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SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 08-120

ADOPTING THE 2009-2014 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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

WHEREAS, the county council adopted the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, along with other mandatory elements of Snohomish County's GMACP, on June 28, 1995; and

WHEREAS, the county council has adopted periodic updates to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP) since 1995 including, most recently, the 2008-2013 CIP adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 07-136 on November 19, 2007; and

WHEREAS, Snohomish County Charter section 6.50 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, SCC 4.26.024 requires the county executive on an annual basis to prepare a capital improvement program for the next six fiscal years pursuant to the county charter and the GMA; and

WHEREAS, Capital Facilities Policy CF 1.B.1 of the General Policy Plan (GPP) requires that the county prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement plan that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all county capital projects; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the county charter and the county code, the county council plans to update its six-year CIP concurrently with the 2009 budget process; and

WHEREAS, the planning commission held a work session (briefing) on August 26, 2008, and a public hearing on September 23, 2008, on the 2009-2014 CIP; and

WHEREAS, the county council held a public hearing on November 5, 2008, continued to November 10, 17 and 24, 2008 to consider the planning commission's recommendations as well as public testimony on the 2009-2014 CIP; and

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1 WHEREAS, the county council considered the 2009-2014 CIP concurrently with the
2 2009 budget; and

3
4 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development
5 Services issued Addendum No. 9 to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for
6 the GMACP on September 5, 2008 as the lead agency under the State Environmental
7 Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW; and

8
9 WHEREAS, the county council considered the entire hearing record including the
10 planning commission's recommendation, and written and oral testimony submitted during
11 the public hearings.

12
13 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:

14
15 **Section 1.** The county council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings and conclusions.

16
17 **Section 2.** The county council makes the following additional findings and conclusions:

- 18
19 A. The 2009-2014 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the directives
20 of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, and the
21 county's GMACP, including the directives of the GPP and the Capital Facilities
22 Plan/Year 2005 Update. The 2009-2014 CIP meets the capital planning
23 requirements contained in the Snohomish County Charter and Code. The new CIP
24 updates and replaces the previously adopted 2007-2012 Capital Improvement Plan.
- 25 B. Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) has provided updated budget
26 and funding expenditure information, which has been incorporated into the 2009-
27 2014 CIP.
- 28 C. The department of public works has updated information within the roads inventory
29 and associated documents, including the Transportation Improvement Program, the
30 Transportation Needs Report and the Annual Construction Program, which support
31 the Transportation Element of the GMACP. This updated information has been
32 used in the preparation of the transportation component of the 2009-2014 CIP.
- 33 D. The adoption of the 2009-2014 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in CF
34 Objective 1.B of the GPP to develop a six-year financing program for capital
35 facilities that meets the requirements of the GMA, achieves the county's levels-of-
36 service objectives, and is within its financial capabilities to carry out.
- 37 E. The adoption of the 2009-2014 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in CF
38 Policy 1.B.1 of the GPP to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement
39 program that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic
40 funding sources for all county capital projects.
- 41 F. The 2009-2014 CIP furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development in
42 urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It identifies

1 short and intermediate term capital facility needs based upon the same population
2 forecasts which drive the land use element. The projected need for parks, roads
3 and other county facilities is predicated on the increasingly urban population base
4 directed by the land use element, and the CIP focuses county infrastructure
5 investment within UGAs.

6 G. The 2009-2014 CIP specifies proposed funding sources for the planned capital
7 facilities and contains a "statement of assessment" which addresses the need for a
8 reassessment of land use or other comprehensive plan elements if there is a
9 projected shortfall in revenue (between 2009 and 2014) that causes the level-of-
10 service for a facility classified as necessary to support development to fall below the
11 minimum level identified in the Capital Facilities Plan (CFP).

12 H. Planning staff issued Addendum No.9 to the 2005 Final Environmental Impact
13 Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP in compliance with the State Environmental Policy
14 Act (SEPA), on September 5, 2008. The adoption of the 2009-2014 CIP is within
15 the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated adopted environmental
16 documents and result in no new significant adverse environmental impacts. The
17 addendum performs the function of apprising the public of refinements to the
18 GMACP by adding new information, but does not substantially change the analysis
19 of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted
20 environmental documents.

21 I. The planning commission and county council conclude that the environmental
22 review conducted satisfies SEPA requirements.

23 J. The planning commission conducted a public hearing on September 23, 2008,
24 considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its
25 recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of
26 county code and state law.

27 K. The GMA allows the county to amend the GMACP more frequently than once per
28 year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs concurrently
29 with the adoption or amendment of the county's budget. This criterion is met
30 because this ordinance will be considered concurrently with the county's 2009
31 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the Snohomish County Charter and
32 code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the budget.

33
34 **Section 3.** The county council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record of
35 the planning commission and the county council, including all testimony and exhibits.

36
37 **Section 4.** The 2009-2014 CIP, attached hereto as Exhibit A, is hereby adopted as the
38 six-year capital improvement program required by the GMA and section 6.50 of the
39 Snohomish County Charter based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions.
40

1 **Section 5.** The 2009-2014 CIP adopted by this ordinance supersedes all other county
2 capital improvement programs. The 2009-2014 CIP shall control in the event of any
3 inconsistency between the 2009-2014 CIP and any other capital improvement program
4 adopted by the county.
5

6 **Section 6.** The county council directs the code reviser to update SCC 30.10.060 pursuant
7 to the authority in SCC 1.02.020(3) upon adoption of this ordinance.
8

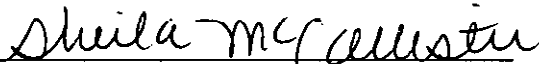
9 **Section 7.** If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be
10 invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of
11 competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or
12 constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance.
13 Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held
14 to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence,
15 clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force
16 and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had
17 never been adopted.
18

19 PASSED THIS 24th day of November, 2008.
20
21

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
Snohomish County, Washington


Chairperson

26 ATTEST:

27 
28 Sheila McCullister
29 Asst. Clerk of the Council
30

31 APPROVED

32 EMERGENCY

33 VETOED

Date: 12/12/2008

37 ATTEST:

38 
39 Linda Bogan
40


County Executive

41 Approved as to form only:
42
43

44 _____
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Amended Ordinance No. 08-120
Adopting the 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

D. 8

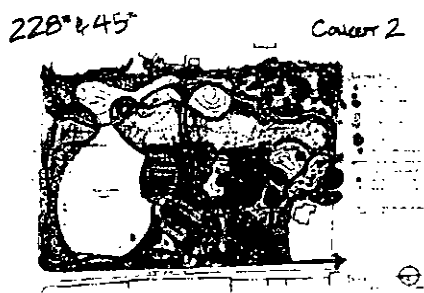
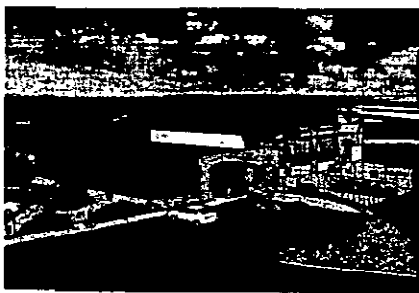
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EXHIBIT A

**COPIES OF EXHIBIT A - THE CIP BOOK
ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST IN THE
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Capital
Program

Snohomish County



Year 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

As recommended by Aaron Reardon, Snohomish County Executive

September 4, 2008

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PREFACE

The 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the 2005 Capital Facilities Plan. This Snohomish County Executive's Recommended CIP was forwarded to the Council for their adoption on September 4, 2008 in conjunction with the Executive's 2009-2010 Recommended Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 23, 2008

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Snohomish County adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as part of the biannual budget process. 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 2009 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 to support 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 to support development" (non-GMA facilities). The CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities, as does the 2005 update of the CFP, 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. It also includes purchases for public facilities and services owned by the County. The CIP 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. The CIP also includes a determination, for GMA facilities, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), as to 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 *2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program* 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 2009-2014 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 biennial budget development process. The CIP will continue to be prepared annually either as part of the biennial budget or the mid-biennium review and modification. 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 current year REET I debt service appropriation, 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.

The policies listed above represent targets. The current downturn in the real estate market has resulted in a decline in REET revenues. Therefore, the 2009-2014 CIP must utilize all available REET I for existing debt service commitments. Consequently, this CIP and REET plan exceed the targeted policies that are referenced above.

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 2009-2014 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 2009–2014 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>February Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	12-Dec-2008	11-Dec-2009	17-Dec-2010	16-Dec-2011	14-Dec-2012	28-Dec-2007
Election Date	3-Feb-2009	2-Feb-2010	8-Feb-2011	7-Feb-2012	5-Feb-2013	19-Feb-2008
<i>March Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	16-Jan-2009	15-Jan-2010	14-Jan-2011	20-Jan-2012	18-Jan-2013	18-Jan-2008
Election Date	10-Mar-2009	9-Mar-2010	8-Mar-2011	13-Mar-2012	12-Mar-2013	11-Mar-2008
<i>April Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	6-Mar-2009	5-Mar-2010	4-Mar-2011	2-Mar-2012	1-Mar-2013	29-Feb-2008
Election Date	28-Apr-2009	27-Apr-2010	26-Apr-2011	24-Apr-2012	23-Apr-2013	22-Apr-2008
<i>May Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	27-Mar-2009	26-Mar-2010	25-Mar-2011	23-Mar-2012	29-Mar-2013	28-Mar-2008
Election Date	19-May-2009	18-May-2010	17-May-2011	15-May-2012	21-May-2013	20-May-2008
<i>August Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	26-May-2009	25-May-2010	24-May-2011	29-May-2012	28-May-2013	27-May-2008
Election Date	18-Aug-2009	17-Aug-2010	16-Aug-2011	21-Aug-2012	20-Aug-2013	19-Aug-2008
<i>November Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	11-Aug-2009	10-Aug-2010	16-Aug-2011	14-Aug-2012	13-Aug-2013	12-Aug-2008
Election Date	3-Nov-2009	2-Nov-2010	8-Nov-2011	6-Nov-2012	5-Nov-2013	4-Nov-2008

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.

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: 2009-2014 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2009-2014 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, five exhibits present various fiscal summaries of the 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program. Exhibit 4 summarizes improvements by category and type; Exhibit 5 summarizes all projects by revenue source. Exhibit 6 compares multiple years' investment in infrastructure. Exhibit 7 lists all REET funded projects and is also sorted by the department requesting funding for the project. Exhibit 8 includes projects by County department.

Exhibit 4: Capital Expenditures by Category & Type

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
General Government - Facilities	\$ 2,805,893	\$ 251,612	\$ 5,899,073	\$ 5,379,338	\$ 5,322,415	\$ 4,991,200	\$ 24,649,531
General Government - Equipment	\$ 4,639,280	\$ 4,974,057	\$ 2,909,320	\$ 2,173,856	\$ 3,732,018	\$ 4,138,905	22,567,436
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	\$ 18,361,267	\$ 10,108,887	\$ 17,077,223	\$ 5,803,973	\$ 5,710,973	\$ 5,638,198	62,700,521
Debt Service and Reserves	\$ 7,821,060	\$ 7,568,597	\$ 7,154,968	\$ 7,149,962	\$ 7,155,093	\$ 7,156,455	44,006,135
Transportation - Facilities	\$ 66,997,000	\$ 58,347,000	\$ 55,193,000	\$ 48,767,000	\$ 46,193,000	\$ 43,765,000	319,262,000
Surface Water - Facilities	\$ 19,126,454	\$ 19,610,871	\$ 16,448,735	\$ 12,168,792	\$ 11,030,703	\$ 11,012,117	89,397,672
Solid Waste - Facilities	\$ 2,550,000	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 3,250,000	\$ 2,950,000	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,750,000	13,500,000
Airport - Facilities	\$ 15,975,000	\$ 8,625,000	\$ 17,295,000	\$ 19,020,000	\$ 16,920,000	\$ 4,145,000	81,980,000
Total: All Items	\$ 138,275,954	\$ 110,736,024	\$ 125,227,319	\$ 103,412,921	\$ 97,814,202	\$ 82,596,875	\$ 658,063,295

Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source

Fund Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Airport Funds	\$ 2,317,500	\$ 332,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,650,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$ 5,217,033	\$ 1,975,000	\$ 7,201,250	\$ 3,630,000	\$ 8,940,000	\$ 3,551,250	30,514,533
County Road	\$ 30,797,805	\$ 30,046,492	\$ 30,856,187	\$ 28,400,000	\$ 27,079,000	\$ 24,505,000	171,684,484
Other Funds	\$ 29,358,266	\$ 22,777,899	\$ 25,620,931	\$ 21,476,585	\$ 17,385,741	\$ 18,889,305	135,508,727
Other Grants	\$ 9,794,987	\$ 21,140,313	\$ 18,889,777	\$ 13,272,000	\$ 14,521,000	\$ 13,057,000	90,675,077
Parks Mitigation	\$ 1,928,626	\$ 1,400,000	\$ 1,842,223	\$ 1,893,973	\$ 1,825,973	\$ 1,678,198	10,568,993
Prior Year Funds	\$ 29,546,375	\$ 6,107,657	\$ 11,987,166	\$ 1,061,068	\$ 193,965	\$ 456,818	49,353,049
REET I	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 7,400,002	\$ 7,460,675	\$ 7,458,819	\$ 7,462,325	\$ 7,462,297	44,894,118
REET II	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 7,523,052	\$ 7,009,789	\$ 6,981,640	\$ 8,458,265	\$ 8,534,655	46,157,401
SWM/River Funds	\$ 4,182,862	\$ 5,715,609	\$ 4,265,571	\$ 3,848,836	\$ 3,967,933	\$ 3,868,602	25,849,413
Transportation Grant	\$ 9,832,500	\$ 6,317,500	\$ 10,093,750	\$ 15,390,000	\$ 7,980,000	\$ 593,750	50,207,500
Total	\$ 138,275,954	\$ 110,736,024	\$ 125,227,319	\$ 103,412,921	\$ 97,814,202	\$ 82,596,875	\$ 658,063,295

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	2004-2009 CIP	2005-2010 CIP	2006-2011 CIP	2007-2012 CIP	2008-2013 CIP	2009-2014 CIP
General Governmental Facilities	\$ 74,687,896	\$ 45,824,896	\$ 54,957,283	\$ 59,520,392	\$ 52,551,190	\$ 24,649,531
General Governmental - Equipment	19,298,544	25,102,150	24,993,681	16,842,438	19,106,320	22,567,436
Parks and Recreation Land and Facilities	54,379,989	54,813,116	64,906,028	79,539,045	77,820,783	62,700,521
Law Enforcement Facilities	56,503,500	19,078,220	717,410	992,067	12,042,913	-
Debt Service and Reserves	39,708,027	47,115,300	40,054,368	74,360,317	52,778,651	44,006,135
Transportation - Facilities	211,963,000	233,071,999	234,061,000	310,535,002	460,830,000	319,262,000
Surface Water - Facilities	36,087,838	42,013,085	52,979,201	83,748,560	78,559,566	89,397,672
Solid Waste - Facilities	8,275,000	8,852,867	11,661,961	19,932,514	11,492,460	13,500,000
Airport - Facilities	99,350,000	108,250,000	111,168,500	92,540,000	67,820,000	81,980,000
Total - All Items	\$600,253,794	\$ 584,121,632	\$595,499,432	\$ 738,010,335	\$833,001,883	\$ 658,063,295

Snohomish County - 2009-2014 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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
800 Hz	1,365,998	679,570	1,479,773	1,477,745	1,477,439	1,478,457	7,958,982
Campus Redevelopment	4,966,534	5,416,534	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	27,183,068
Community Parks	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	2,760,000
County Building Remodels	242,825	242,760	243,597	244,134	243,338	244,426	1,461,080
DJJC/Medical Examiner	403,845	404,225	404,280	404,000	408,375	405,950	2,430,675
Gen Range/Impound Lot	210,798	196,913	196,485	196,400	196,633	196,924	1,194,153
Neighborhood Improvement	-	-	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	1,906,160
Total REET I	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 7,400,002	\$ 7,460,675	\$ 7,458,819	\$ 7,462,325	\$ 7,462,297	\$44,894,118

REET II Program/Project	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Community Parks	508,138	516,150	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,424,288
Other Park Resources	427,000	324,468	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,351,468
Park Acquisition	1,562,501	1,576,517	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	9,839,018
River Management Projects	11,603	11,616	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	111,219
Road Capital Construction	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Salmon Recovery	711,158	727,189	765,000	1,045,000	940,000	880,000	5,068,347
Special Use Parks	234,877	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,034,877
SWM-Debt Payments	1,158,497	1,158,496	1,158,496	458,497	458,497	458,497	4,850,980
SWM-Drainage	1,702,147	1,774,218	1,327,000	1,682,000	2,087,000	2,152,000	10,724,365
SWM-Salmon Recovery	415,697	328,481	358,000	423,000	423,000	418,000	2,366,178
Trails	763,862	753,862	225,000	200,000	275,000	250,000	2,467,724
Willis Tucker Park	154,520	152,055	154,293	151,143	152,768	154,158	918,937
Total REET II	\$ 7,650,000	\$ 7,523,052	\$ 7,009,789	\$ 6,981,640	\$ 8,458,265	\$ 8,534,655	\$46,157,401

Snohomish County - 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

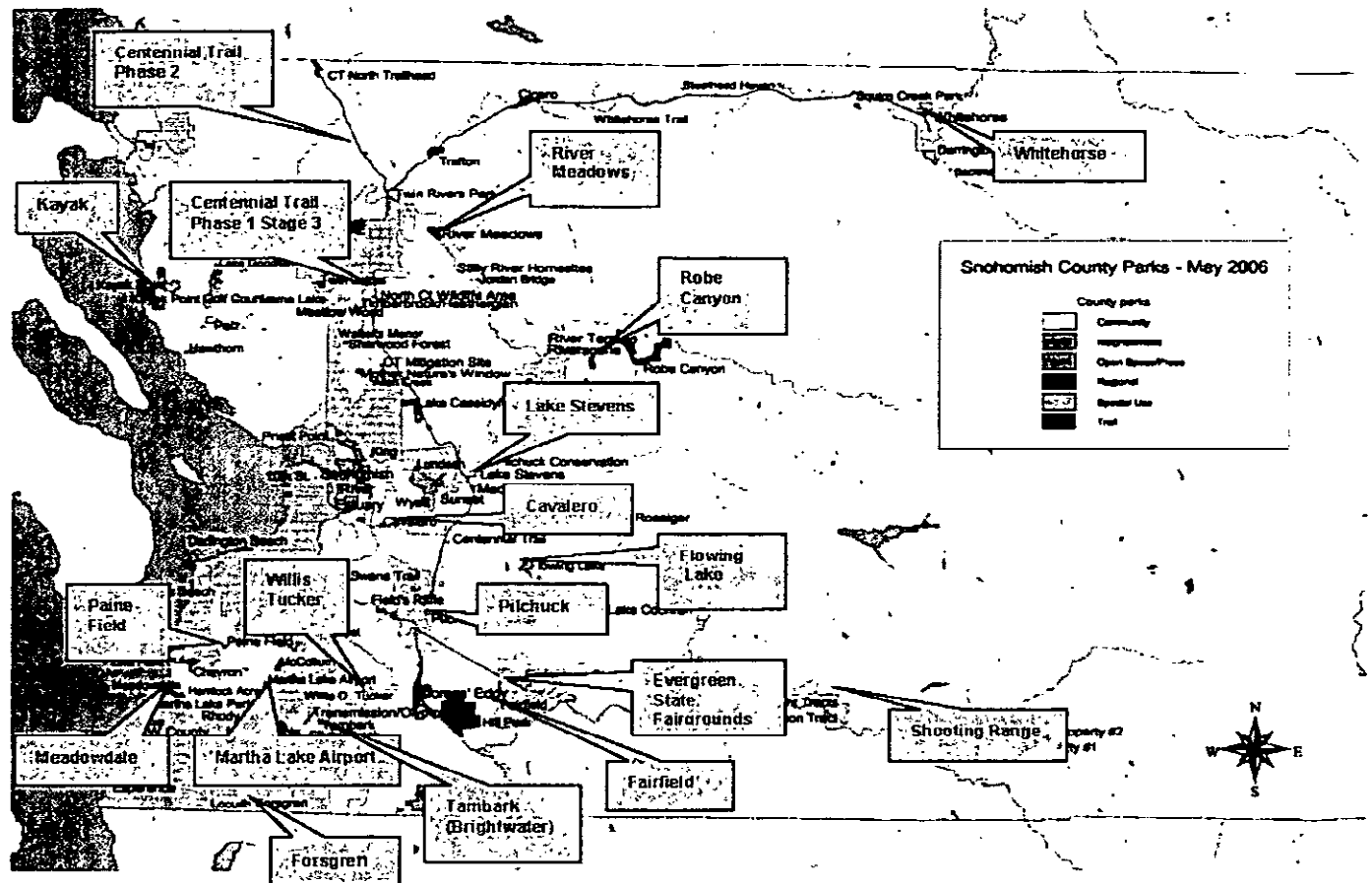
EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST

