has a history of success in grant writing resulting in 30% to 50% of project costs of acquisition and development projects being covered by non-county revenue. Because of this history, there are no projected shortfalls in necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan.

Schools. Each school district's CFP includes a six-year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs and funding sources. For public schools, there are two primary sources of construction funds: local voter-approved bond issues based on property tax levies and state matching funds. These primary sources may be supplemented by other local funds, such as those generated by the sale of assets and by impact fee collections. The school CFPs generally indicate whether a particular capital project is to be funded by the proceeds from an approved bond issue or by a future bond issue not yet approved by the voters. It will also indicate the state matching funds that are anticipated. Virtually all school CIPs are characterized by a degree of uncertainty because voter approval of future bond issues cannot be assured.

Snohomish County school districts have been generally successful in recent years in passing bond measures needed to fund school construction projects. This is a good indication that the county's school districts are capable of accurately preparing and implementing credible CFPs. Furthermore, last year the state augmented the potential funding available for the school construction program, which should help districts secure state matching funds more easily and in a more timely manner.



Some individual districts may have special challenges with construction funding. The Snohomish School District, for example, ran an unsuccessful bond issue in April, 2001 and has expressed concern about its ability to accommodate additional enrollment growth until it can secure the necessary voter approval. This bond failure is certainly a cause for concern because enrollment already exceeds permanent school capacity at all three levels in this district. Because of a number of fairly unique circumstances affecting the Snohomish School District, this failed bond issue is not necessarily a sign of more widespread problems with school funding around the county. However, close monitoring of the situation is called for – not only in the Snohomish School District, but countywide because the slowing economy may make school bond issues more difficult to pass in the near future.

The school districts will be submitting new CFPs for county adoption in 2002, which will present an opportunity for any districts having particular difficulty funding their CIP projects to make appropriate adjustments. The county's review and adoption process constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

Wastewater Facilities. Each wastewater system plan typically includes a six to 10-year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. Each CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities in that they identify projects, estimated costs and funding sources. For water system projects constructed by the purveyor, there are two primary sources of construction funds: utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district; and revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans and other locally-generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed, but previously unserved area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers.

The cities and districts that serve unincorporated UGAs have capital improvement programs that call for upgrades, expansions and extensions of the major system components – trunk lines, lift stations and treatment facilities. These plans indicate that the system providers will be able to stay ahead of the projected service demands on their facilities. Significant new treatment capacity is expected to be needed in certain areas before the year 2010 – notably in Lake Stevens and the Southwest County UGA. This will be a subject for continued scrutiny in the overall facilities monitoring process because of the long lead times required to bring new treatment facilities on line.

Except in the Lake Stevens Sewer District, which is currently addressing some bottlenecks in its conveyance system, there is no indication in these plans of a need for any moratoria on sewer hook-ups. However, if and when critical wastewater projects encounter significant delays, moratoria will always remain a possibility. Snohomish County has no indication that proposed funding sources for wastewater collection and treatment system projects identified in city and district plans will not be available to support those projects. Accordingly, there is

no reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize achievement of the minimum service levels prescribed in its plan.

Water Supply Facilities. Each water district's system plan typically includes a six to 10-year capital improvement program that corresponds to the "financing plan" required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs and funding sources to carry out the plan over the chosen time period. For water system projects constructed by the purveyor, there are two primary sources of construction funds: 1) utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district; and 2) revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans and other locally-generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed, but previously unserved area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers.

It is not uncommon for large capital projects to experience delays during design, permitting and construction. A large water supply project in south county known as the Clearview Project that is being undertaken by a partnership of several water purveyors is behind its original completion schedule. The project consists of four components, including a new transmission main and reservoir complex to serve the Southwest UGA. Each component was bid separately and – as of this writing – two contracts have been awarded. The current target for completion of the project is late 2002, about 2 years behind the original schedule. Snohomish County will monitor the progress on this project. A protracted delay in construction may have some affect on system performance if high growth rates are experienced.

Utility funds are usually sound and reliable funding sources, and the purveyors in Snohomish County have all been operating their utilities for many years. Accordingly, there is no reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize their improvement plans or the achievement of minimum service levels.

Electric Power Facilities. The PUD's 7-year capital program is divided into five categories with a total capital cost over the 7 years of nearly \$300M. Major expansion projects are oriented to increasing the system's peak period power output, which is projected to increase at a similar pace to the projected growth in customers. About \$41M is programmed to support these capacity-expanding projects over the next 7 years. Another \$19.5 million is allocated for major component upgrades which also help expand the capacity of the system. Fully one half of the capital plan's funding is allocated to the category "Customer Service." This category includes distribution line extensions, meters, transformers, and other improvements directly related to the geographical expansion of the service area and to the connection of new customers to the system. The remainder of the program is divided between the categories of "Assets Management" and "Capital Outlay," which support the operation and maintenance of the system.

Funding for the PUD's capital program is provided primarily from charges for service. Bonds can be issued against future revenues from rate charges to customers to raise the capital needed for major system upgrades and expansions, such as new transmission lines and substations. Most of the "customer work" portion of the capital program is funded directly by the customer, whether it is distribution system expansion to serve a new subdivision or a new transformer to serve a new industrial customer. As with the other utilities, the PUD's capital funding sources are generally stable and reliable, although they can be impacted by the cost of purchasing outside power. No funding shortfalls that would threaten needed improvement projects are currently anticipated, but the situation will be monitored.

### *Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms*

All of the public facilities addressed in this statement are the subject of regulatory provisions within Snohomish County Code. Transportation facilities are subjected to a formal "concurrency" test as part of the development review process. Roads, parks and schools are supported by impact fees required of development to provide fiscal support for land acquisition and facility development. Water, sewer and electric power are subjected to a de facto concurrency review because these facilities must be available and adequate to provide service before development permits within the UGAs will be approved. More detail on each facility is provided below.

Roads/Transit Routes The County has adopted a transportation concurrency system through Snohomish County Code (SCC) Title 26B, that restricts development if the level of service on a transportation facility falls below the adopted level of service standard. This regulatory system supplements the construction program of the County to assist in assuring that new development will be supported by adequate facilities as defined by the adopted level of service standard. This concurrency system incorporates the level of service adjustments for transit compatibility as set forth in the Transportation Element.

