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SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 04-108

AN ORDINANCE, ADOPTING THE 2005-2010 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
PROGRAM AS PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND AMENDING
AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 94-125.

WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA) requires jurisdictions to adopt a comprehensive plan that includes a capital facilities element with 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 the required Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and other mandatory elements of the Snohomish County Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan (GMACP), on June 28, 1995; and

WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted periodic updates to the CIP since 1995 including, most recently, the 2003-2008 CIP adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 03-139 on November 19, 2003; 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, pursuant to the County Charter and the GMA, SCC 4.26.024 requires the county executive on an annual basis to prepare a CIP for the following six fiscal years; and

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

WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and County Code, the County Council plans to update its six-year CIP for 2005-2010 concurrently with the 2005 budget process; and

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ORDINANCE NO. 94-125.

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission held a work session on August 24, 2004 and a public hearing on September 21, 2004 to consider the 2005-2010 CIP; and

WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on November 10, 2004 continued to November 17 and November 22, 2004 to consider the Planning Commission's recommendations as well as public testimony and exhibits concerning the proposed 2005-2010 CIP; and

WHEREAS, the County Council considered the 2005-2010 CIP concurrently with the 2005 budget; 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. Based on the entire record of testimony and exhibits, including all oral and written testimony before the Snohomish County Council and Planning Commission, the County Council incorporates the foregoing recitals as findings and adopts the following additional findings:

- A. The Department of Public Works (DPW) has updated 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 2005-2010 CIP.
- B. The Surface Water Management Division of DPW has updated the inventory of drainage facilities and associated documents. This updated information has been used in preparation of the drainage component of the 2005-2010 CIP
- C. Based on information provided by several county departments, the Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) has updated the inventory of county owned public facilities. This updated information has been used in the preparation of the 2005-2010 CIP.
- D. Review of this ordinance under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), Chapter 43 21C RCW, has been performed. Addendum No. 43 to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the GMACP was issued on September 10, 2004. This addendum describes the amendments adopted by this ordinance and adds

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information and analysis to the significant impacts identified for the alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS dated April 11, 1994 and Final EIS issued on June 21, 1995. The amendments adopted by this ordinance are within the scope of analysis contained in the Final EIS and associated adopted environmental documents and result in no new significant environmental impacts. The information and analysis in Addendum No. 43 expands on previously identified alternatives but does not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the county's adopted environmental documents.

Section 2. Based on the entire record of testimony and exhibits, including all oral and written testimony before the County Council and Planning Commission, the County Council adopts the following conclusions:

- A. The 2005-2010 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the directives of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, and the GMACP, including the directives of the General Policy Plan (GPP) and the Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2001 Update.
- B. The 2005-2010 CIP satisfies all applicable requirements of the County Charter and County Code.
- C. The 2005-2010 CIP updates and replaces the previously adopted 2003-2008 CIP.
- D. The adoption of the 2005-2010 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in GPP Policy CF Objective 1.B 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, and is within its financial capabilities to carry out.
- E. The adoption of the 2005-2010 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.
- F. The 2005-2010 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 of the GMACP. 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 urban growth areas.

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- G. The 2005-2010 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 Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2001 Update.
- H. Environmental review conducted for the amendments adopted by this ordinance complies with all procedural and substantive requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW.
- I. The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on September 21, 2004, 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 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. Additionally, both the County Code and County Charter link the capital program to the budget process. The requirements of the GMACP, the County Charter, and the County Code are met because this ordinance will be considered concurrently with the County's 2004 budget ordinance.

Section 3. Section 4 of Amended Ordinance No. 94-125, adopted on June 28, 1995, and last amended by Ordinance No. 03-139 on November 19, 2003 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

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Element, attached hereto as Exhibit C, and the capital facilities element, which consists of the following documents: Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2001 Update attached to Ordinance 01-090 as Exhibit A; ((2004-2009)) 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program, attached to Amended Ordinance ((03-139)) No. 04-108 as Exhibit A; Arlington School District Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-1; Darrington School District #330 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-2, Edmonds School District #15 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-3, Everett School District Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-4, Granite Falls School District #332 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-5; Lake Stevens School District #4 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-6; Lakewood School District #306 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-7; Marysville School District #25 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-8; Monroe School District #103 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-9; Mukilteo School District #6 Amended Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-10; Northshore School District No. 417 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-11; Snohomish School District Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-12, Stanwood School District #401 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-13; and Sultan School District #311 Capital Facilities Plan 2002-2007, attached hereto as Exhibit D-14. The 2001 Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, attached to Ordinance No. 01-108 as Exhibit A, is a supplemental part of the General Policy Plan.

Section 5. The 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as the six-year CIP required by the GMA and section 6.5 of the Snohomish County Charter based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions.

Section 6. The 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program adopted by this ordinance supersedes all other county capital improvement programs. In the event of any inconsistency between the 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program and any other CIP adopted by the county, the 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program shall control.

Section 7. 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.

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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 22nd day of November, 2004.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington

John McKester
Chairperson

ATTEST:

Sheila McCallister
Asst. Clerk of the Council, *asst*

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date: 12/07/04

ATTEST:

David B. ...
County Executive

Ann M. ...

Approved as to form only:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

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PREFACE

The 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the 2001 Capital Facilities Plan. This Snohomish County Adopted CIP was adopted by the County Council on November 23, 2004 in conjunction with the County's 2005 Adopted Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 21, 2004. At the hearing, the Planning Commission endorsed the 2005 – 2010 CIP without any dissenting votes.

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 2005 budget elements as the first year of the CIP and projected elements for the years that 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 does the 2001 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 *2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program*, like the 2005-2010 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 2005 - 2010 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, latecomer 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 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;
- 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 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program proposes no voter-approved issues. For information purposes, we have included, as Exhibit 1, possible election dates and the date council approved and Executive signed ordinances are due to the County Auditor during the period 2005 – 2010 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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<i>February Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	25-Dec-04	24-Dec-05	23-Dec-06	21-Dec-07	20-Dec-08
Election Date	8-Feb-05	7-Feb-06	6-Feb-07	5-Feb-08	3-Feb-09
<i>March Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	22-Jan-05	21-Jan-06	26-Jan-07	25-Jan-08	24-Jan-09
Election Date	8-Mar-05	7-Mar-06	13-Mar-07	11-Mar-08	10-Mar-09
<i>April Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	12-Mar-05	11-Mar-06	10-Mar-07	7-Mar-08	15-Mar-09
Election Date	26-Apr-05	25-April-06	24-Apr-07	22-Apr-08	28-Apr-09
<i>May Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	2-Apr-05	1-Apr-06	31-Mar-07	04-Apr-08	04-April-09
Election Date	17-May-05	16-May-06	15-May-07	20-May-08	18-May-09
<i>September Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	6-Aug-05	5-Aug-06	4-Aug-07	1-Aug-08	1-Aug-09
Election Date	20-Sep-05	19-Sept-06	18-Sept-07	16-Sept-08	16-Sept-08
<i>November Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Auditor	24-Sep-05	23-Sep-06	22-Sep-07	19-Sep-08	18-Sep-09
Election Date	8-Nov-05	7-Nov-06	6-Nov-07	4-Nov-08	3-Nov-09

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 Campus Redevelopment Initiative, the county is funding debt service 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 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 one road project.

Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

Method of Funding <i>(continued from prior page)</i>	Description
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.

SECTION III: 2005 - 2010 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2005-2010 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

On the following pages, four exhibits present various fiscal summaries of the 2005-2010 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 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

EXHIBIT 4: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY & TYPE

Category	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Governmental Facilities	\$24,765,886	\$10,619,128	\$10,439,882	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	45,824,896
Governmental Equipment	5,905,699	4,428,593	5,325,283	3,609,195	3,891,403	1,941,977	25,102,150
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	25,351,242	8,904,332	5,201,547	5,605,344	4,859,100	4,891,551	54,813,116
Law Enforcement Facilities	18,785,392	292,828	-	-	-	-	19,078,220
Debt Service and Reserves	11,042,004	7,660,097	7,410,172	7,002,060	7,000,552	7,000,415	47,115,300
Transportation - Facilities	41,152,999	43,681,000	45,631,000	51,513,000	33,051,000	18,043,000	233,071,999
Surface Water - Facilities	10,646,196	6,931,886	7,969,612	6,222,979	6,514,406	3,728,006	42,013,085
Solid Waste - Facilities	1,637,867	3,915,000	950,000	850,000	1,000,000	500,000	8,852,867
Airport - Facilities	24,445,000	13,805,000	21,145,000	23,355,000	16,655,000	8,845,000	108,250,000
Total: All Items	\$163,732,285	\$100,237,863	\$104,072,496	\$98,157,578	\$72,971,461	\$44,949,949	\$584,121,632

EXHIBIT 5: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY REVENUE SOURCE

Fund Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Airport Fund	\$ 14,227,500	\$ 2,216,250	\$ 1,366,250	\$ 2,034,250	\$ 1,751,250	\$ 1,441,250	\$ 23,036,750
Bond Proceeds	7,700,000	9,000,000	17,000,000	15,432,000	5,000,000	7,000,000	61,132,000
County Road	23,568,888	25,243,000	24,961,830	19,402,000	15,875,000	11,356,000	120,406,718
Transportation Grants	13,194,500	20,432,750	23,788,750	30,135,750	20,128,750	4,088,750	111,769,250
Parks Mitigation	2,365,589	2,369,785	2,378,350	2,348,025	2,309,100	2,255,180	14,026,029
REET I	10,082,593	7,210,977	6,812,642	6,401,428	6,402,223	6,399,671	43,309,534
REET II	10,944,815	6,985,120	6,975,530	6,652,891	6,911,328	6,898,744	45,368,428
SWM/River Funds	3,276,451	3,341,967	3,847,693	2,986,060	3,254,387	589,387	17,295,945
Other Funds	20,599,473	17,128,593	15,281,556	11,277,195	10,796,404	4,397,978	79,481,197
Other Grants	1,717,539	520,000	480,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	3,917,539
Prior Yr Appropriations	56,054,939	5,789,421	1,179,895	1,087,979	143,019	122,989	64,378,242
Total	\$ 163,732,287	\$ 100,237,863	\$ 104,072,496	\$ 98,157,578	\$ 72,971,461	\$ 44,949,949	\$ 584,121,632

EXHIBIT 6: Historical Multi-Year Category Distributions

Over the past several years, funding sources available to the County and project priorities have changed. The following exhibit shows the County's investment in infrastructure for all projects in this year's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) compared to the five previous CIPs.

While there have been some adjustments in how projects have been classified, the fundamental comparison between years is valid and provides great insight into County investments and resources in the past and present, and gives some insight into the future. This exhibit highlights major campus construction including the expanded jail as well as the change in transportation funding which has occurred as a result of citizen initiatives and related legislative actions.

Category	2000-2005 CIP	2001-2006 CIP	2002-2007 CIP	2003-2008 CIP	2004-2009 CIP	2005-2010 CIP
Governmental Facilities	\$25,288,000	\$50,258,000	\$99,763,233	\$ 97,014,590	\$74,687,896	45,824,896
Governmental Equipment	27,072,875	2,036,601	15,834,697	18,152,388	19,298,544	25,102,150
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	58,190,419	53,373,070	59,687,681	64,362,244	54,379,989	54,813,116
Law Enforcement Facilities	127,532,666	84,593,098	95,708,000	100,657,423	56,503,500	19,078,220
Debt Service and Reserves	24,180,959	24,974,981	26,541,556	37,333,713	39,708,027	47,115,300
Transportation - Facilities	268,041,000	298,905,000	248,410,000	201,631,000	211,963,000	233,071,999
Surface Water - Facilities	39,190,487	48,386,950	40,255,800	25,265,061	36,087,838	42,013,085
Solid Waste - Facilities	32,195,570	35,518,200	43,338,493	30,502,096	8,275,000	8,852,867
Airport - Facilities	119,232,000	116,899,000	121,575,000	116,800,000	99,350,000	108,250,000
Total: All Items	\$720,923,976	\$714,783,900	\$751,114,460	\$691,718,515	\$600,253,794	\$584,121,632

Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

EXHIBIT 7: REAL ESTATE TAX PROJECT LIST

Below are all projects funded by Real Estate Excise Tax REET that are included in this Capital Improvement Program. Most REET II Community Park projects have been summarized into one line item.

REET I Program/Project	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Clean Water/Healthy Streams	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$75,000
Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,200,000
Cathcart/Martha Lake Airport Bond	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$2,760,000
Park Support General Improvements	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$240,000
Campus Redevelopment Debt Service	\$2,585,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,585,495
1993 Bond - Elevator	\$48,600	\$46,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$95,400
1995 Bond - REET I&II Funded Projects	\$657,950	\$356,350	\$157,350	\$153,150	\$153,845	\$154,225	\$1,632,870
1997 Bond - Honeywell	\$407,400	\$411,700	\$409,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,228,600
1999 Bond - 800 Mhz/	\$468,191	\$468,400	\$467,875	\$468,809	\$468,864	\$468,016	\$2,810,155
2001 Bond - Parks	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$2,859,240
2001 Bond - 800 Mhz	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,170	\$6,343,025
2003 Bond - Gun Range	\$58,356	\$57,816	\$58,006	\$58,166	\$57,716	\$58,216	\$348,276
Campus Redevelopment Debt Service	\$3,472,890	\$3,471,200	\$3,471,200	\$3,472,592	\$3,473,088	\$3,470,504	\$20,831,474
Mission Building Roof	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
Total REET I	\$10,082,593	\$7,210,977	\$6,812,642	\$6,401,428	\$6,402,224	\$6,399,671	\$43,309,535

REET II Program/Project	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Road Capital Construction	\$3,154,880	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$10,154,880
Clean Water/Healthy Streams	\$961,959	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$5,211,959
Debt Service - Drainage Needs Report	\$1,158,497	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$6,950,977
Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure	\$2,128,565	\$1,371,000	\$1,363,000	\$1,188,000	\$1,298,000	\$1,283,000	\$8,631,565
Community Parks Paradise Valley Conservation Area	\$1,387,766	\$835,853	\$850,000	\$800,000	\$1,095,000	\$952,000	\$5,920,619
Fair Infrastructure	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$300,000
Park Resources	\$545,947	\$250,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$995,947
Shooting Range	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
Parks -General Impr.	\$756,287	\$734,000	\$750,000	\$778,259	\$805,000	\$833,000	\$4,656,546
Centennial Trail Phase 1 Stage 2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,000	\$115,000
Whitehorse Trail	\$100,000	\$30,147	\$150,000	\$21,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$401,147
1995 Bond Projects	\$494,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$494,000
2003 Bond - Tucker Park	\$156,914	\$155,624	\$154,034	\$157,136	\$154,832	\$157,248	\$935,788
Total REET II	\$10,944,815	\$6,985,120	\$6,975,530	\$6,652,891	\$6,911,328	\$6,898,744	\$45,368,428

Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST

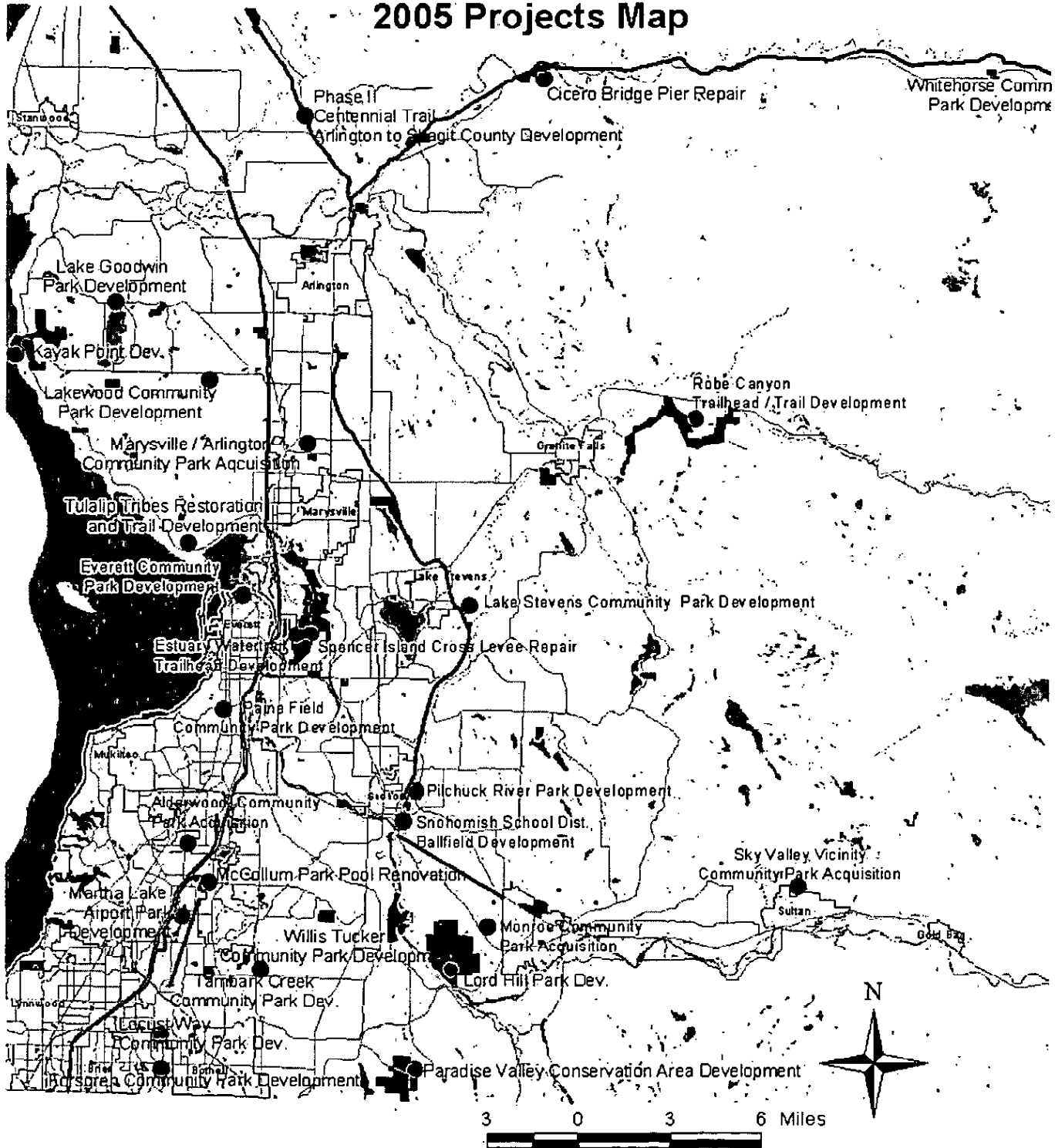
The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP.