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

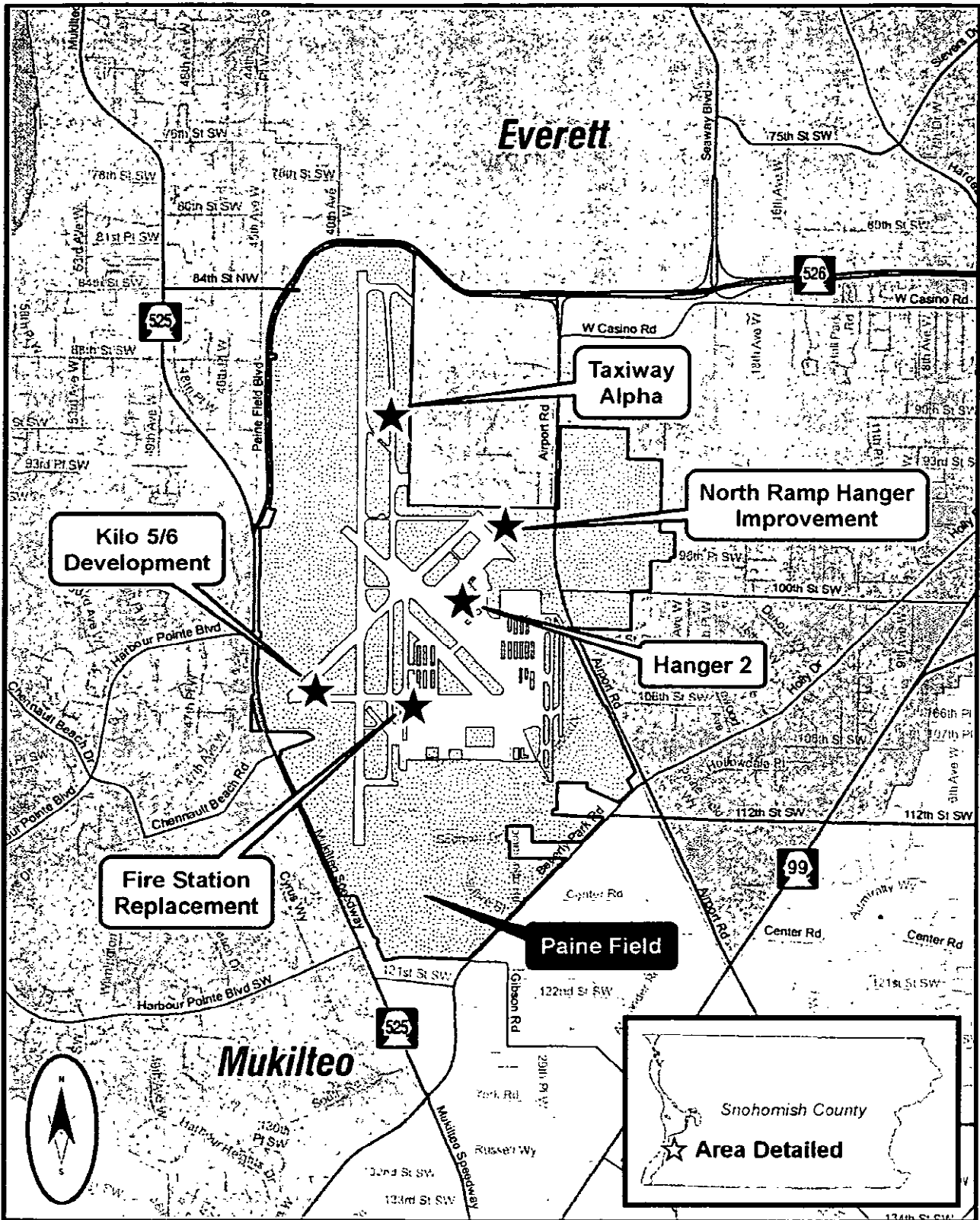
Department / Project	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Planning							
Planning Technology	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	2,000,000
Subtotal Planning	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			2,000,000
Public Works							
Facility Construction	2,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,800,000
Fleet Capital Improvement	4,139,280	4,474,057	2,409,320	1,673,856	3,732,018	4,138,905	20,567,436
River Management Projects	1,037,336	851,535	697,000	697,000	697,000	697,000	4,676,871
Road Capital Construction	66,997,000	58,347,000	55,193,000	48,767,000	46,193,000	43,765,000	319,262,000
Salmon Recovery	1,625,392	5,276,967	5,650,000	2,215,000	1,850,000	1,740,000	18,357,359
Solid Waste Construction	2,550,000	1,250,000	3,250,000	2,950,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	13,500,000
SWM-Debt Payments	1,563,327	1,560,713	1,525,083	1,465,539	1,467,579	1,468,270	9,050,511
SWM-Drainage	7,228,588	7,179,331	6,181,061	5,551,849	4,991,720	5,157,443	36,289,992
SWM-Salmon Recovery	7,671,811	4,742,325	2,395,591	2,239,404	2,024,404	1,949,404	21,022,939
Subtotal Public Works	95,612,734	83,681,929	77,301,055	65,559,648	62,705,721	60,666,022	445,527,109
Parks And Recreation							
Community Parks	14,224,319	6,973,520	14,226,223	2,977,973	2,709,973	2,612,198	43,724,206
Conservancy	65,479	20,000	-	-	-	-	85,479
Fair Capital Needs	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
Other Park Resources	1,204,952	442,356	451,000	451,000	451,000	451,000	3,451,308
Park Acquisition	1,563,103	1,577,149	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	9,840,252
Special Use Parks	343,098	200,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,143,098
Trails	960,316	895,862	350,000	325,000	400,000	325,000	3,256,178
Subtotal Parks and Recreation	18,361,267	10,108,887	17,077,223	5,803,973	5,710,973	5,638,198	62,700,521
Debt Service and Nondepartmental							
Hz	1,365,998	679,570	1,479,773	1,477,745	1,477,439	1,478,457	7,958,982
Campus Redevelopment	4,966,534	5,416,534	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	27,183,068
County Building Remodels	242,825	242,760	243,597	244,134	243,338	244,426	1,461,080
DJJC/Medical Examiner	403,845	404,225	404,280	404,000	408,375	405,950	2,430,675
Gen Range/Impound Lot	210,798	196,913	196,485	196,400	196,633	196,924	1,194,153
Neighborhood Improvement	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	476,540	2,859,240
Willis Tucker Park	154,520	152,055	154,293	151,143	152,768	154,158	918,937
Subtotal Debt Service and Nondepartmental	7,821,060	7,568,597	7,154,968	7,149,962	7,155,093	7,156,455	44,006,135
Facilities Management							
Administration Building	5,893	6,099	435,000	1,606,838	1,663,077	1,721,285	5,438,192
Campus Enhancement	-	-	2,345,779	-	-	-	2,345,779
Courthouse/Mission/DJJC	-	-	2,753,294	3,547,500	3,659,338	3,269,915	13,230,047
Jail Buildings	-	-	365,000	225,000	-	-	590,000
Off Campus Dist Courts	-	245,513	-	-	-	-	245,513
Management	5,893	251,612	5,899,073	5,379,338	5,322,415	4,991,200	21,849,531
Airport							
Airport Capital Programs	15,975,000	8,625,000	17,295,000	19,020,000	16,920,000	4,145,000	81,980,000
Subtotal Airport	15,975,000	8,625,000	17,295,000	19,020,000	16,920,000	4,145,000	81,980,000
Grand Total - All Projects	138,275,954	110,736,024	125,227,319	103,412,921	97,814,202	82,596,875	658,063,295

MAP 1: PARKS YEAR 2009 PROJECTS

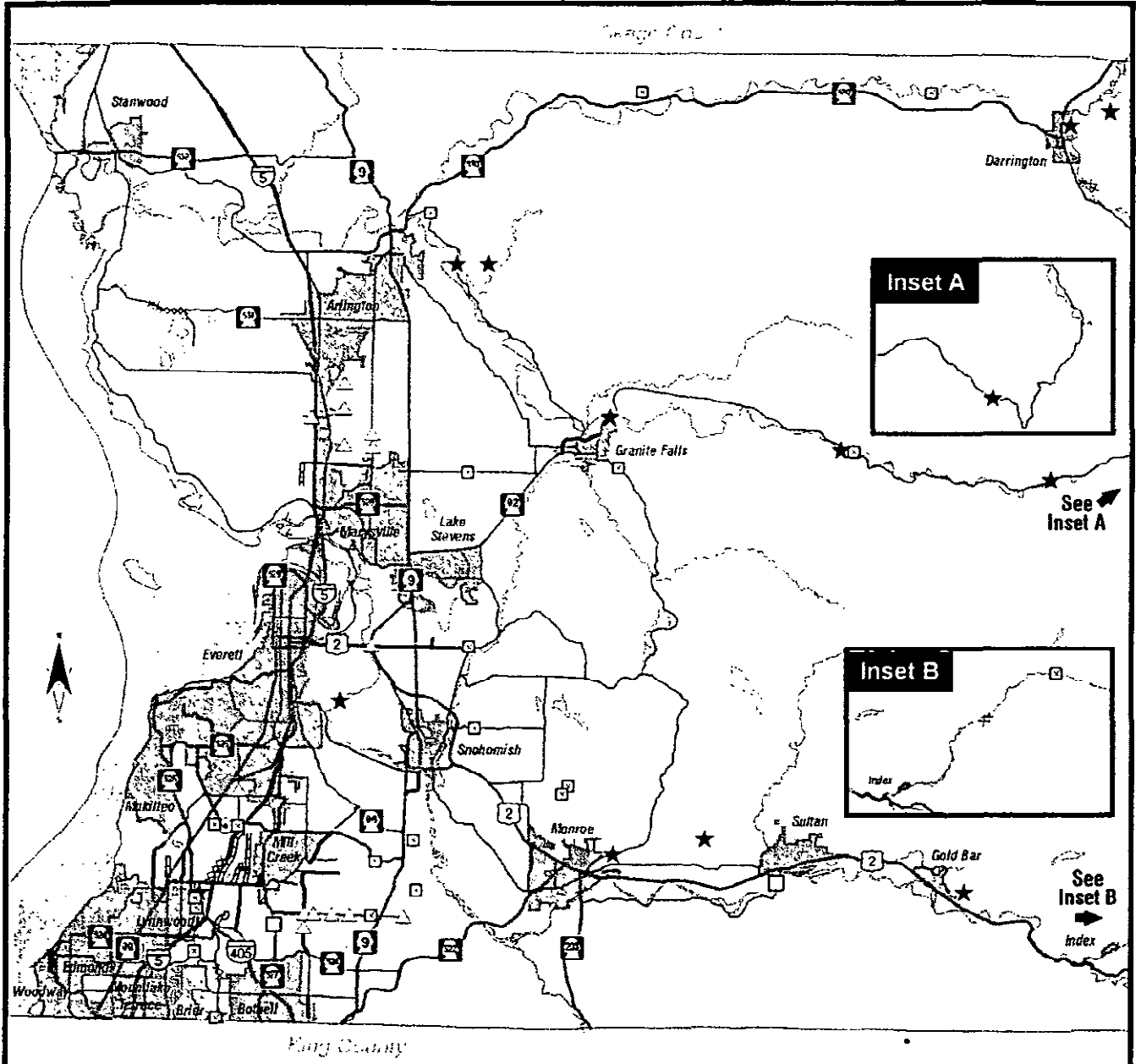
2009 PARKS CAPITAL PROJECTS



MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2009 PROJECTS



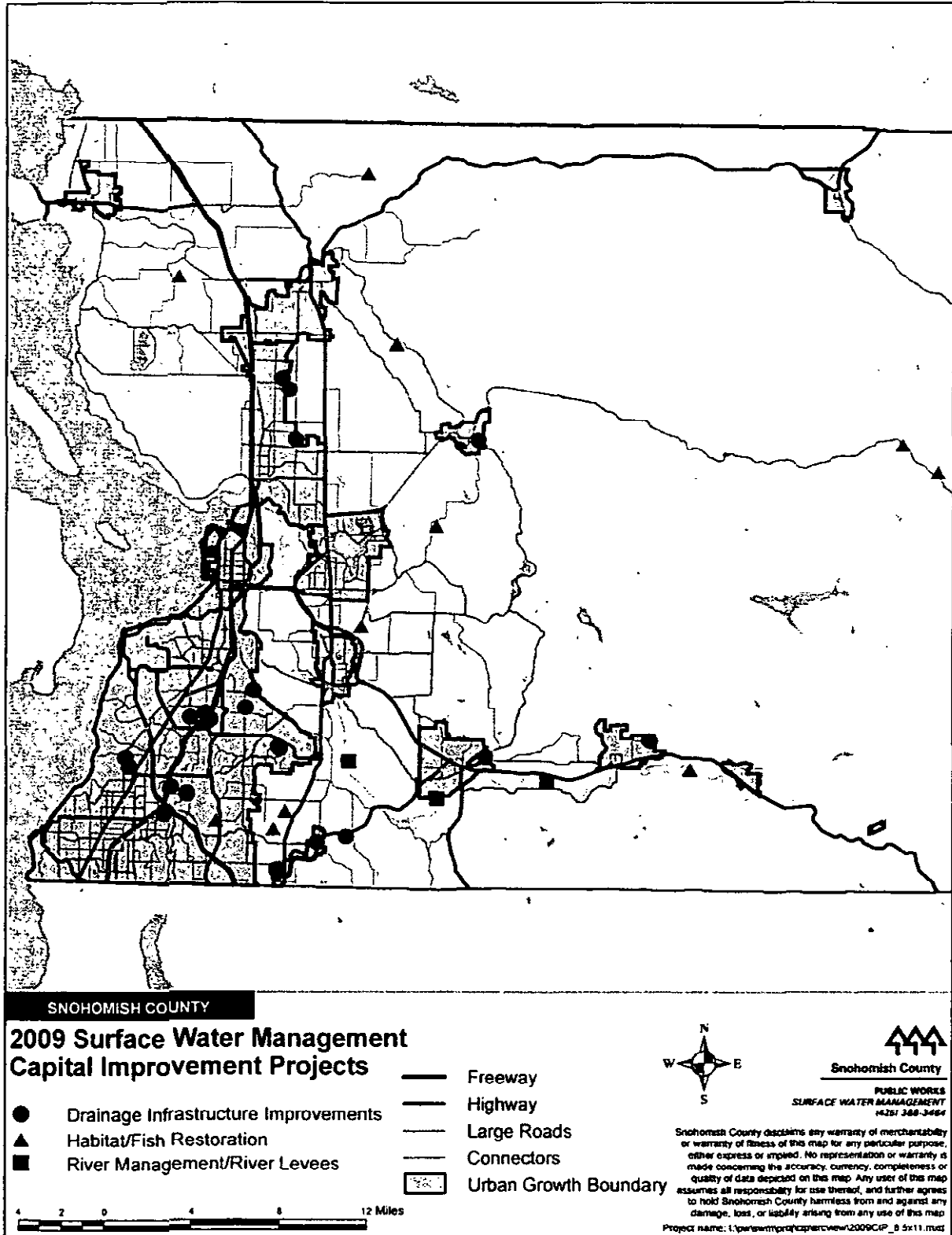
Map 3: Transportation Improvement Program



Key to Project Categories:		Key to Features:	
□	(A) Miscellaneous Engineering & Studies	—	Major Arterial Roads
—	(B) Road Preservation / Reconstruction	—	Minor Arterial Roads
⊙	(C) Non-Motorized/Transit/HOV	▨	Waterbodies
□	(D) Traffic Safety/Intersections	▨	Cities
△	(E) Capacity		
★	(F) Bridge Replacement/Rehabilitation		
+	(G) Drainage		

Snohomish County 2009 - 2014 Six Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)

Map 4: Surface Water Year 2009 Projects



MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2009 PROJECTS

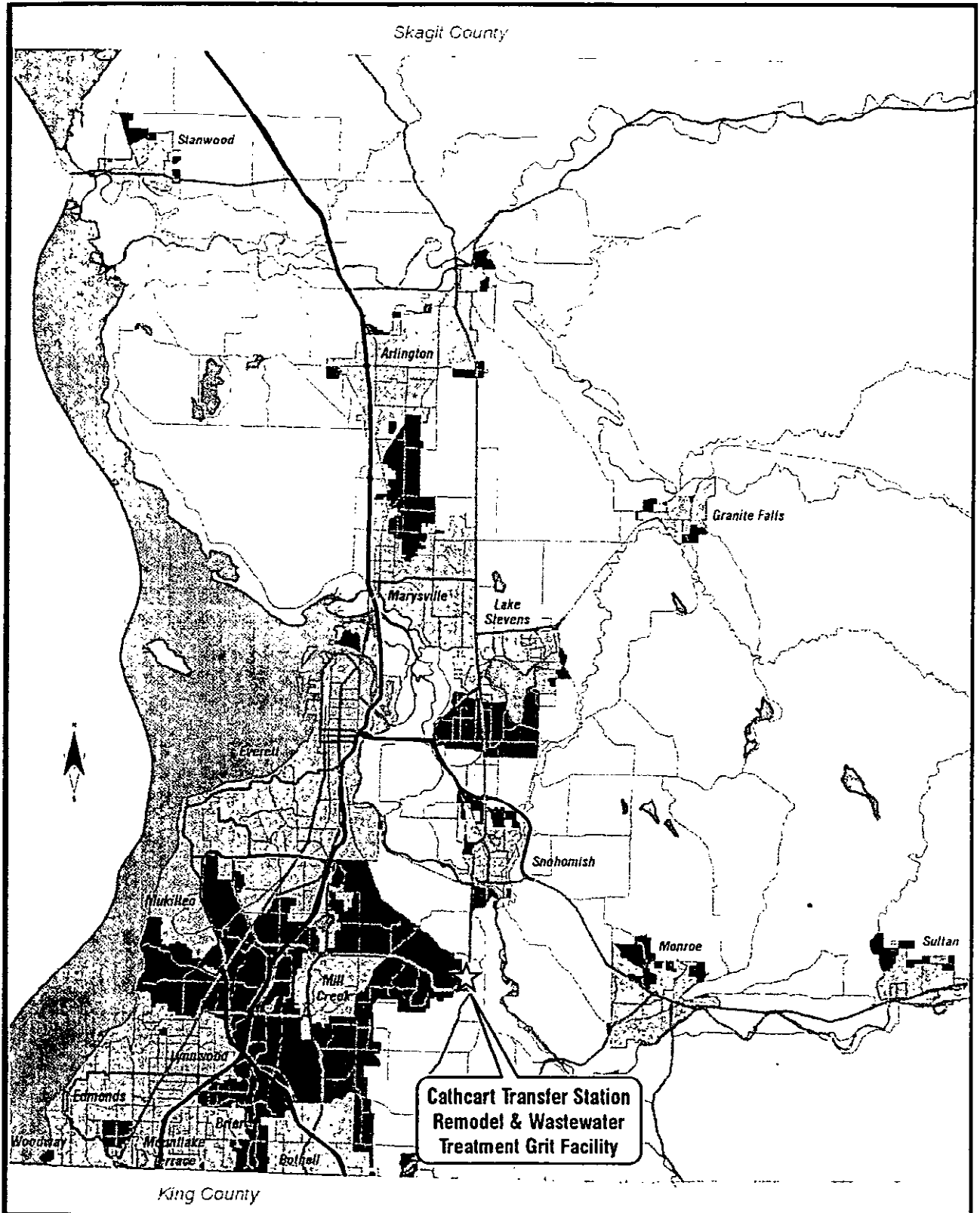


Exhibit 9: Description of Projects by Classification

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

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2008-2013 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.
REET Debt Service	Snohomish County allocates Real Estate Excise Tax funds within the Capital Improvement Program to provide debt service for its outstanding Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO). LTGO bonds have been used to finance a variety of County capital needs, including a new correctional facility, parking garage, and administration building; an 800 MHz communications system; a number of County facility remodels; and various County Parks and Surface Water/drainage projects.
Ground Transportation	<p>The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) includes a wide variety of capital projects that are grouped into several categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A.) <u>Miscellaneous Engineering & Studies</u>: This category funds preliminary project planning, feasibility studies, and specialized reviews associated with initial project development; B.) <u>Overlay & Road Reconstruction</u>: PW uses a Pavement Management System that provides a systematic approach to lengthen roadway life through timely maintenance; C.) <u>Non-Motorized/Transit/High Occupancy Vehicle</u>: This category funds projects to improve pedestrian and multi-modal connections along major roadways and in growing urban areas. Improvements enhance walking conditions along popular routes between schools, transit stops, and residential and commercial areas. These facilities help to ensure resident safety, reduce vehicle trips, and improve access to public transportation and park and ride opportunities; D.) <u>Traffic Safety/Intersections</u>: These projects provide safety improvements at spot locations and are designed to improve traffic flow and eliminate hazards. Projects include turn lane additions, neighborhood traffic calming devices, traffic signals, guard rail installation, railroad crossing improvements, and road bank stabilization. Flood repair projects are included in this category; E.) <u>Capacity Improvements</u>: Projects in this category are designed to increase vehicle carrying capacity on the County road system and provide satisfactory levels-of-service to meet transportation system concurrency requirements; F.) <u>Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation</u>: This category funds replacement/ rehabilitation of deficient County bridges identified through Federal and State inspections; infrastructure on the County road system; G.) <u>Drainage</u>: Drainage projects improve/preserve drainage infrastructure on the County road system; J.) <u>Brightwater Mitigation</u> projects that have been programmed and scopes