Briefly, the County's concurrency management system works as follows. When a segment of arterial road falls below the adopted level of service, and there are no projects programmed to raise the level of service within six years, that segment is designated as an "arterial unit in arrears." No development can be approved, which would add three or more peak hour trips to an arterial unit in arrears until additional capacity is funded to raise the level of service to the adopted standard. In addition, developments generating more than 50 peak-hour trips must look at future conditions to evaluate whether or not they will cause an arterial unit to fall into arrears or impact an arterial unit expected to fall into arrears within six years. If a unit in arrears is improved to its maximum extent and there is no effective way to add additional capacity, the unit may then be determined by the County Council to be at "ultimate capacity" in which case the development may, under certain circumstances, be permitted.

The County monitors the level of service on each County arterial and summarizes this in a report issued every six months. The most-recent edition was issued on March 9, 2001 and addresses the level of service on county arterial units as of December 31, 2000. As of this statement of assessment, the County has one arterial unit designated as "ultimate capacity"

and another seven arterial units in arrears. It is noteworthy that all eight of these arterial units connect with a State highway. None of these units are in areas that are "transit compatible." Furthermore, many of these units in arrears, because of their locations, should not significantly impact the ability of the plan to accommodate projected growth. Two of the units are in rural areas with higher LOS standards - although they are reasonably near UGAs and, therefore, handle a significant share of urban traffic. One of the units is within the Maltby UGA, which is non-residential in nature, while another is at the southern edge of the Snohomish UGA in the Harvey Field business area.

In all cases, motorists traveling on the County arterial attempting to turn on to the State highway or cross the State highway experience more delay, on average, than the County tolerates under its adopted level-of-service standard. Since these State Intersections are not under County jurisdiction, the County cannot unilaterally construct improvements. Consequently, the problem is not related to any potential shortfalls in County revenue. Nonetheless, in all such cases, the provisions of the County's concurrency system will restrict development until the level of service is restored.

Where possible, the County will make improvements or implement strategies through its own TIP, but the State ultimately controls what improvements are made to its highways and intersections. The County will continue to initiate the identification and determination of feasible improvements to remedy the deficiencies and to work with the state to coordinate improvements on the State System.

As part of its on-going program planning efforts, the Public Works Department also evaluates its various programs to improve their effectiveness. The County's concurrency management system (CMS) has been under review for the past year. Certain code changes that would make the CMS more sensitive to developments "in the pipeline" have been proposed, have gone through the Planning Commission and are currently under review by the Executive and County Council. Certain other administrative changes have already been made in the way the current CMS is implemented. The administrative improvements include:

- increased analysis of level-of-service conditions during the morning peak period,
- refinement of policies and procedures related to requirements for developer traffic studies,
- refinement of practices related to forecasting methodology, and
- improved tracking of developments that have been previously been deemed concurrent.

Surface Water Facilities. The adopted level of service for surface water management requires that all new development and construction meet the requirements of Title 24 of the Snohomish County Code. This performance-based level of service is achieved through requirements in the approval of permits for both new private development and public construction projects. Title 24 was extensively reviewed and modified in 1998 to reflect GMA directives and related regulations – notably the critical area regulations. Since all new construction is subject to these requirements, their implementation ensures "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the

development at the time the development is available for occupancy...” [RCW 36.70A.020(12)]

**Parks and Recreational Facilities.** Snohomish County has been collecting park impact mitigation from residential development under the authority of SEPA since 1991. Governed by Title 26A SCC, this program involves standardized mitigation amounts on a per unit basis for single-family and multi-family residential development. The program has generated a substantial share of the revenues available for park land acquisition and facility development, and also provides an option for land dedication in lieu of payments. Impact mitigation revenues are now a primary funding source for park projects in the county CIP. This program is currently being re-designed as a GMA impact fee program and the appropriate code amendments are being prepared for county council consideration early in 2002.

**Schools.** Title 26C SCC was extensively modified in 1999 as a GMA development regulation. It provides for the payment of school impact fees by builders of new residential development to address the impacts on the public school system. Fees are based on information contained within each individual school district’s CFP and will vary with the particular circumstances of each district. Fees currently range from zero to over \$5000 per single-family dwelling unit. The payment of the fee is a required part of permit approval and fees are collected by Snohomish County at the building permit application stage. Although impact fees alone can seldom provide enough revenue to build a new school, they are an important supplemental part of the school funding picture. Fee revenues are typically used by the districts to buy and install portable classrooms, to buy sites for future schools, or to supplement the construction budget for classroom additions or similar capital projects.

**Wastewater Facilities.** State statute, at RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including “sanitary wastes.” Snohomish County, through Chapter 32.08 SCC and other provisions of county code, requires development applications within urban areas to demonstrate that a public wastewater collection system is available and capable of serving the proposed development. Within the district or service boundaries of public wastewater systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries, a letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the wastewater system is available and capable of serving the proposal. These reviews usually assure, not only that public water supply is available, but that the expansion of the system into the new development will meet the purveyor’s construction standards and can be dedicated for maintenance following installation. Developments with UGAs have generally not had trouble obtaining such assurances from wastewater system operators.

**Water Supply Facilities.** State statute, at RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including potable water supply. Snohomish County, through Title 19 SCC and other provisions of county code, requires development applications to demonstrate that a source of potable water is available and capable of serving the proposed development. Within the district or service boundaries of public water systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries, a letter is generally required from the purveyor

stating that the water system is available and capable of serving the proposal. For proposals outside of such service areas, applicants are usually required to demonstrate that ground water is available and adequate – in quantity and quality - to serve the development. These reviews usually assure, not only that public water supply is available, but that the expansion of the system into the new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and can be dedicated for maintenance following installation.

Electric Power Facilities. In its review of development proposals, Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process. Specifically, Titles 19 and 20 SCC require proof of electrical availability before a final plat or short plat can be certified by the county. This requirement assures that adequate electrical system facilities are available or can be made available to any plat before lots are legally created and can be used for building purposes. A similar review of power availability occurs at the building permit stage.

### *Conclusion*

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appeared capable of maintaining minimum LOS standards through their CIPs, based on the assessments of agency CIPs contained in the attached statements and summarized herein. That situation now requires re-examination for the road system. As a group, school districts also have a difficult time maintaining minimum service levels – in large part because of the nature of the funding mechanisms available under state law and practice to support school construction projects. These problems may be exacerbated by the approval of Initiative 747, particularly for rapidly growing districts, and the County will monitor this situation closely over the coming year.

