



CO00045129

1 Adopted: November 21, 2011
2 Effective: December 19, 2011

3
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
5 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

6
7 *Amended* ORDINANCE NO. 11-071

8
9 ADOPTING THE 2012-2017 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
10 AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
11 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
12
13

14 WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA), chapter 36.70A RCW, requires
15 counties to adopt, as part of a GMA comprehensive plan (GMACP), a capital facilities
16 element that includes a six-year plan providing for the financing of capital facilities within
17 projected funding capacities and clearly identifying sources of public money for such
18 purposes; and
19

20 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council (county council) adopted the 1995-2000
21 Capital Plan, along with other mandatory elements of Snohomish County's GMACP, on
22 June 28, 1995; and
23

24 WHEREAS, the county council has adopted regular updates to the Capital
25 Improvement Program (CIP) since 1995 including, most recently, the 2011-2016 CIP
26 adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 10-096 on November 22, 2010; and
27

28 WHEREAS, section 6.50 of the Snohomish County Charter requires the county council
29 to adopt a six-year capital improvement program as an adjunct to the annual budget,
30 including a balance of proposed expenses and potential revenue sources; and
31

32 WHEREAS, Snohomish County Code section 4.26.024 requires the county executive
33 on an annual basis to prepare a capital improvement program for the next six fiscal years
34 pursuant to the county charter and the GMA; and
35

36 WHEREAS, General Policy Plan (GPP) Policy CF 1.B.1 requires that the county
37 prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement program that identifies projects, outlines
38 a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all county capital projects; and
39

40 WHEREAS, pursuant to the county charter and code, the county council plans to
41 update its six-year CIP concurrently with the 2012 budget process; and
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1 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Planning Commission (planning commission) held
2 a work session (briefing) on August 23, 2010, and a public hearing on September 27,
3 2011, on the 2012-2017 CIP; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the county council held a public hearing on November 21st, 2011, to
6 consider the planning commission's recommendations as well as public testimony on the
7 2012-2017 CIP; and
8

9 WHEREAS, the county council considered the 2012-2017 CIP concurrently with the
10 2012 budget; and
11

12 WHEREAS, the county council considered the entire hearing record including the
13 planning commission's recommendation, and written and oral testimony submitted during
14 the public hearings;
15

16 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
17

18 Section 1. The county council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings of fact and
19 conclusions as if set forth in full herein.
20

21 Section 2. The county council makes the following additional findings and fact and
22 conclusions:
23

- 24 A. The 2012-2017 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the directives
25 of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, and the
26 county's GMACP, including the directives of the GPP and the Capital Facilities
27 Plan/Year 2005 Update. The 2012-2017 CIP meets the capital planning
28 requirements contained in the Snohomish County Charter and Code. The new CIP
29 updates and replaces the 2011-2016 Capital Improvement Program previously
30 adopted on November 22, 2010, by amended ordinance no. 10-096.
- 31 B. Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) has provided updated budget
32 and funding expenditure information, which has been incorporated into the 2012-
33 2017 CIP.
- 34 C. The Department of Public Works has updated information within the roads inventory
35 and associated documents, including the Transportation Improvement Program, the
36 Transportation Needs Report, and the Annual Construction Program, which support
37 the Transportation Element of the GMACP. This updated information has been
38 used in the preparation of the transportation component of the 2012-2017 CIP.
- 39 D. The adoption of the 2012-2017 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in GPP
40 Objective CF 1.B to develop a six-year financing program for capital facilities that
41 meets the requirements of the GMA, achieves the county's levels-of-service
42 objectives for county roads and transit, and is within its financial capabilities to carry
43 out.

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- 1 E. The adoption of the 2012-2017 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in GPP
2 CF Policy 1.B.1 to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement program that
3 identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for
4 all county capital projects.
- 5 F. The 2012-2017 CIP furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development in
6 urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It identifies
7 short and intermediate term capital facility needs based upon the same population
8 forecasts which drive the land use element. The projected need for parks, roads,
9 and other county facilities is predicated on the increasingly urban population base
10 directed by the land use element, and the CIP focuses county infrastructure
11 investment within UGAs.
- 12 G. The 2012-2017 CIP specifies proposed funding sources for the planned capital
13 facilities and contains a "statement of assessment" which addresses the need for a
14 reassessment of land use or other comprehensive plan elements if there is a
15 projected shortfall in revenue (between 2012 and 2017) that causes the level-of-
16 service for a facility classified as necessary to support development to fall below the
17 minimum level identified in the capital facilities plan (CFP).
- 18 H. Planning staff issued Addendum No.31 to the 2005 Final Environmental Impact
19 Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP in compliance with the State Environmental Policy
20 Act (SEPA) chapter 43.21C RCW, on August 31, 2011. The adoption of the
21 2012-2017 CIP is within the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated
22 adopted environmental documents and result in no new significant adverse
23 environmental impacts. The addendum performs the function of apprising the
24 public of refinements to the GMACP by adding new information, but does not
25 substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in
26 the existing adopted environmental documents.
- 27 I. The planning commission and county council conclude that the environmental
28 review conducted satisfies SEPA requirements.
- 29 J. The planning commission conducted a public hearing on September 27, 2011,
30 considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its
31 recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of the
32 county code and state law.
- 33 K. The GMA allows the county to amend the GMACP more frequently than once per
34 year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs concurrently
35 with the adoption or amendment of the county's budget. This criterion is met
36 because this ordinance will be considered concurrently with the county's 2012
37 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the Snohomish County Charter and
38 Code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the budget.

39
40 Section 3. The county council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record of
41 the Planning Commission and the County Council, including all testimony and exhibits.

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1 Any finding which should be deemed a conclusion, and any conclusion which should be
2 deemed a finding, is hereby adopted as such.

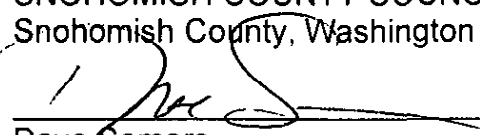
3
4 Section 4. The 2012-2017 CIP, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by
5 reference to this ordinance, is hereby adopted as the six-year capital improvement
6 program required by the GMA and section 6.50 of the Snohomish County Charter based
7 on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions.

8
9 Section 5. The 2012-2017 CIP adopted by this ordinance supersedes all other county
10 capital improvement programs. The 2012-2017 CIP shall control in the event of any
11 inconsistency between the 2012-2017 CIP and any other capital improvement program
12 adopted by the county.

13
14 Section 6. The county council directs the code reviser to update SCC 30.10.060 pursuant
15 to the authority in SCC 1.02.020(3) upon adoption of this ordinance.