Snohomish County - 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2008-2013 CIP
	defined based on an agreement entered into with King County to compensate for the impacts of the Brightwater Treatment
Airport Investments	<p>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 developments; and miscellaneous building repairs to existing structures. Aviation related capital improvements on the Airport are eligible for 95% funding from the FAA administered Airport Improvement Program. The FAA funds miscellaneous runway safety work, obstruction removal and other capital projects to meet or maintain FAA standards.</p>
Surface Water	<p>Surface Water projects are undertaken for the purposes stated in Snohomish County Code Titles 25 and 25A. The projects primarily address local surface water needs (drainage, and flood control) and in so doing, also respond to Federal Endangered Species and Clean Water Acts' mandates to protect habitat and water quality.</p> <p>The 2009 CIP addresses projects identified in the 2002 Drainage Needs Report and the Lake Stevens Subarea Plan. Since 2003, a higher emphasis and additional funds were 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, assessment and scheduled replacement of aging infrastructure needs through system inventory and analysis.</p> <p>This CIP continues completion of the construction program funded by a special surcharge for drainage improvements in the County's Urban Growth Areas., with primary emphasis on completing projects identified in the County's Drainage Needs Report.</p> <p>Water quality improvements include retrofitting aged detention facilities and integrating water quality features into most CIP projects. This program includes drainage, water quality, and habitat projects funded by the E-CIDI bonds.</p> <p>Habitat restoration investments continue to emphasize projects that can serve mitigation purposes required for other public projects (such as roads and drainage facilities) with additional emphasis on priorities identified in the recently completed, county-supported salmon recovery plans. Projects range from large-scale acquisitions (habitat preservation/ restoration) to culvert replacements (fish blockage removal) to urban stream restoration.</p>
Solid Waste	<p>Solid Waste facility improvements include completion of a headworks system at Cathcart to better handle wastewater particulates and improve overall water treatment and discharge quality. Also, improvements at the Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) of a better ventilation system and a clean room for employee decontamination will improve employee safety and health. Updates at the temporary Cathcart Transfer Station includes improvements to reduce the possibility of litter being blown and residual waste on tires being tracked into the local environment; improvements necessary to meet Health Department requirements.</p>
Fleet Management	<p>Fleet Management's 2009 CIP primarily consists of equipment replacement for individual items costing over \$50,000 totaling \$3,525,194. Construction of the Public Works Consolidated Maintenance Facility at Cathcart was completed in 2008 and improved maintenance capabilities for the County.</p>

SECTION IV: STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT ON GMA GOAL 12

The *statement of assessment* 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.

The *statement of assessment* 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), 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."

Specifically, the CFP requires the county to consider the following:

- 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?

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 between all three documents.

2009-2014 Snohomish County CIP Global Statement of Assessment:

The 2009-2014 CIP provides sufficient funding to meet needs identified in Growth Management Act Goal 12 based upon reviews of the following items:

- The public facilities considered "necessary to support development" that are included within the 2009-2014 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 "SNOHOMISH COUNTY SUMMARY GLOBAL STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT" (Exhibit 10), on the following page of this report, summarizes important sections of the Complete Text of Statements of Assessment (Section VI of this document).

EXHIBIT 10: SNOHOMISH COUNTY SUMMARY GLOBAL STATEMENT OF ASSESSMENT

Planning and Development Services staff completed a review (10-year comprehensive plan update) of comprehensive plan elements that the Snohomish County Council adopted in December 2005. The 10-year comprehensive plan update included complete reassessments of land use and transportation elements based on additional growth forecasted for the year 2025. The departments of Snohomish County annually evaluate issues of funding, levels of service and land use for facilities necessary to support development based on the updated GMA comprehensive plan and most recent land use and economic actions taken by the cities and the county.

The following paragraphs are important summaries from Section VI, the Complete Text of Statements of Assessment.

The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District has imposed an allocation program limiting the issuance of sewer service in the Picnic Point area. This is in response to capacity concerns with the Picnic Point Wastewater treatment plant. The new infrastructure is currently under construction. Expanded operations should commence in late 2010. There are no other outstanding district wastewater issues in the county at this time.

All of the school districts have met their minimum level of service standards.

Revenue and expenditure analyses related to the county's adopted Transportation Element (TE) project no funding shortfalls for (capacity increasing) transportation projects for the current six-year (2009-2014) transportation improvement program (TIP).

Six-Year Statement of Assessment: None of the capital facilities evaluated in this 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program (specifically in Section VI) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2009 and 2014. No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required given the current status of all Snohomish County capital facilities that are "necessary to support development."

Long Term Evaluation: Municipal annexations of unincorporated areas of Snohomish County are cause for county revenue uncertainty. Road impact fee-mitigation funds could be significantly reduced in a ten to twelve year period, unless reciprocal mitigation fund agreements are in place. Park impact fees could be affected during the same time-period and the availability of local funds to support operations and maintenance of future parks could be impacted as well. The timing of these annexations is uncertain but it will be a subject of increasing scrutiny in following statements of assessment over the next two to three years. PDS and Public Works staff does not expect any shortfalls in funding due to annexations in the next two to three years.

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

Descriptions, justifications, projected costs, and funding sources for each project are summarized in this section. The order the worksheets are presented is driven by county department initiating the request and by the fund of that department.

Similar projects from one department are sometimes aggregated into a single CIP project. An example is the Public Works County Road Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation. This project represents a series of similar projects that are proposed by Public Works. They are grouped into a single project because of a similar purpose, type of expense and funding source. Detail on a project-by-project basis is included in the county's 2009-2014 Transportation Improvement Program.

Funding source is driven by the year of project expense rather than the year of funding receipt or project authorization.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 05 Planning

Short Name: Technology

Description: PDS and DIS collaborated with customers in the building contractor and development community to implement a number of strategic technology projects aligned with the direction provided by the Citizen's Cabinet for Economic Development. The Citizen's Cabinet recommended technology projects should: reduce the number of office visits, reduce the amount of time customers wait to receive assistance, and minimize the total time spent at PDS. These projects are planned and executed to directly meet the customer's need for better access to information, streamlined permit processing and the availability of online permitting.

PDS' strategic technology plan is organized into eight program areas. Each program consists of a number of projects, some with several phases, all designed to streamline permit processing, reduce overhead costs and to free up staff to better meet the needs of customers while giving customers more access to information and permits via the web. The following program areas make up the overall technology enhancement program: On-line Permitting, Public Notice, Document and Records Management, Inspection Improvement, Web Site Improvement, AMANDA Improvement Program (Permit Tracking Data Base), Customer Relationship and the PDS GIS Data and Mapping Program.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
193 193 Community Developme 511 Land Development 511 Business Process & Develop

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Intergovtl/Interfund	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102-Road Fund Capital Construction

Description: SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S ROLE IN THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

Snohomish County works with the State, local cities and private development to provide an integrated transportation network. The County's role is to focus on arterial roadways which connect state and local roads, and provide access to urban centers and growth areas. Road improvements are needed to increase roadway capacity, maintain adopted levels of service, and to enhance safety. Maintaining continuity is essential to providing reasonable and predictable travel times.

TRANSPORTATION CAPITAL PROGRAM

The Annual Construction Program (ACP) is updated annually along with the Six Year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) to specify the transportation capital program in accordance with the adopted Comprehensive Plan, which sets the stage for future land use and growth through 2025. To meet the needs of an estimated 300,000 new residents, the ACP & TIP provides for new and/or enhanced capital improvements to create a viable arterial network. The capital program for 2009 is increasing over 2008 reflecting the robust construction of several major improvements including the multiyear construction activities on the 20th St SE corridor and Granite Falls Alternate Route and major bridge construction. This program also completes the transportation related Enhanced Community Infrastructure Development Initiative (CIDI) bonding initiative which accelerated needed transportation projects over the three years ending in 2009. In addition, significant work related to repair of roads damaged during the 2006 and 2007 floods continues into 2009. Work proposed in 2010 follows the same categories as listed below, but will differ in dollar amounts. 2010 details are provided in the 6 year TIP, which will be provided by the department to the results team.

2009 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

This package describes the capital road construction program and provides staffing support, consultant and contract services necessary to design, acquire right-of-way and construct \$72,686 million in capital improvement projects. These projects will provide for a safe, efficient transportation system that meets the growing needs of Snohomish County residents and businesses.

The 2009 capital program consists of approximately \$8.589 million worth of Preliminary Engineering—the basic design work needed to create projects. PE also accounts for dollars spent through the public permitting process, as well as for public review of projects. \$8.731 million will be devoted to R/W acquisition for new and expanded roadways. R/W dollars are also spent on land needed for drainage/detention areas and mitigation sites. \$46.020 million will be spent on construction by contract and \$2.5 million by County forces on smaller scale projects. \$6.846 million will be for construction engineering—in field adaptive oversight—needed to ensure projects are built as designed and traffic flow and safety throughout the work zones are maintained. All categories of the program show an increase over 2008 with the greatest increase in construction contracts.

The 2009 ACP contains 98 projects grouped into seven programming categories (totaling \$72,686,000):

- A. ENGINEERING & STUDIES (\$418,000) This category funds preliminary project planning, feasibility studies, and specialized reviews directly associated with the ACP projects needed to ensure transportation infrastructure meets the growing needs.
- B. OVERLAY & ROAD RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM (\$4,700,000) Snohomish County uses a Pavement Management System, which provides a systematic approach to lengthen roadway life by timely maintenance. When road reconstruction is warranted, these projects also fall under this category.
- C. NON-MOTORIZED/TRANSIT/HIGH OCCUPANCY VEHICLE (\$3,810,000 – 26.1% CIDI)



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102-Road Fund Capital Construction

funding) This category funds projects to improve pedestrian and multi-modal connections along major roadways and in growing urban areas. Projects seek to improve walking conditions along popular routes between schools, transit stops, residential and commercial areas. Safer walking conditions make it easier for citizens to take advantage of alternatives. Well-planned connections promote an area's vitality and sense of community.

D. TRAFFIC SAFETY/INTERSECTIONS (\$11,473,000 – 13.8% grants, 2.4% mitigation) These projects provide safety improvements to spot locations, which are designed to improve traffic flow and eliminate hazards. Projects include adding turn lanes, neighborhood traffic calming devices, traffic signals, guard rail installation, railroad crossing improvements, and road bank stabilization.

E. CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS (\$40,176,000 – 12.7% grants, 16.8% mitigation, 29.1% CIDI funding, 2.5% REET II) Projects in this largest expenditure category are designed to increase vehicle carrying capacity on the County road system. The projects provide satisfactory levels of service to meet transportation system concurrency requirements identified in the Transportation Element of the County's Comprehensive Plan. Where warranted, capacity projects add travel lanes along corridors and improve major intersections. New roadway alignments are also included in this category. If funding is available, these projects include bike lanes, sidewalks, landscaping and illumination.

F. BRIDGE REPLACEMENT & REHABILITATION (\$7,398,000 – 31.4% grants) This category funds replacement and rehabilitation of deficient county bridges. Bridge projects are identified through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings and the County's Annual Bridge Condition Report.

G. DRAINAGE (\$1,135,000) Drainage projects improve and preserve drainage infrastructure on the County road system. These projects lay within County road right of way, are an integral part of the road system and are necessary to maintain and preserve system condition. A new component of this category is replacement of culverts under county roads that are currently fish blockages.

H. COUNCIL INITIATIVES (\$1,500,000 – 33.3% REET II)
Projects directed by the County Council to improve pedestrian and traffic flow within neighborhoods.

J. BRIGHTWATER MITIGATION (\$2,076,000 – 100% Brightwater) This category track projects that will be built using Brightwater Mitigation funds which, for transportation projects, will total in excess of \$30 million over the next six years. The expenditure in this category for 2009 is continues preliminary engineering for six pedestrian projects identified in the Brightwater mitigation settlement agreement. One of the six projects also scheduled for right of way acquisition with construction by day labor forces late in 2009.

CAPITAL PLAN LEVERAGES OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

In the 2009 ACP, 23 cents of every dollar to be spent is funded by mitigation fees or by outside grants. These funding sources which continue to decrease over time are predominantly state and federal grants including federal direct appropriations. Other sources include developer fees, partnerships with cities, and Real Estate Excise Tax. \$7.82 million in CIDI bonds are to be expended in the 2008 ACP.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:						
102	102	County Road	610	County Road - IES	103	TES Capital			
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014			
Salaries	\$1,035,772	\$1,086,303	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0			



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102-Road Fund Capital Construction

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 610 County Road - TES Program: 103 TES Capital

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Personnel Benefits	\$306,350	\$317,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$1,000,000	\$800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$118,323	\$126,164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,515,445	\$2,384,784	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$963,596	\$1,033,035	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$257,193	\$268,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$502,888	\$291,061	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$141,055	\$197,152	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$543,678	\$937,664	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,408,410	\$2,727,712	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 630 Engineering Services Program: 301 ES Operations

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$26,724	\$28,052	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$10,013	\$10,565	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$36,737	\$38,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$44,942	\$46,542	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries	\$5,286,162	\$4,590,264	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$1,536,109	\$1,288,947	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$156,543	\$162,705	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$5,524,444	\$2,417,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$48,416,536	\$43,575,703	\$55,193,000	\$48,767,000	\$46,193,000	\$43,765,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$777,049	\$800,077	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$61,741,785	\$52,881,641	\$55,193,000	\$48,767,000	\$46,193,000	\$43,765,000

Fund: SubFund: 102 102 County Road Division: 650 County Road Administratio Program: 503 Admin Operations Capital

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$225,272	\$241,460	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$69,351	\$72,786	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$294,623	\$314,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals: **\$66,997,000** **\$58,347,000** **\$55,193,000** **\$48,767,000** **\$46,193,000** **\$43,765,000**

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Payroll Funds	\$13,400,000	\$689,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$8,589,000	\$16,246,000	\$13,009,000	\$11,592,000	\$13,141,000	\$11,727,000
Other Funds	\$15,676,000	\$13,020,000	\$12,881,000	\$10,174,000	\$6,332,000	\$7,892,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102-Road Fund Capital Construction

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
County Road	\$29,332,000	\$28,392,000	\$29,303,000	\$27,001,000	\$25,720,000	\$23,146,000
Totals:	\$66,997,000	\$58,347,000	\$55,193,000	\$48,767,000	\$46,193,000	\$43,765,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 Innovation ACP - River

Description: 2009 PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

This package responds to unique needs identified primarily by the Agriculture community. Snohomish County has a history of a strong, viable farming communities utilizing highly productive lands in the floodplains of the Snohomish and Stillaguamish Rivers and elsewhere. However, flooding and other risks pose a threat to continued success for farming. The propose innovations to address these concerns are:

1. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION GRANT PROGRAM

The continued operation and maintenance of the County's system of levees and dikes is critical to the agricultural economy and the infrastructure located in the floodplains of the County's major rivers. However, the diking infrastructure is maintained through assessments that the farmers place on themselves,

which is not sufficient to cover major flood repairs. Federal funding for dike repairs is a fraction of what it was historically. This proposed package would provide \$150,000 annually that will be used by the Districts to repair flood damage or upgrade their dikes to flood standards and necessary mitigation, thereby keeping the Districts solvent and continuing to provide the services to the community. This is essential to the continued viability of agriculture in the County.

2. SUSTAINABLE AG COMMUNITIES FLOOD FENCING

Flood fencing is a unique and innovative approach to addressing a flood problem. The technique has been used on several sites on major rivers of the County and has proved to be very successful. This project will help to protect farm lands during river floods and restore river riparian buffers along segments of rivers adjacent to farm lands. Improvements would consist of planting cottonwood flood fence arrays. Public benefits include improving water quality and riparian functions, while land owner benefits include preventing flood debris and sediments from damaging their fields. The County would provide technical assistance and up to \$30,000 in capital funding at each site. The land owners would provide a minimum 15% match, which could include labor, equipment, cottonwood boles or the value of the land used for riparian improvements. Other grant funds could also be pursued for these projects. Landowners would install the flood fences and be reimbursed by the County through an extension of SWM's existing Cooperative Bank Stabilization Program.

The technique involve using larger diameter cottonwood boles (6 to 12 in diameter) that are planted along stream channels in an array. These live posts will sprout and grow. The significant benefits are: The size of the cottonwood boles provides substantial trapping of large wood and other debris during a flood, thereby keeping it out of the farmer's fields.

Provides riparian buffer that enhances stream water quality thru shade and nutrient uptake.

3. SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE RESTORATION PLANNING

Restoration projects may have a real or perceived impact on the future of farming in Snohomish County, either by taking lands out of production, or thru some other effect. Loss of farmland can erode the viable farm economy in Snohomish County. This project will engage the farm community so that restoration projects will have no impact or otherwise provide offsetting gains for the farm community.

CHANGES FROM 2008: These are new requests in the 2009 budget, innovative proposals with defined public benefits



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 Innovation ACP - River

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: 103 103 River Management Division: 357 Surface Water Managemen Program: 130 River Mgr Flood Control

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$6,502	\$6,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$2,196	\$2,260	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$8,698	\$8,763	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: 130 358 River Management Gran Division: 357 Surface Water Managemen Program: 130 River Mgr Flood Control

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals: \$158,698 \$158,763 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prior Year Funds	\$8,698	\$8,763	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$158,698	\$158,763	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 River Management ACP

Description: PERFORMANCE MEASURES: All targets have been met or exceeded for 2007 and to date for 2008. Please refer to outcome reports for details.