A sluggish economy could affect success rates for voter-approved construction bond issues that are relied upon by school districts and that may also play a role in the CIPs of other agencies. However, a slow economy usually also produces a drop in growth rate and the resultant public facility demand that balances the drop in revenues. This situation will bear close monitoring during the next year.

Overall, the county's regulatory mechanisms also appear to be functioning as planned. They are supplementing the public agencies' capital programs to assure that development activity contributes to public infrastructure development and does not occur unless necessary public facilities are being provided to achieve at least minimum established service levels.

In conclusion, on the basis of the information included in the attached statements and summarized herein, a partial reassessment of the county comprehensive plan focusing on transportation will be required in 2002. Two mechanisms will allow for selected plan adjustments, as appropriate. New school CFPs will be submitted and reviewed as part of the biennial process called for in Title 26C. This will provide for formal review and plan modifications to address potential LOS and funding issues within the school capital facility plans. In addition, a global consistency review of the county comprehensive plan will take place next year to meet the GMA 9/1/2002 compliance review deadline. This provides the

opportunity to introduce any needed transportation-related amendments to the comprehensive plan.

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**Resource documents** available for viewing (V) or sale (S) at the Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) include the following:

- 1994-1999 (and to 2013) Capital Facility Requirements by Henderson/Young & Co. (V)
- School capital facility plans for each school district (V)
- Water and sewer system plans from individual districts and cities (V)
- PUD electric system plan and capital improvement program (V)
- Utility Inventory Report (summary report prepared by PDS) (S)
- Documents of the County's GMA Comprehensive Plan, including the General Policy Plan, the Capital Facilities Plan, and the Transportation Element (S)

Resource documents available at the Department of Public Works:

- Transportation Needs Reports
- Concurrency Reports
- Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

## **SECTION VI: TEXT OF STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **B: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

This Statement of Assessment is in response to the requirement contained in the *Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan – Year 2000 Update* for a “Statement of Assessment” addressing the adequacy of funding regulatory mechanisms to support minimum levels of service for facilities designated necessary to serve development.

This Statement of Assessment focuses on the County’s responsibility under the GMA to ensure that the County is in compliance with Goal 12 of the GMA and RCW 36.70A.070(3). This GMA requirement is summarized best by Goal 12 itself, which states, “that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards.”

The Statement of Assessment considers a balance of considerations that involve not only the ability of the County to fund such services, but also whether there are regulatory controls in place to ensure that development will not be permitted when the supporting facilities drop below the County’s adopted levels of service.

The Capital Facilities Plan requires the County to consider the following:

- Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the CIP;
- Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- Whether regulatory measures are appropriately ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted level of service.

No one of these tests would, by itself, require a reassessment of land use plans or the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan. The determination involves a balance of these considerations to determine whether continued implementation of the land use plan or of the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan under the existing policies would result in a significant amount of development that would not be supported by adequate park facilities.

If the Statement of Assessment concludes that a reassessment is appropriate, then a work program must be developed that includes a reassessment of the County’s comprehensive plan, which includes the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, “to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent” (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment will include an analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency.



If such a reassessment is required, there is a range of options to consider:

- “Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions; or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or

Any combination of [the options listed above].”

Since many of these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan, such reassessments should be undertaken only when there is substantial risk that the implementation of the plan would be frustrated if basic plan amendments were not made.

#### Department of Parks and Recreation

The 2001-2006 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County has recommended that, as per the selection of potential services listed in Goal 12 of GMA, parks be designated as necessary for development. Action by the County Council on the 2001-2006 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County will set the policy direction in this regard and leads subsequently to like actions in the Capital Facilities Plan and Capital Improvement Plan. Designating parks as necessary for development also provides the opportunity to amend SCC 26A, park mitigation, changing it from a SEPA-based mitigation program to a GMA-based mitigation program.

The 2001-2006 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County proposes a level of service methodology that takes into consideration an inventory of existing facilities, community demand for property acquisition and facilities, projections of population growth, geography, and estimation of future revenues.

As per the considerations required by the Capital Facility Plan:

The levels of service proposed in the 2001-2006 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County meet the first test required by the Capital Facility Plan. The projects proposed in the Capital Improvement Plan will maintain the identified park levels of service. Park acquisition and facility development projects projected through the six-year horizon of the Capital Improvement Plan are designed to meet the proposed park levels of service addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.

There are no projected shortfalls in necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan as per the second test. Over the six-year period covered by the Capital Improvement Plan it is projected that Parks will generate \$34 million in revenue through park mitigation fee revenues and Real Estate Excise Tax revenues allocated by the County Council through the annual budget process. These revenues will support \$34 million of property acquisition and facility development projects addressing the park and recreation needs of the existing population and new development. Although a downturn in the economy or a slowing of growth due to other factors may negatively effect the projected revenue stream, success in garnering grant revenue through the State of Washington Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, the Salmon Recovery Board, the Department of Natural Resources and the federal government through the National Park Service or the TEA-21 program may be available to make up any shortfall. These grants have not been factored into the projected revenue stream. The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation has a history of success in grant writing resulting in acquisition and development projects that from 30% to 50% of project costs are covered by non-county revenue. Because of this history, there are no projected shortfalls in necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan.

There is no evidence that necessary park facilities will be unavailable to support the development at the adopted minimum levels of service, a consideration required by the third test. The property acquisition and park development program projected through the six-year horizon of the Capital Improvement Plan are designed to meet the proposed park levels of service addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.

A balanced review of these considerations concluded that, under existing policies and programs, development will be supported by adequate park facilities.

**SECTION VI: TEXT OF STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**C: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT ROADS**

This "statement of assessment" summarizes the County's ongoing evaluation of whether or not its funding and regulatory mechanisms are adequate to support planned development including:

- Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP);
- Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- Whether regulatory measures are appropriately ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

**Adequacy of Road Funds To Meet Roadway and Transit Route Levels of Service**

The County's 1995 GMA Transportation Element (1995 TE) adopts transportation level of service (LOS) standards and identifies major road projects needed to support the development planned in the County's comprehensive plan. As may be appropriate, the design of these roadway projects incorporate design measures to support transit compatibility criteria established in the transportation element for transit route levels of service. Appendix D of the Transportation Needs Reports (TNR) tracks a subset of those 1995 TE major projects considered necessary to maintain the County's adopted level of service. Those projects also provide the basis for determining the cost basis for the County's GMA transportation impact fees and are thus referred to as the "impact fee projects." Appendix D of the TNR is updated as needed, but typically at least once each year, to reflect changes in the impact fee projects (e.g., annexations, scope changes, cost changes). The most recent update was in March of 2001 and indicates that the estimated total cost to construct the impact fee projects is \$387 million dollars.