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

26
27
28 PASSED THIS 21st day of November, 2011

29
30 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
31 Snohomish County, Washington
32
33 
34 Dave Somers
35 Chairperson
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D-14

Amended
Ordinance No. 11-071
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1 ATTEST:

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Katherine Bratcher
Clerk of the Council

- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date: 12/9/11, 2011

Aaron Reardon
Aaron Reardon
Snohomish County Executive

ATTEST:

Nancy Steinke

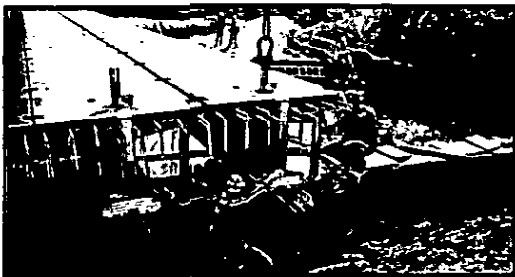
Approved as to form only:

Jim Kase 12/9/11
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Amended
Ordinance No. 11-071
Adopting the 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Capital
Program

Snohomish County



Year 2012-2017 Capital Improvement ~~Plan~~ Program

As recommended by Aaron Reardon, Snohomish County Executive

September 30, 2011

*amended per
Exhibit 3.6.3
attached*

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PREFACE

The 2012-2017 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 30, 2011 in conjunction with the Executive's 2012 Recommended Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 27, 2011.

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Snohomish County adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) as part of the 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 2012 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 *2012-2017 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 2012-2017 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 with the budget development process. During the budget preparation process, departments submit their requests for capital dollars, including major capital facility project requests. This information is transmitted to the County Finance Department, which updates the database and works with departments to refine figures and develop improved maintenance and operation costs. The County Executive then develops a recommended Capital Improvement Program for presentation to the Council as part of the annual budget.

SECTION II: FINANCING STRATEGIES

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

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

In the general governmental area, however, Washington State Law limits: 1.) The sources municipalities can use to raise funds for capital improvements; 2.) The tax rates that can be charged to raise funds for capital improvements; and 3.) The amount of general obligation debt (capacity) that can be issued to raise funds for capital improvements. Another complicating factor in general governmental capital funding is reliance on voter approved bond issues. This creates uncertainty regarding if, and when, certain improvements will take place.

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

General Strategies

Looking across all department lines, the program calls for:

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

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

Real Estate Excise

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

- 1.) Total debt service financed by Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), should amount to no more than 50% of total REET revenues;
- 2.) Up to 75% of the available revenues from either REET 1, or REET 2 may be used for debt service, so long as the total used for debt repayment does not exceed 50%.
- 3.) A reserve equal to either \$500,000, or 20% of current year REET I debt service appropriation, whichever 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 2012-2017 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 2012-2017 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 2012–2017 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
February Election:						
Ordinance to Auditor	30-Dec-2011	28-Dec-2012	27-Dec-2013	26-Dec-2014	25-Dec-2015	30-Dec-2016
Election Date	14-Feb-2012	12-Feb-2013	11-Feb-2014	10-Feb-2015	9-Feb-2016	14-Feb-2017
April Election:						
Ordinance to Auditor	2-Mar-2012	8-Mar-2013	7-Mar-2014	13-Mar-2015	11-Mar-2016	10-Mar-2017
Election Date	17-Apr-2012	23-Apr-2013	22-Apr-2014	28-Apr-2015	26-Apr-2016	25-Apr-2017
August Election:						
Ordinance to Auditor	11-May-2012	10-May-2013	9-May-2014	8-May-2015	13-May-2016	12-May-2017
Election Date	7-Aug-2012	6-Aug-2013	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017
November Election:						
Ordinance to Auditor	7-Aug-2012	6-Aug-2013	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017
Election Date	6-Nov-2012	5-Nov-2013	4-Nov-2014	3-Nov-2015	8-Nov-2016	7-Nov-2017

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. The REET I expenditures included in this CIP are totally committed to debt service. In May 2011, the legislature amended RCW 82.46 with House Bill 1953 to allow the use of 35%, not to exceed one million dollars, of available REET II funds to be used for payment of existing REET I debt service.
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, Brightwater Mitigation 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 Campus Redevelopment Infrastructure (CRI). 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, 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.

Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Method of Funding <i>(continued from prior page)</i>	Description
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigations 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: 2012-2017 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2012-2017 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 2012-2017 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.

Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Exhibit 4: Capital Expenditures by Category & Type

Category	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
General Government - Facilities	\$ 4,123,480	\$ -	\$ 2,598,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,722,372
General Government - Equipment	3,338,333	3,652,784	4,842,459	3,786,948	6,612,636	4,005,368	26,238,528
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	11,466,841	5,086,048	13,019,031	3,880,256	3,885,549	4,367,894	41,705,619
Information Services Projects	2,429,427	2,024,078	3,045,161	-	-	-	7,498,666
Debt Service & Reserves	6,135,940	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	36,835,440
Transportation - Facilities	32,257,000	30,322,000	31,933,000	31,798,000	28,662,000	26,882,000	181,854,000
Surface Water - Facilities	13,479,903	12,499,772	14,029,876	10,242,132	8,269,443	8,621,943	67,143,069
Solid Waste - Facilities	2,055,000	1,850,000	600,000	700,000	600,000	400,000	6,205,000
Airport - Facilities	20,940,000	4,520,000	16,520,000	10,795,000	7,095,000	5,845,000	65,715,000
Total All Items	\$ 96,225,924	\$ 66,094,582	\$ 92,728,319	\$ 67,342,236	\$ 61,264,528	\$ 56,262,105	\$ 439,917,694

Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source

Fund Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Airport Funds	\$ 240,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 740,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	11,262,480	3,697,000	9,423,892	4,401,250	6,401,250	5,151,250	40,337,122
Brightwater	2,370,336	425,000	350,000	-	-	-	3,145,336
County Road	5,525,551	9,638,000	8,533,000	11,037,000	13,205,000	11,002,000	58,940,551
ER&R Funds	3,338,333	3,652,784	4,842,459	3,786,948	6,612,636	4,005,368	26,238,528
General Fund	825,182	1,737,600	1,990,600	1,737,600	1,737,600	1,737,600	9,766,182
Other Grants	2,369,711	4,156,250	5,427,000	2,948,500	1,687,500	1,940,000	18,528,961
Parks Mitigation	1,229,913	1,289,216	1,378,041	1,440,891	1,318,000	1,666,500	8,322,561
Prior Year Funds	11,730,336	2,054,575	9,947,045	140,500	70,000	67,500	24,009,956
REET I	3,645,771	3,646,988	3,646,991	3,249,700	3,249,700	3,249,700	20,688,850
REET II	2,976,291	3,199,647	3,711,415	3,941,965	4,120,149	4,253,994	22,203,461
Sales & Use Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	-	-	-	1,050,000
SWM/River Funds	6,841,000	7,233,522	7,761,876	6,731,132	6,039,943	6,142,443	40,749,916
Interfund DIS Rates	1,085,020	1,587,000	1,600,000	-	-	-	4,272,020
Tipping Fees	2,055,000	1,850,000	600,000	700,000	600,000	400,000	6,205,000
Transportation Grant	23,262,000	16,897,000	25,601,000	22,049,750	13,990,750	12,692,750	114,493,250
Transportation Mitigation	17,119,000	4,580,000	7,465,000	5,077,000	2,132,000	3,853,000	40,226,000
Total	\$ 96,225,924	\$ 66,094,582	\$ 92,728,319	\$ 67,342,236	\$ 61,264,528	\$ 56,262,105	\$ 439,917,694