2009 PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

Proper drainage and maintenance for county-owned roads, flood control structures and property are essential for protection of public and private property, resulting in a thriving community. As part of a pro-active plan to minimize flooding risks to county residents, these actions can prevent hazardous driving conditions, minimize economic losses during floods, and limit unnecessary risks to life and property.

This package, addresses flood hazard management construction-related work. Projects and essential services include; river flood control structure maintenance; providing solution assistance for citizens faced with river and stream bank erosion problems, and; prioritized plan development for river management facilities.

CAPITAL RIVER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM TARGETS:

- Inspect and maintain all county flood control structures.
- Repair or upgrade county flood control structures as noted during yearly inspections.
- Participation in up to 6 cost-shared projects with county residents to stabilize river or stream banks (Cooperative Bank Stabilization Program)
- Provide river engineering services to Snohomish County Public Works and emergency flood response as needed.

OUTCOMES: Minimize dike failures in major floods

Improve riparian buffers and instream habitat while protecting river and stream banks.

CHANGES FROM 2008:

River Management: Declining REET revenues are having a significant impact. As a consequence of declining revenues, no REET 1funds were allocated to this program - resulting in reduced funding which is partially offset by the Road Fund for 2009. SWM responded to two major river floods in 2006 resulting in on-going project responsibilities driven by regulations. The Steelhead landslide on the North Fork Stillaguamish River blocked the river channel. Efforts to open a new channel were successful, but resulted in permitting and mitigation obligations that will continue into 2009. River engineering services are still in high demand to repair and protect many county roads damaged in the November 2006 flood. To date, no major floods have occurred in 2008. Continue the FEMA Pre-Disaster Mitigation grant initiated in 2008 to fund home elevations in 2009 and 2010.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
103 103 River Management 357 Surface Water Managemen 130 River Mgr Flood Control

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	\$24,051	\$25,203	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries	\$173,507	\$181,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$52,531	\$54,044	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$43,254	\$52,008	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services And Charges	\$62,243	\$164,370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$547,000	\$547,000	\$547,000	\$547,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$264,690	\$40,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$620,276	\$517,379	\$547,000	\$547,000	\$547,000	\$547,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 River Management ACP

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
130 358 River Management Gran 357 Surface Water Managemen 130 River Mgr Flood Control

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$895	\$895	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$288	\$296	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$257,179	\$174,201	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Program Subtotal:	\$258,362	\$175,393	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$878,638	\$692,772	\$697,000	\$697,000	\$697,000	\$697,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SWM/River Funds	\$107,295	\$124,367	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000	\$145,000
REET II	\$11,603	\$11,616	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000	\$22,000
Prior Year Funds	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$258,363	\$175,394	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Other Funds	\$54,616	\$59,973	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000	\$55,000
County Road	\$296,761	\$321,422	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$325,000	\$325,000
Totals:	\$878,638	\$692,772	\$697,000	\$697,000	\$697,000	\$697,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 Salmon Recovery - River ACP

Description: ALL PERFORMANCE MEASURES HAVE BEEN MET AND/OR EXCEEDED FOR 2007 AND TO DATE FOR 2008. Please reference outcome report for details.

2009 PROGRAM COMPONENTS

This package implements salmon habitat restoration projects by planning, designing, constructing, monitoring and maintaining regionally-important improvements within the county's rivers and estuaries and marine shoreline.

These projects are an important component of community life in Snohomish County, reflecting the natural heritage and importance of salmon to the people of the Northwest.

From the mid-1800's until the mid-1900's, the natural characteristics of the county's river channels and estuaries were changed for purposes such as flood control, forestry, farming, river transport, road crossings and urban development. In the early 1970s, Snohomish County (and the country) began acknowledging the need to balance commercial interests with natural resource stewardship. In the late 1990s, funding for this type of work was increased in response to the designation of Puget Sound Chinook and bull trout as "threatened" under the federal Endangered Species Act. In 2007, Steelhead were added to the ESA list of threatened species.

This package requests funding to continue a range of capital improvement related work, including: restoration of large tidal wetland areas in the estuaries for use by juvenile salmon; implementation of large scale river restoration projects to create juvenile and adult salmon habitat for spawning, rearing and refuge, and related analysis and design. This package also includes the unique biomaterials program that salvages large woody debris for use on restoration projects, a very cost effective way of providing this material for projects.

The projects identified in this package primarily comprise larger, often multi-year efforts that require land acquisition, extensive planning and analysis, and major funding through grants and other partners for implementation. Project partnerships include the Tulalip Tribe, the Stillaguamish Tribe, local Cities and Towns, the Washington State Department of Transportation, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, WRIA 5 and WRIA 7 Salmon Recovery Stakeholder groups, the agricultural community, and many others. Significant grant funding is used which depends on REET 2 funding for match.

CHANGES FROM 2008

The package is similar to 2008. The package continues the efforts of a 0.5 FTE project position started in 2008 funded with the SF Stilly and NF Stilly Big Tree project grants. Package continues to rely on REET 2 funding to match grants from SRF Board, Ecology and other sources. In 2010, the Smith Island project (Snohomish Estuary) will begin construction pending success in obtaining grant funding for implementation.

HOW DOES THIS PACKAGE FULFILL IDENTIFIED PURCHASING STRATEGIES?

1. MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF KEY INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

Snohomish County is home to an amazing array of rivers, from the boisterous Sauk to the sedate Snohomish. Like all rivers, each has an identity that includes flooding problems, scour and erosion, sedimentation, and habitat problems. Consequently, each river also has a wide range of stakeholders including farmers, businesses, cities, regulatory and resource agencies, tribal, environmentalists, homeowners and recreationalists. When planning and implementing large river habitat projects, the county attempts to strike an appropriate balance between the various stakeholder needs while still protecting and enhancing the river's natural habitat and processes. Some county river habitat and



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 Salmon Recovery - River ACP

mitigation projects are also designed to protect critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, railroads, pipelines, etc. Others are designed to move rivers away from agricultural fields, protect eroding banks adjacent to residences, and maintain critical dikes and levees. For virtually every river project, the county conducts a thorough public outreach process to identify issues and concerns of various stakeholders, and, to the extent possible, address these issues during the project design and implementation. Following project implementation, rigorous monitoring and maintenance programs are conducted to ensure project success.

2. INCREASE ACCESS TO AND USAGE OF CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES (PARKS, THE ARTS, OPEN SPACE, RURAL LANDS, ETC.)

Snohomish County is a mosaic of commerce, residences, agriculture and rural lands. A common thread weaving through all those areas is the network of rivulets, creeks and rivers that flow ultimately to Puget Sound. Some estuary restoration projects add hundreds of acres to the county's open space lands.

These projects over time will recreate the rich acreage at the crossings between fresh and salt water that provide safe haven to young salmon on their way to the sea. Other large river projects preserve, protect and enhance natural river corridors for improved fishing and recreation. All together these efforts not only increase the health of our county's rivers and provide a way for salmon to rebound in numbers, but they provide places of refreshment and beauty for present and future generations.

3. PROVIDE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

This package includes projects that move the county substantially towards the stated 10-year restoration area goals of the council-adopted salmon recovery plans for the Stillaguamish and Snohomish River watersheds (adopted in 2005). Goals under GMA, County Comprehensive Plan policies and Shoreline Management Plan also include habitat preservation and restoration projects as an essential component of county work. The county also operates under a Federal Clean Water Act NPDES stormwater permit; some of the work of this section fulfills specific permit requirements for capital water quality improvements.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
103 103 River Management		357 Surface Water Managemen		132 Major River CIP Projects			
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	\$58,279	\$61,308	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Salaries	\$255,264	\$281,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$75,465	\$78,003	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$78,617	\$66,926	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services And Charges	\$223,525	\$239,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$100,000	\$0	\$1,315,000	\$1,095,000	\$950,000	\$890,000	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$122,262	\$163,169	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$913,412	\$890,806	\$1,315,000	\$1,095,000	\$950,000	\$890,000	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
130 358 River Management Gran		357 Surface Water Managemen		132 Major River CIP Projects			
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
	\$159,657	\$160,344	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Salaries	\$41,811	\$42,999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$41,840	\$11,840	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$286,672	\$121,479	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services And Charges	\$0	\$3,500,000	\$4,335,000	\$1,120,000	\$900,000	\$850,000	
Capital Outlays	\$182,000	\$549,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service							



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 103 Salmon Recovery - River ACP

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
130 358 River Management Gran 357 Surface Water Managemen 132 Major River CIP Projects

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Program Subtotal:	\$711,980	\$4,386,161	\$4,335,000	\$1,120,000	\$900,000	\$850,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,625,392	\$5,276,967	\$5,650,000	\$2,215,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,740,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$711,158	\$727,189	\$765,000	\$1,045,000	\$940,000	\$880,000
Other Grants	\$711,980	\$4,386,162	\$4,335,000	\$1,120,000	\$900,000	\$850,000
Other Funds	\$202,254	\$0	\$450,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
County Road	\$0	\$163,616	\$100,000	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Totals:	\$1,625,392	\$5,276,967	\$5,650,000	\$2,215,000	\$1,850,000	\$1,740,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 188-Facility Construction

Description: This proposal includes \$2,800,000 in expenditures necessary for the completion of the Cathcart Maintenance Center. Due to the extended duration of the Construction project, final payments to the prime Contractor are likely to extend into 2009. Payments to Silver Lake Water & Sewer District for the sewer lift station to serve the project will also extend into 2009 due to project delays. Payments to Consultants already under contract will also need to be made for work to close out the project. All payments are planned to be completed in the first half of 2009.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
188 188 Public Wrks Facility Co 610 County Road - TES 615 Facility Construction

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Services And Charges	\$1,525,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$1,275,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Prior Year Funds	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 402 - Solid Waste Construction

Description: There are two primary Solid Waste projects and one primary capital purchase contained in the Solid Waste Management Division 2009 Annual Construction Program. The projects include resurfacing the floor of the Cathcart Transfer Station and building a mechanical room area to protect critical station infrastructure. Also, a water pretreatment separation system is being installed at Cathcart. The Cathcart water treatment system has been inundated by more dirt and grit than was anticipated. System lagoons have to be regularly cleaned out and system pipes have had to be backflushed to maintain enough water flow to efficiently operate the system. The pretreatment separation system will allow for removal of grit, floatables, and other particulates before they reach the existing water treatment system and will allow for improved water handling from the closed landfill, the Cathcart Transfer Station and the Vector Decant facility; with the expected increase in vector wastes mandated from the new NPDES requirements, pretreatment is becoming even more critical. This pretreatment separation project will allow particulates and floatables to be more easily removed, allow for removal of hydrocarbons and improve treated water quality overall. The major capital purchase is replacement of the existing antiquated Cathcart Transfer Station waste compactor. This compactor replacement will allow Cathcart to be used as a temporary station when one of the three primary transfer stations needs extensive repair, or emergency response demands a need for an additional station.

There is also a Capital Contingency fund to meet unexpected maintenance and repair needs

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
 ● 402 Solid Waste Managemene 405 Engineering And Construc 437 Solid Waste-Capital

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Services And Charges	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Capital Outlays	\$2,325,000	\$1,025,000	\$3,100,000	\$2,800,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,550,000	\$1,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$2,950,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,550,000	\$1,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$2,950,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds - Illegal Dumping	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - CDL Monies	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - DOE Grant	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - DOE organics	\$45,314	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - DOE revenue	\$45,314	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - ECUP Metal	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$1,300,000	\$0	\$3,250,000	\$2,950,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Other Funds - Grant revenue	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Yard Debris Fees	\$33,950	\$45,380	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Interest	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Invst Interest	\$4,000	\$4,459	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Misc. Revenue	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Restricted fund	\$686,762	\$873,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Salvage Revenue	\$25,325	\$75,931	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Unsecured Load	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds - Fee metal sales	\$94,335	\$35,845	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$2,550,000	\$1,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$2,950,000	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 Capital Debt Payments ACP

Description: 1. Pay annual debt service principal and interest within deadline.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES: All targets have been met or exceeded for 2007 and to date for 2008. Please refer to outcome reports for details.

DESCRIPTION: Required repayment of bonds used to finance the 2001-02 Drainage Needs Report (DNR) and associated projects and the E-CIDI projects, as well as Public Works Trust fund loans used to construct regional drainage and water quality projects.

ESSENTIAL MEASURABLE BENEFITS TO THE COUNTY: The bonds and loans provided funding for strategic planning, analysis, design, and construction of essential drainage and water quality infrastructure, and resulted in reduced road and property flooding, improved water quality, improved fish habitat, and reduced County liability for flooding damages.

2009 PROGRAM COMPONENTS:

1. **DNR BOND:** In 2001, the County Council approved the sale of a 20-year, \$14 million bond to prepare and implement the Drainage Needs Report (DNR). The objective of the report was to inventory and analyze surface water systems within 60-square miles of Snohomish County's Urban Growth Areas and implement solutions to the highest priority drainage, water quality, and aquatic habitat problems. The Council imposed a 2-year deadline to complete 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 Planning & Development Services, Public Works, the development community, and other project proponents. With approval of the Council, PW-SWM applied the remainder of the DNR bonds to implement the highest priority drainage, water quality, and aquatic habitat projects, and to additional drainage analyses. The last of the bond revenues were spent in 2006. The debt service on the bond will be fully repaid in 2021.

2. **E-CIDI BOND FOR SWM CAPITAL PROJECTS:** This funding provides for repayment of SWM's portion of the Enhanced Community Infrastructure Development Initiative (CIDI) bond. As part of a Countywide effort, SWM, along with Roads and Parks, developed and implemented a series of projects to improve County infrastructure in neighborhoods, funded through bond revenues. SWM designed and constructed a number of drainage, water quality, and stream habitat projects, which are either constructed or in the design phase. All constructed projects are functioning successfully.

3. **PUBLIC WORKS TRUST FUND LOANS FOR SWM CAPITAL PROJECTS:** This funding provides for continued repayment of a number of Public Works Trust Fund (PWTF) loans which were used for construction of regional stormwater detention and conveyance projects in the 1990s. The projects were constructed and continue to successfully function. The repayment schedule for these loans varies by loan.

CHANGES FROM 2008: All loans and bond repayments have been consolidated into this package.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:					
415	415	357	119	Surface Water Managem	Surface Water Managemen	DNR Program		
	Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Fair - REET for Capital needs

Description: OVERVIEW: To ensure the safety of spectators utilizing Fairground and Park facilities, replacement of two (2) sections of bleachers located at the Evergreen Speedway. Replacement of the existing 1,600 seats to four (4) portable models that contains 1,200 seats will be efficient, flexible and mobile and will be available for other parks in the system.

Moving forward on the projects listed above is contingent upon funding.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: 180 180 Evergreen Fairground C Division: 967 Fair Contingency Program: 545 Fairgrounds Maintenance

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Resource Parks - Development

Description: Snohomish County has developed, currently operates and maintains a number of properties that feature a major resource that serves as a backdrop or palette for recreational development. Those resources range from forests, lake or river waterfront, historic rural properties or unique natural features. Development on these properties include day use, picnicing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, or other fairly passive recreational amenities. These parks also offer potential return on investment. Resource parks included in Parks six-year development project planning include:

FLOWING LAKE COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Improvements to camping facilities including RV dumping station and drainfield. 2009 proposed funding is \$102,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$88,000 REET II.

KAYAK REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Bringing public water to and into the park and the golf course. 2009 proposed funding is \$250,000 REET II and \$25,528 Park Impact Mitigation funding. 2010 proposed funding is \$200,000 REET II and \$18,818 Park Impact Mitigation funding. Prior Year Funding \$235,997 to be expended in 2009.

LAKE GOODWIN COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: This waterfront community park is heavily used in summer months and will require additional parking development. No new funding is proposed for 2009 and 2010.

LORD HILL REGIONAL PARK: Needed additional parking improvements will improve access to the park for equestrians, horse trailers and other park users. No new funding is proposed for 2009 and 2010. Prior Year Funding \$150,000 will be expended in 2009.

MCCOLLUM REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: A great deal of work is required to repair and upgrade the outdoor pool facility at the park. The long-term goal is to cover the pool to extend its operation from earlier in the spring to later in the fall providing for additional use capacity. The mechanics and plumbing of the facility require rehabilitation and replacement. No new funding is proposed for 2009 and 2010.

MEADOWDALE BEACH PARK DEVELOPMENT: This heavily used park which provides a beautiful walk down Lunds Gulch beside Meadowdale Creek, goes under the railroad tracks and provides access to Puget Sound waterfront experienced a serious washout and erosion as a result of 2007 storm event flooding. Requested funding will augment funding from FEMA to repair and stem erosion while reestablishing the trail through the park. 2009 proposed funding is \$26,586 Park Impact Mitigation funding. 2010 proposed funding is \$22,000 Park Impact Mitigation funding.

PORTAGE CREEK WILDLIFE PRESERVE DEVELOPMENT: Funding for this project will facilitate the installation of a bridge across Portage Creek that has already been built offsite by Department of Public Works. Other needs include completing the decommissioning of a manure pond which is an artifact of the original dairy farm. No new funding is proposed for 2009.

RIVER MEADOWS PARK DEVELOPMENT: Phase 1 of the development of a new Yurt Village at the park will be completed in 2008. Funding will provide for one to two additional Yurts adding to capacity and return on investment. 2009 proposed funding is \$14,520 Park Impact Mitigation funding and \$75,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$13,532 Park Impact Mitigation funding and \$36,468 REET II.

ROBE CANYON TRAIL DEVELOPMENT: With funding adding to existing revenue a needed upgrade to parking facilities at the trailhead on the Mountain Loop Highway can be accomplished providing more and safer parking for those who may be parking along the fog line. 2009 proposed funding is \$7,371 Park Impact Mitigation funding. 2010 proposed funding is \$6,280 Park Impact Mitigation funding. Prior Year Funding \$125,512 will be expended in 2009.

TULALIP VICINITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Funding will assist in providing facilities and small projects at parks in the Tulalip vicinity. No new funding is proposed for 2009 and 2010.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Special Use Parks - Development

Description: Parks that offer unique facilities are defined as Special Use Parks in the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. These parks, because of the nature of the special uses and the constituencies that promote and take advantage of the facility development, also have the unique advantage of generating revenue and creating a significant return on investment. Special Use Parks and programs that are included in the parks six-year capital planning process include:

PARKS CAPITAL PROJECT OPPORTUNITY FUND: Small amounts of opportunity funding can leverage private contribution or investment that will result in a significant return on investment for Parks. Like private business, investment is necessary to generate funding and meet the goal of sustainability for Parks. 2009 proposed funding is \$100,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$100,000 REET II.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY SHOOTING RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Parks is currently awaiting the reconveyance of property from the Department of Natural Resources in the Sultan Basin that will be used for the construction of a public recreational shooting range. Subsequent to reconveyance of the property a design and engineering process will be initiated. Construction will be phased as funding becomes available. 2009 proposed funding is \$125,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$100,000 REET II. Prior Year Funding \$108,221 will be expended in 2009.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Object								
	Program Subtotal:			\$108,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$108,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:						
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	947	Special Use				
	Object			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Capital Outlays			\$234,877	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
	Program Subtotal:			\$234,877	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$343,098	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$234,877	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Prior Year Funds	\$108,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$343,098	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support - Park Acquisition and Development

Description: Parks requires a variety of professional staffing to support the Department's capital planning, acquisition, design, engineering program supervision and construction management program; requires funding of the pre-acquisition costs generated by searches for property that may come before the allocation of substantial acquisition funding for particular projects; and needs funding for smaller capital projects that may be constructed by maintenance staff efficiently. Support activity that is required in the Parks six-year capital program includes:

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS: This element of capital support provides for in-house small project development typically accomplished by the Maintenance Division for project under the day labor limit. 2009 proposed funding is \$300,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$300,000 REET II.