Appendix G of the TNR provides a financial forecast and plan. The most recent analysis for Appendix G is attached in draft form below and is expected to be finalized later this year with an update to the TNR. The next six years of this plan is implemented in the 2002-2007 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) which is referenced in the 2002-2007 CIP.

In November of 2001 the voters of Washington State passed Initiative 747 that limits the amount of property taxes that can be levied by the county for transportation improvements. As shown below, prior to the passage of I-747, the forecast prepared for Appendix G showed that there was fiscal capacity in the road fund to the projects identified in the transportation element (as updated in the TNR). However by limiting the amount of property taxes available to the County, an updated forecast based on I-747 indicates that there may be a shortfall of \$43 million dollars in funding the projects identified in the Transportation Element for capacity improvements, even if other road projects were not funded.

**Regulatory Mechanisms: Transportation Concurrency**

The County has adopted a transportation concurrency system through Snohomish County Code (SCC) Title 26B, that restricts development if the level of service on a transportation facility falls below the adopted level of service standard. This regulatory system supplements the construction program of the County to assist in assuring that new development will be supported by adequate facilities as defined by the adopted level of service standard. This concurrency system incorporates the level of service adjustments for transit compatibility as set forth in the Transportation Element.

Briefly, the County's concurrency management system works as follows. When a segment of arterial falls below the adopted level of service, and there are no projects programmed to raise the level of service within six years, that segment is designated as an "arterial unit in arrears." No development can be approved, which would add three or more peak hour trips to an arterial unit in arrears until additional capacity is funded to raise the level of service to the adopted standard. In addition, developments generating more than 50 peak-hour trips must look at future conditions to evaluate whether or not they will cause an arterial unit to fall into arrears or impact an arterial unit expected to fall into arrears within six years. If a unit in arrears is improved to its maximum extent and there is no effective way to add additional capacity, the unit may then be determined by the County Council to be at "ultimate capacity" in which case the development may, under certain circumstances, be permitted.

The County monitors the level of service on each County arterial and summarizes this in a report issued every six months. The most-recent edition was issued on March 9, 2001 and addresses the level of service on county arterial units as of December 31, 2000. As of this statement of assessment, the County has one arterial unit designated as "ultimate capacity" and another seven arterial units in arrears. Note that all eight of these arterial units connect with a State highway. None of these units are in areas that are "transit compatible."

In each case, motorists traveling on the County arterial, attempting to turn on to the State highway or cross the State highway experience more delay, on average, than the County tolerates under its adopted level-of-service standard. Since these State Intersections are not under County jurisdiction, the County cannot unilaterally construct improvements. Consequently, the problem is not related to any potential shortfalls in County revenue. Nonetheless, in all such cases, the provisions of the County's concurrency system will restrict development until the level of service is restored. Where possible, the County will make improvements or implement strategies through its own TIP, but the State ultimately controls what improvements are made to its highways and intersections. The County will continue to initiate the identification and determination of feasible improvements to remedy the deficiencies and to work with the state to coordinate improvements on the State System.

As part of its on-going program planning efforts, the Public Works Department also evaluates its various programs to improve their effectiveness. The County's concurrency management system (CMS) has been under review for the past year. Certain code changes that would make the CMS more sensitive to developments "in the pipeline" have been proposed, have gone through the Planning Commission and are currently under review by the Executive and County Council. Certain other administrative changes have already been

made in the way the current CMS is implemented. The administrative improvements include:

- increased analysis of level-of-service conditions during the morning peak period,
- refinement of policies and procedures related to requirements for developer traffic studies,
- refinement of practices related to forecasting methodology, and
- improved tracking of developments that have been previously been deemed concurrent.

**Attachment**  
**Draft Appendix G of the 2001 Transportation Needs Report**  
**Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts in Millions of Dollars**  
 Preliminary analysis subject to adoption of 2002 budget.

	<u>Prior to I-747</u>	<u>Post I-747</u>
	(\$Millions)	(\$Millions)
Forecast Revenues		
Traditional Revenues*	\$946	\$826
Grant Project Revenues	\$284	\$194
Developer Contributions	\$67	\$67
Fund Balance Use	\$25	\$25
Total Forecast Revenues	\$1,322	\$1112
Forecast Expenditures		
Operating Expenses	\$665	\$665
TE Major Capacity (Impact Fee)	\$390	\$390
Projects		
TE Other Major Projects (Not Fee)	\$87	\$87
TE Non-Motorized Component	\$14	\$14
Other Construction	\$167	-\$43**
Total Forecast Expenditures	\$1,322	\$1112
Assumptions / Related Information		
Unfunded Other Projects	\$69	\$279
Total Needs	\$1,391	\$1391
Grant Match Rate	43%	44%
* Includes property taxes.		
** Negative number indicates shortfall to fund TE projects		

**Explanation of Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts in Appendix G of the TNR**

Item in Appendix G	Explanation
Forecast Revenues	Year 2001-2012 forecast transportation revenues from all sources in nominal dollars.
Traditional Revenues	Traditional Revenues consists of local revenues generated for the road fund, excluding construction grants and mitigation. Each year the various categories of local revenue to the road fund are forecast for six years in the process of developing the annual six year TIP. The assumptions used in that forecast are extended to 2012 to produce a 2012 forecast of "Traditional Revenues." Key assumptions include 2% county growth, 2.8% inflation and application of the 106% limitation for property taxes each year.