Department/Project	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Public Works							
102 - Road Capital Construction Program	41,152,999	43,681,000	45,631,000	51,513,000	33,051,000	18,043,000	233,071,999
188 - Facility Construction	5,980,494	10,326,300	10,439,882	-	-	-	26,746,676
402 - Solid Waste - Construction Projects	1,637,867	3,915,000	950,000	850,000	1,000,000	500,000	8,852,867
415 Clean Water/Healthy Streams Part 1: ACP	3,430,724	1,587,500	1,547,500	1,467,500	1,467,500	1,467,500	10,968,224
415 DNR Debt Payment: ACP	1,158,497	1,158,496	1,158,496	1,158,496	1,158,496	1,158,496	6,950,977
415 Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP	7,215,472	5,344,386	6,422,112	4,755,479	5,046,906	2,260,506	31,044,861
502 - Fleet - Capital Improvement Plan	5,905,699	4,428,593	5,325,283	3,609,195	3,891,403	1,941,977	25,102,150
Subtotal Public Works	66,481,752	70,441,275	71,474,273	63,353,670	45,615,305	25,371,479	342,737,754
Parks and Recreation							
Alderwood Vicinity Comm. Park	350,221	1,283,030	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	3,033,251
Brier Vicinity Comm. Park	-	84,000	85,000	90,000	145,000	281,371	685,371
Cathcart/Martha Lake Airport Bond	824,774	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000	825,000	4,949,774
Cavalero Hill Comm. Park	-	140,000	140,000	796,642	285,000	190,000	1,551,642
Everett Comm. Park	294,523	11,400	11,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	347,323
Forsgren Comm. Park	214,498	-	-	-	-	-	214,498
Lake Stevens Comm. Park	348,984	194,000	195,000	195,000	95,000	95,000	1,122,984
Lakewood Comm. Park	-	50,000	219,805	50,000	250,000	50,000	619,805
Locust Way Comm. Park	31,402	-	-	-	-	-	31,402
Maltby Vicinity Comm. Park	-	38,500	39,000	40,000	41,000	42,000	200,500
Martha Lake Airport Comm. Park	2,978,540	300,000	250,000	200,000	300,000	300,000	4,328,540
Marysville/Arlington Comm. Park	311,889	412,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	-	1,968,889
Monroe Vicinity Comm. Park	165,306	139,000	140,000	142,000	142,000	164,000	892,306
North Shore School District	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Paine Field Comm. Park	1,079,045	292,000	242,000	200,000	150,000	200,000	2,163,045
Pilchuck River Comm. Park	70,237	136,853	254,392	152,000	152,000	152,000	917,482
Sky Valley Vicinity Comm. Park	7,466	7,500	7,500	24,610	7,500	7,500	62,076
Snohomish School District	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Tambark Creek Comm. Park	51,114	-	-	-	-	-	51,114
Whitehorse Comm. Park	600,218	100,220	250	275	275	280	701,518
Willis Tucker Comm. Park	1,700	340,000	570,000	570,000	470,000	570,000	2,521,700
Paradise Valley Conservation Area	88,488	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	338,488
Snohomish Estuary Watertrail Trailhead	135,278	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	32,000	295,278
Fair - REET	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
Parks Conservation Futures Fund 185	13,420,111	-	-	-	-	-	13,420,111
Resource-Kayak Point Park	89,214	-	-	-	-	-	89,214
Resource-Lake Goodwin Comm. Park	1,697,984	217,000	117,000	118,000	18,000	18,000	2,185,984

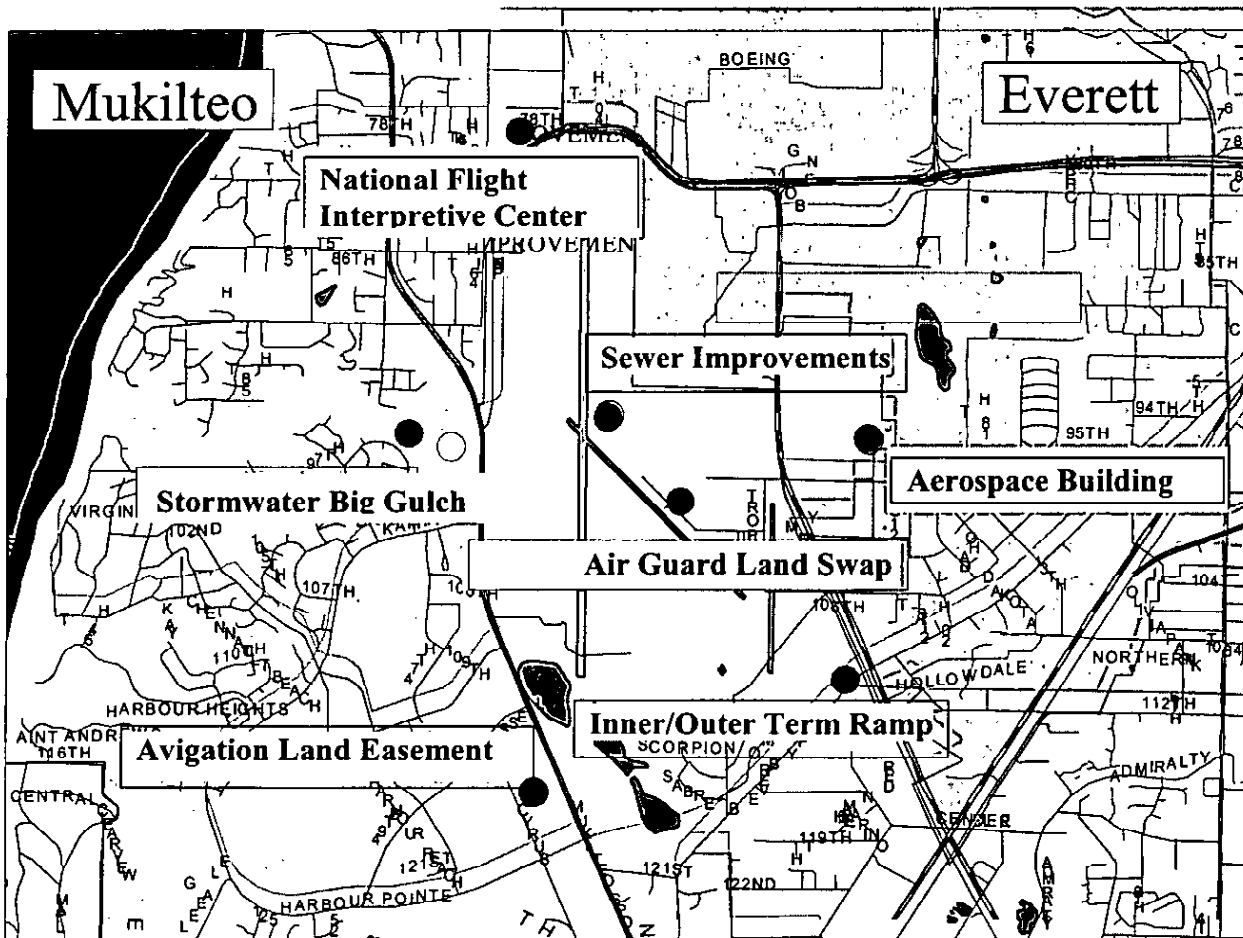
Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

Department/Project	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Parks (continued)							
Resource-Lord Hill Regional Park	64,471	50,000	-	-	-	-	114,471
Resource-McCollum Community Park	140,947	80,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	420,947
Resource-Portage Creek Wildlife Area	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Resource-Robe Canyon Trailhead	924	925	950	950	975	1,000	5,724
Resource-Spencer Island	384,000	-	-	-	-	-	384,000
Resource-Tulalip Tribes	57,258	5,240	5,250	5,300	5,350	5,400	83,798
Special Use-Snohomish County Shooting Range	-	100,000	100,000	284,308	-	-	484,308
Support-General Improvements	806,487	774,000	790,000	818,259	845,000	873,000	4,906,746
Trails-Centennial Trail Phase I Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	400,000	400,000
Trails-Centennial Trail Phase II	116,163	3,161,517	112,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	3,749,680
Trails-Whitehorse Trail	350,000	30,147	150,000	21,000	50,000	50,000	651,147
Subtotal Parks and Recreation	25,351,242	8,904,332	5,201,547	5,605,344	4,859,100	4,891,551	54,813,116
Debt Service and Nondepartmental							
REET I Support for CRI	2,585,495	-	-	-	-	-	2,585,495
1993 Bond - Elevator	48,600	46,800	-	-	-	-	95,400
1995 Bond - REET I&II Funded Projects	1,151,950	356,350	157,350	153,150	153,845	154,225	2,126,870
1997 Bond - Honeywell	407,400	411,700	409,500	-	-	-	1,228,600
1999 Bond - Phase I 800 Mhz and SnoCom	468,191	468,400	467,875	468,809	468,864	468,016	2,810,155
2001 Bond - NIPS	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	2,859,240
2001 Bond - Phase 2 of 800 Mhz	1,057,171	1,057,171	1,057,171	1,057,171	1,057,171	1,057,170	6,343,025
2003 Bond - Gun Range	58,356	57,816	58,006	58,166	57,716	58,216	348,276
2003A Bond - Willis Tucker Park	156,914	155,624	154,034	157,136	154,832	157,248	935,788
Campus Redevelopment Debt Service	3,472,890	3,471,200	3,471,200	3,472,592	3,473,088	3,470,504	20,831,474
Subtotal Debt Svc & Nondepartmental	9,883,507	6,501,601	6,251,676	5,843,564	5,842,056	5,841,919	40,164,323
Facilities							
Mission Building Facilities Improvements	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
Campus Redevelopment	37,420,784	435,655	-	-	-	-	37,856,439
Subtotal Facilities	37,570,784	585,655	-	-	-	-	38,156,439
Airport							
Airport Commercial Operations Economic Vitality	15,475,000	2,010,000	2,800,000	3,010,000	2,810,000	3,000,000	29,105,000
Airport General Aviation Transportation	3,335,000	4,325,000	14,610,000	13,860,000	10,610,000	2,610,000	49,350,000
Airport Industrial Aviation Transportation	5,635,000	7,470,000	3,735,000	6,485,000	3,235,000	3,235,000	29,795,000
Subtotal Airport	24,445,000	13,805,000	21,145,000	23,355,000	16,655,000	8,845,000	108,250,000
Grand Total	163,732,285	100,237,863	104,072,496	98,157,578	72,971,461	44,949,949	584,121,632

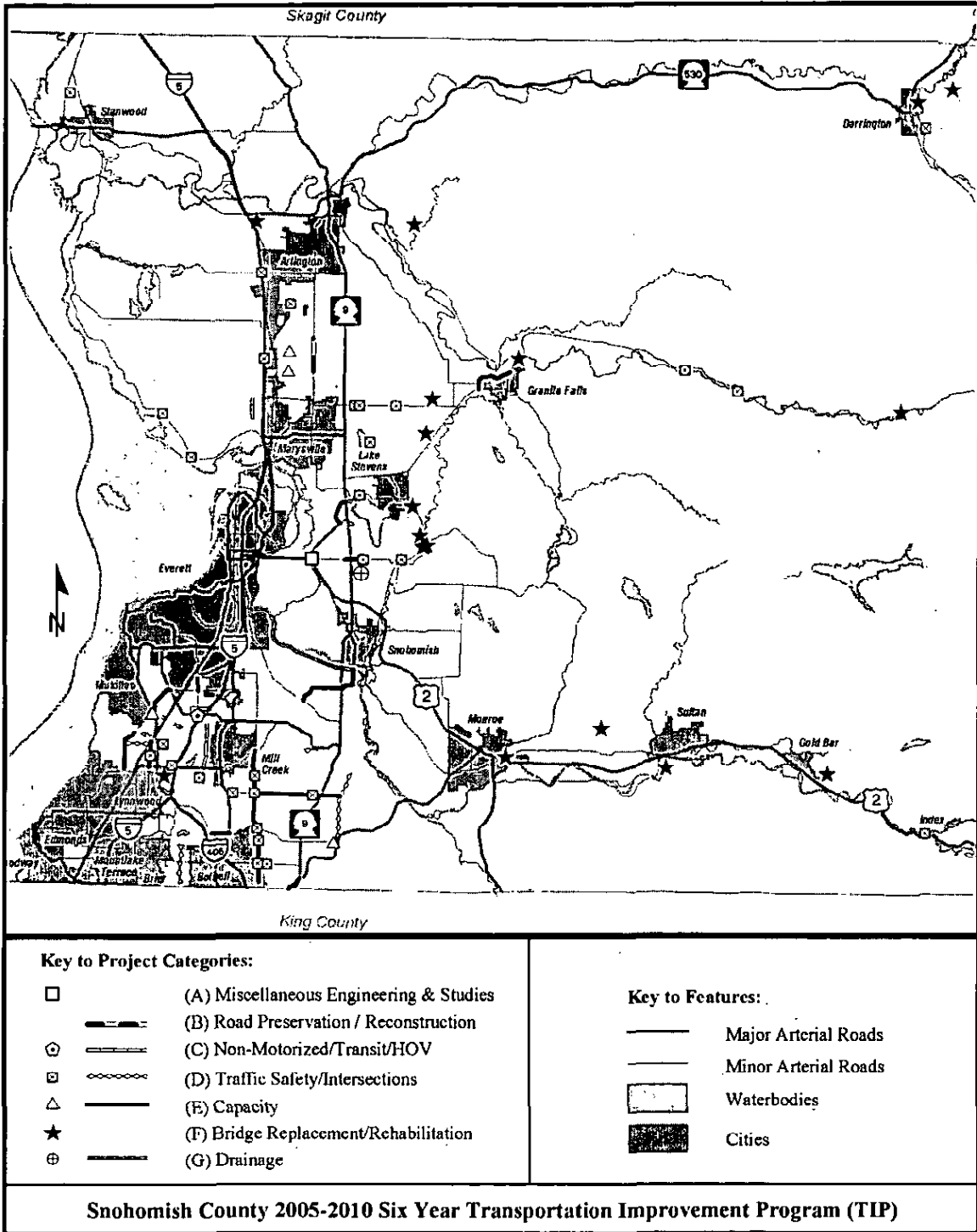
Snohomish County Parks and Recreation 2005 Projects Map



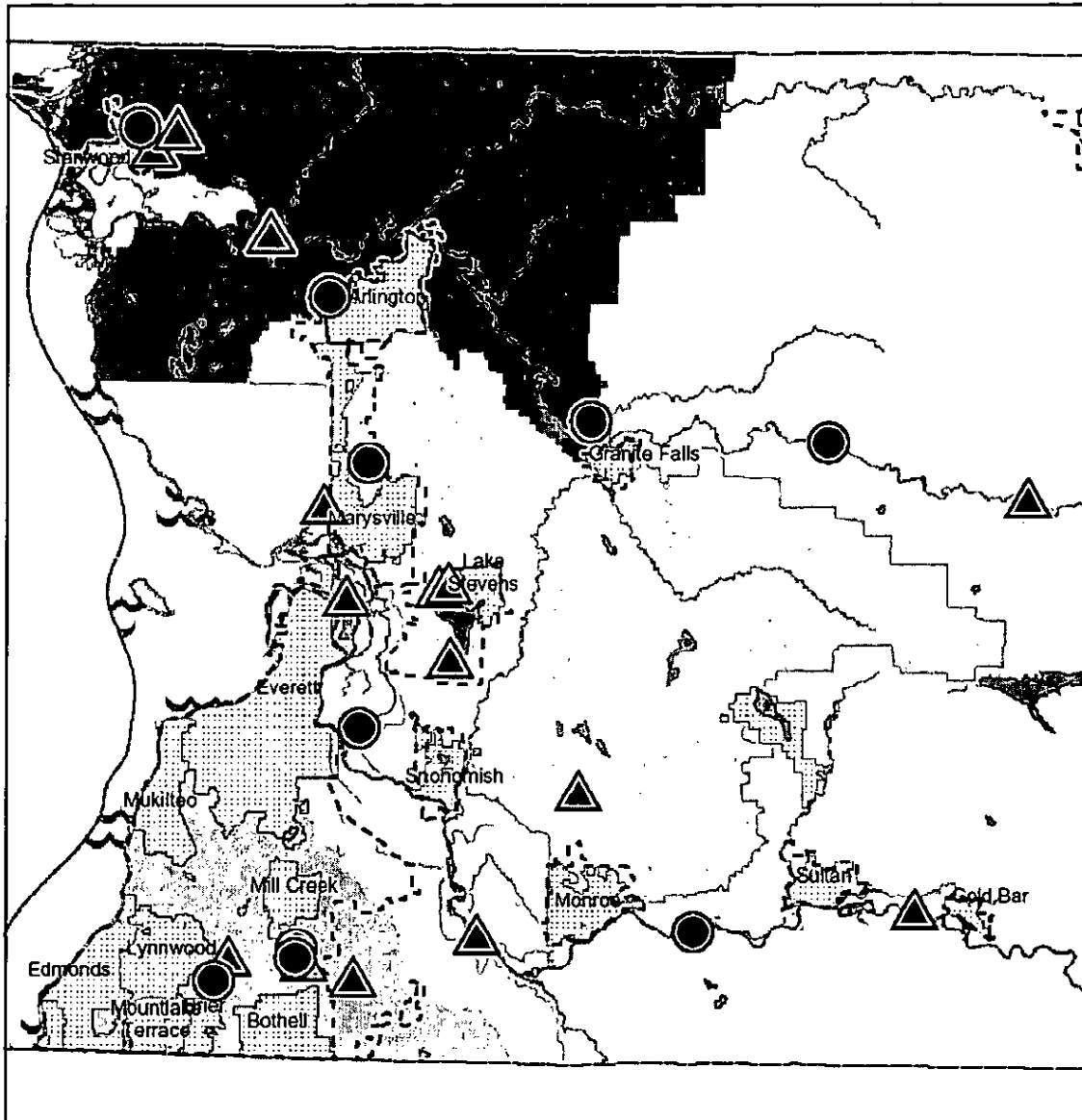
MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2005 PROJECTS



Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program



Map 4: Surface Water Year 2003 Projects



Priority Package		Water Management Areas			
	Clean Water/Healthy Streams Part 1: ACP		Snohomish		Urban Growth Areas
	Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP		South County		Cities
			St. Ignace Clean Water District	 Snohomish County PUBLIC WORKS SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT DATE: 08/20/04	

* Additional 10-15 neighborhood drainage projects not shown on map (Pkg 531)

MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2003 CAPITAL PROJECTS

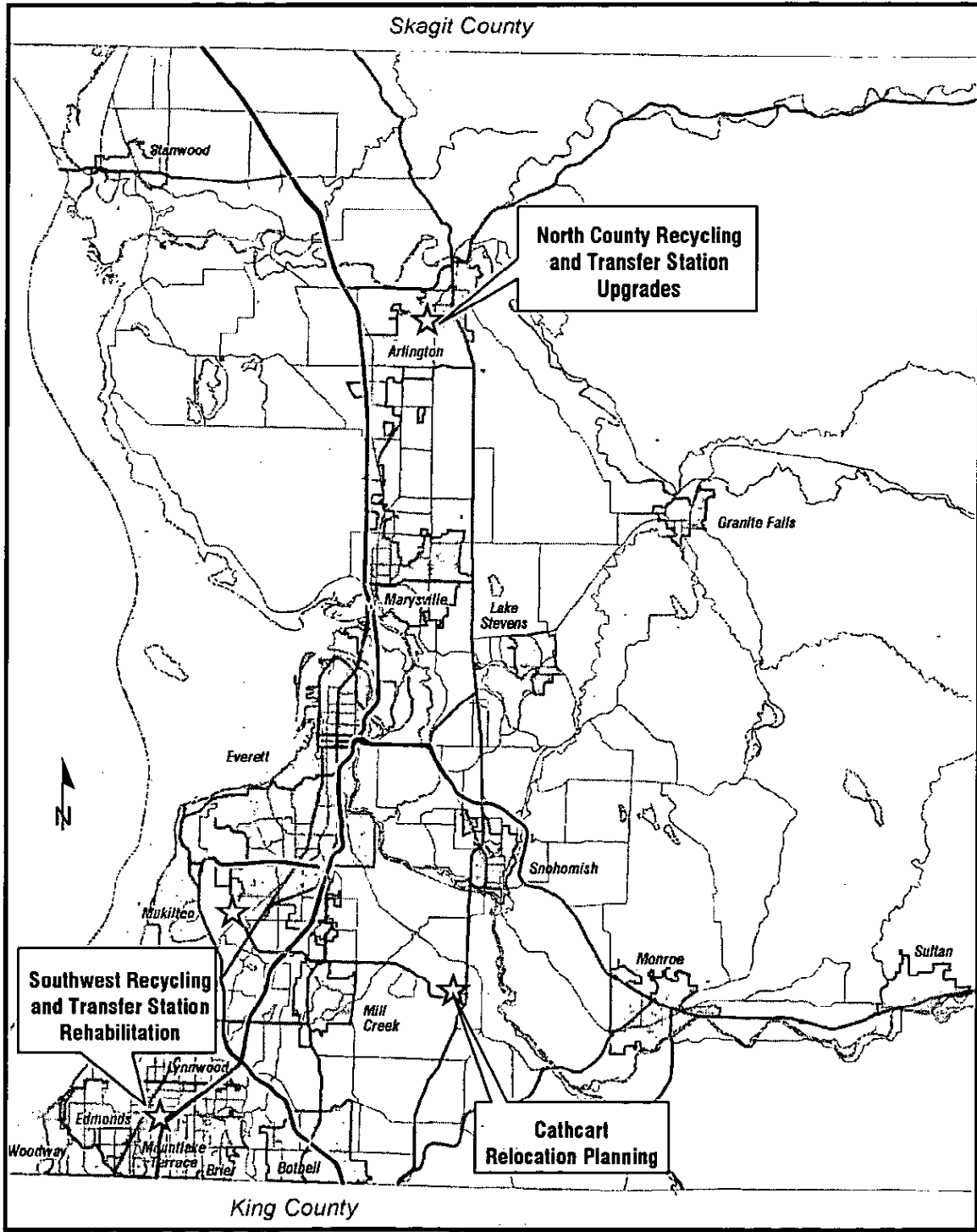


Exhibit 9: Description of Projects by Classification

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 2005-2010 CIP
Parks and Recreation	Parks' CIP projects primarily focus on providing parklands and facilities on two levels. For the greater County, the Parks CIP projects focus on regional trail systems, water access opportunities, and the preservation of significant resource lands. Within urban growth areas, Parks CIP projects feature the acquisition and development of community parks that include the development of athletic fields. The Parks' CIP program also includes Evergreen State Fairgrounds maintenance and equipment funding.
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement projects include reserves for funding an expanded jail, major maintenance for the current jail, a training facility/shooting range and a storage facility for the Sheriff's Department, and the funding for the 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 prior year bond issues (including final payment on 1995 issue of Fair bond debt), payment for surface water drainage needs analysis and related capital projects, 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 2005 annual construction program (ACP) includes a wide variety of capital projects. These projects are grouped into eight 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 projects are bridge improvements, most of which are replacements identified as needed through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings. 4) Drainage improvements are needed to maintain satisfactory condition of roadway. 5) The Non Motorized/Transit/HOV project category consist projects to encourage use of alternate forms of transportation and thereby increase people carrying capacity on and off roadways. 6) The Road Overlay Program consists of numerous projects where roads are resurfaced. 7). Neighborhood Infrastructure projects are projects funded by a special program to improve neighborhoods. 8). Miscellaneous Engineering projects are relatively small projects and engineering studies not else where categorized. These projects are listed in detail in the 2005-2010 TIP. The TIP includes REET II funding for the first time.
Airport Investments	Many Airport capital projects are multi-year construction projects and respond to existing or prospective customer needs that increase the asset and revenue base of the Airport. These include new building construction; road construction for improved transportation access to these new

Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2005-2010 CIP
Airport (Continued)	<p>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.</p>
Surface Water	<p>Surface Water projects are undertaken for the purposes stated in Titles 25 and 25A in the Snohomish County Code. The projects primarily address local surface water needs (drainage, and flood control) and in so doing, also respond to mandates to protect habitat and water quality pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act and the Clean Water Act.</p> <p>The 2003 CIP addresses projects identified in the 2002 Drainage Needs Report and the Lake Stevens Subarea Plan. In 2003 a higher emphasis and additional funds are provided for designing and constructing drainage infrastructure within the UGAs. Meanwhile, the program sustains other traditional CIP efforts such as drainage complaint response and assistance. This year's progress also provides an increased investment in flood control facility repair and maintenance.</p> <p>This CIP includes an extension of the Southwest Urban Growth Area surface water management annual rate of \$65 per residence to all urban growth watershed management areas. This increased revenue will be used to fund utility projects identified in the 2002 Drainage Needs Report.</p> <p>Water quality improvements include retrofitting aged detention facilities and integrating water quality features into most CIP projects. The 2005 Executive Budget does not include expanded facilities requirements that may arise out of the pending renewal of the County's NPDES storm-water permit. Investments in habitat restoration projects are continued with an emphasis on projects that can serve mitigation purposes required for other public projects (such as roads and drainage facilities). Projects range from large-scale acquisitions (habitat preservation/restoration) to culvert replacements (fish blockage removal).</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 is now open for public use through mid-2004 while the Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station is closed for reconstruction. Additionally, construction of the Airport Road facility to replace the Everett transfer station started in August 2001, and should be completed by October 2003. When that station opens, the Everett facility will be closed and demolished, and the property returned to Everett.</p>

SECTION IV: STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT ON GMA GOAL 12

This section of the CIP includes a *statement of assessment* that examines whether the CIP provides sufficient funding for GMA “necessary facilities” to meet existing identified needs. These are facilities that are identified in the capital facilities plan as being necessary to serve development. 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.

2005 - 2010 Snohomish County CIP Statement of Assessment:

The Statement of Assessment is based upon reviews of the following items:

- The public facilities necessary for development that are included within the 2005 – 2010 Capital Improvement Plan;
- Adopted minimum levels of service 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 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program may experience a funding shortfall as defined by GMA Goal 12. Any funding shortfall would be addressed through the comprehensive plan update process that is underway.

Exhibit 10, on the following page of this report, is the 2005 – 2010 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 10: SNOHOMISH COUNTY GLOBAL STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT 2005 - 2010

Snohomish County's *Capital Facilities Plan* requires a "statement of assessment" regarding the adequacy of funding and regulatory mechanisms to support minimum service levels for facilities necessary to serve development. It also 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. Goal 12 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."

Initiatives 776 and 747 created significant challenges in ensuring that adequate revenues would be available to fund the road capacity projects identified in the Transportation Element. The Snohomish County Council and Washington State Legislature took steps over the last two years to augment revenues in order to compensate for these initiatives and allow necessary transportation improvements to proceed.

The partial reassessment program that was called for in the 2002-07 CIP to respond to revenue shortfalls created by Initiative 747 focused on transportation and did not need to proceed past Step One of that program (exploring potential alternative revenue sources to mitigate the impacts of I-747). The program did, however, specify additional steps if alternative revenues had not been identified or realized.

The 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program may experience a funding shortfall as defined by GMA Goal 12. Any funding shortfall would be addressed through the 10-year comprehensive plan update process.

A complete review of comprehensive plan elements is now in progress as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update. The 10-year comprehensive plan update, which will be completed next year, include a complete reassessment in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2025. Issues of funding, levels of service and land use will all be addressed as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update process.

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 2005 - 2010 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 2005, will not appear in the 2005 budget.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Capital Construction Program

Description: Long Term ROI in Relation to Travel Time

The long term Return on Investment resulting from the construction of capital road projects is not necessarily improved travel time. As minor and major projects are completed, particularly those that increase lane capacity, we will see spot improvements in time savings for motorists getting from point A to point B. However, the reality is those time savings' will be short-lived.

As with public works jurisdictions throughout the country, the department finds itself struggling to simply keep up with our growing community. Given current population forecasts under the draft 10 year Comprehensive Plan Update, Snohomish County faces severe funding shortfalls that will prevent it from meeting future transportation needs, even under the most conservative, low-growth alternative. Projected gaps range from \$200- \$500 million, with current funding levels. In this light, the ACP and future years of the TIP represents the bare minimum needed to keep pace with new growth and provide for future needs. The vast majority of capital improvements we program and construct throughout the county are responding to and targeted at safety hazards and increasing system capacity in response to growth.

When a system capacity improvement is completed, for a short time, the motorist sees relief in congestion and improvement in the time it takes traveling from point A to B. Yet the old axiom build it and they will come' was surely conceived for baseball fields and the transportation system (with the possible exception of buses and rail). More people and freight movement will discover the new route(s), new plats and development will come on line (many that were in the pipeline) and the system will again fill up to full capacity.

The long term Return on Investment in relation to Travel Time is really a return on maintaining predictable or reasonable travel times for the motoring public. We target limited resources in priority areas of preserving the integrity of the system (avoiding non-recurring delays and future expense), mitigating safety hazards (avoiding non-recurring delays and liability), and constructing capacity improvements where necessary to accommodate a growing community. This effort serves primarily to maintain travel time predictability and reasonableness and, occasionally, we may enjoy the luxury of actually improving travel time for the citizens of Snohomish County.

This package summarizes Public Works capital project funding and related staff resources which will deliver reasonable and predictable travel times through annual capital transportation improvements.

The 2005 Annual Construction Program (ACP) is the capital construction program for county roads that is required to be submitted annually to the County Council by RCW 36.81.130. The ACP identifies specific transportation projects, funding levels and type of work that is planned in the coming year. Many of the projects have received federal or state grant funding that is tied to a specific location and scope of work, which cannot be utilized on any other project. In addition, transportation impact mitigation funds are programmed and can be utilized only on specific project locations (If the mitigation fees collected are not spent within a certain period of time, they are returned). The ACP conforms as nearly as practicable to the county's long-range road program and comprehensive plan transportation element.

The 2005 ACP contains 90 projects that are grouped into seven programming categories (totaling \$38.022 million):

1. Engineering & Studies
2. Overlay & Road Reconstruction Program



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Capital Construction Program

- 3. Non-Motorized/Transit/HOV
- 4. Traffic Safety/Intersections
- 5. Capacity
- 6. Bridges
- 7. Drainage

Once programmed in the ACP, a project will typically take 3-10 years from initial design phase, environmental review and permitting, right of way planning, negotiation and acquisition, to construction and finally ribbon cutting. Building road capital facilities is a lengthy, comprehensive, collaborative process. Professional expertise is drawn from throughout the Public Works Department:

- The Design Section is responsible for managing the design, advertisement, and award of Public Works and transportation projects;
- The Program Planning Section coordinates and monitors all grant and interlocal funding associated with projects; develops interlocal agreements for multi jurisdictional projects; and works closely with design teams at the front end of project design to provide traffic analysis, turning movements, and traffic modeling of projects;
- The Traffic Operations Section works closely with the Design Section to develop the geometric design for the transportation projects and has special emphasis on traffic control plans for the construction period and channelization and signal plan approval;
- The Geotechnical Section provides geotechnical engineering and geological, environmental and materials testing services;
- The Right-of-Way Section provides ownership and title information, appraisal and appraisal review, acquisition of properties and property rights, relocation assistance and condemnation services;
- The Survey Section provides surveying services to support the Construction and Design groups of the Engineering Services Division in their management, inspection and design of projects;
- The Public Involvement/Environmental Section provides environmental review, permitting and public information for projects;
- The Construction Section of the Engineering Services Division provides construction management and inspection services for the variety of construction contracts for roads, bridges, surface water, and solid waste projects.
- The Contract Administration group provides contract compliance on all Public Works construction projects, and administers all Federal, State and Local Grant and Interlocal Agreements.

The ACP is the final implementation step for transportation, and directly results from a multi-step County planning process, as described below:

1. The County develops its GMA Comprehensive Plan, including the policy plan and the land-use element.
2. The Transportation Element of the GMA Comprehensive Plan identifies major road improvements needed to support the growth planned in the land-use element. The improvements identified in the Transportation Element are based on modeling which in effect delivers projects for the purpose of achieving reasonable and predictable travel times (called Level of Service, LOS, in the Transportation Element).
3. The Transportation Needs Report (TNR) provides basic information, sets levels of service, and prioritizes major road improvements identified in the Transportation Element. The TNR also includes information and evaluation for other categories of transportation improvements, such as traffic signals, walkways, bridges, and other minor road improvements. Summaries of the improvement evaluation process are published in the TNR.
4. The overall planning process described above (Steps 1-3) provides information that management and



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Capital Construction Program

staff use to develop the Snohomish County Six-Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP).
 5. The six-year TIP is used to develop the Annual Construction Program (ACP) which is the annual capital improvement program that forms the basis of this proposal.

Performance Measures

The ACP is a one-year snapshot of a much longer process, which ultimately results in needed transportation improvements and reduced congestion. The recommended performance measures are designed to reflect steady progress in total system capacity preservation & expansion, and demonstrate how the department is performing to bring projects forward to reality. If the department does not meet its annual performance goals, we will critically review our construction schedules and potentially scale back the program.

Travel Time

Measuring travel time will allow the Department of Public Works to show time savings for the traveling public going from one place to another. Public Works will measure travel time on key projects before and after construction. A comparison of the travel time savings should demonstrate whether constructed improvements are resulting in actual time savings for citizens of Snohomish County.

Number of construction projects awarded ~ The funding requested in this proposal will enable the department to award 7 new major construction contracts and complete the construction of 5 projects carrying over from 2004. Once completed, these projects will improve reasonable and predictable travel times (reducing congestion) on these various segments of roadways throughout the County.

Bridge Sufficiency Rating ~ The bridge sufficiency rating is a formula developed by WSDOT, with "0" representing the worst possible condition, and "100" the best. Bridges rated "50" or less are primary candidates for replacement. Out of the 196 County bridges 37 are under sufficiency rating of 50. This proposal will improve the sufficiency rating of 4 bridges through reconstruction, work on the preparation of contract plans of 12 bridges for improvement of the sufficiency rating in future years and keep 10 bridges' sufficiency ratings from deteriorating through Road Maintenance Work Orders.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
102 102 County Road		610 County Road - TES			103 OSM Capital		
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$77,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Overtime	\$42,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Extra Help	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$252,284	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Outside Services	\$710,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Costs	\$17,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Prof Services	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Regular Salaries	\$1,030,925	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
102 102 County Road		620 Road Maintenance			203 RM Capital		
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Benefits on OT/Temp Help	\$13,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$70,530	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Applied Fringe Benefits	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Capital Construction Program

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 620 Road Maintenance Program: 203 RM Capital

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Extra Help	\$186,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Cost Contingency	\$9,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repair & Maintenance	\$23,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$242,681	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repair/Maintenance	\$27,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Overtime	\$163,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Supplies/Fuel	\$48,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund County Road R	\$23,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$305,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Outside Services	\$206,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 630 Engineering Services Program: 303 ES Capital

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Extra Help	\$167,938	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$381,588	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Prof Services	\$143,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Land	\$4,720,674	\$7,465,000	\$5,555,000	\$3,128,000	\$3,287,000	\$3,131,000
Capital Costs	\$23,418,000	\$27,778,000	\$32,578,000	\$39,582,000	\$24,230,000	\$11,331,000
Consultant	\$2,211,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$1,097,494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Cost Contingency	\$0	\$8,438,000	\$7,498,000	\$8,803,000	\$5,534,000	\$3,581,000
Overtime	\$265,422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$4,405,109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Outside Services	\$610,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 650 County Road Administration Program: 501 Admin Operations

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Personnel Benefits	\$53,978	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$195,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$41,152,999	\$43,681,000	\$45,631,000	\$51,513,000	\$33,051,000	\$18,043,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Transportation Grant	\$10,677,000	\$17,844,000	\$21,010,000	\$24,247,000	\$10,225,000	\$3,685,000
REET II	\$3,154,880	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
Other Funds	\$7,475,120	\$4,548,000	\$4,801,000	\$6,718,000	\$5,805,000	\$1,856,000
County Road	\$19,846,000	\$19,889,000	\$18,420,000	\$19,148,000	\$15,621,000	\$11,102,000
Totals:	\$41,153,000	\$43,681,000	\$45,631,000	\$51,513,000	\$33,051,000	\$18,043,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 188 - Facility Construction

Description: This fund was created in 1990 to earmark funds from the sale of Road Fund pit and quarry surplus property to be applied toward the design, construction and repair of Public Works facilities. The county and the council have recognized that some of the present Public Works maintenance facilities are inadequate both in terms of their condition and in terms of location in relation to the growth patterns and service needs of the county. In addition, some of our host cities have indicated their preference for our facilities to be outside city limits so that presently occupied land can be used for economic development. This fund would be used to eventually help Public Works obtain a road and fleet maintenance facility that is in better condition and less costly to maintain; and in a better more central location to efficiently provide existing and future maintenance functions.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Interfund Indirect Cost	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Prof Services	\$38,700	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Machinery & Equipment	\$4,140,000	\$3,155,127	\$3,872,849	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Building	\$0	\$6,200,000	\$6,056,433	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Professional Services	\$1,800,300	\$945,173	\$500,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$5,980,494	\$10,326,300	\$10,439,882	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Prior Year Funds	\$269,000	\$1,089,300	\$46,779	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$2,200,000	\$4,125,000	\$4,095,273	\$0	\$0	\$0
Future Year Funds	\$11,494	\$12,000	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$3,500,000	\$5,100,000	\$6,287,830	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$5,980,494	\$10,326,300	\$10,439,882	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 402 - Solid Waste - Construction Projects

- Description:** There are four projects contained in the Solid Waste Management Division 2005 Annual Construction Program. These projects are:
- Complete close-out of the Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station construction project.
 - Procure and install a new pre-load solid waste compactor at the North County Recycling and Transfer Station.
 - Design a pretreatment system for treating leachate at the North County Recycling and Transfer Station.
 - Prepare plans for relocating Solid Waste facilities at Cathcart.
 - Provide a capital contingency fund to cover small, unforeseen projects.