PROPERTY PRE-ACQUISITION SUPPORT: Prior to the acquisition of property there is a variety of documentation that must be assembled including title report, wetland study, survey and appraisal. These investigations require funding to be completed. A small amount of funding takes care of that need. 2009 proposed funding is \$40,000 REET I. 2010 proposed funding is \$40,000 REET I.

CAPITAL SUPPORT STAFFING (including COLA and overhead fees): Support of the capital program requires staffing to complete comprehensive park planning, grant writing, budgeting, property acquisition, staffing of boards and committees, preparation of contracts and interlocal agreements, citizen participation, engineering, design, construction supervision and other roles to carry out the planning and construction of parks. Capital staffing includes planners, landscape architects, engineer, contract administrators and property acquisition specialist. Each staff position has a very full work program. 2009 proposed funding is \$813,006 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$827,159 REET II.

YOUTH AMENITIES AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT GRANT PROGRAM: Competitive matching grant program in which community-based non-profit organizations such as PTA, youth sports organizations and others partners with public sector units such as school districts, county or cities to be awarded grants to develop youth amenities such as playgrounds, ballfield improvements or other facilities. 2009 proposed funding is \$450,000 REET II. 2010 proposed funding is \$450,000 REET II.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:							
				Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
				Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$817,524	\$831,899	\$846,537	\$861,440
Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:							
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	949	Support					
				Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
				Capital Outlays	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$758,431	\$743,764	\$828,815	\$913,612
				Program Subtotal:	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$758,431	\$743,764	\$828,815	\$913,612
Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:							
309	309	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	949	Support					
				Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
				Salaries	\$610,888	\$618,299	\$24,045	\$24,337	\$24,648	\$24,948
				Personnel Benefits	\$187,862	\$193,962	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
				Interfund Payments For Service	\$14,353	\$14,888	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
				Program Subtotal:	\$813,103	\$827,149	\$24,045	\$24,337	\$24,648	\$24,948
				CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,563,103	\$1,577,149	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support - Park Acquisition and Development

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$1,562,501	\$1,576,517	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000
Other Funds	\$602	\$632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$1,563,103	\$1,577,149	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails - Development

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$16,900	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$960,316	\$895,862	\$350,000	\$325,000	\$400,000	\$325,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: 800 MHz Phases I & II - 1999,2001& 2005B (CIP)

Description: This package funds the bonds that cover the debt payments for the Snohomish County and Snocom 800 MHz project, phases I and II. Bonds were issued for this purpose in 1999 and 2001. The 1999 bonds were refunded in 2005 (the 2005B issue). The funding source for these bond payments is REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:			Program:		
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service			239 99 Bond Issue		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$247,946	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$13,018	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$260,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fund: SubFund:	Division:			Program:		
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service			249 2001 Bond Issue		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Services And Charges	\$98,338	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service: Principal	\$421,363	\$137,965	\$592,932	\$624,061	\$656,824	\$692,950
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$406,914	\$120,320	\$464,239	\$433,110	\$400,346	\$364,221
Program Subtotal:	\$926,615	\$258,285	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,171	\$1,057,170	\$1,057,171
Fund: SubFund:	Division:			Program:		
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service			299 2005B Refunding Bonds		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$20,323	\$264,205	\$278,432	\$290,626	\$304,853	\$321,112
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$158,096	\$157,080	\$144,170	\$129,948	\$115,416	\$100,174
Program Subtotal:	\$178,419	\$421,285	\$422,602	\$420,574	\$420,269	\$421,286
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,365,998	\$679,570	\$1,479,773	\$1,477,745	\$1,477,439	\$1,478,457

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET I	\$1,365,998	\$679,570	\$1,479,773	\$1,477,745	\$1,477,439	\$1,478,457
Totals:	\$1,365,998	\$679,570	\$1,479,773	\$1,477,745	\$1,477,439	\$1,478,457



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Campus Redevelopment-'01,'03,'03A,'05A Bonds (CIP)

Description: This package funds the 2003, 2003A and 2005A Campus Redevelopment bond payments. The repayment source for this debt is REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$529,634	\$741,151	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$812,282	\$1,049,143	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,341,916	\$1,790,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,300,000	\$1,365,000	\$1,692,898	\$1,745,797	\$1,833,876	\$1,923,704
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$1,868,769	\$1,803,769	\$2,047,246	\$1,994,128	\$1,906,432	\$1,816,038
Program Subtotal:	\$3,168,769	\$3,168,769	\$3,740,144	\$3,739,925	\$3,740,308	\$3,739,742

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$115,000	\$120,000	\$125,000	\$130,000	\$135,000	\$140,000
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$143,133	\$139,798	\$135,898	\$131,523	\$126,648	\$121,518
Program Subtotal:	\$258,133	\$259,798	\$260,898	\$261,523	\$261,648	\$261,518

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$82,786	\$85,641	\$89,923	\$92,777	\$95,632	\$99,914
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$110,192	\$107,294	\$104,297	\$101,037	\$97,674	\$94,088
Program Subtotal:	\$192,978	\$192,935	\$194,220	\$193,814	\$193,306	\$194,002

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738
Program Subtotal:	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738	\$4,738
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$4,966,534	\$5,416,534	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET I	\$4,966,534	\$5,416,534	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
Totals:	\$4,966,534	\$5,416,534	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: County Building Remodels-2005A/2005B (CIP)

Description: This package funds the payment for the 2005A and 2005B payments related to County Building Remodels (Administration building west, Mission building remodel, and other remodels). The repayment source is REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service		289 2005A Bond Issue			
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Principal	\$100,992	\$104,469	\$109,895	\$113,319	\$116,719	\$122,068
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$134,425	\$130,883	\$126,294	\$123,407	\$119,211	\$114,950
Program Subtotal:	\$235,417	\$235,352	\$236,189	\$236,726	\$235,930	\$237,018

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service		299 2005B Refunding Bonds			
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408
Program Subtotal:	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408	\$7,408
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$242,825	\$242,760	\$243,597	\$244,134	\$243,338	\$244,426

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET I	\$242,825	\$242,760	\$243,597	\$244,134	\$243,338	\$244,426
Totals:	\$242,825	\$242,760	\$243,597	\$244,134	\$243,338	\$244,426



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Gun Range/Impound Lot-2003,2005A,2006 bonds (CIP)

Description: This package funds debt payments for the Sheriff's Gun Range & Impound Lot for the 2003, 2005A, 2005B, and 2006 bond issues. The repayment source is REET I.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv		715 Limited Tax Debt Service			269 2003 Bond Issue		
Debt Service: Principal	\$30,000	\$32,000	\$33,000	\$34,000	\$36,000	\$38,000	
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$42,095	\$26,216	\$24,616	\$23,585	\$21,885	\$20,085	
Program Subtotal:	\$72,095	\$58,216	\$57,616	\$57,585	\$57,885	\$58,085	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv		715 Limited Tax Debt Service			289 2005A Bond Issue		
Debt Service: Principal	\$11,038	\$11,419	\$11,990	\$12,371	\$12,751	\$13,322	
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$14,693	\$14,306	\$13,907	\$13,472	\$13,024	\$12,545	
Program Subtotal:	\$25,731	\$25,725	\$25,897	\$25,843	\$25,775	\$25,867	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv		715 Limited Tax Debt Service			299 2005B Refunding Bonds		
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	
Program Subtotal:	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	\$632	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:			Program:		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
215 215 Limited Tax Debt Serv		715 Limited Tax Debt Service			319 2006 LTGO Bond		
Debt Service: Principal	\$47,432	\$49,400	\$51,926	\$54,218	\$56,725	\$59,511	
Debt Service: Interest & Other	\$64,908	\$62,940	\$60,414	\$58,122	\$55,616	\$52,829	
Program Subtotal:	\$112,340	\$112,340	\$112,340	\$112,340	\$112,341	\$112,340	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$210,798	\$196,913	\$196,485	\$196,400	\$196,633	\$196,924	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET I	\$210,798	\$196,913	\$196,485	\$196,400	\$196,633	\$196,924
Totals:	\$210,798	\$196,913	\$196,485	\$196,400	\$196,633	\$196,924



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Administration Buildings

Description: Facilities Management is reinstituting the practice of developing and updating a six-year capital plan for County administrative and operational facilities. We are hopeful that our capital plan will give County leadership a clear picture of our facilities needs within a six-year timeframe. This gives the County the opportunity and sufficient time to explore options and timing to obtain and/or reserve the necessary funds, whether through existing fund sources or the issuance of voter approved or general obligations bonds.

To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2009-2014 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements. Future year projects beyond 2010 include:

FLUID COOLER: This is ½ of the cooling system for the DIS data center and phone closets on each floor of the Drewel Building. The entire HVAC system for the DIS critical environments has redundancy, except for the fluid cooler. We have experienced 2 failures of the fluid cooler in the past year and fortunately the outside air temperature has been low enough that fans were able to keep the data center on line. If this happens in the summer months the data center will go down, which cause loss of email, all servers, etc. (\$150,000)

ADMIN WEST VOICE EVACUATION UPGRADE: An emergency event can be confusing and disorienting for building occupants. Although other devices such as horns and strobes provide a "warning", the loud sound of these devices can create anxiety and the purpose of the warning may not be immediately apparent to the occupants.

Integrated or stand-alone voice evacuation messaging systems are designed to provide building occupants with specific, authoritative, calming, and intelligible directions to guide them to safe exits during an emergency. For these reasons and more, they are now becoming a requirement in some jurisdictions for buildings having public assembly of 300 or more.

A voice system is more effective in evacuating occupants and will get people out of a structure faster in a real fire emergency. Add to this the capability of additional emergency specific communication such as Tornado, Severe Weather, Earthquake or Hazmat incidences and a Voice evacuation system becomes invaluable to the basic operation of a facility and the safety of its occupants. NFPA 101®, the Life Safety Code® mandates voice systems for areas of assembly with 300 or more occupancy. It is also required in high rise structures greater than 75', typically 7 stories or more.

Adding the system to Admin West will bring us into compliance with new codes and allow Facilities Management to combine the Admin East and Admin West systems into a single system delivering the same message(s). Estimated Cost: \$200,000.

ELEVATOR CONTROLLER UPGRADE is needed for two of the elevators in Admin West. Two of the four elevator controllers were upgraded when they were damaged during the CRI construction project., this request would fund upgrades to the two remaining elevators. (\$85,000)
Other future projects for Admin West include seismic upgrade of the structural components of the building. Moving forward on any of the projects outlined above is contingent upon funding.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Campus Enhancements

Description: Facilities Management is reinstating the practice of developing and updating a six-year capital plan for County administrative and operational facilities. We are hopeful that our capital plan will give County leadership a clear picture of our facilities needs within a six-year timeframe. This gives the County the opportunity and sufficient time to explore options and timing to obtain and/or reserve the necessary funds, whether through existing fund sources or the issuance of voter approved or general obligations bonds.

To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2009-2014 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements. Future projects include:

ARLINGTON SHOPS ROOF REPLACEMENT: This covers the roof replacement at the Arlington Shops on the covered storage/shed buildings. These buildings were built in the 1970's and still have the original metal roofs. (Estimated cost: \$150,000)

CARNEGIE BUILDING (SEISMIC UPGRADES/WINDOWS REPLACEMENT/ROOFTOP GAS/AIR CON AHUs REPLACEMENT) : Seismic upgrades are needed to the Carnegie building so the building can withstand an earthquake. A mechanical engineer has inspected the roof top HVAC equipment for the Carnegie building; the equipment is at its useful life and needs replacing. In addition, the wooden window frames are rotting and the window are sinking through the frames necessitating the window replacement, plus painting and tuck pointing are also needed for the Carnegie building. (Total estimated cost: \$2,195,779 of which \$882,000 is expected to be grant funded.)

Moving forward on any of the projects outlined above is contingent upon funding.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
311 311 Facility Construction 811 Construction Support 419 Facilities Planning & Constr

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$2,345,779	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$2,345,779	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$2,345,779	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Grants	\$0	\$0	\$882,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$0	\$0	\$1,463,779	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$2,345,779	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

Description: Facilities Management is reinstating the practice of developing and updating a six-year capital plan for County administrative and operational facilities. We are hopeful that our capital plan will give County leadership a clear picture of our facilities needs within a six-year timeframe. This gives the County the opportunity and sufficient time to explore options and timing to obtain and/or reserve the necessary funds, whether through existing fund sources or the issuance of voter approved or general obligations bonds.

To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2009-2014 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements. Future year projects include:

ELEVATOR MODERNIZATION: The 2 main elevators in the Courthouse are still operating with the control system that was installed during the original construction. Breakdowns are a common occurrence and repair parts are no longer available or have to be found on the used market. It is not uncommon for the repair company to send out a component, have it rebuilt and then re-install. This causes repair delays of up to 2 weeks. The amount of traffic that is common in the Courthouse along with the number of trials, causes huge wait times for the elevators and this has caused jurors to be late for trials. The dollars for the upgrade would not be lost if the new justice center is built in the next 5 years because these elevators would go through this same upgrade process.

VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL: The Vietnam War memorial that is located in the courtyard of the County Courthouse is in very poor condition. The pre-cast concrete surrounding the base is separating from its foundation, creating a danger to the public. The pre-cast concrete over the bronze sculpture has water penetration, impacting the structural rebar and causing the concrete to crack. The plantings around the sculpture that were installed when the pool was filled and have managed to survive are overgrown and need to be replaced.

SEISMIC UPGRADES: The discovery of the Seattle fault has changed the requirements for how buildings are now designed and retrofitted, plus existing buildings are now taking a phased approach versus an all or nothing approach to seismic upgrades. We recommend implementing phase one of the retrofit of the Mission Building to withstand earthquakes in 2011 to ensure building safety. (Estimated Cost: \$1,500,000).

Other future CIP projects include replacement of galvanized plumbing in the Mission Building and all accessible asbestos abated or encapsulated. HVAC upgrades will also be needed. Additional seismic upgrades will also be required to insure the building will be safe for end users and the public.

Moving forward on any of the projects outlined above is contingent upon funding.

CIP - Capital:

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$2,753,294	\$3,547,500	\$3,659,338	\$3,269,915
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$2,753,294	\$3,547,500	\$3,659,338	\$3,269,915
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$2,753,294	\$3,547,500	\$3,659,338	\$3,269,915



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$0	\$0	\$2,753,294	\$3,547,500	\$3,659,338	\$3,269,915
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$2,753,294	\$3,547,500	\$3,659,338	\$3,269,915



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Jail Buildings

Description: Facilities Management is reinstating the practice of developing and updating a six-year capital plan for County administrative and operational facilities. We are hopeful that our capital plan will give County leadership a clear picture of our facilities needs within a six-year timeframe. This gives the County the opportunity and sufficient time to explore options and timing to obtain and/or reserve the necessary funds, whether through existing fund sources or the issuance of voter approved or general obligations bonds.

To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2009-2014 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements. Future year projects include:

OAKES JAIL FACILITY KITCHEN VENTILATION: There is inadequate ventilation in the "dish pit" resulting in mold and mildew growth on the walls and ceiling. The maintenance staff is removing the mold and mildew on a quarterly basis by using bleach. This requires the maintenance person to suit up in a bio-suit along with masks, gloves and booties. Maintenance and Corrections staff and inmates are being exposed to indoor air quality issues with the mold and with the bleach. This package will provide funding to install an exhaust fan and duct work along with increasing the supply of fresh air to the space. (Estimated Cost: \$50,000)

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY WINDOW ETCHING: The existing cells have windows on the exterior that are clear. This allows inmates to communicate with persons on the outside of the facility by using the Senior Center as the tablet. Inmates are boring holes in the exterior walls and "fishing" for contraband that is attached to a line and pulled into the cell. Etching the windows will prevent the inmates from being able to have unmonitored communications with the outside and they will be unable to coordinate with persons on the outside to bring contraband into the facility. (Estimated Cost: \$25,000)

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY UPS EMERGENCY LIGHTING: During a power outage the entire facility goes dark for the 10 – 15 seconds required to start the emergency generator and have it pick up the electrical load. During this brief period of time, Maintenance and Corrections staff are at risk from inmates when they are working in the housing units and inmates are at risk from each other. This package would install an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) that would insure that lighting remains on during the transition period. (Estimated Cost: \$15,000)

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY FIRE SPINKLER VALVE REMOVAL: Sectional control valves were installed during the original jail construction that gave the ability to shut down a portion of the fire sprinkler system. These valves are not monitored by the fire alarm system and there is no way to determine if the valve is open or closed. The Fire Marshall inspected the facility and notified Facilities Maintenance that the valves do not meet code and need to be removed. There are 12 valves total that will be removed and a section of piping installed in their place. (Estimated Cost: \$20,000)

OAKES AND WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY ELEVATOR card readers: Access to the mechanical mezzanines in both locations is achieved by the use of a keyed switch in the elevators. There are many individuals that have the ability to access these spaces plus keys can be handed off to others. Adding card readers to access these spaces will give Facilities the ability to restrict access and to be able to run reports to determine who accessed the space when. This package would provide for a new card reader in the Wall Street "visitors" elevator (no longer used for visitors) and the Oakes service elevator. (Estimated Cost: \$10,000).

OAKES AND WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY SECURITY SYSTEM UPGRADES: The current card reader system is at maximum capacity in the new jail and the old jail does not have a system.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Jail Buildings

There have been numerous requests for additional card readers in the new jail and with keys as the only alternative in the old jail, tracking who accessed what and when is extremely difficult. Expanding the system by adding security panels will give Facilities the ability to accommodate the requests by Corrections staff and to also better monitor and control access to spaces. (Estimated Cost: \$60,000)

WALL ST ROOF REPLACEMENT: The Walll Street facility roof has a 20-year roof that is now 22 years old and needs to be replaced. (Est cost \$155,000)

Other future CIP packages will include connecting the hydronic HVAC loop in the Oakes facility to the Wall Street facility. This will create a centralized heating and cooling plant for both buildings. Other items are additional hydronic connections and further upgrades to the security systems. Moving forward on any of the projects outlined above is contingent upon funding.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: **311** SubFund: **311 Facility Construction** Division: **811 Construction Support** Program: **419 Facilities Planning & Constr**

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$0	\$365,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$365,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$365,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$0

CIP Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$0	\$0	\$365,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$365,000	\$225,000	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2009-2014 Capital Plan - Off Campus Dist Courts

Description: Facilities Management is reinstating the practice of developing and updating a six-year capital plan for County administrative and operational facilities. We are hopeful that our capital plan will give County leadership a clear picture of our facilities needs within a six-year timeframe. This gives the County the opportunity and sufficient time to explore options and timing to obtain and/or reserve the necessary funds, whether through existing fund sources or the issuance of voter approved or general obligations bonds.

To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2009-2014 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements. Future year projects include:

SOUTH DISTRICT COURT ROOF REPLACEMENT AND SOFFET REPAIR: This package is to supplement existing dollars that were already appropriated for roof replacement. Additional funds are needed due to the increased cost of petroleum products, for additional insulation to meet new energy codes, and for added repairs to the roof on the addition. The roof is experiencing leaks and the soffet continues to deteriorate from water damage. The addition of these dollars will allow for the full replacement of the roof and repairing the soffet. (Estimated additional cost: \$246,000). Moving forward on this project is contingent upon funding.

CIP - Capital:

Object	Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:					
	311	311 Facility Construction	811 Construction Support	419 Facilities Planning & Constr	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays		\$0	\$245,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$0	\$245,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$0	\$245,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Funds	\$0	\$245,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$245,513	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2009-2014

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Snohomish County Airport-Capital Programs

Description: This is not a separate priority package, but part of the Snohomish County Airport package. Capital projects are listed separately from operations on the BDT. Please see Snohomish County Airport for Airport package description.

For CIP Budget Planners, the Airport's 2009 capital projects of \$15.9 million include FAA capital projects totaling \$10.35 million with anticipated FAA grant revenue totaling \$9.8 million (95% funding). Grant projects include an estimated \$10 million in Taxiway Construction Rehab, \$150 thousand in Kilo North improvements and miscellaneous security, ramp and other capital repairs to the airfield. Bond funded capital projects of \$5.6 million include \$2 million towards Central Ramp Hangar Roof Repairs, \$1.8 million for completion of the new fire station, \$1 million for runway improvements and miscellaneous building, road and sewer repairs.