Snohomish County 2002-2007 Capital Improvement Program

Grant Project Revenues	This category consists of construction grants for road projects. Since 1990 it has exceed 50% of the annual construction program every year averaging over 70% for the entire period. The planned grant revenues in the current TIP are increased proportionately for the remaining years to 2012.
Developer Contributions	The 2000 ending balance in the mitigation fund plus \$4m per year through the forecast period.
Fund Balance Use	Available fund balance.
Total Forecast Revenues	Sum of all revenues
Forecast Expenditures	Year 2001-2012 forecast expenditures in nominal dollars.
Operating Expenses	See 1995 Transportation Element (TE), page 109. This category of expense includes maintenance of existing transportation facilities and Department of Public Works operational activities (e.g., Administrative functions, Planning functions, Financial functions). It is forecast in the same fashion as traditional revenues described above.
TE Major Capacity (Impact Fee) Projects	See 1995 TE, page 107. These two categories of expenses include the main funding for major road widenings and new alignments. The first category, "Major Capacity" includes projects which are part of the impact fee cost basis. The "Other Major Projects" are those that are not in the impact fee cost basis. The cost estimates for these projects comes from the most recent update of the Transportation Needs Report.
TE Other Major Projects (Not Fee)	
TE Non-Motorized Component	See 1995 TE, page 108. This category includes the nominalized costs of the Bikeways and Transit-related Walkways identified in the 1995 TE.
Other Construction	See 1995 TE, page 109. This amount of funds allocated to this category is the difference between total forecast revenues and the expenditures under the previous four categories.
Total Forecast Expenditures	Equals total forecast revenues.
Unfunded Other Projects	Difference between total forecast revenues and total 2001-2001 nominalized expenditures identified in the 1995 TE. Assumes that spending levels from 1995 until the present met TE targets.
Total Needs	Total 2001-2001 nominalized expenditures identified in the 1995 TE (was \$1.285 Billion in 1995 dollars)
Grant Match Rate	Assumed percentage of construction projects paid for from federal or state grant revenues. This is a conservative estimate, lower than historical percentages.

## SECTION VI: TEXT OF STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS (CONTINUED)

### D: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

This is a response to the requirement contained in Snohomish County's *Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2000 Update* for a "statement of assessment" regarding the adequacy of funding and regulatory mechanisms to support minimum service levels for facilities necessary to serve development.

A *statement of assessment*, carries out the County's duty under the GMA to ensure that the County is in compliance with Goal 12, and RCW 36.70A.070(3). This GMA requirement is summarized best by Goal 12 itself, which states, "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

As such the *statement of assessment* considers a balance of considerations that involve not only the ability of the county to fund such services but also whether there are regulatory controls in place to ensure that development will not be permitted when the supporting facilities drop below the adopted minimum levels of service.

Specifically the CFP requires the county to consider the following:

- Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the CIP;
- Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- Whether regulatory measures are appropriately ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

No one of these tests would by itself require a reassessment of the land use plan. Instead the determination involves a balance of these considerations to reach a conclusion whether continued implementation of the land use plan under the existing policies of the plan would result in a significant amount of development that would not be supported by adequate facilities.

If the *statement of assessment* concludes that a reassessment is appropriate then a work program must be developed that includes the reassessment of the comprehensive plan "to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent" (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment will include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency.



The work program would include a reassessment of the comprehensive plan “to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent” (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. If such a reassessment is required there are a range of options to consider:

- “Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions;<sup>1</sup> or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of [the options listed above]. “

Since many these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan, such reassessments should be undertaken only when there is substantial risk that the implementation of the plan would be frustrated if basic plan amendments were not made.

#### **Surface Water Management.**

The adopted level of service for surface water management requires that all new development and construction meet the requirements of Title 24 of the Snohomish County Code. This performance-based level of service is achieved through requirements in the approval of permits for both new private development and public construction projects. Since all new construction is subject to these requirements, their implementation ensures “that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy...”

While the adopted standard does not depend directly on public appropriations, it does indirectly require appropriation of funds to provide this LOS in the construction of County projects, the major category of which is the road fund. All the road construction projects included in the 2002-07 TIP include the estimated costs of complying with the standards of Title 24 in its present form.

In addition to the adopted LOS funding for surface water management facilities has exceeded the investment targets originally considered in the County’s Comprehensive planning process. The need assessments prepared for the General Policy Plan (generally known as the

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<sup>1</sup> Since the County cannot reduce the overall population allocation to the County, this would consist as a practical matter readjusting population allocations between or within various urban growth areas.

Henderson and Young Report) identified a preferred investment target of \$25 million over a six year.<sup>2</sup> The County Council in adopting the first CFP for the comprehensive plan adopted a lower minimum target of \$8.35 million over a six year period.<sup>3</sup> This CIP identifies a total of \$38 million in capital projects over the next six years, exceeding the adopted minimum target, as the CIP has in each of the previous years since 1995. It should also be noted that the 2002-07 CIP also exceeds the recommended preferred target, even after adjusting for inflation.

While new requirements affecting the management of surface water in new development may be formulated to comply with the Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act, these requirements are still being developed and have not been adopted by the county as GMA related levels of service.

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<sup>2</sup> Capital Facility Requirements 1994-1999, Snohomish County, Washington, March 17, 1994 page 150.

<sup>3</sup> 1995-2000 Capital Facility Plan, A Component of the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan, Snohomish County, 1995, page 52.

## **SECTION VI: TEXT OF STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENTS (CONTINUED)**

### **E: FACILITIES OF OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES**

Snohomish County's capital facilities plan identifies several types of capital facility systems not provided directly by the county that are necessary to support development. The list of these facilities differs for urban and rural areas. Within rural areas, the list includes public schools and electric power. Within urban areas, the list expands to include public water supply and public wastewater systems. Each of these public facility systems – their capital funding situations and the regulatory mechanisms available to the county to help provide these facilities – are addressed in this statement.

#### **1. Public Schools**

School districts have engaged in formal capital facility planning for many years, particularly the larger districts and districts serving growing communities. In the past, the primary objective of capital facility planning was to meet state eligibility requirements for construction matching funds, and to support bond issues and improve district bond ratings, thereby lowering interest rates. More recently, school districts serving Snohomish County have begun preparing capital facilities plans (CFPs) pursuant to state GMA requirements for the purpose of qualifying for school impact fees authorized under RCW 82.02 and Title 26C SCC.

The level-of-service (LOS) standards for public schools are established in each school district's CFP. In addition to building construction, these standards often address such things as maximum class size, optimum school capacity, and the use of portable classrooms. Some items are set by the state and are fairly uniform across the state. Others are subject to local discretion and may vary widely from district to district. Snohomish County school districts prepare GMA-compliant capital facilities plans, submit them for review and adoption by the county, and undertake construction projects from these plans. School CFPs also provide the technical and legal basis for the calculation and imposition of school impact fees, which Snohomish County collects from residential developments within unincorporated areas under the authority of Title 26C SCC.