Solid Waste Division overhead costs of \$92,614 (5.1 percent of the total) are included in this package.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
402 402 Solid Waste Managememe	000		998 Overhead Clearing			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$75,156	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
402 402 Solid Waste Managememe	401 Solid Waste Administratio		700 Solid Waste Administratio			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interfund Print Shop	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$9,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Cost Contingency	\$165	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$2,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cola Benefit Contingency	\$105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$2,482	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$441	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advertising	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$2,923	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Prof Services	\$9,079	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Postage	\$278	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$266	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
402 402 Solid Waste Managememe	402 Planning and Evaluation		702 Planning & Evaluation			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Personnel Cost Contingency	\$448	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$6,348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cola Benefit Contingenc	\$114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dues Subscrip & Reg	\$56	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Pc Training	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$24,869	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
402 402 Solid Waste Managememe	405 Engineering & Constructo		437 Solid Waste-Capital			
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interfund ER&R Charges	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$145,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$30,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Contingency	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Clean Water/Healthy Streams Part 1: ACP

Description: I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This budget package, #534 -- CLEAN WATER AND HEALTHY STREAMS PART 1: ACP, is one of seven budget packages that constitute the total current Public Works, Surface Water Management (Fund 415) and River Management (Fund 103) programs. The combination of these packages represents a comprehensive approach to managing the surface waters of Snohomish County. Priorities include drainage and flooding, water quality, aquatic habitat, the marine environment, and groundwater. Approaches include capital facilities (such as storm drains, storage ponds, dikes, and major habitat restoration efforts); scientific and engineering analyses to design effective solutions, track trends, and inform policy discussions; and community partnerships to provide assistance, engage the public in solutions, and leverage resources through effective local and regional coordination.

The seven packages are grouped into three categories --

- A. Drainage and Flooding
- B. Clean Water and Healthy Streams
- C. Necessary Support:

A. DRAINAGE AND FLOODING

These packages address the impacts from storm water. They encompass programs that build and maintain urban drainage and river infrastructure, solve drainage problems and develop river management and drainage strategies that protect people and property.

#531 - Drainage and Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP:

- Drainage and water quality improvement projects
- Assessment of area-wide drainage issues
- Development of a regional stormwater detention project
- Maintenance of County flood control structures (dikes, levees)
- Cost-share projects for riverbank stabilization to protect properties

CLEAN WATER AND HEALTHY STREAMS

This package protects and restore water quality and aquatic habitat. Programs address multiple objectives including pollution prevention, habitat restoration, critical partnerships and monitoring. Much of the work is required for compliance with federal regulations.

#534 -- CLEAN WATER AND HEALTHY STREAMS PART 1: ACP (THIS PACKAGE):

- MAJOR RIVER HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECTS
- STREAM ENHANCEMENT AND HABITAT PROJECTS
- NATIVE PLANTS AND LARGE TIMBER FOR RESTORATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:						
103	103	River Management	000	998	Overhead Clearing				
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$40,048	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:						
103	103	River Management	357	132	Major River CIP Projects				
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Training	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Clean Water/Healthy Streams Part 1: ACP

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
103 103 River Management 357 Surface Water Manageme 132 Major River CIP Projects

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interfund ER&R Charges	\$2,688	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Professional Service	\$452,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dues,Subscriptions	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Registration	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Space Lease	\$14,105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extra Help	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mobile Phone Airtime	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$287,253	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$219,880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technology Supplies	\$3,235	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction in Progress	\$800,000	\$730,000	\$800,000	\$595,000	\$595,000	\$595,000
Personnel Benefits	\$51,372	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$695	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 000 998 Overhead Clearing

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$29,809	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 113 Stream Enhancement CIP

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Advertising	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Overtime	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extra Help	\$24,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$36,237	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$10,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$152,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Off-Campus Rental	\$10,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repair/Maintenance	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Registration Fees	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Dues/Subscriptions/Registratio	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction Progress	\$200,000	\$810,000	\$700,000	\$825,000	\$825,000	\$825,000
Interfund Prof Services	\$406,442	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$13,228	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technology Supplies	\$4,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 115 Community Partners

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Professional Services	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advertising	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repair & Maintenance Svcs	\$25,472	\$47,500	\$47,500	\$47,500	\$47,500	\$47,500
Rentals	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 119 DNR Program

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interfund Prof Services	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$87,781	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Clean Water/Healthy Streams Part 1: ACP

Fund: SubFund: **415 415 Surface Water Manage** Division: **357 Surface Water Manageme** Program: **119 DNR Program**

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Personnel Benefits	\$20,773	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lodging	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Meetings/Retreats	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Registration Fees	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Land	\$75,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$3,430,724	\$1,587,500	\$1,547,500	\$1,467,500	\$1,467,500	\$1,467,500

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SWM/River Funds	\$243,362	\$152,500	\$152,500	\$152,500	\$152,500	\$152,500
REET II	\$961,959	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000	\$850,000
REET I	\$0	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Prior Year Funds	\$952,878	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$1,240,274	\$520,000	\$480,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Other Funds	\$17,252	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$15,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Totals:	\$3,430,725	\$1,587,500	\$1,547,500	\$1,467,500	\$1,467,500	\$1,467,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 DNR Debt Payment: ACP

Description: I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This budget package, #533 -- DNR DEBT PAYMENT: ACP, is one of seven budget packages that constitute the total current Public Works, Surface Water Management (Fund 415) and River Management (Fund 103) programs. The combination of these packages represents a comprehensive approach to managing the surface waters of Snohomish County. Priorities include drainage and flooding, water quality, aquatic habitat, the marine environment, and groundwater. Approaches include capital facilities (such as storm drains, storage ponds, dikes, and major habitat restoration efforts); scientific and engineering analyses to design effective solutions, track trends, and inform policy discussions; and community partnerships to provide assistance, engage the public in solutions, and leverage resources through effective local and regional coordination.

This package is required in support of the above programs and ongoing obligations.

#533 -- DNR DEBT PAYMENT: ACP (THIS PACKAGE):
- REQUIRED REPAYMENT OF BONDS USED TO FINANCE THE 2002 DRAINAGE NEEDS REPORT AND ASSOCIATED PROJECTS.

INTRODUCTION

In 2001, the County Council directed Public Works Surface Water Management (PW-SWM) to prepare and implement the Drainage Needs Report (DNR). The objective of the report was to inventory and analyze surface water systems within the County's Urban Growth Areas and develop and implement solutions to the more critical drainage, water quality and aquatic habitat problems. The County Council approved the sale of \$14 million in bonds, with a 20-year re-payment schedule, to cover preparation of the DNR, as well as some project implementation. The Council also imposed a 2-year deadline for completion of this enormous undertaking.

The 19-volume Drainage Needs Report was completed ahead of schedule and within budget in early December 2002. The report is frequently used by the Planning & Development Services and Public Works departments, the development community and other project proponents. As approved by Council, PW-SWM has applied the remainder of the DNR bonds to implementation of the highest priority drainage, water quality and aquatic habitat projects, as well as to additional drainage analyses related to the 10-year Comprehensive Plan update. Projects proposed to be funded from the bond receipts in 2005 are described in two PW-SWM priority packages: Drainage & Flood Hazard Infrastructure Part 1 (ACP) and Clean Water & Healthy Streams Part 1 (ACP).

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

This package covers just the annual re-payment of the County's DNR debt service.

WHAT FUNDING SOURCES ARE REQUESTED FOR THIS PACKAGE?

Funding requested for the bond repayment is Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET II), which is the historical funding source for this bond re-payment.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET): These taxes are collected on real estate transactions in the County. According to RCW 82.46.010 (6), REET funds can be used for planning, acquisition, construction,



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 DNR Debt Payment: ACP

reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of storm and sanitary sewer systems. In addition, RCW 82.46.010 allows REET to fund projects as described in RCW 35.43.040(b), including: programs of aquatic plant control, lake or river restoration, or water quality enhancement.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 119 DNR Program

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Principal - Intergov'l Loans	\$1,158,497	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,158,497	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET II	\$1,158,497	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496
Totals:	\$1,158,497	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496	\$1,158,496



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP

Description: I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This budget package, #531 - DRAINAGE AND FLOOD HAZARD INFRASTRUCTURE 1: ACP, is one of seven budget packages that constitute the total current Public Works, Surface Water Management (Fund 415) and River Management (Fund 103) programs. The combination of these packages represents a comprehensive approach to managing the surface waters of Snohomish County. Priorities include drainage and flooding, water quality, aquatic habitat, the marine environment, and groundwater. Approaches include capital facilities (such as storm drains, storage ponds, dikes, and major habitat restoration efforts); scientific and engineering analyses to design effective solutions, track trends, and inform policy discussions; and community partnerships to provide assistance, engage the public in solutions, and leverage resources through effective local and regional coordination.

DRAINAGE AND FLOODING

This package addresses the impacts from storm water. They encompass programs that build and maintain urban drainage and river infrastructure, solve drainage problems and develop river management and drainage strategies that protect people and property.

#531 - DRAINAGE AND FLOOD HAZARD INFRASTRUCTURE 1: ACP (THIS PACKAGE):

- DRAINAGE AND WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
- ASSESSMENT OF AREA-WIDE DRAINAGE ISSUES
- DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL STORMWATER DETENTION PROJECT
- MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURES (DIKES, LEVEES)
- COST-SHARE PROJECTS FOR RIVERBANK STABILIZATION TO PROTECT PROPERTIES

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
103 103 River Management 000 998 Overhead Clearing

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$30,492	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
103 103 River Management 357 Surface Water Manageme 130 River Flood and Erosion Mg

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Meeting/Retreats	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$10,211	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Prof Services	\$109,218	\$505,000	\$505,000	\$505,000	\$505,000	\$505,000
Construction Progress	\$521,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Registration Fees	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Printing & Binding	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$395	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Off-Campus Rent	\$9,329	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advertising	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lodging	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Meals	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$33,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$141,181	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Overtime	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extra Help	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mileage	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$8,008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
103 103 River Management 357 Surface Water Manageme 130 River Flood and Erosion Mg

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Technology Supplies	\$2,140	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Repair & Maintenance Su	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mobile Phone Airtime	\$858	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Out of Pay Class	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 000 998 Overhead Clearing

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$245,568	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 117 Drainage Rehab/Investigatio

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Professional Services	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$256,027	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Overtime	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Extra Help	\$10,218	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$66,394	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction Progress	\$0	\$873,000	\$873,000	\$873,000	\$873,000	\$873,000
Supplies	\$9,355	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technology Supplies	\$4,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Prof Services	\$396,351	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Land	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$2,240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Space Lease	\$18,562	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$915	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Advertising	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mobile Phone Airtime	\$1,512	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Er&R Charges	\$4,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 118 Drainage CIP

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mobile Phone Airtime	\$2,148	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Training	\$2,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Prof Services	\$569,354	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Principal Intergov'l	\$154,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction in Progress	\$1,660,000	\$3,966,386	\$5,044,112	\$3,377,479	\$3,668,906	\$882,506
Land	\$400,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP Reserve for MY Project	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund ER&R Charges	\$8,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$8,811	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Space Lease	\$38,263	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Professional Services	\$940,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technology Supplies	\$8,776	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$137,208	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$575,347	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$3,223	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Drainage/Flood Hazard Infrastructure 1: ACP

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Manage 357 Surface Water Manageme 119 DNR Program

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interfund Prof Services	\$28,057	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Regular Salaries	\$60,645	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$11,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PC/Printers/Software	\$1,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rentals	\$339	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Off-Campus Rents	\$6,875	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Construction in Progress	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$7,215,472	\$5,344,386	\$6,422,112	\$4,755,479	\$5,046,906	\$2,260,506

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SWM/River Funds	\$3,033,089	\$3,189,467	\$3,695,193	\$2,833,560	\$3,101,887	\$436,887
REET II	\$2,128,565	\$1,371,000	\$1,363,000	\$1,188,000	\$1,298,000	\$1,283,000
REET I	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Prior Year Funds	\$1,025,608	\$279,919	\$859,919	\$229,919	\$143,019	\$36,619
Other Grants	\$356,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$264,072	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
County Road	\$207,888	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$204,000	\$204,000
Totals:	\$7,215,472	\$5,344,386	\$6,422,112	\$4,755,479	\$5,046,906	\$2,260,506



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 502 - Fleet - Capital Improvement Plan

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Other Funds	\$3,959,185	\$4,428,593	\$5,325,283	\$3,609,195	\$3,891,403	\$1,941,977
Interfund Equip Rental funds	\$1,946,514	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$5,905,699	\$4,428,593	\$5,325,283	\$3,609,195	\$3,891,403	\$1,941,977



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Alderwood Vicinity Community Park

Description: Alderwood Vicinity Community Park Acquisition and Development. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the purchase and later development of property in the Alderwood vicinity for a Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$1,750,000
Prior Yr	\$0	\$933,030	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$933,030
Program Totals:	\$0	\$1,283,030	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$2,683,030

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 23 Alderwood

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36101 Alderwood-Park	\$350,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,221
Program Totals:	\$350,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$350,221

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$350,221	\$1,283,030	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$3,033,251
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$933,030	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$933,030
Parks Mitigation	\$350,221	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$2,100,221
Totals:	\$350,221	\$1,283,030	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$3,033,251

Multi Year CIP - Operating Costs:

Category Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Salaries/Benefits		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals:		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Cavalero Hill Community Park

Description: Cavalero Hill Community Park Development. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the development of the Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig.	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$200,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$245,000	\$150,000	\$695,000
Prior Yr	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$656,642	\$0	\$0	\$656,642
Program Totals:	\$0	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$796,642	\$285,000	\$190,000	\$1,551,642
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$0	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$796,642	\$285,000	\$190,000	\$1,551,642

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$656,642	\$0	\$0	\$656,642
REET II	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$245,000	\$150,000	\$695,000
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$200,000
Totals:	\$0	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$796,642	\$285,000	\$190,000	\$1,551,642



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Everett Community Park

Description: Everett Community Park Development. Contribution of Park Mitigation funds collected in the unincorporated Everett park mitigation district. These funds can be used by the City of Everett for the acquisition and/or development of Community Park facilities or incorporate their use in the expansion and improvement of the Norton Boat Launch of which the County is a current partner.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$52,800
Prior Yr	\$283,185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$283,185
Program Totals:	\$283,185	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$335,985

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 21 South Everett

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 South Everett-	\$11,338	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,338
Program Totals:	\$11,338	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,338

Multi-Year CIP Totals:

	\$294,523	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$347,323
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$283,185	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$283,185
Parks Mitigation	\$11,338	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$64,138
Totals:	\$294,523	\$11,400	\$11,400	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$347,323



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Forsgren Community Park

Description: Forsgren Community Park Development. Contribution of Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to provide for enhancements including playground resurfacing, installation of a storage building for the sports fields, and turf improvement at the Community Park.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Prior Yr	\$141,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,117
Program Totals:	\$141,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,117

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 05 Forsgren

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
3 6501 Forsgren-Park Mit-	\$73,381	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,381
Program Totals:	\$73,381	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,381
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$214,498	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$214,498

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$141,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,117
Parks Mitigation	\$73,381	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,381
Totals:	\$214,498	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$214,498



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Lake Stevens Community Park

Description: Lake Stevens Community Park Development. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation Fees collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to provide for the construction of the community park which will include 3 baseball fields, 4 soccer fields, parking, infrastructure and support facilities. The Lake Stevens Junior Athletic Association will be entering into an agreement with Parks for the maintenance and operation of the sports fields.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$94,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$474,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
Program Totals:	\$0	\$194,000	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$774,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 15 Lake Stevens Ballfiel

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
26501 Lk Stevens-	\$255,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255,200
36501 Lk Stevens-Park	\$93,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,784
Program Totals:	\$348,984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$348,984

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$348,984	\$194,000	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$1,122,984
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Parks Mitigation	\$93,784	\$94,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$567,784
REET II	\$255,200	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$555,200
Totals:	\$348,984	\$194,000	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$1,122,984