The Airport's 2010 capital projects of \$8.6 million include FAA capital projects totaling \$6.6 with anticipated FAA grant revenue totaling \$6.3 million (95% funding). Grant projects include an estimated \$6.3 million in Kilo South improvements and miscellaneous security, ramp and other capital repairs to the airfield. Bond funded capital projects of \$2 million include \$1 million towards Central Ramp Hangar Roof Repairs and miscellaneous building, road, ramp and sewer repairs.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:				
410	410 Airport Operation & Mai	100 Airport	680 Operations-General				
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Capital Outlays	\$15,975,000	\$8,625,000	\$17,295,000	\$19,020,000	\$16,920,000	\$4,145,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$15,975,000	\$8,625,000	\$17,295,000	\$19,020,000	\$16,920,000	\$4,145,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$15,975,000	\$8,625,000	\$17,295,000	\$19,020,000	\$16,920,000	\$4,145,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Transportation Grant	\$9,832,500	\$6,317,500	\$10,093,750	\$15,390,000	\$7,980,000	\$593,750
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$3,825,000	\$1,975,000	\$7,201,250	\$3,630,000	\$8,940,000	\$3,551,250
Airport Funds	\$2,317,500	\$332,500				
Totals:	\$15,975,000	\$8,625,000	\$17,295,000	\$19,020,000	\$16,920,000	\$4,145,000

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Other Operating-debt service	\$100,406	\$365,311	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$100,406	\$365,311	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

SECTION VI: COMPLETE TEXT OF STATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT

Part 6.1 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 (capacity projects) 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 if there are 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. The relevant county departments and non-county agencies have prepared facility-specific statements in Parts 6.2 and 6.3.

Executive Summary Table

Statement of Assessment Summary Table	Roads/ Transportation	Parks	Surface Water	Water Supply	Wastewater Facilities	Electric Power Facilities	Public Schools
Are current minimum levels of service (LOS) being met?	No – Six arterials in arrears- deficiencies to be resolved by 2014	Yes	Yes	DOH standards are being met.	Ecology standards are being met	Yes	Yes
Funding is adequate for capital projects over the next six years/ Are there any projected shortfalls?	Yes – No shortfalls predicted by 2014.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Corresponding minimum levels of service should be met over the next six years?	Minimum LOS should be met by 2014	Yes	Yes	DOH standards should be met.	Ecology standards should be met	Yes	Yes
Will regulatory measures appropriately ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service?	Yes – Concurrency regulations.	Yes – impact fees are also required	Yes	Yes	Yes – Developers generally pay directly for permitted infrastructure extensions	N/A	N/A

No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required at this time given the current status of all the capital facilities (page 35-2005 Capital Facilities Plan) that are “necessary to support development.” None of the capital facilities evaluated for 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program (specifically for the global statement of assessment) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2009 and 2014. Snohomish County should initiate a reassessment program if required by unanticipated fiscal outcomes that may jeopardize the achievement or provision of any minimum levels of service.

Municipal annexations of unincorporated areas of Snohomish County are cause for county revenue uncertainty. Impact fees for roads and parks could decrease significantly in a ten to twelve year period unless reciprocal mitigation-fund agreements are in place. The timing of these annexations is uncertain but it will be a subject of increasing scrutiny in following statements of assessment in the next two to three years.

Part 6.1a Introduction

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. The statement will specifically 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?

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 in concert 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.

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. 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 reassess 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 June 2008, indicates that population and employment growth in Snohomish County has generally tracked closely with the state and regional forecasts that are the basis for the county’s GMA Comprehensive Plan.

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 if 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 addressed in Section VII-The Minimum Level of Service Reports. 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 on page 35 of the 2005 Capital Facilities Plan 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.

Snohomish County completed a review of all plan elements in 2005 as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update. The 10-year comprehensive plan update included a complete reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2025. Snohomish County addressed issues of funding, levels of service and land use as part of the 10-year comprehensive plan update process.

Multi-year Capital Improvement Programs (CIPs) demonstrate that funding is adequate for all of the facilities/projects (county and non-county) addressed by this statement of assessment for 2009 to 2014. 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 agencies 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 service providers in Snohomish County that fall within this latter category. More specific information about each facility category is presented in the following sections (6.2 – 6.3).

Part 6.2 Assessment of County Capital Facilities

Part 6.2a Roads/Transportation

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

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 future land use map (FLUM) found within the *General Policy Plan*. The design of these capacity roadway projects incorporates measures to support transit compatibility criteria (where appropriate) established in the transportation element for transit route levels of service. The Transportation Needs Reports (TNR) tracks the major projects identified in the TE that are considered necessary to support the FLUM and maintain the county's adopted level of service. Some of these 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.

Funding Adequacy

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, and cost changes).
- Appendix G of the TNR provides a summary of the progress made by the Department of Public Works to provide the capacity improvements identified in the TE needed to support the FLUM.

The next six-year period of the capital program for roads is implemented in the 2009-2014 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) which is referenced in this 2009-2014 CIP. A detailed summary of the overall 2005-2025 annual assessment for roads is included in the "Statement of Assessment/Six-Year Project Evaluation" part of this section. This annual assessment for roads concludes that the county has a viable strategy to support the county's future land-use vision for capacity project needs as reflected in the 2025 FLUM. This evaluation is in concert with revenue strategies identified in the TE and with the ongoing implementation of regulatory measures (see "Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms" below).

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

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 or fully funded to raise the level of service within six years, that segment is designated as an "arterial unit in arrears." No development can be approved that 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 also 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." Developments adding three or more peak-hour trips to arterial units designated as ultimate capacity are only permitted if they are transit compatible or provide additional transportation demand management (TDM) measures.

The county monitors the level of service on each county arterial and summarizes this in an annual concurrency report. The most recent edition, issued April 23, 2008, addresses the level of service on county arterial units as of April 2008. The county, as of that date, had three arterial units designated as "ultimate capacity," six arterial units in arrears and another fourteen arterial units at risk of falling into arrears.

Five of the six arterial units in arrears connect with a state highway. Motorists traveling on these five county arterial units, 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 necessarily 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 six years. The county will make improvements, where possible, 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.

Statement of Assessment/Six Year Project Evaluation

"Road fund" is the term used to describe the domain of activities by the Snohomish County Department of Public Works (DPW) related to the ongoing provision of transportation infrastructure and services. This 2008 annual assessment demonstrates the extent to which DPW is "on-track" to achieve the county's twenty-year vision for transportation as originally adopted in the 1995-2015 Transportation Element (1995 TE) and then updated ten years later in the 2005-2025 Transportation Element (2005 TE).

The analysis examines a broad set of measures of effectiveness, for the overall time range of 1995 to 2025, to help assess the progress being made by DPW in constructing the major capacity road projects identified as needed to support the county's future land use map (FLUM).

Construction and Programming of Major Road Improvements

DPW evaluates the construction and programming of the major road improvements to evaluate the "progress" being made towards implementing the 2005 TE. This analysis begins with the adoption of the GMA Transportation Element in 1995 and shows the progress on completing the major capacity road projects originally identified as needed to support the GMA future land use map (FLUM). The 2005 update to the TE identified many more major road projects which were added to the 'continuum' of analysis. Key MOEs (measures of effectiveness), in terms of major road projects, include the total number of projects, the total length of projects in miles, the total amount of new lane miles, the number of new signals or roundabouts, miles of sidewalks, parcels of right-of-way acquired, and project costs. Fuel prices are also changing driving habits and patterns. This could affect long-term need for infrastructure.

The 1995 TE and 2005 TE, together, identify 127 major road projects as needed to be completed by 2025 to support the FLUM. Ten of these 127 projects have already been annexed into cities before they were constructed by the county. DPW has completed 36 of the 117 projects (31%) as of 2008 as shown in the

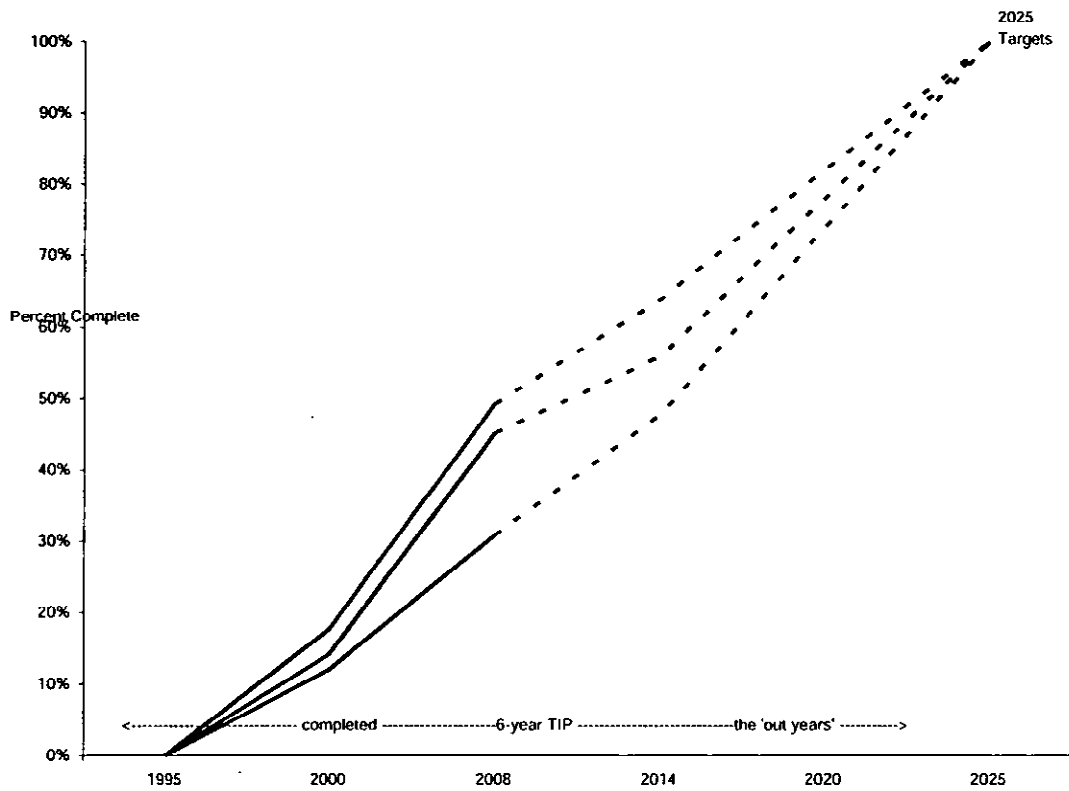
following table. The 2009-2014 TIP programs complete another 20 projects, bringing the total to 56. Sixty-one more projects will need to be completed by 2025 in order to achieve 100% completion of all of the capacity projects needed to support the FLUM. These are allocated to the periods ending in 2020 and 2025 (with slightly more in the 2020 period to account for projects started, but not completed, in the 2009-2014 TIP).

Progress on Completing Projects – 1995-2025

	1995	2000	2008	2014	2020	2025
Projects Completed	0	14	22	20	39	22
Cumulative	0	14	36	56	95	117
Cumulative Percent	0%	12%	31%	48%	74%	100%

If three of the MOEs are combined into a single table and plotted, the resulting graphic (shown on the next page) provides a visual representation of the progress to date as well as the amount that has to be accomplished to complete all 117 projects by 2025 and thus achieve 100% of all of the MOEs.

Progress on Improvements Identified in the Transportation Element (TE)
to Support the Future Land Use Map (FLUM)
from the Adoption of the Initial TE in 1995
to the Horizon Year of the Current TE in 2025



Amounts Needed to Reach 100% of Identified Improvements:

- 73 lane miles have been completed
- 54 miles of sidewalks have been completed
- 36 projects have been completed
- - - A total of 148 lane miles constructed by 2025
- - - 120 miles of sidewalks completed by 2025
- - - 117 projects completed by 2025

The following chart demonstrates that achieving 100% completion of all 117 major projects by 2025 will require different rates of progress for different MOEs. This can be expressed as a rate per year for different time-periods as shown in the following table.

Average Rates Per Year Achieved or Needed				
	95-00	01-08	09-14	15-25
Lane Miles	5	6	4	5
Miles	2	2	1	3
Parcels	84	98	60	136
2008 \$M	13	24	29	44
Signals	2	4	4	5
Sidewalks	3	5	2	5
Projects	3	3	3	6

DPW completed, on average, 38% of the items identified as MOEs during the time period (1995-2008) which used up 43% of the overall time between 1995 and 2025 (shown in the following table). DPW can be said to be 'approximately on schedule' (based on this analysis) by completing 38% of its tasks in 43% of the time. If DPW accomplishes the program set out in the 2009-2014 TIP, then by 2014, it will have reached an estimated 54% of its MOEs in 63% of the total time. The rates of progress will need to increase in the final ten years of the program (between 2015 and 2025) in order to achieve 100% completion of all of 117 major projects by 2025.

Time period	Cumulative MOEs	Years in time period
1995-2008	38%	43%
2009-2014	54%	63%

Effects of Future Annexations

Forty nine of the 117 major projects to be accomplished by 2025 are within municipal urban growth areas, which are anticipated to be annexed within that time period. The strategies to accomplish the projects will change as the annexing cities assume primary responsibility for their completion. The county negotiates master annexation agreements with cities as annexations occur, in addition to project-specific interlocal agreements.

These agreements more specifically address project funding, including grants and mitigation fees. The county has reciprocal mitigation agreements with several cities, which may affect the terms of the ILA. DPW is working to identify a set of principles to be used in the negotiation and potential cost sharing for these projects, in order to assure that county taxpayer dollars are allocated fairly.

The number of major projects to be accomplished by the county will decrease with annexations. The potential changes in available revenues are more difficult to accurately predict, depending upon terms negotiated in the annexation agreements and project specific interlocal agreements. These factors may significantly affect the rates of progress reported in future statements of assessment. The timing of the annexations is uncertain, but will be an increasingly relevant issue, requiring scrutiny, when reporting on the status of capacity projects as a whole. Municipal annexations of unincorporated areas of Snohomish County are also cause for county revenue uncertainty in a ten to twelve year period specifically for road impact fees.

Progress on Financial Strategies

The following table shows each revenue strategy and upward range of revenues identified in the 2005 TE, a 2008 revised estimate, and a “progress report” of whether or not, and to what degree, the county has made progress in implementing the strategy. The local economy has seen significant changes over the past year in at least one funding source that will impact transportation—Real Estate Excise Tax (REET). REET (not a primary funding source) has been used in the past five years to accelerate funding for transportation projects. The 2009 – 2014 proposed TIP assumes that no REET revenues will be available for transportation. Forecasted revenues for state-distributed fuel taxes also reflect a smaller rate of increase, largely due to changes in driving habits. High prices for gasoline have begun to affect commuter patterns, thus resulting in scaled back revenue projections from the Washington State County Road Administration Board. DPW will still be able to support the projected level of progress through the use of fund balance during the six-year period covered by this assessment. Progress is being made where it is currently feasible (e.g., 1% property tax increase for 2008, impact fee increase in 2006).

Strategy	2005 TE (2005 \$M)	2008 AA (2008 \$M)	Progress Report for 2008 Assessment and Assumptions
Property Tax Increase (1% each year)	\$102	\$90	County elected officials approved the 1% for 2007. Latest analysis increases the total upward range for 1% increase.
Extend REET (2011-2025)	\$17	\$0	County Finance recommendation, to be reassessed annually, based upon significantly decreased REET collections.
Increase Impact Fees	\$132	\$101	County elected officials increased impact fees beginning in 2006 which is expected to generate an additional \$31M. Due to economic situation, this estimate is the same as 2007 Annual Assessment
RTID	\$150	\$0	Failure of Proposition 1 in November of 2007 limits this strategy at this time.
Increase in State Fuel Tax (2016-2025)	\$15	\$15	Would require action by the Legislature
Use of Bonds		\$50	The county could take advantage of current relatively low interest rates by using bonds to borrow additional capital investment for the 2009-2014 six-year capital improvement program
Cathcart Lease Options		\$80	All or a portion of the county owned 205 acres of valuable land available near Highway 9 at Cathcart Way could be leased for development.

TBD options:

The State Legislature authorized the county to form a Transportation Benefit District during the 2007 session. The following strategies are based on unincorporated county formation.

Motor Vehicle License Fee	\$80	\$80	\$20 motor vehicle fee, \$5 million a year over 16 years for unincorporated county only.
Sales Tax 10 year levy		\$60	Assumes 0.1% increase for 10 years for unincorporated county only.
Additional Property Tax		\$29	Assumes a \$0.05/\$1000 assessed value over 16 years for unincorporated county only.

This section of the annual assessment has provided a summary of overall progress being made by the Department of Public Works (DPW) in implementing the Transportation Element (TE) of the GMA Comprehensive Plan. Analysis of a broad set of measures of effectiveness (MOEs) suggests that the county is making reasonable progress in constructing by 2025 the capacity road improvement projects needed to support the FLUM. The annual rate of expenditures on capacity projects, for the period 2014 to 2025, is expected to increase above the annual rates between 1995 and 2013. This will require increased revenues, but may be offset by the effects of annexation. If, in a worst-case scenario, none of the revenue strategies were to succeed, then Snohomish County would seek to construct capacity improvements needed to support the FLUM by shifting project allocations from non-capacity to capacity improvements.

Part 6.2b Surface Water Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

The adopted LOS for surface water facilities is primarily based on two standards that are defined in the Capital Facilities Plan. The first standard consists of storm water regulations for new development, as defined in section 30.63A of the Snohomish County Code. All new development must comply with the defined storm water regulations in order to obtain permit approval. The second standard requires a minimum investment in surface water capital facilities by the county of \$8.35 million over a six year period. The capital improvement program for the Surface Water Management division of the Public Works Department is specifically dedicated to investments in surface water capital facilities. The construction of other types of county projects, such as roadway construction projects, must also satisfy the county's storm water regulations and therefore includes additional investments in surface water capital facilities.

The county adopted a new target LOS for surface water facilities, in addition to these two standards, as part of the county's 2005 update of the comprehensive plan. The target is that, by 2025, the most frequent known urban flooding problems that occur within county right-of-way or that are associated with drainage systems maintained by the county would be resolved. Specifically, the most frequent flooding problems would be defined as those that occur at least an average of once every two years.

Funding Adequacy for CIP

Much of the funding for meeting the LOS standard based on storm water requirements for new development would come from the private sector as new growth is approved. However, some of the funding would also come from the public sector as public projects, such as roadway and park projects, are approved.

The primary funding source for meeting the LOS standard, based on a minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities of \$8.35 million over the next six years, is the budget for the Surface Water Management (SWM) division of the Public Works Department. The revenue sources currently used by the county for surface water capital facilities include base SWM fees (limited to fee district boundaries), SWM fee increases to address specific drainage problems within existing UGAs, real estate excise taxes (REET2, usable throughout the county), and County Road funds (limited to right-of-way use). The county has maintained or exceeded the minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan. A total of \$87.1 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2009-2014 CIP, which is significantly higher than the adopted standard.

The primary funding source for meeting the LOS target based on solving all known 2-year flooding problems along drainage systems maintained by the county by 2025, is likewise the budget for the SWM division. Funds from new development have helped address a few of these problems as well. The county council previously adopted temporary increases in SWM fees in order to expand the county's investment in drainage infrastructure needs. The first fee increase applied only to the Southwest UGA for 2003 and 2004 in order to fund the construction of some of the higher priority drainage projects in that UGA. A similar fee increase was then adopted in 2004 for most of the UGAs within SWM fee areas, sunseting in 2009, to continue to fund the construction of the identified higher priority drainage projects located in the UGAs. Additional funds may be needed to achieve this LOS target (described in the 2005 CFP). One potential option that is being considered for generating additional revenue involves extending the rate increase that is scheduled to sunset in 2009. However, the list of projects that addresses 2-year flooding problems will likely change over time, as drainage problems are resolved through public and private investment and as

new drainage problems arise, so further analysis may be needed to determine whether additional funding will be needed.