The first school capital facilities plans formally adopted by Snohomish County were prepared by the school districts in 1997-98. Under the provisions of Title 26C SCC, all school districts wishing to collect impact fees must prepare new capital facilities plans and submit them for adoption by County Council at least every two years. School district plans were last updated by the districts and adopted by the County in 2000. These new district plans, in addition to updating enrollment forecasts, student factors, and other data for impact fee calculations, also provide important insight into the implementation of the previous district plans.

**CIP and LOS Linkage.** Each school CFP includes a description of the district's program-related educational standards that relate to school capacity. These standards typically include a maximum classroom size, which is a key part of the district's preferred level of service. All Snohomish County school districts have a target level of service to house all students in permanent classrooms. However, the districts also recognize the need for portable classrooms to provide interim school capacity while permanent capacity is being designed and brought on line – particularly during periods of high enrollment growth. Accordingly, most district plans reflect the continued use of portable classrooms.

The 6-year CIP within each district's plan typically includes a mix of new permanent school facilities as well as installation of new or relocated portable classrooms. If carrying out the CIP results in fewer numbers or a smaller percentage of students housed within portables, the district is progressing towards its preferred LOS. However, if more students or a greater percentage of students are expected to be housed in portables at the end of the 6-year CIP, the district will experience a decline in its LOS. In this case the district would still meet or exceed its minimum LOS standard so long as a combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students in classes of less than maximum size. The state's practice with matching construction funds requires school districts to demonstrate that "unhoused" students will justify a new school or a school addition BEFORE it will approve. results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This generally requires districts to undergo a short-term decline in LOS before a new construction project comes on line. However, if a district is able to complete its construction projects according to the planned timetable, it can generally maintain or moderately improve its facility LOS - expressed at a percentage of students in portable classrooms - at least over the long-term.

**CIP Funding.** Each school district's CFP includes a six-year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs and funding sources. For public schools, there are two primary sources of construction funds: local voter-approved bond issues based on property tax levies and state matching funds. These primary sources may be supplemented by other local funds, such as those generated by the sale of assets and by impact fee collections. The school CFPs generally indicate whether a particular capital project is to be funded by the proceeds from an approved bond measure or by a future bond issue not yet approved by the voters. It will also indicate whether and how much state matching funds are anticipated. Virtually all school CIPs contain a degree of uncertainty because voter approval of future bond issues cannot be assured.

Collectively, the school districts in Snohomish County are planning over \$467M in new "capacity projects" over the 6-year period beginning last year. Capacity projects include new schools and classroom additions that add student capacity to the district's facilities. These costs do not include projects to replace or upgrade obsolete or dilapidated school buildings, to make major repairs or technology or seismic upgrades, or other projects that do not add student capacity. They also do not include the cost of providing interim capacity in the form of portable classrooms. The capacity projects in Snohomish County are expected to add

capacity for another 18,300+ students over the next 6 years through the construction of 18 new schools and 17 classroom addition projects.

Snohomish County school districts have been generally successful in recent years in passing bond measures needed to fund school construction projects. In some cases, a district may have run one or more unsuccessful bond measures before finally securing voter approval. While not every bond issue proposed to the voters has passed, most of the school construction projects identified in the first two years of the 1998-2003 CIPs have either been completed, are now under construction, or have received secured funding through a bond issue. This is a good indication that the county's school districts are capable of accurately preparing and implementing credible CFPs. Furthermore, last year the state augmented the potential funding available for the school construction program, which should help districts secure state matching funds more easily and in a more timely manner.

Some individual districts may have special challenges with construction funding. The Snohomish School District, for example, ran an unsuccessful bond issue in April, 2001 and has expressed concern about its ability to accommodate additional enrollment growth until it can secure the necessary voter approval. Because enrollment already exceeds permanent school capacity at all three levels in this district, this bond failure is certainly a cause for concern. Because of a number of fairly unique circumstances affecting the Snohomish School District, this failed bond issue is not necessarily a sign of more widespread problems with school funding around the county. However, close monitoring of the situation is called for – not only in the Snohomish School District, but countywide because the slowing economy may make school bond issues more difficult to pass in the near future.

The school districts will be submitting new CFPs for county adoption in 2002, which will present an opportunity for any districts having particular difficulty funding their CIP projects to make appropriate adjustments in their CFPs. At this point, however, the school districts - taken as a group - do not appear to be having unusual or severe problems in raising the funds necessary to support their CIPs and to achieve at least their minimum classroom size service levels. This situation will be carefully watched next year, and again in 2004, when new school CFPs are prepared.

Regulatory Mechanisms. Title 26C SCC was extensively modified in 1999 as a GMA development regulation. It provides for the payment of school impact fees by builders of new residential development to address the impacts on the public school system. Fees are based on information contained within each individual school district's CFP and will vary with the particular circumstances of each district. Fees currently range from zero to over \$5000 per single-family dwelling unit. The payment of the fee is a required part of permit approval and fees are collected by Snohomish County at the building permit application stage. Although impact fees alone can seldom provide enough revenue to build a new school, they are an important supplemental part of the school funding picture. Fee revenues are typically used by the districts to buy and install portable classrooms, to buy sites for future schools, or to supplement the construction budget for classroom additions or similar capital projects.

Since schools are not a “concurrency facility” within the County’s GMA Comprehensive Plan, there is no concurrency management system for schools in Title 26C as there is for transportation in Title 26B. However, school districts are provided the opportunity to comment on residential development proposals within their district boundaries as a part of the County’s development application review process. State statute, at RCW 58.17.110, directs local authorities to review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including schools and walkways to ensure safe walking conditions for school children. This creates an opportunity – either through SEPA or as part of the development approval process – to secure from the development additional off-site facilities, such as bus pullouts or walkways, that assist the schools in achieving their mission.

Conclusions. School districts in Snohomish County are engaging in capital facilities planning that is consistent with GMA requirements and with the County’s own GMA Comprehensive Plan. Over the past few years, school districts have generally demonstrated an ability to pass their construction bond measures and, thereby, to implement their CFPs, although some districts have experienced bond failures. County regulations authorize the collection of school impact fees to assist school districts in providing necessary facilities, and the county has exercised this authority for several years. Through this combination of school district funding and county regulations, school facilities needed to achieve at least a minimum level of service standard for classroom size at the overall district level are being provided. However, the situation requires close monitoring because of the slowing economy and the concerns expressed by at least one school district that it may have difficulty providing adequate facilities.