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	2007-2012 CIP	2008-2013 CIP	2009-2014 CIP	2010-2015 CIP	2011-2016 CIP	2012-2017 CIP
General Governmental Facilities	\$ 59,520,392	\$ 52,551,190	\$ 24,649,531	\$ 24,076,026	\$ 26,131,026	\$ 6,722,372
General Governmental - Equipment	16,842,438	19,106,320	22,567,436	20,602,379	25,093,345	26,238,528
Parks and Recreation Land and Facilities	79,539,045	77,820,783	62,700,521	56,464,539	54,302,154	41,705,619
Law Enforcement Facilities	992,067	12,042,913	-	1,274,000	-	-
Information Services Projects						7,498,666
Debt Service and Reserves	74,360,317	52,778,651	44,006,135	52,947,131	42,162,570	36,835,440
Transportation – Facilities	310,535,002	460,830,000	319,262,000	246,885,000	216,703,000	181,854,000
Surface Water – Facilities	83,748,560	78,559,566	89,397,672	72,207,369	69,385,473	67,143,069
Solid Waste – Facilities	19,932,514	11,492,460	13,500,000	7,250,000	5,128,000	6,205,000
Airport – Facilities	92,540,000	67,820,000	81,980,000	68,975,000	57,515,000	65,715,000
Total: All Items	\$ 738,010,335	\$ 833,001,883	\$ 658,063,295	\$ 550,681,444	\$ 496,420,568	\$ 439,917,694

Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

EXHIBIT 7: REAL ESTATE TAX PROJECT LIST

Below are all projects or debt service 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Community Parks Debt Service	\$ 397,886	\$ 397,288	\$ 397,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,192,465
Campus Redevelopment, Elections Equip Debt Service	532,321	532,400	532,400	532,400	532,400	532,400	\$ 3,194,321
Campus Redevelopment, Willis Tucker Park Debt Service	263,173	262,400	262,400	262,400	262,400	262,400	\$ 1,575,173
Campus Infrastructure Debt Service	458,380	459,400	459,400	459,400	459,400	459,400	\$ 2,755,380
2005B Refunding Debt Service	17,000	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	\$ 104,500
Parks, Gun Range Debt Service	112,365	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	\$ 677,365
Parks, 800 Mhz Phase 2 Debt Service	1,460,646	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	\$ 8,765,646
DJJC, Medical Examiner Debt Service	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	\$ 2,424,000
Total REET I	\$ 3,645,771	\$ 3,646,988	\$ 3,646,991	\$ 3,249,700	\$ 3,249,700	\$ 3,249,700	\$ 20,688,850

REET II Program/Project	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
SWM Capital Improvement	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$ 2,050,000
Community Parks Debt Service	338,900	337,425	520,500	576,500	534,250	345,000	\$ 2,652,575
Conservancy Parks	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	\$ 125,000
Resource Parks	-	50,000	350,000	370,000	460,000	676,750	\$ 1,906,750
Special Use Parks	-	50,000	50,000	-	25,000	25,000	\$ 150,000
Park Acquisition & Development	1,186,248	1,259,622	1,288,315	1,317,865	1,373,299	1,429,644	\$ 7,854,993
Trails Development	-	50,000	25,000	150,000	150,000	175,000	\$ 550,000
Campus Redevelopment, Willis Tucker Park Debt Service	151,143	152,600	152,600	152,600	152,600	152,600	\$ 914,143
Campus Redevelopment, Elections Equip Debt Service	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 6,000,000
Total REET II	\$ 2,976,291	\$ 3,199,647	\$ 3,711,415	\$ 3,941,965	\$ 4,120,149	\$ 4,253,994	\$ 22,203,461

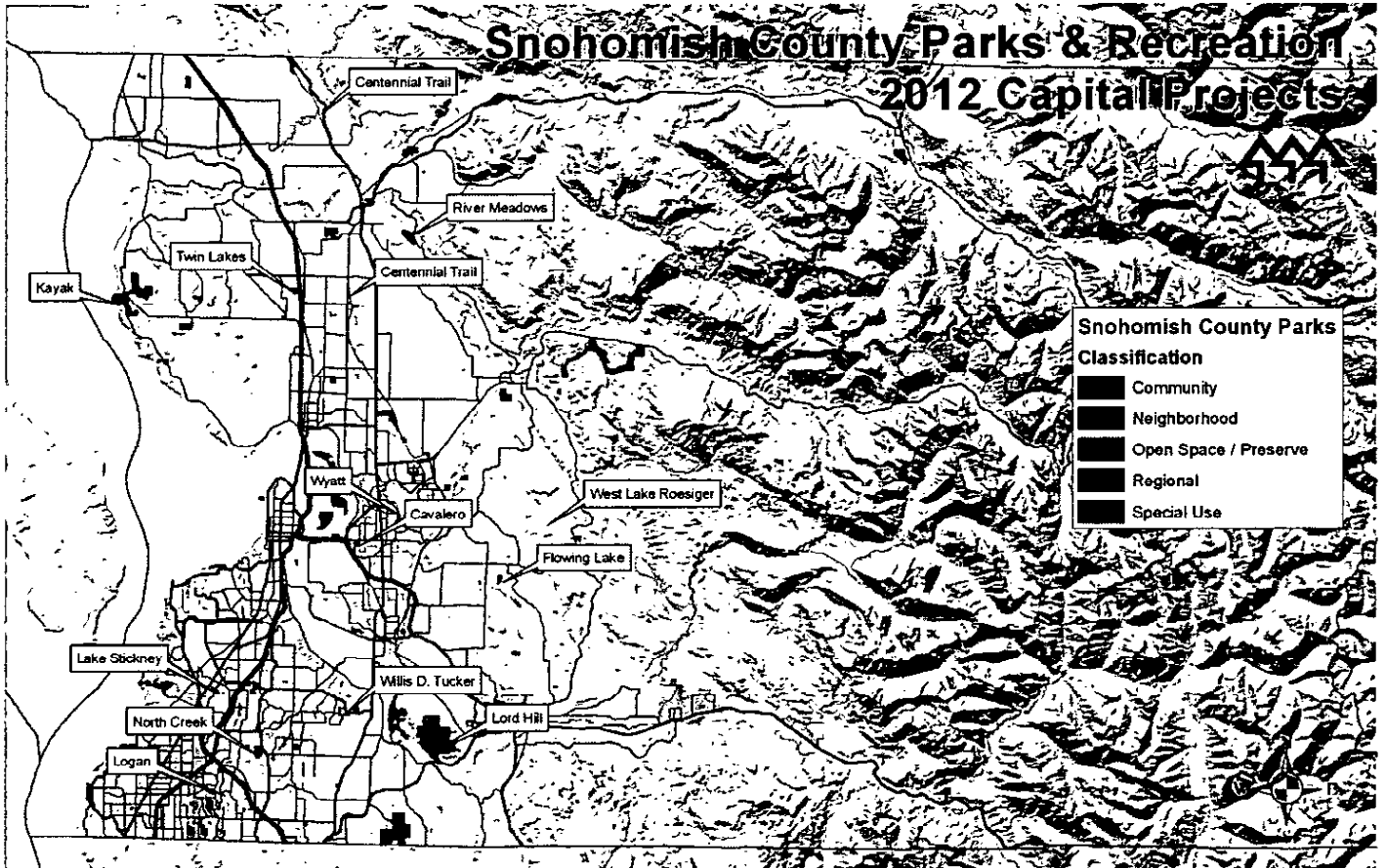
Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST

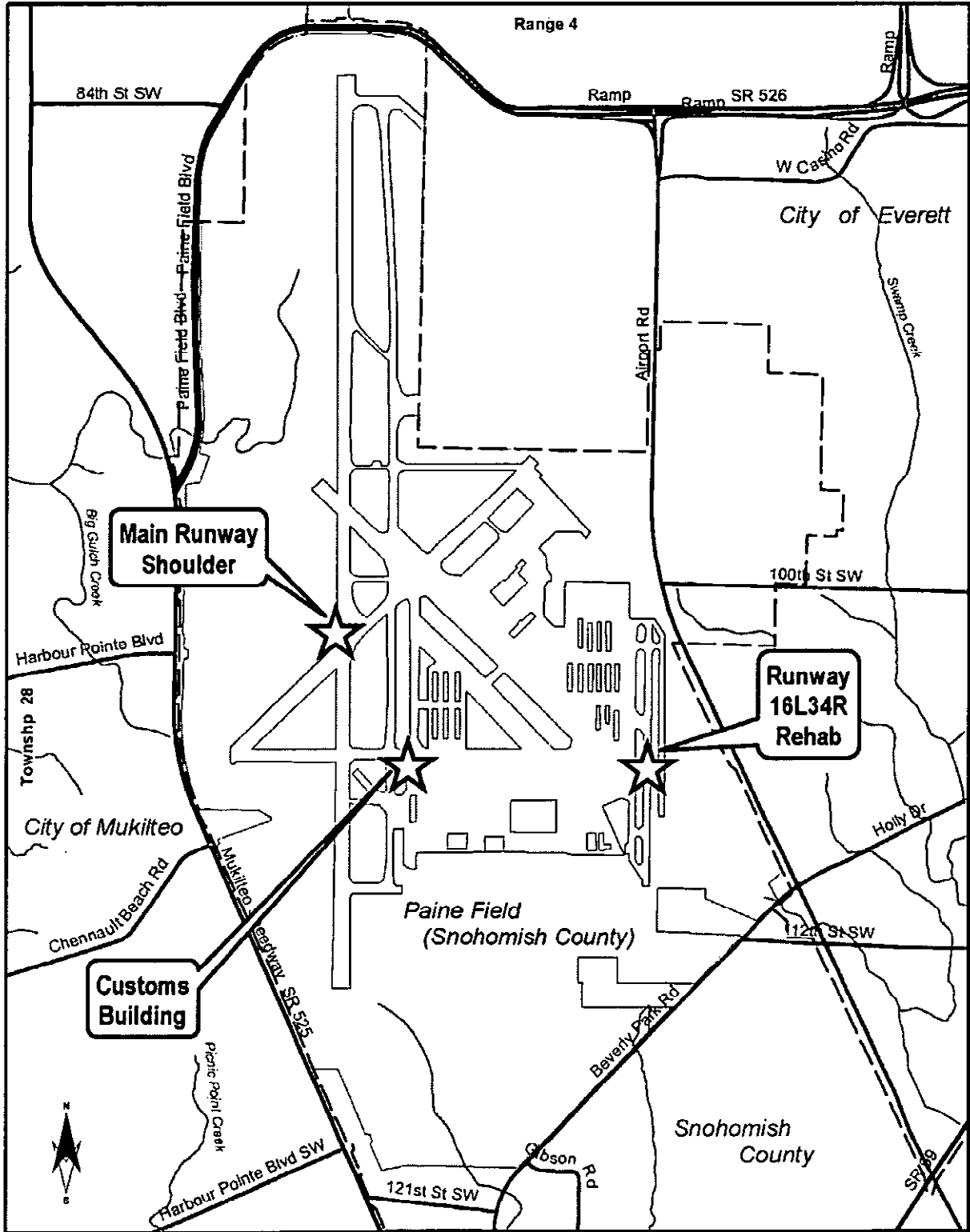
The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP:

Department / Project	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Public Works							
Fleet Capital Improvement	\$ 3,338,333	\$ 3,652,784	\$ 4,842,459	\$ 3,786,948	\$ 6,612,636	\$ 4,005,368	\$ 26,238,528
Road Capital Construction	32,257,000	30,322,000	31,933,000	31,798,000	28,662,000	26,882,000	181,854,000
Solid Waste Construction	2,055,000	1,850,000	600,000	700,000	600,000	400,000	6,205,000
SWM Capital Improvement	13,479,903	12,499,772	14,029,876	10,242,132	8,269,443	8,621,943	67,143,069
Subtotal Public Works	51,130,236	48,324,556	51,405,335	46,527,080	44,144,079	39,909,311	281,440,597
Parks And Recreation							
Community Parks Acquisition/Development	9,856,430	2,673,678	10,870,466	1,605,791	1,383,750	1,617,000	28,007,115
Conservancy Parks	344,578	91,000	126,500	102,500	103,000	63,500	831,078
Support - Park Acquisition/Development	1,111,248	1,259,622	1,288,315	1,317,865	1,373,299	1,429,644	7,779,993
Resource Parks	151,255	949,527	608,750	674,100	750,500	982,750	4,116,882
Special Use Parks	-	55,221	50,000	-	25,000	25,000	155,221
Trails Development	3,330	57,000	75,000	180,000	250,000	250,000	815,330
Subtotal Parks and Recreation	11,466,841	5,086,048	13,019,031	3,880,256	3,885,549	4,367,894	41,705,619
Information Services							
Technology 36 Month	2,429,427	2,024,078	3,045,161	-	-	-	7,498,666
Subtotal Information Services	2,429,427	2,024,078	3,045,161	-	-	-	7,498,666
Debt Service and Nondepartmental							
County Building Remodel	475,380	476,900	476,900	476,900	476,900	476,900	2,859,880
800 MHz	1,460,646	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	1,461,000	8,765,646
Campus Redevelopment, Elections Equipment	3,232,921	3,233,000	3,233,000	3,233,000	3,233,000	3,233,000	19,397,921
Campus Redevelopment, Willis Tucker Park	414,316	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	415,000	2,489,316
DJJC, Medical Examiner	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	404,000	2,424,000
Parks, Gun Range	148,677	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	898,677
Subtotal Debt Service and Nondepartmental	6,135,940	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	6,139,900	36,835,440
Facilities Management							
Administration Buildings	280,000	-	560,000	-	-	-	840,000
Campus Enhancements	195,480	-	338,650	-	-	-	534,130
Courthouse/Mission/DJJC	490,000	-	855,242	-	-	-	1,345,242
Jail Facilities	2,963,000	-	610,000	-	-	-	3,573,000
Off Campus District Courts	195,000	-	235,000	-	-	-	430,000
Subtotal Facilities	4,123,480	-	2,598,892	-	-	-	6,722,372
Airport							
Airport Capital Programs	20,940,000	4,520,000	16,520,000	10,795,000	7,095,000	5,845,000	65,715,000
Subtotal Airport	20,940,000	4,520,000	16,520,000	10,795,000	7,095,000	5,845,000	65,715,000
Grand Total - All Projects	\$96,225,924	\$66,094,582	\$92,728,319	\$67,342,236	\$61,264,528	\$56,262,105	\$ 439,917,694