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

Current county regulations are only relevant to the surface water LOS standard that applies to new development. This standard is achieved by requiring appropriate storm water facilities for all new private developments and public construction projects, per SCC 30.63A, before the development and construction permits are approved. Revisions to SCC 30.63A are currently being considered in order to better reflect the more stringent requirements of the County's updated NPDES¹ permit.

Statement of Assessment

This section describes the county's surface water management program in relationship to the adopted LOS for surface water management, which includes two standards and one recently adopted target.

One of the adopted surface water LOS standards consists of storm water regulations for new development, as defined in section 30.63A of the Snohomish County Code. All new development, including both private development and public construction projects, must comply with the defined storm water regulations in order to obtain permit approval.

The other adopted surface water LOS standard is based on meeting a minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities of \$8.35 million over the next six years. The Surface Water Management budget has annually provided more than sufficient funding to implement the adopted minimum public investment in surface water capital facilities. A total of \$87.1 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2009-2014 CIP, which is significantly higher than the adopted standard. Snohomish County has maintained or exceeded the minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 1995-2000 Capital Plan. The revenue sources currently used by the county for surface water capital facilities include base SWM fees (limited to fee district boundaries), SWM fee increases specifically for drainage projects located within existing UGAs, real estate excise taxes (REET2, usable throughout the county), and County Road funds (limited to right-of-way use).

The county also adopted a target LOS for surface water facilities, which involves solving all known 2-year flooding problems along drainage systems maintained by the county by 2025. The county council adopted temporary increases in SWM fees in order to expand the county's investment in drainage infrastructure needs. The fee increase currently in effect was adopted in 2004 for all UGAs within SWM fee areas, sunseting in 2009, in order to construct higher priority drainage projects identified in the UGAs. Additional funds may be needed to achieve this LOS target (as described in the 2005 CFP). One potential option that is being considered for generating additional revenue would be to extend the rate increase that is scheduled to sunset in 2009. Further analysis may be needed to determine if additional funding will be needed after drainage problems are resolved through public and private investment and as new drainage problems arise.

¹ NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
2009 CIP – Executive Recommended

Part 6.2c Parks and Recreational Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

The Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County, adopted by the county council late in 2006, contains a level of service methodology that focuses on community parks and special use facilities that take 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 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.

The Department of Parks and Recreation (Parks) updated the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County in 2001 and in 2007. The 2007 update includes policy and park project changes directed by changes made in the county's 10-year update (in 2005) to the General Policy Plan. The planning horizon has been extended to 2025, projecting service to the additional projected population and respecting the expansion of Urban Growth Areas.

Funding Adequacy for CIP

The county projects that, if the current economic trends and priorities continue, Parks projects receipt of up to \$41 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 years 6-year forecast. The infusion of community park acquisition and development funding awarded to Parks as part of the Metro/King County Brightwater Project Mitigation Agreement will help Parks meet its level of service commitments, however, Parks projects diminished funding to be available through the Parks Impact Mitigation Fees and Real Estate Excise Tax in 2009 and 2010. 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 continues to establish partnerships with youth sports associations, community-based non-profit associations such as PTA's, cities and school districts, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of sports fields, playgrounds and other capital facilities. Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks.

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

Snohomish County began collecting park impact mitigation fees from residential development under the authority of SEPA in 1991. This program was re-designed as a GMA based program in 2004. It is governed by Chapter 30.66A SCC and 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 an important funding source for park projects in the county CIP.

Statement of Assessment

The approved 2001 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County recommended that, per the selection of potential services listed in Goal 12 of GMA, community parks be designated as necessary for development. The approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County recommended that, per the selection of potential services listed in Goal 12 of GMA, special use parks be designated as necessary for development. The 2001 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County, adopted by the county council in December 2001, set the policy direction in this regard and led to like actions in the Capital Facilities Plan and Capital Improvement Plan. Designating community parks as necessary for development also provided the opportunity to amend Chapter 30.66A SCC, park mitigation, changing it from a SEPA-based mitigation program to a GMA-based impact fee program. The ordinance enacting this revised program was approved by the county council in 2005.

The 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County proposed 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:

- The levels of service proposed in the 2001 and 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County meet the first test required by the Capital Facility Plan. The projects proposed in the Capital Improvement Plan will maintain the identified park levels of service. Park acquisition and facility development projects projected through the six-year horizon of the Capital Improvement Plan are designed to meet the proposed park levels of service, addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.
- There are no projected shortfalls in funding for necessary park services that will warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan as per the second test. Parks will generate revenue through park impact fee collections. Real Estate Excise Tax I and Real Estate Excise Tax II revenues are expected to be allocated by the county council through the annual budget process over the six-year period covered by the Capital Improvement Plan. These revenues, and the additional revenues provided through the Metro/King County Brightwater Development Mitigation Agreement, will support up to \$41 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 area cities, school districts, community-based non-profit organizations and youth sports associations, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of park facilities.
- 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 available through the State of Washington Recreation and Conservation Office, the Salmon Recovery Board, the Department of Natural Resources and the federal government through the National Park Service or the SAFE-TEA 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 of some projects being covered by non-county

revenue. This history provides cautious optimism that there will be no funding shortfalls in necessary park facilities and services to warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan.

- There is no evidence that necessary park facilities will be unavailable to support the development at the adopted minimum levels of service, a consideration required by the third test. The property acquisition and park development program projected through the six-year horizon of the Capital Improvement Plan are designed to meet the proposed park levels of service addressing the needs of existing and projected future population growth both in terms of numbers and geographic distribution.
- Municipal annexations could affect park impact fees in ten to twelve years and the availability of local funds to support operations and maintenance of future parks could be impacted as well.

A review of these considerations concluded that, under existing policies and programs, development would be supported by adequate park facilities at levels of service that meet or exceed minimum standards in the comprehensive plan.

Part 6.3 Assessment of Non-County Capital Facilities

Part 6.3a Water Supply Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) has basic operational requirements and standards for all water supply systems. 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 and DOH standards, 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 generally constitute the LOS for the system. Snohomish County is currently working directly with the public water system purveyors to establish specific minimum LOS standards for each of the water districts throughout the county in order to get a better depiction of how new population growth is changing infrastructure requirements.

Special districts are not directly addressed by the GMA, but, most district water plans prepared over the past ten years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review by the county and cities they serve plus final approval by Snohomish County. These counties and cities are subject to the GMA and have effectively applied GMA standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive water plans during the past ten years have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and populations 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

Funding Adequacy

Each water district's system plan typically includes a 6 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 un-served 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 and maintenance programs for the distribution pipe system.

Utility funds are usually 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, although major capital facilities improvements are a challenge to fund for the smaller cities and districts. It is common for large capital projects to experience delays during design, permitting and construction. A large project in South County served by the city of Everett water supply system known as the Clearview Project was completed in 2003 by a partnership of several water purveyors, including the Cross Valley

Water District, Silver Lake Water and Sewer District and the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District. The project consisted of four components, including a new transmission main and reservoir complex to serve the Southwest UGA. This project provided necessary redundancy into the overall system and provides a back feed to the city of Everett in the event of the source of supply being lost to the city of Everett.

Adequacy of 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 performed by the Snohomish County Health District for well systems usually assure not only that public or potable water supply is available, but that the expansion of the distribution system into the new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and can be dedicated for maintenance following installation.

Statement of Assessment

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 urban 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 centralized Everett water system results in 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. DOH requires system plans in the growing areas of the county to be updated (and approved by DOH) every 6 years. The following is a list of jurisdictions that have amended and/or revised their comprehensive water supply plans since the year 2000: City of Arlington, city of Bothell, city of Brier, city of Everett, city of Gold Bar, city of Marysville, city of Mountlake Terrace, city of Stanwood, Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, Highland Water District, Mukilteo Water District, Olympic View Water and Sewer District and Snohomish County PUD #1.

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 five 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 five 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.

The cities and special districts that provide public water service to Snohomish County have a long and generally good 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 of one another. New water system plan updates have been compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2025 adopted as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan Update. 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. A small portion of the county is also served by the city of Seattle supply system from the Tolt River Watershed in the SW UGA. 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 systems appear to be positioned to support the growth anticipated in the comprehensive plans of the cities and the county.

Snohomish County and the water purveyors have begun meeting on a regular basis to discuss potential water supply infrastructure problems that may be the result of future land use decisions. Summaries of these discussions will appear in future statements of assessment.

Part 6.3b Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

The Washington State Department of Ecology has basic operational requirements and standards for all wastewater systems and treatment facilities. Each wastewater system comprehensive plan also 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 facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to the district, or connected to the district's system. These generally constitute the LOS for the system. Snohomish County is currently working directly with the wastewater system purveyors to establish specific minimum LOS standards for each of the wastewater treatment systems throughout the county in order to get a better depiction of how new population growth is changing infrastructure requirements.

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. Most system plans prepared over the past ten years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. District plans are subject to review by cities and approval by Snohomish County. These counties and cities are bound by the GMA and have effectively applied GMA planning standards to the review of these plans. Special districts that have prepared comprehensive wastewater plans during the past ten years have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future wastewater flows. Population forecasts are often more conservative than Snohomish County land use and population forecasts.

Future wastewater system plan updates will be compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2025 adopted as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan Update.

Funding Adequacy

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 to accommodate urban growth area expansion – notably in the Sultan and Granite Falls UGAs. These jurisdictions petitioned Snohomish County to include expansions of their UGA as part of the 10-year update to the county's comprehensive plan. 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. The City of Sultan and the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District are currently revising their comprehensive sewer plans.

Adequacy of 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 30.29 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 sewerage infrastructure and treatment systems are 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 within UGAs have generally not had trouble obtaining such assurances from wastewater system operators, except in limited instances

within “un-sewered” urban enclaves or where the rate of development has prompted a district or city to temporarily impose a hook up moratorium.”

Statement of Assessment

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 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. This service 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 and is based on the growth rates in particular UGA’s. 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 entering the construction process by King County. The Brightwater project involves a major new treatment facility sized at 36 mgd presently with room for future expansions to serve the north and northeast portions of the King County METRO service area. This includes much of the areas served by the Alderwood, Cross Valley and Silver Lake Water and Sewer Districts that are currently served by the West Point Treatment Plant in north Seattle and the Renton Treatment Plant south of Lake Washington. 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 in the next four years (target date of 2010).

The Lake Stevens Sewer District has recently completed “phase I” of its southwest interceptor that increases capacity in the conveyance system in its service area. However, if and/or when critical wastewater projects encounter significant delays, moratoria will always remain a possibility. The cities of Sultan and Granite Falls must complete treatment plant improvements on stringent schedules to stay ahead of the demand for service. The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District has imposed an allocation plan limiting the issuance of sewer service in response to capacity concerns with the Picnic Point Wastewater treatment plant. The plant is currently under construction. Increased capacity operations should commence in late 2010.

There are no other outstanding district wastewater issues in the county at this time.

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 five 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 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 land use specifications. Future wastewater system plan updates will be compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2025 adopted as part of the 2005 Comprehensive Plan Update.

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. However, the schedule for construction could slip on some of the proposed projects if grant funding or loans are not secured for certain projects within the smaller jurisdictions and districts. 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.

Snohomish County and the wastewater purveyors have begun meeting on a regular basis to discuss potential sewer infrastructure problems that may be the result of future land use decisions. Summaries of these discussions will appear in future statements of assessment.

Part 6.3c Electric Power Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

Snohomish County is served by the Snohomish County Public Utility No. 1 (PUD) for its electric power needs. The PUD Charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD is a non-profit, community owned and governed utility that provides electric distribution services. The PUD has a board of elected commissioners who set policy. The electricity tariffs (electric rates) are based only on cost of service because the PUD is a non-profit, publicly owned utility. The PUD is the largest publicly owned utility in the Northwest and the 13th largest in the United States by electric customers served, with 327,000 as of July 2008. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with 7,257,000 megawatt-hours per year of consumer sales.

The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: anticipate and accommodate consumers' changing energy needs, provide continued operation and dependability of their electric system assets, ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs, and comply with federal, state, and local regulations. The PUD provides a yearly electric facility plan summary outlining capital expansions, upgrades, and asset management plans and operation/maintenance plans for the next seven years. This electric facility plan is used as the input to the annual financial budget process. Electric consumer forecasts and overall system impacts are assessed each year as part of the PUD capital plan process. The PUD facilities will be expanded significantly between January 2009 and December 2015 to accommodate the expected 53,000 in customer growth including additional rights-of-way and substation sites. Snohomish County Government comprehensive land use plan resources, *Buildable Lands Reports*, Growth Management Act assessments, and future development project Environmental Impact Statements are used to identify needed future electric transmission and distribution system expansions. The electric system expansion can be cost effectively achieved with this knowledge of long-range county growth expectations.

The PUD Electric Facilities Plan includes system improvements that support efforts over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability. Service reliability is greatly impacted by right-of-way maintenance practices (to avoid fallen trees), equipment failures, car pole accidents, and the ability to reroute supply from different sources. The service reliability is also impacted by the dependability of sources of supply (BPA and others) and the layout of the transmission and distribution networks. The source of power supply for the PUD is approximately 80% from BPA, 10% from PUD owned generation, and 10% from open market. The PUD completed a comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in December 2004 which addresses future trends in the power supply and outlines a direction for the PUD to cost effectively manage power supply volatility risks such as more aggressive conservation measures and renewable generation to help mitigate the potential of a volatile supply situation.

Funding Adequacy

The PUD's 2009-2015 capital program is divided into four categories with a total capital cost over the 7 years of about \$689M. This is estimated planned expenditures based on mean growth projections. This \$689M also serves as the establishment of a minimum level of investment for infrastructure to serve new population growth. These expenditures could increase or decrease depending on revised growth projections. About 59.7% of the capital plan's funding is allocated to the category, "Electric Systems." This category includes major capital expansions, major upgrades, asset management and miscellaneous capital outlay. About \$98.8M is programmed to support these capacity-expanding projects over the next seven years. Another \$68.1M is allocated for major component upgrades that are prompted by customer growth, replacement of aged equipment, industry safety standards, land use changes, and infrastructure expansions such as a water supply, waste treatment facilities, new roadways, and other improvements directly related to the geographical expansion of the service area and to the connection of new customers to the system. Major expansion projects are oriented to provide increased electric system capacity to meet expected load growth which is projected to increase at a similar pace to the projected growth in customers. The remainder of the Electric System category is divided between the categories of "Assets Management" and "Capital Outlay," which support the operation and maintenance of the system. About 31% 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.

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

Snohomish County takes into account the availability of electrical service in its decision-making process for development proposals. Chapters 30.41A and 30.41B SCC specifically 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.

Statement of Assessment

Snohomish County is served by the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) for its electric power needs. The PUD charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD is a non-profit community owned and governed utility that provides electric distribution services. The PUD has a board of elected commissioners who set policy. The electricity tariffs (electric rates) are only based on cost of service because the PUD is a non-profit, publicly owned utility. The PUD is the largest publicly owned utility in the Northwest and thirteenth largest in the United States by electric customers served with 327,000 as of July 2008. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with 7,257,000 megawatt-hours per year of consumer sales. 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.

PUD prepared a long-range (20-year) system plan in 2002 that identified system improvements necessary to meet the forecasted demand for power from 2003-2022.

CIP and LOS Linkage: The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs, provide continued operation and dependability of their electric system assets, ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs, and comply with federal, state, and local regulations. The PUD provides a yearly electric system facility plan summary outlining capital expansions, upgrades, and asset management plans and operation/maintenance plans for the next seven years. This electric facility plan is used as the input to the annual financial budget process. Electric consumer forecasts and overall system impacts are assessed each year as part of the PUD capital plan process. Electric power is also a capital facility that is defined as “necessary to support development” in the Snohomish County capital facilities plan and therefore, has a corresponding minimum level of service. The PUD has established a “minimum level of investment” as their standard. This standard is a minimum amount of funding that would be required over a seven year period to accommodate customer growth; that amount is \$689M. This amount is an estimate, assuming that more could actually be spent to service population growth.

The PUD facilities will be expanded significantly between January 2009 to December 2015, to accommodate the expected 60,200 in customer growth including additional rights-of-way and substation sites. Snohomish County Government comprehensive land use plan resources, *Buildable Lands Reports*, Growth Management Act assessments, and future development project Environmental Impact Statements are used to identify needed future electric transmission and distribution system expansions. The electric system expansion can be cost effectively achieved with this knowledge of long range county growth expectations.

The PUD electric facilities plan includes system improvements that support efforts over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability. Service reliability is greatly impacted by right-of-way maintenance practices (to avoid fallen trees), equipment failures, car pole accidents, and the ability to reroute supply from different sources. The service reliability is also impacted by the dependability of sources of supply (BPA and others) and the layout of the transmission and distribution networks. The source of power supply for the PUD is approximately 80% from BPA, 10% from PUD owned generation, and 10% from open market. The PUD completed a draft comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in May 2005 which addresses future trends in the power supply and outlines a direction for the PUD to cost effectively manage power

supply volatility risks such as more aggressive conservation measures and renewable generation to help mitigate the potential of a volatile supply situation.

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 unforeseen land use expansion within the Snohomish County, at times, impacts availability of substation sites and line right-of-way generally increases electric design and construction costs. The PUD does engage in capital planning and, historically, has been able to generate the fiscal resources necessary to implement its capital program.

Part 6.3d Public Schools

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

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 would maintain their minimum LOS if carrying out the CIP results in not exceeding (for example) 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. Each school district may establish a different methodology for determining LOS and does so in the individual CFPs now being updated pursuant to Snohomish County requirements for school impact fees.

The state's practices in allocating its matching construction funds require 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.

Snohomish County provided the school districts population forecasts based on results of the county's 10-Year Update to be used in their student enrollment forecasting. Snohomish County adopted the school districts' CFPs, currently in effect, in December 2006. The school districts have currently provided draft 2008-2013 CFPs to Snohomish County for review and adoption by December 2008. The county's review and adoption process constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

Funding Adequacy

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 Snohomish School District passed a bond issue in May 2008 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 draft 2008-2013 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.

The school districts are developing new CFPs for adoption by Snohomish County in December 2008. This presents 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.

Revised enrollment projections in the proposed (draft) 2008-2013 CFPs predict fewer increases from those predicted in the 2006-2011 CFPs. This is evidenced by a number of changes in housing occupancy patterns (student generation rates) in multi-family and single family dwellings.

Impact fees: 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.

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 cannot 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.

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

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.

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, the county provides school districts 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 a variety of public facilities have adequate provisions, 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.

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. Snohomish County collects fees at the building permit application stage.

Statement of Assessment

CIP and LOS Linkage: Each school district establishes level-of-service (LOS) standards for public schools in its CFP. These standards can address such things as building construction, maximum class size, optimum school capacity and the use of portable classrooms. Some standards are set by the state and are generally uniform across the state. Others are subject to local discretion and may vary widely from district to district. 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 level of service standard. 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 or decrease in level of service 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.

The school districts, collectively and individually, appear to be carrying out their CFPs/CIPs sufficiently. All the school districts have achieved their minimum levels of service based on the information in the proposed 2008-2013 CFPs and the 2008 School LOS Report.

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

Section VII: Statement of Assessment
MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE REPORTS

The following information summarizes minimum level of service status for Surface Water Management, Roads (Transportation), Public Schools and Electric Power. The information directly corresponds to information in the particular "Statement of Assessment" text sections. There is no specific minimum LOS information currently available for Public Water Supply and Public Wastewater Collection and Treatment Systems, but Snohomish County is working directly with the purveyors to establish specific minimum LOS protocols and begin collecting data. The first minimum LOS report for these categories is expected to be available in the 2010-2015 CIP.

7a - Minimum Levels of Investment Report 2008

Minimum LOS for Surface Water Management and Electric Power is expressed in terms of "minimum level of investment" in infrastructure over time. The following table summarizes their information.