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Lakewood Community Park

Description: Lakewood Community Park Acquisition and Development. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the purchase and later development of property in the Lakewood vicinity for a Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$250,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
Prior Yr	\$0	\$0	\$169,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$169,805
Program Totals:	\$0	\$50,000	\$219,805	\$50,000	\$250,000	\$50,000	\$619,805
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$0	\$50,000	\$219,805	\$50,000	\$250,000	\$50,000	\$619,805

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$0	\$169,805	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$169,805
REET II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$250,000
Totals:	\$0	\$50,000	\$219,805	\$50,000	\$250,000	\$50,000	\$619,805



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Locust Way Community Park

Description: Locust Way Community Park Development. Contribution of a small amount of Park Mitigation funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district along with remaining funds from the Neighborhood Improvement Program to develop parking trails and park amenities at this small community park serving a area characterized by new construction and associated population growth.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Prior Yr	\$21,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,402
Program Totals:	\$21,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,402

Fund: SubFund:	Division:	Program:	SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction	985 Parks and Recreation	944 Community/Combinatio	67 Locust Way

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 Locust Way-Park	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Program Totals:	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$31,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,402

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$21,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,402
Parks Mitigation	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Totals:	\$31,402	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$31,402



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Maltby Vicinity Community Park

Description: Maltby Vicinity Community Park Acquisition. Contribution of Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the purchase a of property in the Maltby vicinity for a Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:	Program:	SubProgram:					
Detail/Obj. Name -	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.	
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$38,500	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$200,500	
Program Totals:	\$0	\$38,500	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$200,500	
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$0	\$38,500	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$200,500	

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$38,500	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$200,500
Totals:	\$0	\$38,500	\$39,000	\$40,000	\$41,000	\$42,000	\$200,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Martha Lake Airport Community Park

Description: Martha Lake Airport Community Park Development. Contribution of additional REET 2, a grant from the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, and park mitigation fees collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to fund the phase 1 development of the community park. The phase 1 development includes a baseball field, two soccer fields, a skateboard park, trails, picnic facilities, bathroom, parking, irrigation, drainage retention and other park amenities.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$600,000
Future Yr/Reel2	\$0	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$750,000
Prior Yr	\$1,630,105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,630,105
Program Totals:	\$1,630,105	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$2,980,105

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 31 Martha Lake Airport

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
2 6501 Martha Lk Airport-	\$857,566	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$857,566
3 6501 Martha Lk Airport-	\$469,854	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$469,854
4 6501 Martha Lk Airport-	\$21,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,015
Program Totals:	\$1,348,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,348,435

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$2,978,540	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$4,328,540
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$1,630,105	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,630,105
Other Grants	\$21,015	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,015
Parks Mitigation	\$469,854	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,069,854
REET II	\$857,566	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$1,607,566
Totals:	\$2,978,540	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$4,328,540

Multi Year CIP - Operating Costs:

Category Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,000
Other Operating	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Supplies	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Totals:	\$0	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Marysville/Arlington Comm. Park

Description: Marysville/Arlington Community Park Acquisition and Development. Contribution of Park Mitigation Funds, collected from the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue to accumulate funding for the purchase and later development of property in the Marysville/Arlington vicinity for a Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$312,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$0	\$1,257,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$400,000
Program Totals:	\$0	\$412,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$0	\$1,657,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 69

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36101 No County-Park	\$311,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$311,889
Program Totals:	\$311,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$311,889

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$311,889	\$412,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$0	\$1,968,889
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
REET II	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$400,000
Parks Mitigation	\$311,889	\$312,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$315,000	\$0	\$1,568,889
Totals:	\$311,889	\$412,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$0	\$1,968,889



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-North Shore School District

Description: North Shore School District Soccer Field Upgrades. These funds will match funds from the North Shore Soccer Association and King County to upgrade soccer fields at several school sites to provide for better play and field capacity for youth soccer teams in the area.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			SubProgram:		
Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.	
Prior Yr	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	
Program Totals:	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
Totals:	\$500,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Paine Field Community Park

Description: Paine Field Community Park Development. The goal is to provide additional amenities and improvements to this facility. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district to provide lighting for two baseball fields, construction of a new soccer field, additional parking and other community park amenities. The Mukilteo Little League will be entering into an agreement with Parks for the maintenance and operation of the sports fields.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$242,000	\$242,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$120,000	\$954,000
Future Yr/Reel2	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$130,000
Prior Yr	\$643,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$643,621
Program Totals:	\$643,621	\$292,000	\$242,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$1,727,621

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 61 Paine Field

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
26501 Paine Field-	\$125,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,000
36501 Paine Field-Park	\$241,374	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$241,374
56501 Paine Field-Other-	\$69,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,050
Program Totals:	\$435,424	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$435,424

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$1,079,045	\$292,000	\$242,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$2,163,045
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Other Funds	\$69,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$69,050
Prior Year Funds	\$643,621	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$643,621
Parks Mitigation	\$241,374	\$242,000	\$242,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$120,000	\$1,195,374
REET II	\$125,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$80,000	\$255,000
Totals:	\$1,079,045	\$292,000	\$242,000	\$200,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$2,163,045

Multi Year CIP - Operating Costs:

Category Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Supplies	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Totals:	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Pilchuck River Community Park

Description: Pilchuck River Community Park Development. Contribution of Park Mitigation funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the development of the Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$258,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$85,853	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$485,853
Prior Yr	\$0	\$0	\$103,392	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,392
Program Totals:	\$0	\$136,853	\$254,392	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$847,245

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 62 Pilchuck

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 Pilchuck-Park Mit-	\$70,237	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,237
Program Totals:	\$70,237	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,237

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$70,237	\$136,853	\$254,392	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$917,482
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$0	\$103,392	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,392
REET II	\$0	\$85,853	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$485,853
Parks Mitigation	\$70,237	\$51,000	\$51,000	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$52,000	\$328,237
Totals:	\$70,237	\$136,853	\$254,392	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$152,000	\$917,482



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Sky Valley Vicinity Community Park

Description: Sky Valley Vicinity Community Park Acquisition and Development. Contribution of Park Mitigation funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to accumulate funding for the purchase and later development of property in the Sky Valley vicinity for a Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$37,500
Prior Yr	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,110	\$0	\$0	\$17,110
Program Totals:	\$0	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$24,610	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$54,610

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 22 Sky Valley

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36101 Sky Valley-Park	\$7,466	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,466
Program Totals:	\$7,466	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,466

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$7,466	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$24,610	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$62,076
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,110	\$0	\$0	\$17,110
Parks Mitigation	\$7,466	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$44,966
Totals:	\$7,466	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$24,610	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$62,076



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Snohomish School District

Description: Snohomish School District Ballfield Upgrades. Contribution of Park Mitigation funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district to assist in the renovation and upgrading of sports fields.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		SubProgram:	
309	309	Parks Construction	985 Parks and Recreation	944	Community/Combinatio	66	Snohomish School	
Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.	
36501 Snoh School-Park	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	
Program Totals:	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Parks Mitigation	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Totals:	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Whitehorse Community Park

Description: Whitehorse Community Park Development, Phase 2. Contribution of additional REET 2 funding to support the development of two additional baseball fields at Whitehorse Community Park, serving the community of Darrington. The additional funds will provide match for an application to the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation to assist in the construction of the ballfields and associated infrastructure including irrigation and drainage.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$220	\$250	\$275	\$275	\$280	\$1,300
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Prior Yr	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Prior Yr funds-	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
Prior Yr funds-	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Program Totals:	\$450,000	\$100,220	\$250	\$275	\$275	\$280	\$551,300

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combinatio 63 Whitehorse

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
2 6501 Whitehorse-	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
3 6501 Whitehorse-Park	\$218	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$218
Program Totals:	\$150,218	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,218

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$600,218	\$100,220	\$250	\$275	\$275	\$280	\$701,518
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Yr Funds-Bond-	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,000
Prior Yr Funds-REET1	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,000
Prior Year Funds	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Parks Mitigation	\$218	\$220	\$250	\$275	\$275	\$280	\$1,518
REET II	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250,000
Totals:	\$600,218	\$100,220	\$250	\$275	\$275	\$280	\$701,518



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Willis Tucker Community Park

Description: Willis Tucker Community Park Development. Contribution of additional REET 2 and Park Mitigation Funds collected in the surrounding park mitigation district, to continue accumulating funding for the continuing development of the Community Park, as identified in the approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$240,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$1,720,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$800,000
Program Totals:	\$0	\$340,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$470,000	\$570,000	\$2,520,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 944 Community/Combination 60 Willis Tucker

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
5 6501 Willis Tucker-	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,700
Program Totals:	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,700

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$1,700	\$340,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$470,000	\$570,000	\$2,521,700
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
REET II	\$0	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	\$800,000
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$240,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$370,000	\$1,720,000
Other Funds	\$1,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,700
Totals:	\$1,700	\$340,000	\$570,000	\$570,000	\$470,000	\$570,000	\$2,521,700

Multi Year CIP - Operating Costs:

Category Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Other Operating	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$60,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Conservancy-Paradise Valley Conservation Area

Description: Paradise Valley Conservation Area Development. After an extended public process to assist in the preparation of a stewardship/management plan for the property, as required by the state funding agency, these funds will be used to develop road access and a parking area. With the completion of the parking area Parks will be able to provide public access to the area for use of designated trails by mountain bikers, equestrians and hikers.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$250,000
Program Totals:	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$250,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 945 Conservancy 25 Paradise Valley

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
26501 Paradise Valley-	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
36501 Paradise Valley-	\$38,488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,488
Program Totals:	\$88,488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$88,488

Multi-Year CIP Totals: **\$88,488 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 \$338,488**

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Parks Mitigation	\$38,488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,488
REET II	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$300,000
Totals:	\$88,488	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$338,488

Multi Year CIP - Operating Costs:

Category Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Supplies	\$0	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
Totals:	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Conservancy-Snohomish Estuary Watertrail Trailhead

Description: Snohomish Estuary Watertrail Trailhead Development. Development of a trailhead with parking and a launching pier for Kayaks and "rooftop" non-motorized watercraft in the Snohomish River Estuary.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$160,000
Prior Yr	\$103,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,021
Program Totals:	\$103,021	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$263,021

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 945 Conservancy 08 Spencer Island

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 Spencer Isl-Park	\$32,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,257
Program Totals:	\$32,257	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,257

Multi-Year CIP Totals: **\$135,278 \$32,000 \$32,000 \$32,000 \$32,000 \$32,000 \$32,000 \$295,278**

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$103,021	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,021
Parks Mitigation	\$32,257	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$192,257
Totals:	\$135,278	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$295,278



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Fair - REET

Description: OVERVIEW: To ensure long-term usage and safety of Main Indoor Arena flooring, the Fairgrounds proposes to replace the deteriorated asphalt center floor with concrete. The need for improvement has been noted by many of the facility users and identified as a top priority in the 2005 capital plans of Snohomish County Fairgrounds.

The request for REET funding in the amount of \$50,000 is being requested from the Communities Priority based on the following key project aspects:

- Encourages responsible use and maintenance of public areas
- Increases access to public services.
- Shows community pride in public facilities
- Provides a shared responsibility through matching funds from the Fairgrounds.
- Increases the physical safety of fairgrounds users and customers.
- Identifies and mitigates risks of public safety.

ECONOMIC VIABILITY: Arena is regularly rented for trade and equestrian shows throughout the year. These events attract a wide range of participants who are attracted by the diversity, size, and supporting facilities offered.

Many improvements have been completed to Arena in the past five years to expand the attributes and broaden the usable life of the building. These include the addition of surplus seating obtained from the Kingdome, extension of the roof life by applying a 10 year coating, heating for expanded winter use, and a ventilation system to expense indoor racing exhaust. This Package request will ensure safe and productive operation of the building for all events.

RELATED PACKAGE: The fair has requested through expenditure approval in its reserve fund, a 50% matching contribution to this project. The ability of the fairgrounds to assist in this project is derived from facility use and success in revenues exceeding operating expenses. Without the support of REET II funds, a redirection of priorities will have to take place and other fairground safety/improvement projects will not likely occur in 2005.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fair Op Contingency Capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET II	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Totals:	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Parks Conservation Futures Fund 185

Description: The Snohomish County Conservation Futures Program has responsibility for administering funds for the purpose of acquiring interests or rights in real property located within Snohomish County which meet open space and conservation requirements as per RCW 84.34.230 and SCC 4.14. Funding for the program is available through the collection of \$ 0.0625 per \$ 1,000. of assessed valuation against all taxable real property within Snohomish County.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
185 185 Conservation Futures T		000 Parks Construction			998 Overhead Clearing		
Overhead Clearing Acct	\$2,026,420	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
185 185 Conservation Futures T		985 Parks and Recreation - Ad			191 Conservation Futures		
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Land 1998	\$176,713	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
TDR Agriculture Lands	\$3,598,390	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Land-Bond Projects	\$1,812,371	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Ending Fund Balance	\$5,806,217	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$13,420,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Prior Year Funds	\$10,420,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$13,420,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Resource-Kayak Point Park

Description: Kayak Community/Combination Park Development. Contribution of REET 2 funding to provide for installation of a pump house to complete the renovation and upgrading of the water system at the community park which will result in sufficient water pressure to assure fire flow and service to all parts of the park.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Prior Yr	\$4,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,214
Program Totals:	\$4,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,214

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 946 Resource 03 Kayak Point

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
26501 Kayak Pt-REET2-	\$85,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,000
Program Totals:	\$85,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,000

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$89,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,214
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$4,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,214
REET II	\$85,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$85,000
Totals:	\$89,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,214



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Resource-McCollum Community Park

Description: McCollum Community Park Pool Renovation. Contribution of REET 2 resources to fund the relining of the popular McCollum Pool and provide improvements to pool facilities. The facility is an outdoor pool that is heavily used in season.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$280,000
Program Totals:	\$0	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$280,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:
309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 946 Resource 12 McCollum

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
2 6501 McCollum-REET2-	\$140,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,947
Program Totals:	\$140,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,947
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$140,947	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$420,947

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$280,000
REET II	\$140,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$140,947
Totals:	\$140,947	\$80,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$420,947



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Resource-Portage Creek Wildlife Area

Description: Portage Creek Wildlife Area Entry Road and Manure Lagoon Removal. This project will complete the decommissioning of a manure lagoon on the property and develop a primary park access from 59th with an associated small parking area.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Prior Yr	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Program Totals:	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
Totals:	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Resource-Tulalip Tribes

Description: Tulalip Tribes Restoration and Trail Project. Park Mitigation funds collected in the Tulalip park mitigation area will be added to existing funding to support a restoration project, to be accomplished by the Tulalip Tribes through interlocal cooperation agreement with the County.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$5,240	\$5,250	\$5,300	\$5,350	\$5,400	\$26,540
Prior Yr	\$52,019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,019
Program Totals:	\$52,019	\$5,240	\$5,250	\$5,300	\$5,350	\$5,400	\$78,559

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 946 Resource 52 Tulalip

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 Tulalip-Park Mit-	\$5,239	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,239
Program Totals:	\$5,239	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,239

Multi-Year CIP Totals: \$57,258 \$5,240 \$5,250 \$5,300 \$5,350 \$5,400 \$83,798

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$52,019	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,019
Parks Mitigation	\$5,239	\$5,240	\$5,250	\$5,300	\$5,350	\$5,400	\$31,779
Totals:	\$57,258	\$5,240	\$5,250	\$5,300	\$5,350	\$5,400	\$83,798



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Support-General Improvements

Description: This priority package reflects support needs to assist in the administration and management of parks, park planning, property acquisition and park construction projects and includes a new position, a .5 FTE Engineer II - Construction. This includes:

- coordinating, researching and administering comprehensive long range and current park planning programs;
- comprehensive planning, citizen participation, capital improvement planning, budget preparation, capital and fiscal analysis and control, master park planning, design, land use and construction permit application, consultant selection, contracting and supervision, and construction supervision for park site acquisition and development, including active parks, open space, major recreational trails and park facilities;
- coordinating interdepartmental and interagency planning and cooperative programming, design and construction projects;
- maintaining county grant eligibility and applying for state, federal and private grant resources;
- property acquisition including associated costs related to title reports, appraisals, wetland analysis and etc.
- control and audit of all construction professional service and grant contracts for a multi-year capital construction fund;
- coordination of property issues associated with construction projects;
- small in-house projects such as paving, shelter, bench and table replacement, major repairs to facilities, masonry, irrigation management, playground and restroom maintenance and improvement necessary to keep the parks up to standards, safe and sanitary; and
- addressing property, practices and programs related to the preservation or conservation of our environment through planning, acquisition and stewardship.

Related Packages

The Parks Department is submitting companion priority packages to Thriving Communities for capital park projects funded with a combination of Real Estate Excise Tax revenues, Park Mitigation Fees and grants, meeting the requirements of the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County adopted as part of the County's Growth Management General Policy Plan.

The Parks Department is also submitting a companion priority package to Thriving Communities to support a portion of the Parks Real Property Administrator who is also responsible for administering appraisals, appraisal reviews, negotiations, relocation assistance and compliance with state and federal funding agency property acquisition requirements for new active parks and open space acquisitions.

The Parks Department is also submitting a companion priority package to Thriving Communities to support a portion of the Fiscal Analyst who is also responsible for fiscal analysis and control, budget development and administration not directly related to capital support.

The Parks Department is also submitting a companion priority package to Thriving Communities to



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Support-General Improvements

provide for operating funds to support the day-to-day administrative expenses of the Planning Section and a portion of the Real Property Administrator and the Fiscal Analyst.