MAP 1: PARKS YEAR 2012 PROJECTS

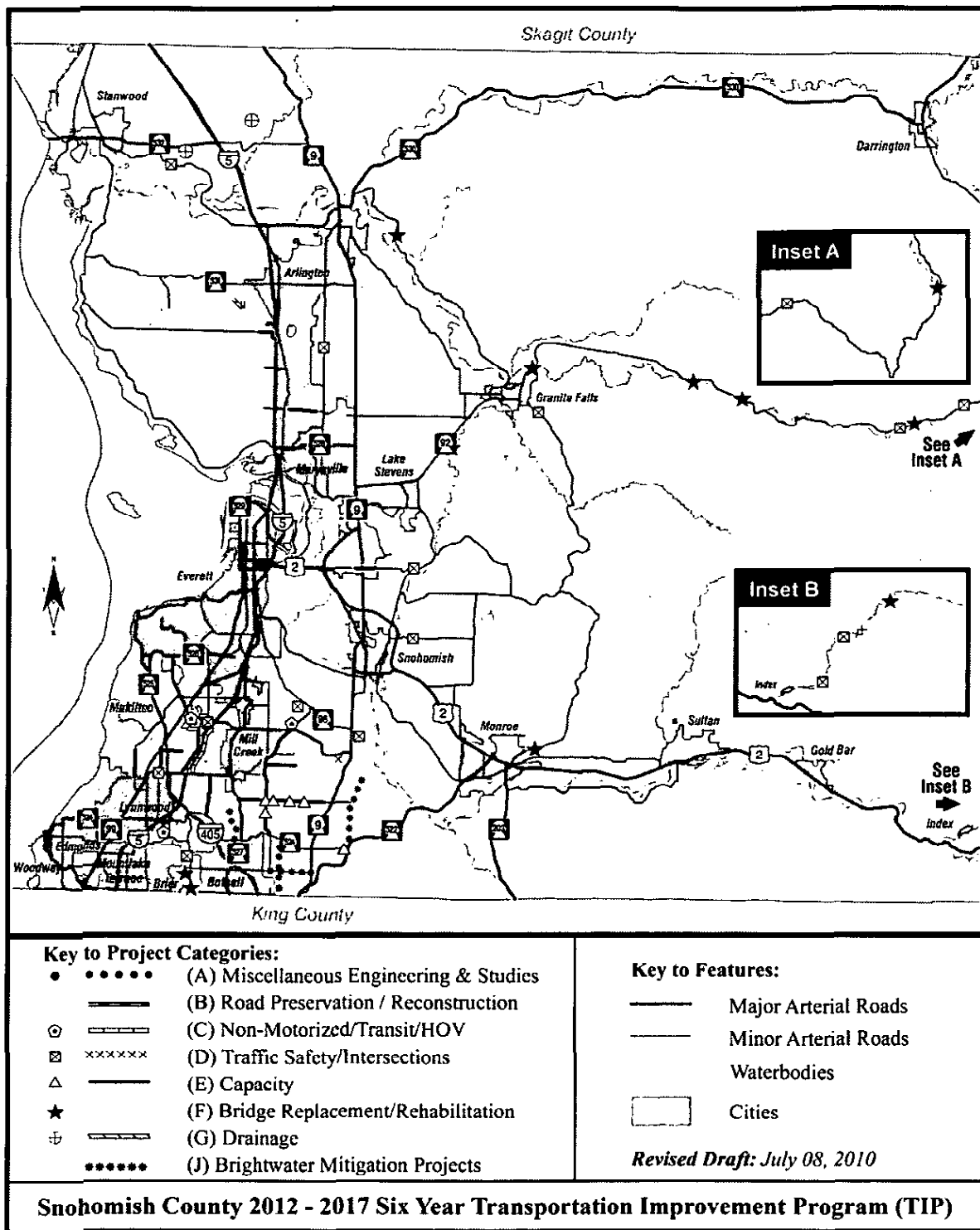


MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2012 PROJECTS

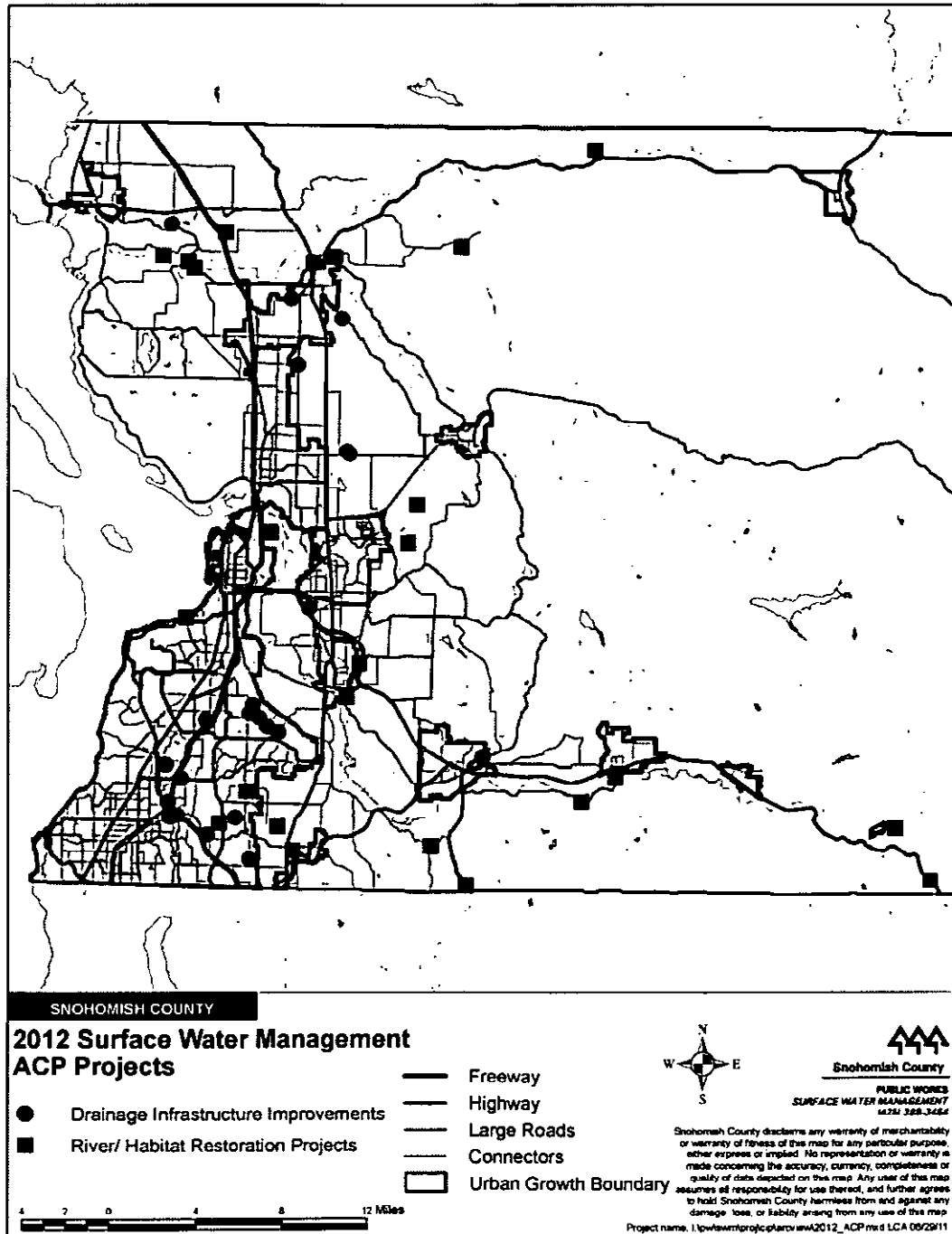


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MAP 3: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM



MAP 4: SURFACE WATER 2012 PROJECTS



MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2012 PROJECTS

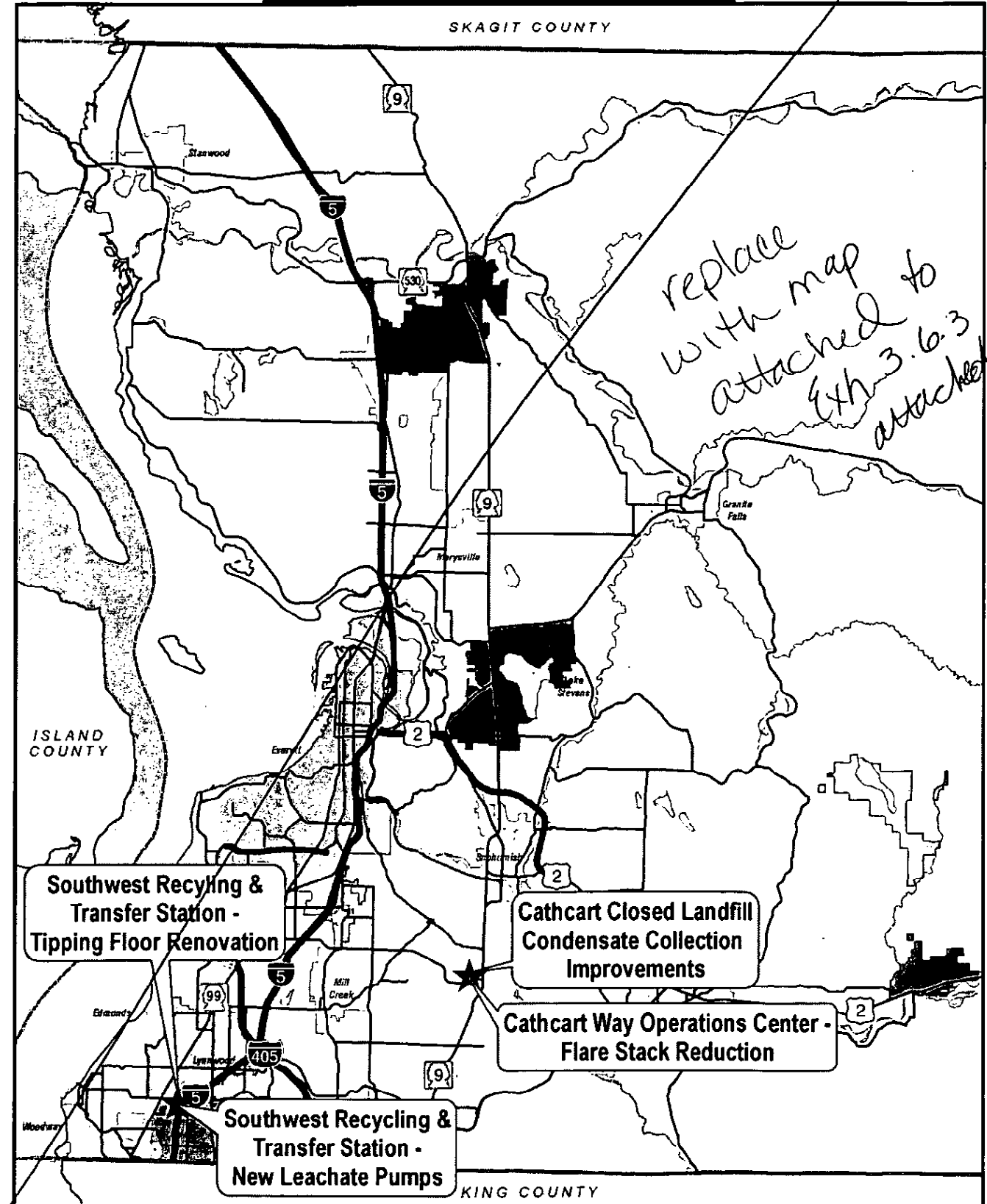


EXHIBIT 9: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS BY CLASSIFICATION

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 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, camping, 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 maintenance and small project funding for park facilities.
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 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. In May 2011, the legislature amended RCW 82.46 with House Bill 1953 to allow the use of 35%, not to exceed one million dollars, of available REET II funds to be used for payment of existing REET I debt service.
Ground Transportation	<p>The Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) includes a wide variety of capital projects that are grouped into several categories:</p> <p>A.) <u>Miscellaneous Engineering & Studies</u>: This category funds preliminary project planning, feasibility studies, and specialized reviews associated with initial project development.</p> <p>B.) <u>Overlay & Road Reconstruction</u>: PW uses a Pavement Management System that provides a systematic approach to lengthen roadway life through timely maintenance and preservation. When road reconstruction is warranted, these projects also fall under this category as well as ADA ramp upgrades associated with the Overlay Program;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>E.) <u>Capacity Improvements</u>: Projects in this category are designed to increase vehicle carrying capacity on the County arterial system and provide satisfactory levels-of-service to meet transportation system concurrency requirements;</p> <p>F.) <u>Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation</u>: This category funds replacement/ rehabilitation of deficient County bridges identified through Federal and State inspections;</p>

Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>G.) <u>Drainage</u>: Drainage projects improve/preserve drainage infrastructure on the County road system. These projects lay within the County ROW, are an integral part of the road system and are necessary to maintain and preserve system conditions. A component of this category is replacement of culverts under county roads that are currently fish blockages;</p> <p>H.) <u>Brightwater Mitigation</u> projects that have been programmed and scopes defined based on an agreement entered into with King County to compensate for the impacts of the Brightwater Treatment facility.</p>
Airport Investments	<p>Many Airport capital projects are multi-year construction projects and respond to existing or prospective customer needs that preserve and increase the asset and revenue base of the Airport. These include airfield upgrades, new building construction; road construction for improved transportation access to these new developments; and miscellaneous repairs to existing facilities and pavement. Aviation related capital improvements on the Airport may be eligible for 95% funding from the FAA administered Airport Improvement Program. The FAA funds runway and safety improvements, obstruction removal and other capital projects to meet or maintain FAA standards and preserve or enhance capacity.</p>
Technology Plan	<p>Department of Information Services 36 Month Plan for technology needs.</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 2012 CIP continues to implement projects identified in the 2002 Drainage Needs Report and other similar Master Drainage Plans, as well as Salmon Restoration projects, flood protection projects, and other water quality, habitat, and drainage projects, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Flooding, Erosion & Habitat Restoration Projects</u> This consolidated program of river and stream capital improvements includes river, sediment, and erosion control projects on large rivers; home elevation grants for structures in the floodplain to reduce river flood costs; analysis, design and construction of projects to restore or improve habitat and water quality in rivers and streams; continued progress on Brightwater projects and acquisitions, and; continued progress on the Smith Island project. 2. <u>Drainage and Water Quality Projects</u> This program provides engineering planning and analysis, project design, and project construction for drainage and water quality problems throughout the County. The projects include upsizing culverts or drainage systems, installing new drainage or infiltration systems to reduce road flooding, and retrofitting drainage and stormwater facilities to increase stormwater detention and /or improve water quality. This program has four main components; 1) Drainage Investigation & Rehabilitation ("DRI") projects, which are smaller neighborhood projects that resolve local drainage and water quality problems, developed from drainage complaints and prioritized based on a Council-approved prioritization system; 2) Implementation of the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) and UGA Plans, along with design and construction of other larger area-wide projects that reduce flooding and improve water quality, prioritized by how frequently the flooding occurs. Many of the projects are funded by the SWM UGA rate surcharge, which is scheduled to sunset in 2015;