## 2. Electric Power

Snohomish County residents and businesses receive electric power from the Snohomish County Public Utility District #1 (the PUD) – the largest publicly owned utility in the Northwest. The PUD generates a portion of its needed electric power through a co-owned hydroelectric facility within the county and a co-owned coal-fired plant in central Washington. It also purchases power generated at a co-generation facility in Everett, as well as from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and on the open wholesale power market, as required. The PUD prepared a long-range (20-year) system plan in the mid-1990s that forecasted power demand from 1996-2016 and identified system improvements necessary to meet that demand.

CIP and LOS Linkage. The PUD provides electric power to all residences and businesses throughout the county. Under its charter, the PUD is required to make service available to all residential units and commercial establishments around the county. Because it is a regulated utility that relies on a federal agency for much of its power supply, the PUD must also meet certain performance standards established at the state and federal level. The PUD’s current projections show an increase of 55,800 customers in the system’s total customer base (both residential and commercial) over the next seven years. A number of system improvements – both new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities – are planned to accommodate this anticipated increase in demand.

The PUD is a regulated public utility that must obtain approval from a state commission for any increase in power rates. The PUD's planning documents, including its 2001-2007 Capital Program, also outline the PUD's objectives or service standards for reliability and quality. The PUD's 7-year capital program strives to reduce the system average weather-adjusted outage duration from 83 minutes to 79 minutes – while also meeting the additional demand of nearly 56,000 new customers. Power quality, which is affected by the quality of the system's infrastructure, is also a growing concern – primarily because of our society's growing dependency on office automation and computer-based communications. Improvements are planned in the CIP to improve power quality.

System reliability is affected by, among other factors, the number and dependability of sources of supply, the layout of the transmission and distribution networks, and right-of-way maintenance practices. Over the past year, the reliability (and cost) of electrical power supply has become a major concern on a regional and national level. While all system operators are affected by these larger forces, there is little that can be done through capital planning or land use regulation at the local level to address the immediate regional/national power supply problem. Since these factors could adversely affect the PUD's ability to implement its capital improvement program, it will bear close watching in the near term. New power generating capacity, such as the natural-gas-fired generator planned for north Everett, combined with more aggressive conservation measures, may alleviate the supply situation within the next few years.

CIP Funding. The PUD's 7-year capital program is divided into five categories with a total capital cost over the 7 years of nearly \$300M. Major expansion projects are oriented to increasing the system's peak period power output, which is projected to increase at a similar pace to the projected growth in customers. About \$41M is programmed to support these capacity-expanding projects over the next 7 years. Another \$19.5 million is allocated for major component upgrades which also help expand the capacity of the system. Fully one half of the capital plan's funding is allocated to the category "Customer Service." This category includes distribution line extensions, meters, transformers, and other improvements directly related to the geographical expansion of the service area and to the connection of new customers to the system. The remainder of the program is divided between the categories of "Assets Management" and "Capital Outlay," which support the operation and maintenance of the system.

Funding for the PUD's capital program is provided primarily from charges for service. Bonds can be issued against future revenues from rate charges to customers to raise the capital needed for major system upgrades and expansions, such as new transmission lines and substations. Most of the "customer work" portion of the capital program is funded directly by the customer, whether it is distribution system expansion to serve a new subdivision or a new transformer to serve a new industrial customer.

Regulatory Mechanisms. In its review of development proposals, Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process. Specifically,

Titles 19 and 20 SCC require proof of electrical availability before a final plat or short plat can be certified by the county. This requirement assures that adequate electrical system facilities are available or can be made available to any plat before lots are legally created and can be used for building purposes.

Conclusions. Because of the mandates within the charter of the county's public utility provider of electrical power, the availability of adequate electrical system facilities is generally not an issue in Snohomish County. The PUD does engage in capital planning and, historically, has been able to generate the fiscal resources necessary to implement its capital program.

### 3. Public Water Supply Systems

Service standards for public water supply systems are established by a variety of public agencies. The State of Washington, through regulations administered by the Department of Health, establishes drinking water quality standards that affect water supply systems. Casualty insurance and fire protection agencies also play a role in determining levels of service for water distribution systems that support fire suppression. While these state regulations play a major role in establishing LOS standards, the individual purveyors may also establish additional service standards, consistent with state regulations, through their comprehensive system plans.

In Snohomish County, public water supply and distribution facilities are provided by cities and special purpose districts. The City of Everett serves as a regional water supplier through its major supply, treatment and transmission facilities in the Sultan watershed. Although originally built to serve the prodigious water demands of the numerous mills that once operated in Everett, the city's water supply complex has been transformed over the past 30 years into the major water supplier for a growing and urbanizing domestic market. In its role as a wholesale supplier of potable water, Everett also provides the basis for more unified facility and performance standards among its system customers, which include several cities and special districts serving most urbanized populations within the county.

Under state law, a city or district is generally required to prepare a new comprehensive system plan when it needs to construct a water supply facility—transmission line, treatment facility, pump station, etc.—that is not accounted for in its current system plan. Such facilities may be needed to accommodate unanticipated growth or growth occurring beyond the current plan's horizon year, in response to changes in state water quality regulations, or to address any other source of demand on the system. In general, system plans in the growing areas of the County are updated every 6-8 years.

CIP and LOS Linkage. Each water system comprehensive plan generally includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually address the design and performance of the transmission, storage and distribution components, including facilities for storage and pressure maintenance. Standards for fire flow, for example, are a primary determinant of pipe size and pipe looping in the distribution system, as well as the size and location of reservoirs. These standards are influenced heavily by fire insurance



ratings, although they are a matter of local choice. They apply to facilities built by the district, as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the system.

While special districts are not directly addressed by the GMA, most district water plans prepared over the past 5 years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Since these counties and cities ARE subject to the GMA, they have effectively applied GMA standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive water plans during the past 5 years have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future demand. This review aids in achieving consistency between the County's land use plan and the district's system plan for water supply.

CIP Funding. Each water district's system plan typically includes a six to 10-year capital improvement program that corresponds to the "financing plan" required by the GMA. The CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities – it identifies projects, costs and funding sources to carry out the plan over the chosen time period. For water system projects constructed by the purveyor, there are two primary sources of construction funds: 1) utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district; and 2) revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans and other locally-generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed, but previously unserved area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers.