A new position, .5 FTE Engineer II - Construction, has been added to Parks' proposed budget. Parks has traditionally contracted for engineering services through private consultants. These services have included drainage and grading plans, support building and bridge plans, paving, plumbing and irrigation plans, construction management and other construction and design support. Parks has paid substantial grading and drainage permit and inspection fees. Substantial costs savings are projected as well as greater timeliness and accountability through the addition of this part-time position.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Reet1	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$200,000
Future Yr/Reet2	\$0	\$734,000	\$750,000	\$778,259	\$805,000	\$833,000	\$3,900,259
Program Totals:	\$0	\$774,000	\$790,000	\$818,259	\$845,000	\$873,000	\$4,100,259

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 000 Parks Construction 998 Overhead Clearing 00

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
09999 Overhead	\$3,881	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,881
09999 Overhead	\$103,169	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,169
09999 Overhead	\$1,184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,184
09999 Overhead	\$3,672	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,672
Program Totals:	\$111,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$111,906

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 949 Support 50 General Improvem

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
16101 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
21011 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$400,526	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$400,526
21100 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$6,673	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,673
22013 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$97,382	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,382
26501 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$139,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$139,800
56501 Gen Imprvmnts-	\$10,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,200
Program Totals:	\$694,581	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$694,581

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$806,487	\$774,000	\$790,000	\$818,259	\$845,000	\$873,000	\$4,906,746
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Other Funds	\$10,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,200
REET I	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$240,000
REET II	\$756,287	\$734,000	\$750,000	\$778,259	\$805,000	\$833,000	\$4,656,546
Totals:	\$806,487	\$774,000	\$790,000	\$818,259	\$845,000	\$873,000	\$4,906,746



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Support-General Improvements



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 09 Parks and Recreation

Short Name: Trails-Centennial Trail Phase II

Description: Centennial Trail Phase II Construction. These funds will facilitate the construction of the next phase of the Centennial Trail, from the City of Arlington to the Skagit County line. This will add nine miles to the existing seven miles of trail from the City of Snohomish to the City of Lake Stevens and the nine miles currently under construction from the City of Lake Stevens to just south of the City of Arlington. The trail development includes a 12 foot multipurpose paved recreational trail, a separated parallel 6 foot natural surface equestrian trail, trailheads, bridges and safety infrastructure.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Future Yr/Mitig	\$0	\$110,000	\$112,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$582,000
Prior Yr	\$0	\$3,051,517	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,051,517
Program Totals:	\$0	\$3,161,517	\$112,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$3,633,517

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks and Recreation 948 Trails 16 CT-Area 4

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
36501 CT-Area4-Park	\$109,143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109,143
56501 CT-Area4-Other-	\$7,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,020
Program Totals:	\$116,163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$116,163

Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$116,163	\$3,161,517	\$112,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$3,749,680
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Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$3,051,517	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,051,517
Other Funds	\$7,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,020
Parks Mitigation	\$109,143	\$110,000	\$112,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$691,143
Totals:	\$116,163	\$3,161,517	\$112,000	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$3,749,680



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 16 Nondepartmental

Short Name: REET I Support for CRI

Description: The general fund has contributed to the CRI debt sinking fund for future years debt service in 2002, 2003 and in 2004. During 2004 it was determined that there was adequate REET I funds available for this purpose. This action will transfer \$2,735,795 from REET I to the Debt Service fund 215. The Debt Service fund will use these funds to displace the general fund contribution in the sinking fund balance. These general fund dollars will be returned to the general with an operating transfer out of the Debt Service fund.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
191	001	1st Qtr % REET	648	Sb 4972 Capital Improvem	990	Miscellaneous	
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Op Transfer Out	\$2,585,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,585,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
REET I	\$2,585,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Totals:	\$2,585,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: 1997 Bond - Honeywell

Description: 1997 Bond CIP project Honeywell.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: 215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv Division: 715 Limited Tax Debt Service Program: 219 Miscellaneous General Gov

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interest	\$62,400	\$41,700	\$19,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Srv Pm Go Bnds	\$345,000	\$370,000	\$390,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$407,400	\$411,700	\$409,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET I	\$407,400	\$411,700	\$409,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$407,400	\$411,700	\$409,500	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: 2001 Bond - NIPS

Description: 2001 Bond CIP Projects Neighborhood Improvement Projects funded with REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Debt Service Interest GO Bonds	\$199,445	\$209,417	\$219,888	\$230,883	\$242,427	\$254,548
Debt Service Pm GO Bonds	\$277,095	\$267,123	\$256,652	\$245,657	\$234,113	\$221,992
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET I	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540
Totals:	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540	\$476,540



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: 2001 Bond - Phase 2 of 800 Mhz

Description: 2001 Bond CIP Project Phase 2 of 800 Mhz funded with REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Debt Service Interest GO Bonds	\$614,716	\$592,593	\$569,364	\$544,974	\$519,364	\$492,473
Debt Service Pm GO Bonds	\$442,455	\$464,578	\$487,807	\$512,197	\$537,807	\$564,697
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,170

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET I	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,170
Totals:	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,170



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: 2003A Bond - Willis Tucker Park

Description: 2003A Bond CIP project Willis Tucker Park.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Interest Pmt - Parks Admin Bld	\$81,914	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$85,000
Principal Pmt - Parks Admin BI	\$75,000	\$80,624	\$79,034	\$77,136	\$74,832	\$72,248
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$156,914	\$155,624	\$154,034	\$157,136	\$154,832	\$157,248

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET II	\$156,914	\$155,624	\$154,034	\$157,136	\$154,832	\$157,248
Totals:	\$156,914	\$155,624	\$154,034	\$157,136	\$154,832	\$157,248



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Campus Redevelopment Debt Service

Description: Funding of REET I to the Campus Redevelopment Project.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:			
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	249	2001 Bond Issue	
Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010

Debt Service Interest GO Bonds	\$2,345,150	\$2,288,764	\$2,229,642	\$2,167,564	\$2,102,312	\$2,033,774
Debt Service Prn GO Bonds	\$1,127,740	\$1,182,436	\$1,241,558	\$1,305,028	\$1,370,776	\$1,436,730
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$3,472,890	\$3,471,200	\$3,471,200	\$3,472,592	\$3,473,088	\$3,470,504

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET I	\$3,472,890	\$3,471,200	\$3,471,200	\$3,472,592	\$3,473,088	\$3,470,504
Totals:	\$3,472,890	\$3,471,200	\$3,471,200	\$3,472,592	\$3,473,088	\$3,470,504



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: Campus Redevelopment Initiative

Description: The Campus Redevelopment Initiative is a \$171 million County project started in 2001 to construct a new Administration building and parking garage at the County Campus grounds in downtown Everett. It also includes expansion of a new County jail facility, construction of a new records building, and major repairs and renovations to the County Courthouse and other existing downtown County Campus facilities.

The new County Records building was done and opened for operations in the fall of 2003. The new 1,200 stall parking garage is also currently operational and opened in March, 2004.

The new Admin Building construction, expansion of the County jail and Courthouse renovations are still underway and will be finished in 2005.

Multi-Year CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program: SubProgram:

Detail/Obj. Name	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total Approp.
Admin Building	\$12,623,279	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,623,279
Campus Buildings-	\$1,456,000	\$435,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,891,655
Courthouse	\$1,806,520	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,806,520
Jail Expansion	\$21,534,985	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,534,985
Program Totals:	\$37,420,784	\$435,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,856,439
Multi-Year CIP Totals:	\$37,420,784	\$435,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,856,439

Multi-Year CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Prior Year Funds	\$37,420,784	\$435,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,856,439
Totals:	\$37,420,784	\$435,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,856,439



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: Mission Building Facilities Improvements

Description: The aging Mission Building, which will continue to be used for long term County operations, needs its interior upgraded to prevent further deterioration. We are requesting funding of \$150,000.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mission Building Roof	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
REET I	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Airport Commercial Operations Economic Vitality

Description: The Airport (Fund 410) is an Enterprise Fund and is 100% self-supporting. Although the Airport is managed as one fund under Thriving Communities, there are 3 priority packages that have been developed to assist in thoroughly describing the Airport's business operations and development. This package describes Commercial Operations (Economic Vitality).

Commercial Operations addresses the commercial, industrial and manufacturing operations at the Airport that are not specifically tied to Aviation operations. Although some of our commercial tenants have aviation related businesses, these tenants do not necessarily need to locate at an airport, but do so for convenience or location. In addition, there are commercial businesses at the Airport that have no relation to aviation. This group of tenants includes businesses such as: printing, construction, various manufacturing operations, wholesale distribution, HASCO housing, consulting, and the future NFIC facility and hotel complex. Any net income generated by commercial leasing and development is used to support aviation operations and facilities. The Airport is also a catalyst for adjacent economic development, employment and tax revenues.

REVENUES/EXPENSES:

Budget drivers at the Airport include the following: maintain airport safety standards and FAA requirements to provide a safe environment for aviation and industry; educate and communicate with the Airport community regarding Airport policies, procedures and planned programs; and enhance customer and tenant satisfaction with the necessary services, maintenance and support; and increase long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport by responding to existing and prospective customer need which in turn leads to increased economic development, growth and economic vitality for the County.

The Airport is self-supporting and uses no General Fund for its operations. 38% of the Airport's revenues are generated by Commercial Operations tenants. In addition, Airport revenue generates leasehold, sales and other miscellaneous taxes paid to the State. The Commercial revenue portion of State taxes total about \$300,000 per year. The State general fund receives 53% of the taxes collected and 47% goes to the County General Fund. The Airport receives no funds from the State or local taxes collected.

Estimated total Airport Revenue for 2005 is \$21,701,062. Airport Commercial Revenue should total \$6,872,712: \$1,936,950 in tenant and other miscellaneous operating revenue; \$2,435,762 in NFIC revenues; and \$2,500,000 in bond proceeds. Commercial Operations operating expenses for 2005 are estimated to be \$5,042,327, with \$1,591,113 of this total projected for NFIC. There are projected to be sufficient funds in the Airport's 2005 net enterprise cash flow account to fund these expenses. The Airport uses no County General Funds to support its operations and capital projects.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Commercial Operations and future development includes the following anticipated projects totaling \$14,955,000 for 2005: Air Guard Land transfer; building repairs; sewer improvements; commercial development land improvements; Big Gulch Storm water improvements and the completion of the NFIC facility. CIP projects are funded with existing Airport enterprise funds, including receipt in 2003 for the NFIC project (\$12,455,000) plus long-term financing for the land sale (\$200,000), additional NFIC funding (\$1,800,000) and sewer/commercial development work (\$500,000).

The National Flight Interpretive Center (NFIC) Airport project is the creation of a 60,870 square foot facility consisting of a 45,480 sf Aviation Museum and Conference Center and a 14,390 sf Boeing Tour Center. The Airport received bonds of \$22 million in 2003 to construct the facility and construction begins in 2004. The Snohomish County PFD will contribute 16% of the project cost to



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Airport General Aviation Transportation

Description: The Airport (Fund 410) is an Enterprise Fund and is 100% self-supporting. Although the Airport is managed as one fund under Thriving Communities, there are 3 priority packages that have been developed to assist in thoroughly describing the Airport's business operations and development. This package describes General Aviation Transportation.

General Aviation Transportation addresses all Airport operations, except those devoted to military or air transport category aircraft. It includes revenues and expenses from land/facility leases, aircraft storage, fuel sales, landing fees, aircraft servicing, flight training, and aircraft charter operations. There are over 560 based aircraft and about 200,000 aircraft takeoffs and landings per year. In addition, the Airport is a reliever airport to Sea-Tac. Tenants include 326 hangar tenants located in Airport owned hangars, plus several hangar association land leases for tenants that own their own hangars but pay a land lease to the Airport. Several Fixed Base Operators (FBO's) are also located on Airport property and have long-term leases in several different Airport-owned facilities. One FBO operates the fueling services at the Airport. The Airport is also a catalyst for adjacent economic development, employment and tax revenues.

The Airport maintains a full-service fire department to meet FAA standards and comply with the Boeing agreement (in Industrial Aviation Transportation) for use of the main runway and taxiway system. The fire department is manned and equipped for aircraft rescue and firefighting, structural fire response and emergency medical service.

REVENUE/EXPENSES:

Budget drivers at the Airport include the following: maintain Airport safety standards and FAA requirements to provide a safe environment for aviation and industry; educate and communicate with the Airport community regarding Airport policies, procedures and planned programs; and enhance customer and tenant satisfaction with the necessary services, maintenance and support.

The Airport is self-supporting and uses no General Fund for its operations. 16% of the Airport's revenues are generated by General Aviation tenants. In addition, Airport revenue generates leasehold, sales and other miscellaneous taxes paid to the State. The General Aviation portion of State taxes total about \$126,000 per year. The State General Fund receives 53% of the taxes collected and 47% goes to the County General Fund. The Airport receives no funds from the State or local taxes collected.

Estimated total Airport Revenue for 2005 is \$21,701,062. General Aviation Revenue should total \$4,331,314: \$1,803,814 in tenant and other miscellaneous operating revenue; \$200,000 in bond proceeds; and \$2,327,500 in FAA Grant revenue. General Aviation Operating expenses for 2005 are estimated to be \$2,609,261. There are projected to be sufficient funds in the Airport's 2005 net enterprise cash flow account to fund these expenses. The Airport uses no County General Funds to support its operations and capital projects.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for General Aviation projects includes the following anticipated projects totaling \$3,310,000 for 2005: Avigation land easement, repairs to existing buildings, Big Gulch Storm water improvements, miscellaneous infrastructure/ramp improvements, Inner/Outer ramp construction and other grant funded capital repairs to the airfield. CIP projects are funded with existing Airport enterprise funds (\$782,500), FAA grant funds (\$2,327,500), and long-term financing for the land easement (\$200,000). Aviation capital improvements are eligible for 90-95% grant funding by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). FAA grants are prioritized by type and highly competitive. Local projects are funded only if they meet FAA guidelines and are high on the national priority list. FAA Grant Funding is listed in revenues.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Airport General Aviation Transportation

The Airport maintains a staff of 47, including administration, finance, aviation operations, land development, maintenance and public safety/fire protection services. Proximity of the staff on Airport property facilitates the customer service required for Airport tenants. Each priority package includes percentages of each staff determined by their specific job duties and requirements.

For General Aviation, the Airport continues to monitor the total revenues generated which then correlate to State Taxes generated for the County General Fund and local community. There are over 560 based aircraft and the Airport also tracks Hangar occupancy rates and Aircraft Operations. Aircraft operations include all take-offs and landings as documented by the FAA Air Traffic Control Tower. The number of operations is affected by the economy, fuel prices and the number of based aircraft at the Airport. The Airport owns 326 small aircraft hangars that are available for rent. The Airport has a tenant waiting list of 100+ tenants. Hangar occupancy rate is a function of the number of days necessary to refurbish or re-rent a vacated hangar.

RELATED PACKAGES: The Airport is one enterprise fund with a total of three packages. Industrial Aviation Transportation and Commercial Operations are the other two packages.

CIP - Capital:

Object	Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:		
	410	410	100	100	680	Operations-General	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Construction Progress	\$2,450,000	\$2,525,000	\$2,125,000	\$3,075,000	\$10,125,000	\$125,000	
Machinery & Equipment	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$35,000	\$95,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	
Other Improvements	\$425,000	\$1,600,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	
Buildings	\$235,000	\$100,000	\$12,100,000	\$10,340,000	\$100,000	\$2,100,000	
Land	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$3,335,000	\$4,325,000	\$14,610,000	\$13,860,000	\$10,610,000	\$2,610,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Transportation Grant	\$2,327,500	\$2,398,750	\$2,018,750	\$2,921,250	\$9,618,750	\$118,750
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$200,000	\$1,250,000	\$12,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$2,000,000
Airport Funds	\$807,500	\$676,250	\$591,250	\$938,750	\$991,250	\$491,250
Totals:	\$3,335,000	\$4,325,000	\$14,610,000	\$13,860,000	\$10,610,000	\$2,610,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2005-2010

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Airport Industrial Aviation Transportation

Description: The Airport (Fund 410) is an Enterprise Fund and is 100% self-supporting. Although the Airport is managed as one fund under Thriving Communities, there are 3 priority packages that have been developed to assist in thoroughly describing the Airport's business operations and development. This package describes Industrial Aviation Transportation.

Industrial Aviation Transportation addresses all aspects of the Airport operations associated with the production of aircraft or their components, and includes major repair of air transport aircraft. Tenants include: Boeing, Goodrich, and all other industrial aviation tenants specifically located at the Airport for use of the runway or to have proximity as a supplier to Boeing or Goodrich. Any net income generated by industrial aviation tenants is used to support aviation operations and facilities. The Airport is also a catalyst for adjacent economic development, employment and tax revenues.

The Airport maintains a full-service fire department to meet FAA standards and comply with the Boeing agreement for use of the main runway and taxiway system. The fire department is manned and equipped for aircraft rescue and firefighting, structural fire response and emergency medical service.

REVENUE/EXPENSES:

Budget drivers at the Airport include the following: maintain airport safety standards and FAA requirements to provide a safe environment for aviation and industry; educate and communicate with the Airport community regarding Airport policies, procedures and planned programs; enhance customer and tenant satisfaction with the necessary services, maintenance and support; and increase long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport by responding to existing and prospective customer need which in turn leads to increased economic development, growth and economic vitality for the County. The larger dimensions and higher standards required to accommodate the larger transport category aircraft drive significantly higher airfield expense when compared to general aviation requirements. The Airport is also a catalyst for adjacent economic development, employment and tax revenues.

The Airport is self-supporting and uses no General Fund for its operations. 47% of the Airport's estimated 2005 operating revenues are generated by Industrial Aviation tenants. In addition, Airport revenue generates leasehold, sales and other miscellaneous taxes paid to the State. Industrial Aviation taxes total about \$370,000 per year. The State general fund receives 53% of the taxes collected and 47% goes to the County General Fund. The Airport receives no funds from the State or local taxes collected.

Estimated total Airport Revenue for 2005 is \$21,701,062. Industrial Aviation Revenue should total \$10,497,036: \$5,307,036 in tenant and other miscellaneous operating revenue; \$5,000,000 in bond proceeds; and \$190,000 in FAA Grant revenue. Industrial Aviation Operating expenses for 2005 are estimated to be \$4,661,459. There are projected to be sufficient funds in the Airport's 2005 net enterprise cash flow account to fund these expenses. The Airport uses no County General Funds to support its operations and capital projects.

The Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for Industrial Aviation includes the following anticipated projects totaling \$5,610,000 for 2005: repairs to existing buildings, a potential building purchase, Big Gulch Storm water improvements, miscellaneous infrastructure/ramp improvements, and grant funded capital repairs to the airfield. CIP projects are funded with existing Airport enterprise funds (\$420,000), FAA grant funds (\$190,000) and long term financing (\$5,000,000) for the building purchase.