Snohomish County – 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>3) Development and Implementation of Water Quality Facility improvements, including stormwater detention facility retrofits and projects using Low Impact Development (LID) features, much of which is a requirement of the Structural Stormwater Control portion of the 2007-2012 NPDES permit; and, 4) Master Drainage Planning, which includes analysis and preliminary design to resolve existing and predicted future drainage problems. This information is used to inform new development, to prioritize public funding for drainage and water quality projects, and as preliminary design for SWM-funded projects.</p> <p>3. <u>Capital Debt</u> This CIP provides for approximately \$1.5M in bond and Public Works Trust Fund loan payments for past capital projects.</p>
Solid Waste	<p>Solid Waste facility improvements include site improvements to the Sultan Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Center to allow the use of larger intermodal containers as opposed to the current drop box system. Design phase for site improvements at the Dubuque Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Center. Design and installation of HVAC system at North County Recycling and Transfer Station for improved air quality. Installation of an electronic timesheet system for electronic time keeping of all Solid Waste staff. Purchase of drop box replacements. Maintain a contingency fund for unexpected expenses.</p>
Fleet Management	<p>Fleet Management's 2012 CIP consists of equipment replacement for individual equipment costing over \$50,000. Fleet was approved grant and ECotality funding in 2011 to install 34 County electrical vehicle charging stations. If additional grant dollars become available in 2012, more County electrical infrastructure expansion is planned.</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 CFP 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 RCW 36.70A.070 (3) and RCW 36.70A.020 (Goal 12). Goal 12 states: "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

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

1. *Will levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the CFP, be maintained by the projects included in the CIP?*
2. *Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the county and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan?*
3. *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, 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 elements.

2012-2017 Snohomish County CIP Global Statement of Assessment:

The 2012-2017 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 2012-2017 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.
- 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.

Exhibit 10: Snohomish County Summary Global Statement of Assessment
THIS EXHIBIT SUMMARIZES IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF THE “COMPLETE TEXT OF STATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT” (SECTION VI OF THIS DOCUMENT).

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. Snohomish County has initiated its next 10-year comprehensive plan update process. It will also include a reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2035. 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:

Snohomish County Facilities

None of the capital facilities evaluated in this 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program (specifically in Section VI) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2012 and 2017. No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required given the current status of all Snohomish County capital facilities that are “necessary to support development.”

Non-County Facilities

1) The cities of Arlington and Sultan and the Cross Valley Water District have reported water system infrastructure problems, but none required moratoria or interruption of water service. There is also no projection of funding shortfalls by any water provider for water infrastructure.

2) The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District has reported a capacity problem in the North Creek Basin Area. There is currently a lack of trunk sewer capacity due to growth. King County owns and operates three trunk sewer interceptors in Snohomish County. The District is uncertain if a moratorium will be necessary in the future. The Lake Stevens Sewer District has two current moratoria in place; one near Lift Station 11 between 83rd Avenue NE and SR 9 and the other in the 20th Street NE area. They should be lifted with the completion of an on-going transportation improvement project and a corresponding new sewer interceptor line.

3) Snohomish Public Utility District #1 decreased its actual level of projected investment by twenty million eight hundred thousand dollars (\$20.8M). There are no projected funding shortfalls for any electric power projects.

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

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

Descriptions, justifications, projected costs, and funding sources for each project are summarized in this section. The order that the worksheets are presented is determined by the 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 and Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Project. 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 2012-2017 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 2012-2017

Replaced - See Exhibit 3.6.2 attached

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

Description: This package reflects adjustments to the Road Fund capital budget. The proposal reflects a continued declining trend in the capital program in response to changes in revenues affecting future expenditures. In addition, there are several corrections to salaries and benefits where position information downloaded from Highline into BDT required updating.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
102	102	County Road	610 County Road - TES	103	TES Capital				
	Object								
	Salaries and Wages	\$685,060	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$247,059	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Capital Outlays	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$1,527,119	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
102	102	County Road	620 Road Maintenance	203	RM Capital				
	Object								
	Salaries and Wages	\$887,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$198,442	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies	\$701,437	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$556,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$453,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$2,797,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
102	102	County Road	630 Engineering Services	303	ES Capital				
	Object								
	Salaries and Wages	\$4,815,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$1,876,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies	\$73,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$1,978,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Capital Outlays	\$18,994,953	\$30,322,000	\$31,933,000	\$31,798,000	\$28,662,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$410,890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$27,749,137	\$30,322,000	\$31,933,000	\$31,798,000	\$28,662,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000
102	102	County Road	650 County Road Administrati	503	Admin Operations Capital				
	Object								
	Salaries and Wages	\$134,818	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$48,926	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$183,744	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$32,257,000	\$30,322,000	\$31,933,000	\$31,798,000	\$28,662,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000	\$26,882,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation Mitigation	\$17,119,000	\$4,580,000	\$7,465,000	\$5,077,000	\$2,132,000	\$3,853,000
Transportation Grant	\$7,777,000	\$15,947,000	\$16,006,000	\$15,756,000	\$13,397,000	\$12,099,000
County Road	\$5,437,000	\$9,568,000	\$8,462,000	\$10,965,000	\$13,133,000	\$10,930,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$1,924,000	\$227,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$32,257,000	\$30,322,000	\$31,933,000	\$31,798,000	\$28,662,000	\$26,882,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 402 - Solid Waste Capital Improvement Plan

Description: This package includes the 2012 request and a 6 year capital improvement plan. Upon approval, the 2012 capital program budget will be \$2,055,000.

The Construction Program includes:

Sultan Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Center (NRDC)

-Site improvements to allow the use of larger intermodal containers as oppose to the current drop box system for long term savings to the Division.

Dubuque Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Center (NRDC)

-Design phase for site improvements to allow the use of larger intermodal containers as oppose to the current drop box system.

All facilities

-Installation of an electronic timesheet entry system for electronic time keeping of all solid waste staff.
-Purchase of drop box replacements.

North County Recycling and Transfer Station (NCRTS)

-Design and installation of HVAC system for improved air quality.