Capital Facility	Minimum Level of Investment Standard	Actual Level of Projected Investment	Comments
Surface Water Management	\$8.35 million should be invested over a 6 year period	\$87.1 million between 2008 and 2013	Funds provided by Snohomish County.
Electric Power	\$689 million should be invested over a seven year period	\$689 million between 2009 and 2015	This is based on current population projections. If there were an unexpected decline in growth, the investment would decrease accordingly. Funds Provided by Snohomish PUD.

7b – Roads/Transportation Level of Service Report 2008

The 2008 concurrency report summarizes the level-of-service (LOS) of Snohomish County's arterial road system and the strategies by the Department of Public Works to remedy LOS deficiencies. This report covers the period from April 2007 (the date of publication of the previous report) to April 2008.

Arterial Units in Arrears (AUIA)

Snohomish County Code defines arterial unit in arrears (AUIA) as any arterial unit operating (or within six years forecast to operate) below the adopted LOS standard, unless a financial commitment is in place for improvements (or strategies) to remedy the deficiency within six years. Any new development that adds more than three directional peak-hour trips to an AUIA cannot be deemed concurrent and cannot be approved.

Concurrency Management System

A review of Snohomish County's concurrency management system is available on the county's web site. The web site includes the full 2008 concurrency report, previous concurrency reports, and many other documents related to the county's traffic mitigation and concurrency regulations. (The site is called the '30.66B' site because Chapter 30.66B is the county's traffic mitigation and concurrency ordinance.) The path and internet address starts at the Snohomish County home page and follows the DPW organizational chart as follows:

[http://www.snoco.org/
Departments/Public_Works/
Divisions/TES/
ProgramPlanning/3066B/](http://www.snoco.org/Departments/Public_Works/Divisions/TES/ProgramPlanning/3066B/)

Six (6) Arterial Units are in Arrears

- 20th ST SE (SR 9 to the SR 2 Westbound trestle entrance)
- 35th AV SE (168th ST SE to Seattle Hill Road)
- Airport Way (99th Ave SE to SR 9)
- Marsh Rd (Lowell Larimer Rd to SR 9)
- Seattle Hill Rd (35th AV SE to SR 96)
- York Road/35th AV SE (Grannis Road to SR 524)

Three (3) Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity

- Snohomish-Woodinville Rd (SR 522 EB Ramps to King Co. Line) (AU#211)
- 164th St SE/SW from I-5 NB Ramps to Mill Creek City Limits (AU#218)
- 164th St SW from I-5 SB Ramps to Lynnwood City Limits (AU#219)

One (1) Arterial Unit is No Longer in Arrears

- 164th St SE/SW from I-5 NB Ramps to Mill Creek City Limits (AU#218)

Fourteen (14) Arterial Units are at Risk of Falling into Arrears

- 4th Ave W from Everett City Limits to 112th St SW (AU#352)

- 4th Ave W from 128th St SW to 112th St SW (AU#229)
- 20th St SE from SR 9 to South Lake Stevens Rd (AU#316)
- 35th Ave SE from Grannis Rd to 168th St SE (AU#207/AU#336)
- Airport Rd /128th St SW from SR 99 to I-5 (AU#228)
- Airport Way from 99th Ave SE to Snohomish City Limits (AU#235)
- Bunk Foss Rd from SR 9 to South Machias Rd (AU#256)
- Gibson Rd from 128th St SW to SR 99 (AU#293)
- Lincoln Way from Beverly Park Rd to Admiralty Way (AU#453)
- Meadow Rd from 148th St SW to 164th St SW (AU#454)
- Meridian Ave S from Meadow Pl SW to SR 96 (AU#298)
- Poplar Way from Lynnwood City Limits to Brier City Limits(AU#278)
- Springhetti Rd from Broadway Ave to Airport Way (AU#445)

SCC 30.66B.110(1) says, "When the county council determines that excessive expenditure of public funds is not warranted for the purpose of maintaining adopted LOS standards on an arterial unit, the county council may designate, by motion, such arterial unit as being at ultimate capacity. Improvements needed to address operational and safety issues must be identified in conjunction with such ultimate capacity designation." The county currently has three arterial units at ultimate capacity. See previous concurrency reports for a discussion about this road.

Table 1: Summary of Level-of-Service (LOS) Status

Below is the annual summary of the current and past LOS status of arterial units:

	'00	'01	'02	'03	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08	% of Total ('08)
* LOS above screening level	174	185	225	261	258	255	252	** 250	251	83%
LOS below screening level	68	60	42	34	37	40	64	53	50	17%
Total number of arterial units	242	245	267	295	295	295	316	303	301	100%
Breakout of arterial units below the screening level:										
Monitoring level	31	18	20	10	10	18	25	23	19	7%
Operational analysis level	29	33	15	17	21	14	30	22	**** 21	7%
Arterial units in arrears	7	8	6	6	5	7	8	*** 7	*** 7	2%
Arterials at Ultimate Capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	1%
Total below screening level	68	60	42	34	37	40	64	53	50	17%

* See Review of Concurrency Management System described above for an explanation of the various 'tiers' of the concurrency management system. In simple terms, arterial units above the screening level are those clearly passing the LOS test. Below the screening level, as congestion increases, the level of analysis typically goes from monitoring to operational analysis which determines if the arterial unit is in arrears.

** Includes one arterial unit at ultimate capacity.

*** One of these arterial units has two numbers (337 and 420) because it is on the border between transportation service areas (TSAs) and thus counts as two arterial units.

**** Two of these arterial units have two numbers (336/207 and 209/332) because they are on the border between transportation service areas (TSAs) and thus each counts as two arterial units.

7C – Parks and Recreation Level of Service Report 2008

MINIMUM LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARD (stated in 2005 CFP):

Parks Category	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park equivalent per 15,000 additional residents	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents
Community–Facilities	1 Community Facility for every 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every 28,500 in population

Note: LOS based upon additional population added to unincorporated areas from 2000 population figure of 291,142 (census data) and new land and facilities added since 2001.

Baseline data:

Population: 291,142 (2000 census figure)

Change in population: **33,178** (324,320 - 2008 estimate – 291,142)

New Community Parks (Land) since 2001 - Cavaleiro, Paine Field and Fairfield. Loss of Lundeen. Net gain is 2 new Community Parks (Land) since 2001. (King and Allen Creek would have been counted but have been classified as other types of parks or transferred to other jurisdictions. Fairfield may have to be removed in the future as current planning is changing the use to more of a Regional facility)

New Community Parks (Facilities) since 2001 – Lake Goodwin (75%), Willis D. Tucker (50%) and Whitehorse (100%) Community Parks. Loss of Lundeen Park. Net gain of 1.25 new Community Park (Facilities) since 2001.

REPORTED LOS:

Parks Category	2008 LOS	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park per 11,059 additional residents	1 park equivalent per 15,000 additional residents	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents
Community–Facilities	1 new facility per 14,118 additional residents	1 Community Facility for every 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every 28,500 in population

ACTIONS REQUIRED: None

COMMENTS: Parks is well on track to continue meeting the defined LOS for park land and facilities. Development and opening of three additional park facilities are planned for 2008/2009. These facilities are: Lake Stevens Community Park, Martha Lake Airport Community Park and Tambark Creek Community Park.

7D - Public Schools Level of Service Report 2007

School District	MINIMUM LOS# Elementary	CURRENT LOS Elementary ²	MINIMUM LOS Middle	CURRENT LOS Middle	MINIMUM LOS High	CURRENT LOS High ²
Arlington No.16	27	21	30	18	32	32
Maximum average class size						
Darrington No.330	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Edmonds No.15	12,813	10,891	3,453	3,107	8,365	6,859
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Everett No.2	KG=25 G1-5=27	KG=21.1 G1-5=23.1	31	23.6	35	23.8
Maximum average class size						
Granite Falls No.332 *	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
Lake Stevens No.4	25	98%	28	96 %	31	100%
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	155 classrooms		147 classrooms		70 classrooms	
Lakewood No.306	26	20	28	23	30	25
Maximum class size						
Marysville No.25	29	24	32	27	34	31
Maximum average class size						
Monroe No.103	26	60.3%	30	89.32%	30	87.5%
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	131 classrooms		103 classrooms		80 classrooms	
Mukilteo No.6	8,154	5,888	4,500	3,276	5,208	4,421
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Northshore No.417 ⁴	24	23	27	26.2	27	25.6
Maximum average class size						
Snohomish No.203	35	27	35	31	40	34
Maximum average class size in a majority of classrooms. x > 50%		x= 100%		x= 100%		x = 100%
Starwood-Camano No.401 ⁴	K-4=24, G5=27	83.8%	28	75.6%	31	83%
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	99 classrooms		66 classrooms		53 classrooms	
Sultan No.311	K-3 =24 G4-5 =28	K-3 gr 22.9 4-5 gr 22	30	21.7	32	23.8
Maximum average class size						

REVISED

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3.6.002

FILE Ord 08-120

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 08-120 – Adopting the 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

Amendment Name: Housekeeping Amendments

Brief Description: Correct errors in citations to previously adopted ordinances, SEPA review and dates.

Existing Ordinance Recitals, Findings, Conclusions or Sections to Delete or Modify:

1. **DIRECT** Code Reviser to insert all dates referring to Planning Commission and Council review, hearing and actions dates in recitals and findings.
2. **AMEND** 2nd WHEREAS on page 2, lines 4-7 to read:

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services issued ~~((a determination of nonsignificance (DNS)))~~ Addendum No. 9 to the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP on September 5, 2008 as the lead agency under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, ~~((en _____, 2008))~~; and

3. **AMEND** Finding H on page 3, line 12 to correct reference to DNS number from 10 to 9.
4. **AMEND** Finding H on page 3, line 14 to correct incorrect date reference from August 10, 2008 to September 5, 2008.

Council Disposition: approved Date: 11-24-08

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3-6-003

FILE Ord 08-120

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 08-120 – Adopting the 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

Amendment Name: Reflecting Council Changes in the Executive's Proposed Capital Improvement Program referenced in Section 4: Exhibit A attached to the ordinance.

Brief Description: Makes changes to the CIP schedules and directs that the text and summary tables should be amended in the final attachment to match the changes reflected on the sheets attached.

Modify Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables and Related Text:

1. Parks Construction Fund, Community Parks – Acquisition and Development; Exhibit A pages 47 through 48.
2. Parks Construction Fund, Special Use Parks – Development; Exhibit A page 53.
3. Parks Support – Acquisition and Development; Exhibit A page 54 and 55.
4. Road Fund Capital Construction; Exhibit A pages 26 through 28.
5. Surface Water Management, Salmon Recovery – Small Streams ACP; Exhibit A page 43.
6. Amend related Text and Summary tables in the final Attachment.

Council Disposition: approved Date: 11-24-08

Summary of changes to 2009 Appropriation Changes in the 2009-14 CIP

	Project				Total
	Cavalero Hill Community Park Development	Parks Capital Opportunity Fund	General Improvements	YARD Grants	
Appropriation	100,000	(100,000)	(100,000)	(450,000)	(550,000)
Revenue - REET II	100,000	(100,000)	(100,000)	(450,000)	(550,000)

Snohomish County CIP 2009 - 2014 Pages 26 - 28

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
102 102 County Road 610 County Road - TES 103 TES Capital

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$1,035,772					
Personnel Benefits	\$306,350					
Supplies	\$5,000					
Services And Charges	\$1,000,000					
Capital Outlays	\$50,000					
Interfund Payments For Service	\$137,323					
Program Subtotal:	\$2,534,445	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$963,596					
Personnel Benefits	\$257,193					
Supplies	\$502,888					
Services And Charges	\$141,055					
Interfund Payments For Service	\$543,678					
Program Subtotal:	\$2,408,410	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
102 102 County Road 630 Engineering Services 301 Operations

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$26,724					
Personnel Benefits	\$10,013					
Program Subtotal:	\$36,737	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

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

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$5,286,162					
Personnel Benefits	\$1,581,051					
Supplies	\$156,543					
Services And Charges	\$5,699,591					
Capital Outlays	\$49,596,536	\$63,692,000	\$59,593,000	\$53,448,000	\$44,754,000	\$42,457,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$1,550,902					
Program Subtotal:	\$63,870,785	\$63,692,000	\$59,593,000	\$53,448,000	\$44,754,000	\$42,457,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
102 102 County Road 650 County Road Administrativ 503 Admin Operations Capital

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Salaries	\$225,272					
Personnel Benefits	\$70,351					
Program Subtotal:	\$295,623	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals: **\$69,146,000 \$63,692,000 \$59,593,000 \$53,448,000 \$44,754,000 \$42,457,000**

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Prior Year Funds	\$10,990,000	\$689,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$8,614,000	\$17,253,000	\$12,509,000	\$13,092,000	\$11,808,000	\$9,560,000
Other Funds	\$19,785,000	\$15,518,000	\$17,367,000	\$12,880,000	\$5,131,000	\$10,188,000
County Road	\$29,757,000	\$30,232,000	\$29,697,000	\$27,476,000	\$26,815,000	\$21,709,000
Totals:	\$69,146,000	\$63,692,000	\$59,593,000	\$53,448,000	\$44,754,000	\$42,457,000

Description of Amendments

- 2009 capital program has been increased by \$2,149,000. The increase reflects additional mitigation fund programming additional programming as a result of the 1% increase in the road tax levy.
- The 2010-2014 capital programs have also been modified as a result of the extra mitigation fund programming, and the removal of some uncertain grant funding in later years.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
415 415 Surface Water Managemen 357 Surface Water Managemer 113 Capital Improvements

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	\$100,703					
Salaries	\$516,940					
Personnel Benefits	\$140,234					
Supplies	\$158,844					
Services And Charges	\$580,287					
Capital Outlays	\$5,136,265	\$4,742,325	\$2,395,591	\$2,239,404	\$2,024,404	\$1,949,404
Interfund Payments For Service	\$1,142,803					
Program Subtotal:	\$7,776,076	\$4,742,325	\$2,395,591	\$2,239,404	\$2,024,404	\$1,949,404
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$7,776,076	\$4,742,325	\$2,395,591	\$2,239,404	\$2,024,404	\$1,949,404

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SWM/River Funds	\$274,335	\$587,316	\$504,904	\$482,904	\$452,904	\$447,904
REET II	\$415,697	\$328,481	\$358,000	\$423,000	\$423,000	\$418,000
Prior Year Funds	\$261,885	\$263,100	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$212,655	\$323,980	\$510,000	\$410,000	\$330,000	\$330,000
Other Funds	\$5,858,606	\$2,487,764	\$256,500	\$156,500	\$66,500	\$1,500
County Road	\$752,898	\$751,684	\$751,187	\$752,000	\$752,000	\$752,000
Totals:	\$7,776,076	\$4,742,325	\$2,395,591	\$2,239,404	\$2,024,404	\$1,949,404

Description of Amendments

- The 2009 capital program has been increased by \$104,265 as a result of increased work on the Brightwater Culverts project.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
309	001	Parks Construction Fund	985	944	Brightwater Mitigation		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Unspecified In Exec Proposed	\$11,500,000	\$4,800,000	\$12,030,000	\$730,000	\$495,000	\$525,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$11,500,000	\$4,800,000	\$12,030,000	\$730,000	\$495,000	\$525,000	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
309	102	Parks Construction Fund	985	Parks and Construction - /	944	Community Combination	
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Capital Outlay Amendment	\$100,000						
Capital Outlays	\$1,500,326	\$1,037,397	\$1,061,250	\$1,113,000	\$1,080,000	\$952,225	
Intergovt / Interfund	\$1,156,177	\$1,136,123	\$1,134,973	\$1,134,973	\$1,134,973	\$1,134,973	
Program Subtotal:	\$2,756,503	\$2,173,520	\$2,196,223	\$2,247,973	\$2,214,973	\$2,087,198	

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
309	102	Parks Construction Fund	985	Parks and Construction - /	944	Community Combination	
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Capital Outlays	\$67,816						
Program Subtotal:	\$67,816	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$14,324,319	\$6,973,520	\$14,226,223	\$2,977,973	\$2,709,973	\$2,612,198	
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
RE	\$608,138	\$516,150	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	
REET I	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	\$460,000	
Prior Year Funds	\$11,500,000	\$4,800,000	\$11,500,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	
Parks Mitigation	\$1,688,365	\$1,197,370	\$1,666,223	\$1,717,973	\$1,649,973	\$1,552,198	
Other Funds	\$107,357	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Bond Proceeds - Other	-\$39,541	\$0	\$0				
Totals:	\$14,324,319	\$6,973,520	\$14,226,223	\$2,977,973	\$2,709,973	\$2,612,198	

Description of Amendments

- CAVALERO HILL COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT is increased from \$92,000 of REET II funding to \$192,000 of REET II Funding.

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
309 001 Parks Construction Fund 985 Parks and Recreation - Ad 947 Special Use

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unspecified In Exec Proposed	\$108,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$108,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:
309 102 Parks Construction Fund 985 Parks and Construction - / 944 Community Combination

Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlay Amendment	-\$100,000					
Capital Outlays	\$234,877	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Intergovt / Interfund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$134,877	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000

Fund: SubFund: Division: Program:

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$243,098	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$234,877	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Totals:	\$234,877	\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000

Description of Amendments

- PARKS CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY FUND is decreased by \$100,000 of REET II funding to \$0.

CIP - Capital:

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:				
309	001	Parks Construction Fund	985	949	Support		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Unspecified In Exec Proposed	\$0	\$0	\$817,524	\$831,899	\$846,537	\$861,440	
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$0	\$817,524	\$831,899	\$846,537	\$861,440	

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:				
309	102	Parks Construction Fund	985	Parks and Construction - /	944 Support		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Capital Outlay Amendment	-\$550,000						
Capital Outlays	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$758,431	\$743,764	\$828,815	\$913,612	
Intergovt / Interfund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$200,000	\$750,000	\$758,431	\$743,764	\$828,815	\$913,612	

Fund:	SubFund:	Division:	Program:				
309	102	Parks Construction Fund	985	Parks and Construction - /	944 Support		
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
Salaries	\$610,888	\$618,299	\$24,045	\$24,337	\$24,648	\$24,948	
Personnel Benefits	\$187,862	\$193,962					
Interfund Payments for Services	\$14,353	\$14,888					
Program Subtotal:	\$813,103	\$827,149	\$24,045	\$24,337	\$24,648	\$24,948	

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,013,103	\$1,577,149	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000
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- Funding Source:

Funding Source:	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET II	\$1,012,501	\$1,576,517	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000
Other Funds	\$602	\$632	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$1,013,103	\$1,577,149	\$1,600,000	\$1,600,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,800,000

Description of Amendments

- GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS is decreased from \$300,000 of REET II funding to \$200,000 and YOUTH AMENITIES AND RECREATION DEVELOPEMENT GRANT PROGRAM is Decreased from \$450,000 of REET II to \$0.

SNOWHURST COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3.6.004

FILE Ord 08-120

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 08-120 – Adopting the 2009-2014 Capital Improvement Program

Amendment Name: Reflecting Council Changes in the Executive's Proposed Capital Improvement Program referenced in Section 4: Exhibit A attached to the ordinance.

Brief Description: Makes changes to the CIP schedules in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and directs that the text and summary tables should be amended in the final attachment to match the changes reflected on the sheets attached.

Modify existing Ordinance Attachment tables and related text:

1. Facility Capital Plans - Cathcart Precinct; Exhibit A page 67

Council Disposition: approved **Date:** 11-24-08

CIP - Capital:

Fund: SubFund:	Division:		Program:			
311 311 Facility Construction	811 Construction Support	419 Facility Planning and Cons				
Object	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$352,000	\$352,000
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$352,000	\$352,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$352,000	\$352,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
REET 1	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000
Lease Savings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,000	\$162,000
Totals:	\$0	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$352,000	\$352,000

Description of Amendments

- This increases the capital program beginning in 2010 \$190,000 of REET 1 and and additional \$162,000 beginning in 2013 of leasehold savings. The addition is for planning and construction of new Cathcart Sheriff's Princinct.