SECTION VI: COMPLETE TEXT OF STATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT

Part 1. 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. Many of 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.

The partial reassessment program that was called for in the 2002-07 CIP to respond to revenue shortfalls created by Initiative 747 focused on transportation and did not need to proceed past Step One of that program (exploring potential alternative revenue sources to mitigate the impacts of I-747). The program did, however, specify additional steps if alternative revenues had not been identified or realized.

The 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program may experience a funding shortfall as defined by GMA Goal 12. Any funding shortfall would be addressed through the 10-year comprehensive plan update process.

Snohomish County is currently reviewing all plan elements as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update. The 10-year comprehensive plan will include a complete reassessment in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2025. Issues of funding, levels of service and land use will all be addressed as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update process.

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:

- Will levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, be maintained by the projects included in the Capital Improvement Program (CIP)?
- Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan? and
- Do regulatory measures reasonably ensure 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. The ability of these tools to provide (at adopted levels of service) the infrastructure needed to support the planned development required to accommodate the state's population and employment forecasts for Snohomish County is of primary interest. 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]. ”

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 because many of these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan.

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 late in 2003, indicates that employment and population growth in Snohomish County over the past 5 years continues to closely track with the state forecasts that are the basis for the County GMA Comprehensive Plan. The results from the 2000 Census indicate that the County's population growth during the late 1990's was actually somewhat higher than estimated in the prior 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. Service level adequacy is not addressed by this indicator but, 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 that accompany 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.

CIPs are updated annually in Snohomish County 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. The County's Transportation Element (TE) is a primary component of its GMA Comprehensive Plan. It adopts transportation level-of-service (LOS) standards and identifies major road projects needed to support the development planned in the land use element found within the *General Policy Plan*. The design of these roadway projects incorporates design measures to support transit compatibility criteria (where appropriate) established in the transportation element for transit route levels of service. Appendix D of the Transportation Needs Reports (TNR) tracks a subset of those major projects identified in the TE that are considered necessary to maintain the County's adopted level of service. Those projects also provide 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 is achieved by requiring appropriate facilities in new developments, per UDC 30.63A, as well as meeting the adopted minimum public investment target for surface water facilities of \$8.35 million in the next six years. In addition, in the Lake Stevens Urban Growth Area, the adopted level of service requires some additional public investment in surface water infrastructure through construction of specific surface water facilities. The Surface Water Management budget provides funding annually to implement the adopted LOS, including the needed investment in the Lake Stevens UGA. However, the adopted standard for surface water facilities also indirectly requires 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 2004-09 TIP include the estimated costs of complying with the standards of Unified Development Code (UDC) 30.63A (formerly Title 24) in its present form.

Funding levels for surface water management facilities have exceeded the investment targets originally considered in the County's comprehensive planning process. The public facility 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 \$48.6 million in capital projects over the

next six years, including bond and loan repayments for past capital projects, exceeding the adopted minimum target, as the CIP has in each of the previous years since 1995.

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 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County, adopted by County Council and late in 2001, contains a level of service methodology that focuses on community parks and 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 level-of-service standard in the new park plan meets the first test required by the Capital Facility Plan. The projects proposed in the Capital Improvement Plan will maintain the identified park level of service within the comprehensive plan's assumed rate and distribution of population growth. Park acquisition and facility development projects planned 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 and the installation of new or relocated portable classrooms. The districts are progressing towards their preferred LOS if carrying out the CIP results in not exceeding a specific maximum average class size throughout all facilities. The districts would still meet their minimum LOS standard as long as the combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students in classes and the average class size under the maximum allowed in the districts capital facilities plan.

The state's practices in allocating its matching construction funds requires school districts to demonstrate that "un-housed" students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will approve those funds. This practice is in direct conflict with the GMA directives for public facilities and results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This often requires districts to undergo a short-term decline in LOS before a new capacity-expanding 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 includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually affect the treatment and collection systems, including facilities to handle 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. Most system plans prepared over the past six years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. These counties and cities are bound by the GMA and they have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts which have prepared comprehensive wastewater plans during the past six years have 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 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 for 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.

Special districts are not directly addressed by the GMA but, most district water plans prepared over the past six years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and approval by the counties and cities that they serve. These counties and cities are subject to the GMA and they have effectively applied GMA standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive water plans during the past six 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. The PUD charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments around the county. The PUD must meet certain performance standards established at the state and federal level because it is a regulated utility that relies on a federal agency for much of its power supply. The PUD's last projections show an increase of 55,800 customers in the system's total customer base (both residential and commercial) between 2001 and 2007. 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. The reliability and cost stability of electrical power supply has become a major concern on a regional and national level over the past two years. A sudden shortage of supply and spiking of wholesale power prices in 2000-2001 has been quickly followed by a "glut" of supply and corresponding plunge in wholesale prices, creating financial difficulties throughout the industry. All system operators are affected by these larger forces but, 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. Market forces could adversely affect the PUD's ability to implement its capital improvement program so; the situation will require close observation in the near future. New power generating capacity provided by projects such as the natural-gas-fired generator planned for north Everett, combined with more aggressive conservation measures could help mitigate the volatile supply situation.

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 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. Many of these capital funding sources are based on anticipated revenues so, there can be no guarantees for many projects in the "out" years of a CIP (subsequent to year 1).

An added source of uncertainty in 2002 was the prospect for further limitations on vehicle excise tax revenues contained in proposed Initiative 776. The ballot measures for transportation revenue enhancements at the state and regional level, however, did provide some fiscal mitigation for the effects of last year's Initiative 747. This characteristic of long-range capital financial planning places special importance on regular reviews and updates of these CIPs. Most local agencies perform these reviews annually or biennially. Each facility is more specifically addressed in the following paragraphs.

Roads. The County's Transportation Needs Report (TNR) 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 indicates that the estimated total cost to construct the impact fee projects is \$297 million dollars.

Appendix G of the TNR provides a financial forecast and plan that shows that there is fiscal capacity in the road fund to fund these projects. The next six-year period of this plan is implemented in the 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) which is referenced in the 2005-2010 CIP.

The passage of Initiative 747 and Initiative 776 has created challenges over the past three years in ensuring that adequate revenues are available to fund the road capacity projects identified in the Transportation Element. A series of steps have been taken over the past two years by both the Snohomish County Council and Washington State Legislature to provide mechanisms and opportunities to maximize revenues and make the necessary improvements. These steps included legislative action to increase the state gas tax, the potential creation of the Regional Transportation Investment District by the Puget Sound counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish), and the March, 2002 increase in the Snohomish County transportation mitigation fees.

These actions create a viable fiscal strategy, consistent with the Transportation Element, which, if successfully implemented, will provide the funding necessary to implement the capacity improvements identified in the Transportation Element. This potential is illustrated in the draft TNR Appendix G, June 2004, (attached) which incorporates these measures. There is now a feasible strategy in place to provide the funding needed to implement the capacity projects in the Transportation Element because of the changed fiscal picture created by the past actions described above.

Surface Water Facilities. Most of the funding required to support the adopted level of service would come from the private sector as new growth is approved because the LOS set for surface water facilities is based on requiring appropriate facilities in new development. The LOS is also based on meeting the adopted minimum public investment target for surface water facilities of \$8.35 million in the next six years. In addition, in the Lake Stevens Urban Growth Area, the adopted level of service requires some additional public investment in surface water infrastructure through construction of specific surface water facilities. The Surface Water Management budget provides funding annually to implement the adopted public investment target, including the needed investment in the Lake Stevens UGA. This LOS requires public facilities to meet the same standards, and all construction planned in the CIP, including roads, include such facilities in their cost estimates (the cost estimates for projects in cities include funds to meet the appropriate city standards for level of service).

The Surface Water Management budget annually provides funding to implement the adopted LOS. Funding for these surface water management (SWM) facilities comes from four primary sources: road fund moneys that are used for surface water elements that benefit the road fund (separate from funding for meeting LOS requirements for road projects, as noted in the preceding paragraph); real estate excise tax (REET) revenues; bond revenues from the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) bond, and surface water management fees. The County Council adopted an increased surface water fee in the

Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) of the county in 2003 and 2004 (with a sunset clause). The increased portion of the fee is used for drainage-related projects within the UGAs. REET funding may fluctuate from year to year in response to economic conditions and competing demands from other types of capital projects. DNR Bond revenues are projected to be depleted by the end of 2005. The \$48.6M planned for SWM projects, including DNR Bond and loan repayments for past capital projects, is above the minimum planning target specified in the original CFP prepared under GMA.

Parks and Recreational Facilities. The County projects that Parks will receive \$24 million in revenue through park mitigation fee collections and Real Estate Excise Tax revenues allocated by the County Council over the six-year period covered by the Capital Improvement Plan, through the annual budget process. This projection is up slightly from last year's 6-year forecast. It appears that the program can maintain the minimum service levels called for in the approved Parks Plan. These revenues will support the property acquisition and facility development projects needed to serve the existing population and new development. The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation has established partnerships with youth sports associations, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of sports fields. Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks.

A slowing of the economy may negatively affect the revenue stream in this CIP, as could a reduction in REET II revenue if the County Council prioritizes some or all of this revenue for another County program. 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 augment capital resources obtainable by Parks. These grants have not been factored into the projected revenue stream and are, in all cases, competitive on a regional or statewide basis. 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. There is cautious optimism, because of this history, that there will be no funding shortfalls in necessary park facilities and services to 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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for public schools: 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 schools 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 an indication that the county's school districts are capable of accurately preparing and implementing credible CFPs. The risk of bond failures persists as a concern for school districts because of the possibility of enrollment exceeding permanent school capacity in many school districts throughout the county. However, none of the school districts have expressed any extraordinary concerns about the passage of any upcoming bond issues in their 2004-2009 CFPs.

Revised enrollment projections in the 2004-2009 CFPs predict a number of increases over those in the 2002-2007 CFPs. This is evidenced by an increase of school impact fees by an average of approximately + 72% for single family home units in 6 of the 13 school districts that currently participate in the impact fee program. The other seven school districts either lowered their single family impact fees by an average of approximately 24.4% or maintained the fees at 2002 levels. Changes in housing occupancy patterns also resulted in five districts increasing their multi-family impact fees. Impact fees remain an important component in the capital program of most Snohomish County school districts.

The school districts are developing new CFPs for county adoption in 2004. This 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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for projects constructed by the purveyor: 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 un-served area. Revenue bonds are typically used to fund all other types of district projects not provided by private developers and too large to be funded from operating revenues.

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.

There is no indication in these plans of any impending need for moratoria on sewer hook-ups except in the Lake Stevens Sewer District, which is currently addressing some bottlenecks in its conveyance system. However, if and when critical wastewater projects encounter significant delays, moratoria will always remain a possibility. The City of Granite Falls may have some difficulties completing treatment plant improvements on time to stay ahead of the demand for service. Otherwise, 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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for projects constructed by the purveyor: 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 un-served 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. 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 2001-2007 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. The PUD's capital funding sources are generally stable and reliable, although they can be impacted by the cost of purchasing outside power. Those costs increased significantly in 2001 and are reflected in current purchase agreements and rates, although no funding shortfalls that would threaten needed improvement projects are currently anticipated. PDS will continue to monitor the situation.

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 the relevant regulations for each facility is provided below.

Roads. The County has adopted a transportation concurrency system through Snohomish County Code (SCC) Chapter 30.66B SCC 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.

The County's concurrency management system works as follows; When a segment of arterial road falls below the adopted level of service or, within six years, is forecasted to fall below adopted LOS, 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". Development would only be permitted under restricted circumstances in this condition.

The County monitors the level of service on each County arterial and summarizes this in an annual report. The most-recent edition, issued April, 2004, addresses the level of service on county arterial units as of March 31, 2004. The County, as of that date, had one arterial unit designated as "ultimate capacity" and another six arterial units in arrears

(which is one fewer than last year's CIP). It is noteworthy that five of the six arterial units connect with a State highway and none are in areas that are "transit compatible." In these five cases, motorists traveling on the County arterial attempting to cross or turn on to the State highway experience more delay, on average, than the County tolerates under its adopted level-of-service standard. State Intersections are not under County jurisdiction, so the County cannot unilaterally construct improvements. Consequently, the problem is not related to any potential shortfalls in County revenue. The provisions of the County's concurrency system will restrict development, in all such cases, until the level of service is restored or a financial commitment is in place to restore it within 6 years.

The County will, where possible, 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.

Many of these units in arrears, because of their locations, should not significantly impact the ability of the plan to accommodate projected growth. Four of the units are in rural areas with higher LOS standards - although they are reasonably near UGAs and probably 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.

The Public Works Department also evaluates its various programs to improve their effectiveness as part of its on-going program planning efforts. The County's concurrency management system (CMS) has been under review for the past year. In 2001, extensive code changes were made to make the CMS more sensitive to developments "in the pipeline." Other administrative changes were made in 2001 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,
- revisions to the procedural requirements for appeal of concurrency determinations,
- refinement of practices related to forecasting methodology, and
- improved tracking of developments that have been previously been deemed concurrent.

Surface Water Facilities. The adopted standard for these facilities is achieved by requiring appropriate facilities in new developments, per UDC 30.63A, as well as meeting the adopted minimum public investment target for surface water facilities of \$8.35 million in the next six years. In addition, in the Lake Stevens Urban Growth Area, the adopted level of service requires some additional public investment in surface water

infrastructure through construction of specific surface water facilities. The Surface Water Management budget provides funding annually to implement the adopted LOS, including the needed investment in the Lake Stevens UGA. This performance-based level of service is achieved through requirements in the approval of permits for both new private development and public construction projects and through public funding of surface water projects, including specific required surface water projects in the Lake Stevens UGA. All new construction is subject to the requirements of UDC 30.63A. Their implementation, along with approval of SWM funding surface water projects and, specifically, for the Lake Stevens UGA infrastructure investment, 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 Chapter 30.66A 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 currently being considered by the County Council.

Schools. 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 "schools." The collection of school impact fees is one important tool available to cities and counties to assist in making those provisions. Chapter 30.66C SCC provides for the payment of school impact fees by builders of new residential development to address the impacts of plats and other residential development activity 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. 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. Impact fees alone can seldom provide enough revenue to build a new school; however, they are an important supplemental part of the school funding picture. The districts typically use fee revenues 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 also requires that local authorities review plat applications to see that adequate provisions are made for "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. A letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the wastewater system is available and capable of serving the proposal within the district or service boundaries of public wastewater systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA

boundaries. These reviews usually assure, not only that a public wastewater collection and treatment system 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 Chapter 30.41A 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. A letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the water system is available and capable of serving the proposal within the district or service boundaries of public water systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries. Applicants of proposals outside of such service areas 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. Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process for development proposals. Specifically, Chapters 30.41A and 30.41B 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

No reassessment actions are required at this time. A reassessment program should be initiated if required by eventual fiscal outcomes to adjust for any other material changes in County transportation funding.

The reviews of plan elements scheduled are now in progress, as part of the GMA program review. The 10-year comprehensive plan update will also provide adequate opportunity for any necessary plan adjustments. Two mechanisms already in place will allow for the monitoring of selected plan components identified above, and any necessary adjustments to the plan. A global consistency review of the county comprehensive plan that will provide another opportunity to address selected capital facility-related issues has been started. The required 10-year update to the comprehensive plan has also begun. This update will include an extensive review of the Transportation Element and the county CFP in the context of projected growth to the year 2025.

Public facility providers in Snohomish County appear capable of maintaining minimum LOS standards through their CIPs, based on the assessments of agency CIPs contained in

the attached statements and summarized herein. School districts generally have the most difficult time implementing capital improvement programs – in large part because of the nature of the funding mechanisms available under state law and practice to support school construction projects. These problems are exacerbated for rapidly growing districts, but recent enrollment statistics and projections indicate that school enrollment has slowed significantly, particularly at the elementary level. Nevertheless, PDS will monitor this situation closely over the coming year.

A prolonged economic slump could adversely affect success rates for voter-approved construction bond issues that are relied upon by school districts and that also play a role in the CIPs of other public 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 continued monitoring in the context of changing economic conditions.

Finally, the county's regulatory mechanisms also appear to be functioning as planned, adding further support to the conclusion that no reassessment is warranted. These mechanisms supplement 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.

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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)

Part 2. Public Works Department Statement of Assessment

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

This *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."

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:

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 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 on 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;¹ 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]. ”

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 because many of these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan, .

2a. Surface Water Management

This section of this assessment describes the County’s surface water management program in relationship to the adopted levels of service for surface water management.

The adopted standard for these facilities is achieved by requiring appropriate facilities in new developments, per UDC 30.63A, as well as meeting the adopted minimum public investment target for surface water facilities of \$8.35 million in the next six years. In addition, in the Lake Stevens Urban Growth Area, the adopted level of service requires some additional public investment in surface water infrastructure through construction of specific surface water facilities. The Surface Water Management budget provides funding annually to implement the adopted LOS, including the needed investment in the Lake Stevens UGA. This level of service is achieved through requirements in the approval of permits for both new private development and public construction projects and through public funding of surface water facilities, including specific required surface water projects in the Lake Stevens UGA. All new construction is subject to the requirements of UDC 30.63A. Their implementation, along with approval of SWM funding for the Lake Stevens UGA infrastructure investment, ensures that the adopted level of service is in place at the time new development is available for occupancy.

¹ 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.

The code also indirectly requires 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 current TIP include the estimated costs of complying with the standards of UDC 30.63A in its present form.

Funding for surface water management facilities has exceeded the investment targets originally considered in the County's Comprehensive planning process in addition to the adopted LOS. The need assessments prepared for the General Policy Plan (generally known as the Henderson and Young Report) identified a preferred investment target of \$25 million over a six year period.² 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.³ This CIP identifies a total of \$48.6 million in capital projects, including bond and loan repayments for past capital projects, over the next six years, exceeding the adopted minimum target, as the CIP has in each of the previous years since 1995.

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

2b. Road Fund

This section of the "statement of assessment" summarizes the County's ongoing evaluation of whether or not its funding of road construction projects and its concurrency regulatory program 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 Growth Management Act (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. The design of these roadway projects, when plausible, incorporates design measures to support transit compatibility criteria established in the transportation element for transit

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

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

route levels of service. The next six years of the 1995 TE is implemented in the 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) that is referenced in the 2005-2010 CIP. 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 December 2003 and indicates that the estimated total cost to construct the impact fee projects is \$297 million dollars.