Utility funds are usually sound and reliable funding sources, and the purveyors in Snohomish County have all been operating their utilities for many years. Accordingly, there is no reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize achievement of minimum service levels. It is not uncommon for large capital projects to experience delays during design, permitting and construction. A large water supply project in south county known as the Clearview Project that is being undertaken by a partnership of several water purveyors is behind its original completion schedule. The project consists of 4 components, including a new transmission main and reservoir complex to serve the Southwest UGA. Each component was bid separately and – as of this writing – two contracts have been awarded. The current target for completion of the project is late 2002, about 2 years behind the original schedule. Snohomish County will monitor the progress on this project. A protracted delay in construction may have some affect on system performance if high growth rates are experienced.

Regulatory Mechanisms. State statute, at RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including potable water supply. Snohomish County, through Title 19 SCC and

other provisions of county code, requires development applications to demonstrate that a source of potable water is available and capable of serving the proposed development. Within the district or service boundaries of public water systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries, a letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the water system is available and capable of serving the proposal. For proposals outside of such service areas, applicants are usually required to demonstrate that ground water is available and adequate – both quantitatively and qualitatively - to serve the development. These reviews usually assure, not only that public water supply is available, but that the expansion of the system into the new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and can be dedicated for maintenance following installation.

Conclusions. The cities and special districts that provide public water service to Snohomish County have a long and generally good track record of preparing and implementing capital facility programs. The Everett supply system serves much of urbanized Snohomish County and serves as a de facto regional planning and coordination agency for its wholesale service area. It also controls water rights that can ensure adequate water supply for county residents for many years. State law and county code allow the County to ensure that adequate provisions are made for public water supply systems within the UGAs, and such provisions are being made. The Clearview Water projects will be monitored to see if delays in the construction schedule – should they occur - cause service problems in the Southwest UGA.

#### 4. Public Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems

Service standards for public wastewater systems--as with public water supply systems--are established by a variety of public agencies. The State of Washington, through regulations administered by the Department of Health and the Department of Ecology, establishes maximum contaminant levels for wastewater effluent that affect the design and location of wastewater treatment systems. The individual service purveyors also establish service standards through their comprehensive system plans. These system plans must meet the environmental and health standards established at the state and federal levels, but they also incorporate local choices about other performance features of the system, such as lift station performance and reliability.

In Snohomish County, wastewater collection and treatment is provided by cities and special purpose districts. A city or district will generally prepare a new comprehensive system plan when it needs to construct a facility—trunk sewer, treatment facility, lift station, etc.—not accounted for in its current system plan. When a treatment facility reaches 80% of its rated capacity under its NPDES permit, the operating agency must begin preliminary design on the expansion of the plant's capacity. Therefore, system planning tends to be done on an irregular basis, although most plans are updated at least every 7-10 years.

CIP and LOS Linkage. Each wastewater system comprehensive plan generally includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually affect the treatment and collection systems, including facilities for dealing with combined system overflows, where storm and sanitary wastewater are collected in combined sewer systems.

They apply to facilities built by the district, as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These standards define the LOS for the system.

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. While special districts are not directly subject to the GMA, most district system plans prepared over the past 5 years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Since these counties and cities are bound by the GMA, they have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts which have prepared comprehensive wastewater plans during the past 5 years have generally incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future wastewater flows.

CIP Funding. Each wastewater system plan typically includes a six to 10-year financing plan (or CIP) as required by the GMA. Each CIP is similar to those adopted by counties and cities in that they identify projects, estimated costs and funding sources. For water system projects constructed by the purveyor, there are two primary sources of construction funds: utility local improvement district (ULID) financing that derives from special property tax assessments levied against owners within a defined district; and revenue bonds backed by regular rate charges and hook-up fees levied against all system customers. These primary sources may be supplemented by other funds, such as those from state grants and loans and other locally-generated sources. ULIDs typically fund projects associated with the geographical expansion of the system into a developed, but previously unserved area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers.

The cities and districts that serve unincorporated UGAs have capital improvement programs that call for upgrades, expansions and extensions of the major system components – trunk lines, lift stations and treatment facilities. These plans indicate that the system providers will be able to stay ahead of the projected service demands on their facilities. Significant new treatment capacity is expected to be needed in certain areas before the year 2010 – notably in Lake Stevens and the Southwest County UGA. Because of the long lead times required to bring new treatment facilities on line, this will be a subject for continued scrutiny in the overall facilities monitoring process.

Except in the Lake Stevens Sewer District, which is currently addressing some bottlenecks in its conveyance system, there is no indication in these plans of a need for any moratoria on sewer hook-ups. However, if and when critical wastewater projects encounter significant delays, such moratoria will always remain a possibility. Snohomish County has no indication that proposed funding sources for wastewater collection and treatment system projects identified in city and district plans will not be available to support those projects. Accordingly, there is no reason to expect that any district or city will experience a probable funding shortfall that could jeopardize achievement of the minimum service levels prescribed in its plan.

**Regulatory Mechanisms.** The state plat act, at RCW 58.17.110, requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for a variety of public facilities, including “sanitary wastes.” Snohomish County, through Chapter 32.08 SCC and other provisions of county code, requires development applications within urban areas to demonstrate that a public wastewater collection system is available and capable of serving the proposed development. Within the district or service boundaries of public wastewater systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries, a letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the wastewater system is available and capable of serving the proposal. These reviews usually assure, not only that public water supply is available, but that the expansion of the system into the new development will meet the purveyor’s construction standards and can be dedicated for maintenance following installation. Developments with UGAs have generally not had trouble obtaining such assurances from wastewater system operators.

**Conclusions.** The cities and special districts that provide public wastewater services to Snohomish County have a long and generally good track record of preparing and implementing capital facility programs. Operated as enterprise funds – often in conjunction with the water utility – the wastewater operators generally have a solid financial foundation for implementing their capital programs. Although this service is more decentralized than the water supply system in Snohomish County, the GMA has helped produce better and more standardized system plans over the past several years. These plans now address GMA requirements and are driven by consistent population and employment forecasts developed through the SCT process. State law and county code allow the County to ensure that adequate provisions are made for public wastewater systems within the UGAs, and such provisions are being made.