Appendix G of the TNR, attached below, provides a financial forecast and plan that shows that there is fiscal capacity in the road fund to fund these projects. The next six years of this plan is implemented in the 2005-2010 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) that is referenced in the CIP.

The passage of Initiative 747 and Initiative 776 created challenges, over the past three years, in ensuring that adequate revenues are available to fund the road capacity projects identified in the Transportation Element. A series of steps have been taken over the past two years by both the Snohomish County Council and Washington State Legislature to provide mechanisms and opportunities to maximize revenues and make the necessary improvements. These steps included legislative action to increase the state gas tax, the potential creation of the Regional Transportation Investment District by the Puget Sound counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish), and the March, 2002 increase in the Snohomish County transportation mitigation fees.

These events create a viable fiscal strategy, consistent with the Transportation Element, which, if successfully implemented, will provide the funding necessary to implement the capacity improvements identified in the Transportation Element. This potential is illustrated in the draft TNR Appendix G, June 2004, (attached) which incorporates these measures. There is now a feasible strategy in place to provide the funding needed to implement the capacity projects in the Transportation Element because of the changed fiscal picture created by the past and prospective actions described above.

Any strategy of this type involves some uncertainty of its successful implementation. The adequacy of the fiscal resources of the County to implement the capacity projects in the Transportation Element may still need reassessment should some elements of this strategy not succeed. The county has embarked on a comprehensive update of its comprehensive plan to accommodate forecasted growth to the year 2025. This update, by design, will require a complete reevaluation of the county's land use pattern, transportation levels of service and its fiscal capacity to support that LOS. This update will also provide the same type of analysis set forth in the reassessment work program.

Regulatory Mechanisms: Transportation Concurrency

The County has adopted a transportation concurrency system through Snohomish County Code (SCC) Chapter 30.66B SCC 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.

The County's concurrency management system works as follows; when a segment of arterial falls below the adopted level of service, or within six years is forecast to fall below the adopted level of service standard, 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. 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". Development would only be permitted under restricted circumstances in this condition.

The County monitors the level of service on each County arterial and summarizes this in a report issued at least once a year. The most-recent edition was issued in April, 2004, and addresses the level of service on county arterial units as of March 31, 2004. As of this statement of assessment, the County has one arterial unit designated as "ultimate capacity" and another six arterial units in arrears, which is one fewer than the number in last year's CIP.⁴

Five of these six arterial units connect with a State highway. None of these units are in areas that are "transit compatible" as defined by the Transportation Element. Motorists traveling on the County arterial, in the five cases, 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. The County cannot unilaterally construct improvements because these State Intersections are not under County jurisdiction. Consequently, the problem is not related to any potential shortfalls in County revenue.

The provisions of the County's concurrency system will still restrict development until the level of service is restored (or a financial commitment is in place to restore it within six years). The County will make improvements or implement strategies where possible,

⁴ One has been subsequently added to this status, while the April 2004 report identified five units in arrears.

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.

The Public Works Department also evaluates its various programs to improve their effectiveness as part of its on-going program planning efforts. The County's concurrency management system (CMS) continues to be refined. Extensive code changes were made in 2001 to make the CMS more sensitive to developments "in the pipeline." Changes in the way the current CMS is implemented were also made in 2001 and 2003. More recent improvements include:

- Refinements to the pipeline database providing improved tracking of developments that have been previously been deemed concurrent.
- Adoption of a new Policy 4218, "Making Concurrency Determinations"

Attachment to Public Works Report

Appendix G of the Transportation Needs Report (TNR) June, 2004
Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts in Millions of Dollars

	Draft 2004 TNR Appendix G
Forecast Revenues	
Traditional Revenues	\$660
New Authorities	\$127
Grant Project Revenues	\$196
Impact Fees	\$46
RID and Other Aggressive Developer Contributions	\$9
Fund Balance Use	\$0
Total Forecast Revenues	\$1,038
Forecast Expenditures	
Operating Expenses	\$446
TE Major Capacity (Impact Fee) Projects	\$257
TE Other Major Projects (Not Fee)	\$122
TE Non-Motorized Component	\$13
Six-Year TIP Money to other Projects	\$149
Other Construction (Non-Capacity)	\$52
Total Forecast Expenditures	\$1,038
Unfunded Other Construction (Non-Capacity)	\$83

Snohomish County 2005-2010 Capital Improvement Program

Explanation of Revenue and Expenditure Forecasts
in Appendix G of the Transportation Needs Report

Item in Appendix G	<u>Explanation</u>
Forecast Revenues	Year 2004-2012 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." . . . It assumes new construction will continue to be added to the tax base at the same rate as it occurred during the last 12 years inflation and application of the 101% limitation for property taxes each year.
New Authorities	Potential funding opportunities provided by the regional funding program passed by the 2002 legislature.
Grant Project Revenues	This category consists of construction grants for road projects. It uses a 50% Grant ratio. Since 1990 it has exceed 50% of the annual construction program every year averaging over 70% for the entire period.
Impact Fees	Incorporates the 30% increase passed in 2002.
RID and Other Aggressive Developer Contributions	Anticipates an aggressive RID program. Anticipates capturing 50% of the funding of projects that appear to have characteristics appropriate for RID financing. Actual amount shown in Appendix G is conservative in estimating that ¼ of the potential RID amounts are captured in the 2012 time frame.
Fund Balance Use	Available fund balance.
Total Forecast Revenues	Sum of all revenues.
Forecast Expenditures	Year 2004-2012 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 (i.e., Administrative functions, Planning functions, Financial functions). It is forecast in the same fashion as traditional revenues described above. It assumes a reduction in the rate of growth of these costs.
TE Major Capacity (Impact Fee) Projects	See 1995 TE, page 107. These two categories of expenses include the main funding for major road widening and new alignments. The first category, "Major Capacity" includes projects that are part of the impact fee cost basis.
TE Other Major Projects (Not Fee)	The "Other Major Projects" are those that are not in the impact fee cost basis. The cost estimates for these projects come from the most recent update of the Transportation Needs Report. Includes projects identified in two recently adopted sub-area plans, the Lake Stevens UGA Plan, and the Mill Creek East UGA plan.
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.

03 TIP Money to other Projects	Assumes that funding planned for non-capacity projects in the TIP will be expended, making those funds unavailable for capacity needs.
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 five categories.
Total Forecast Expenditures	Equals total forecast revenues.
Unfunded Other Projects	Difference between total forecast revenues and total 2004-2012 nominalized expenditures identified in the 1995 TE. Assumes that spending levels from 1995 until the present met TE targets.

Part 3. Department of Parks and Recreation Statement of Assessment

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:

- a. 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;
- b. Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- c. 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 approved 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]."

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 because many of these considerations directly involve policies set forth in the adopted comprehensive plan.

Department of Parks and Recreation

The approved 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, community parks be designated as necessary for development. The 2001-2006 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County, adopted by the County

Council in December 2001, set the policy direction in this regard and lead to like actions in the Capital Facilities Plan and Capital Improvement Plan. Designating parks as necessary for development also provides the opportunity to amend Chapter 30.66A SCC, 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.

Summaries on Parks activities based on requirements of the Capital Facility Plan:

1. 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.
2. There are no projected shortfalls in necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan as per the second test. Parks is projected to generate \$24 million in revenue through park mitigation fee revenues and Real Estate Excise Tax II revenues allocated by the County Council through the annual budget process over the six-year period covered by the Capital Improvement Plan. These revenues will support \$24 million of property acquisition and facility development projects addressing the park and recreation needs of the existing population and new development. The Snohomish County Department of Parks and Recreation has established partnerships with youth sports associations, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of sports fields.
3. Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks. A slowing of the economy may negatively affect the revenue stream in this CIP, as could a reduction in REET II revenue if the County Council prioritizes some or all of this revenue for another County program. 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 augment capital resources obtainable by Parks. These grants have not been factored into the projected revenue stream and are, in all cases, competitive on a regional or statewide basis. 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. There is cautious optimism, because of this history, that

there will be no funding shortfalls in necessary park facilities and services to warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan.

- 4 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 would be supported by adequate park facilities.

Part 4. Facilities of Other Agencies Statements of Assessment

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. The rural areas list includes public schools and electric power. The urban areas 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 – is addressed in this statement.

4a. Public Schools

School districts have engaged in formal capital facility planning for many years, particularly the larger districts and districts serving growing communities. The primary objective of the districts in their capital facility planning in the past was to meet state eligibility requirements for construction matching funds, and to support bond issues and improve district bond ratings, thereby lowering interest rates. School districts serving Snohomish County, since 1998, have also been 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 Chapter 30.66C 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 standards 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 and submit them for review and adoption by the county every two years. They then 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 Chapter 30.66C SCC.

The first school capital facilities plans formally adopted by Snohomish County were prepared by the school districts in 1997-98. Provisions of Chapter 30.66C SCC require all school districts wishing to collect impact fees to prepare new capital facilities plans and submit them for adoption by County Council at least every two years. New school district plans have currently been revised and should be adopted by the County in December 2004. These new district plans also provide important insight into the implementation of the previous district plans, in addition to updating enrollment forecasts, student factors, and other data for impact fee calculations. They will be reviewed by the Planning Commission and submitted to the County Council for adoption concurrently with the county's annual budget and 6-year CIP.

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 average classroom size, which is a part of the district's preferred level of service. Most Snohomish County school districts would like 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 completed – particularly during periods of high enrollment growth. Most district plans reflect the continued use of portable classrooms. A district's minimum acceptable LOS is, in many cases, expressed as a certain maximum average class size for basic elementary, middle, and high school classes.

The 6-year CIP within each district's plan typically includes a mix of new permanent school facilities and the 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 goal of housing all students in permanent school facilities. The district would still meet its minimum LOS standard as long as a combination of portable classrooms and permanent school facilities can accommodate all students and maintain average class sizes less than the maximum average size (minimum LOS). The state's practice of matching construction funds requires school districts to demonstrate that "un-housed" students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will consider the district eligible for these funds. This results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This generally requires districts to undergo a short-term increase in "un-housed" students before a new construction project is completed. However, if a district is able to complete its construction projects according to the planned timetable, it will often moderately reduce the 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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for public schools: 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 CFP generally indicates 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.

Snohomish County school districts have been generally successful in recent years in passing bond measures needed to fund school construction projects. This is an indication that the county's school districts are capable of accurately preparing and implementing credible CFPs. The Snohomish School District passed a large bond issue in May 2004 that will allow it to move forward with its improvement program. None of the school

districts have expressed any extraordinary concerns about the passage of any upcoming bond issues in their 2004-2009 CFPs. However, bond failures persist as a long term concern for school districts because of the possibility of enrollment exceeding permanent school capacity in many school districts throughout the county – even in school districts that have seen overall enrollment growth slow in recent years.

Revised enrollment projections in the 2004-2009 CFPs predict a number of increases from those in the 2002-2007 CFPs. This is evidenced by an increase of school impact fees by an average of approximately + 72% for single family home units in 6 of the 13 school districts that currently participate in the impact fee program. The other seven school districts either lowered their single family impact fees by an average of approximately – 24.4% or maintained the same fees from 2002. Changes in housing occupancy patterns also resulted in five districts increasing their multi-family impact fees.

The school districts CFPs should be adopted by the Snohomish County by the end of December, 2004. The next opportunity for any districts having particular difficulty funding their CIP projects to make appropriate adjustments will be in 2006. The county's review and adoption process constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

The school districts, collectively, appear to be carrying out their CIPs sufficiently to achieve at least their minimum classroom size service levels based on the information in the 2002 CFPs, Portable classroom acquisition and use has not significantly increased over the past 2 years. The enrollment projections will also be carefully reviewed as part of the process of the 10 – year update of the County's comprehensive plan.

Regulatory Mechanisms. Chapter 30.66C SCC was transformed in 1999 from a SEPA-based program to 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 \$5,975.00 per single-family dwelling unit. The new fees will take effect in January 2005, based on the new CFPs adopted in December 2004.

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. Impact fees alone can seldom provide enough revenue to build a new school; however, 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.

Schools are not a "concurrency facility" within the County's GMA Comprehensive Plan, so there is no concurrency management system for schools in Chapter 30.66C SCC as there is for transportation in Chapter 30.66B SCC. 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. School districts have generally demonstrated an ability to pass their construction bond measures and thereby, to implement their CFPs. 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. School facilities needs to achieve at least a minimum level of service standard for classroom size at the overall district level are being provided for through this combination of school district funding and county regulations. The situation still calls for continued monitoring because of the changing local economy and the concerns of a few school districts concerning their ability to provide adequate facilities.

4b. 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. The PUD is required, under its charter, to make service available to all residential units and commercial establishments around the county. The PUD must also meet certain performance standards established at the state and federal level. The PUD's last projections showed an increase of 55,800 customers in the system's total customer base (both residential and commercial) between 2001 and 2007. A number of system improvements – both new facilities and upgrades to existing facilities – are planned to accommodate this anticipated increase in demand. The timetable for completing these improvements may be extended in response to the current economic conditions.

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. The PUD has planned improvements in its 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. The reliability and cost stability of electrical power supply has become a major concern on a regional and national level during the past two three. A sudden shortage of supply and spiking of wholesale power prices in 2000-2001 was quickly followed by a "glut" of supply and corresponding plunge in wholesale prices, creating financial difficulties throughout the industry. These larger forces affect all system operators but 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. These factors could adversely affect the PUD's ability to implement its capital improvement program so, it will require close observation in the near future. New power generating capacity, such as the natural-gas-fired generator planned for north Everett, combined with more aggressive conservation measures, may help mitigate the volatile supply situation locally within the next few years.

CIP Funding. The PUD's 2001-2007 capital program is divided into five categories with a total capital cost over the 7 years of about \$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 that 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. Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process on development proposals. Specifically, Chapters 30.41A and 30.41B 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. The availability of adequate electrical system facilities is generally not an issue in Snohomish County because of the mandates within the charter of the county's public utility provider of electrical power. The PUD does engage in capital planning and, historically, has been able to generate the fiscal resources necessary to implement its capital program. The recent rise and fall in wholesale electrical prices has created fiscal difficulties for many power companies and utilities along the west coast. Impacts from the price fluctuations on the PUD's ability to implement its CIP are not yet apparent.

4c. 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, as most municipal and district systems in Snohomish County do. 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.

Public water supply and distribution facilities are provided by cities and special purpose districts in Snohomish County. The City of Everett serves as a regional water supplier through its major supply, treatment and transmission facilities in the Sultan watershed. The city's water supply complex, over the past 30 years, has been the major water supplier for a growing and urbanizing domestic market. The Everett water system generates more unified facility and performance standards among its system customers, which include several cities and special districts serving most urbanized populations within the county.

A city or district is generally required, under state law, 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. These 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. System plans in the growing areas of the County are generally updated every 6-8 years.

CIP and LOS Linkage. Each water system comprehensive plan typically includes a description of the purveyor's system design standards. These standards usually address the design and performance of the system's supply, transmission, 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 are 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.

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. These counties and cities are subject to the GMA and 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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for large water system projects constructed by the purveyor: 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. Operating funds may also be used to fund smaller projects or capital replacement programs for the distribution pipe system.

Utility funds are usually a 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 common 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 is being undertaken by a partnership of several water purveyors, including the City of Everett and the Alderwood Water and Sewer District. 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 all contracts have been awarded and construction is now in progress. The current target for completion of the project is early 2003, or over 2 years behind the original schedule. Snohomish County will continue to monitor the progress on this project as further delays could have some affect on system performance if high growth rates should return to the project's service area.

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 Chapter 30.41A SCC and other provisions of county code, requires development applications to demonstrate that a source of potable water is capable of serving the proposed

development. A letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the water system is available and capable of serving the proposal if the area is within the district or service boundaries of public water systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries. Applicants are usually required to demonstrate that ground water is available and adequate – both quantitatively and qualitatively - to serve the development for proposals outside of UGA service areas. 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. Most of the cities and districts that supply water to the urban growth areas have now updated their system plans since the adoption of the comprehensive plan in 1995 and those plans are consistent and mutually supportive. 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. Therefore, the public water supply system appears to be well positioned to support the growth anticipated in the comprehensive plans of the cities and the county. The Clearview Water projects will continue to be monitored to assess what impact – if any - delays in the construction schedule may have on service to the Southwest UGA.

4d. 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.

Wastewater collection and treatment is a required public service in Snohomish County, for development within urban growth areas. It 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. An operating agency must begin preliminary design on the expansion of the plant's capacity when a treatment facility reaches 80% of its rated capacity under its NPDES permit. Therefore, system planning tends to be done on an irregular basis. Most plans are updated at least every 7-10 years.

Wastewater treatment is a significant growth management issue in Snohomish County because it has evolved in a de-centralized manner and is expensive to provide. A major treatment project called "Brightwater" is now in the advanced planning process by King County. The Brightwater project involves a major new treatment facility to serve the north and northeast portions of King County's service area. This includes much of the areas served by the Alderwood and Cross Valley Water Districts that are currently served by the West Point Treatment Plant in north Seattle. This plant will be the largest in Snohomish County and will serve much of the south half of the Southwest UGA when completed and operating (target date of 2010). King County has now chosen a final site for the treatment plant after going through an extended site search and evaluation process.

CIP and LOS Linkage. Each wastewater system comprehensive plan typically 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. Most district system plans prepared over the past 5 years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. 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 that have prepared comprehensive wastewater plans since 1995 (and most system plans have been updated since that time) have generally incorporated the appropriate city and county
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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. There are two primary sources of construction funds for water system projects constructed by the purveyor: 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 un-served 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 2010⁶ – notably in Lake Stevens and the Southwest County UGA (where the “Brightwater” project will be located). 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.

There is no indication in these plans of a need for any moratoria on sewer hook-ups except in the Lake Stevens Sewer District, which is currently addressing some bottlenecks in its conveyance system. 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. 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. A letter is generally required from the purveyor stating that the wastewater system is available and capable of serving the proposal within the district or service boundaries of public wastewater systems, which generally cover most areas within the established UGA boundaries. 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. This service is more decentralized than the water supply system in Snohomish County but, 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.