Maintain a contingency fund for unexpected expenses.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
402	402	Solid Waste Managemen	405 Engineering And Construc				437	Solid Waste-Capital	
	Object								
	Services			\$465,000	\$418,500	\$135,700	\$158,300	\$135,700	\$90,500
	Capital Outlays			\$1,515,000	\$1,364,000	\$442,400	\$516,200	\$442,400	\$294,900
	Interfund Payments For Service			\$75,000	\$87,500	\$21,900	\$25,500	\$21,900	\$14,600
	Program Subtotal:			\$2,055,000	\$1,850,000	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$400,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$2,055,000	\$1,850,000	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$400,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Tipping Fees	\$2,055,000	\$1,850,000	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$400,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,055,000	\$1,850,000	\$600,000	\$700,000	\$600,000	\$400,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM Capital

Description: This priority package describes the annual capital program (ACP) and the six year capital improvement program (CIP) for the Surface Water Management Division of Public Works. This priority package reflects changes in the budget programs meant to clarify structure, simplify budgeting and cost tracking, and better align with the revised SWM organizational structure that was enacted in 2011. Specific budget program structure changes are:

All reimburseable projects (113 and 118) moved from this Package into new Program 541 in the non-capital Priority Package 180;

In Program 113, moved specific projects that were in the past determined to be capital and are now more monitoring or maintenance-related to Program 120 (non-capital Priority Package 180);

In Program 118, the line item for Out of Class Pay is to reflect SWM's intent to reclassify two positions in 2011 as part of the SWM reorganization.

The 2012 Capital program reflects three major areas:

FLOODING, EROSION & HABITAT RESTORATION PROJECTS (Fund 415 Program 113)

DRAINAGE and WATER QUALITY PROJECTS (Fund 415 Program 118)

DEBT SERVICE (Fund 415 Program 119)

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
415	415	Surface Water Manage	357	Surface Water Manageme	113	Capital Improvements	
	Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Salaries and Wages	\$691,501	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$249,869	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies	\$287,905	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$876,728	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Capital Outlays	\$3,615,217	\$6,410,500	\$7,995,500	\$4,511,000	\$2,878,500	\$3,181,000
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$718,807	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$6,440,027	\$6,410,500	\$7,995,500	\$4,511,000	\$2,878,500	\$3,181,000
415	415	Surface Water Manage	357	Surface Water Manageme	118	Infrastructure	
	Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Salaries and Wages	\$892,709	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$324,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies	\$21,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services	\$792,860	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Capital Outlays	\$1,681,000	\$4,641,105	\$4,587,105	\$4,288,105	\$3,963,105	\$4,013,105
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$1,879,797	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$5,592,513	\$4,641,105	\$4,587,105	\$4,288,105	\$3,963,105	\$4,013,105
415	415	Surface Water Manage	357	Surface Water Manageme	119	DNR Program	
	Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Debt Service: Principal	\$968,379	\$1,448,167	\$1,447,271	\$1,443,027	\$1,427,838	\$1,427,838
	Debt Service Costs	\$478,984	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$1,447,363	\$1,448,167	\$1,447,271	\$1,443,027	\$1,427,838	\$1,427,838
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$13,479,903	\$12,499,772	\$14,029,876	\$10,242,132	\$8,269,443	\$8,621,943

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
SWM/River Funds	\$6,841,000	\$7,233,522	\$7,761,876	\$6,731,132	\$6,039,943	\$6,142,443
REET II	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$350,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Prior Year Funds	\$1,510,305	\$315,000	\$120,000	\$140,500	\$70,000	\$67,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM Capital

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Other Grants	\$2,369,711	\$4,156,250	\$5,427,000	\$2,948,500	\$1,687,500	\$1,940,000
County Road	\$88,551	\$70,000	\$71,000	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$72,000
Brightwater	\$2,370,336	\$425,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$13,479,903	\$12,499,772	\$14,029,876	\$10,242,132	\$8,269,443	\$8,621,943



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 502 - Fleet Capital Improvement Plan

Description: The Fleet Manager annually prepares a 10 Year Equipment Replacement Plan. The equipment from this plan for the ensuing fiscal year is budgeted within the Maintenance and Operations Package if they are classified as other capital (e.g. less than \$50k each). Those items that will cost \$50k or more are included in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). In addition, any building improvements valued at more than \$50k are included in the CIP. Following are the lists of capital equipment items being replaced.

2012 EQUIPMENT:

User Department/Fund	Description	Repl. Cost
Road Fund	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck□	\$119,844
□	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck□□	\$119,844
□	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck	\$119,844
□	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck	\$119,844
□	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck□□	\$119,844
□	95 Int'l 5 Yard Dump Truck	\$119,844
	97 John Deere 892 Excavator	\$280,050
□	02 Int'l Guardrail Truck□□□	\$120,258
	03 Ford F450 4x4 w/Manlift	\$105,898
	97 International Tractor	\$127,452
	97 International Tractor	\$127,452
	97 International Tractor	\$127,452
	97 International Tractor	\$127,452
	97 End Dump Trailer	\$55,274
	97 End Dump Trailer	\$55,274
	97 End Dump Trailer	\$55,274
	97 End Dump Trailer	\$55,274
	97 End Dump Trailer	\$55,274
	07 Global Positioning System	\$130,398
ER&R Fund	88 Toyota Forklift	\$125,608
Solid Waste	00 John Deere 310 Backhoe	\$108,303
	99 Kamatsu Excavator	\$300,336
	04 Cat 966G Loader	\$363,288
	97 Med Duty/Van Body	\$85,750
	97 Med Duty/Van Body	\$85,750
2012 TOTAL		\$3,338,333

2012 equipment replacement may change based upon Department manager work needs. A thorough review of all scheduled replacement equipment is done with each Department every year and based on maintenance and specific work requirements, the type of equipment and schedule for its replacement can change.

Goal Attainment: The 2011 goal for this package was, "Equipment replacement - Equipment will be ordered within the fiscal year and within budget." Through June, 100 percent of all equipment has been ordered and within budget.

Overhead: Fleet Management overhead costs of \$14,291 (.04 percent of the total) are included in the package.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 502 - Fleet Capital Improvement Plan

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
502	502	Equipment Rental & Re	600 Equipment Rental And Rev				860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$3,338,333	\$3,652,784	\$4,842,459	\$3,786,948	\$6,612,636	\$4,005,368
	Program Subtotal:			\$3,338,333	\$3,652,784	\$4,842,459	\$3,786,948	\$6,612,636	\$4,005,368
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$3,338,333	\$3,652,784	\$4,842,459	\$3,786,948	\$6,612,636	\$4,005,368

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
ER&R Funds	\$3,338,333	\$3,652,784	\$4,842,459	\$3,786,948	\$6,612,636	\$4,005,368
Funding Sources Total:	\$3,338,333	\$3,652,784	\$4,842,459	\$3,786,948	\$6,612,636	\$4,005,368



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

Description: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT/DEBT: The acquisition and/or development of Community Parks is supported by a level of service and a designation as "necessary to support development" in the County Council approved 2001 and 2007 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plans for Snohomish County. Parks has established criteria for project selection sensitive to the downturn in revenues generated by the current economy in Snohomish County. Park Impact Mitigation Fees, REET I and Reet II that customarily participate in the acquisition and development of Parks properties have been affected by the downturn in the housing market. Criteria of project selection includes a focus on return on investment (ROI), sustainability, and fostering public/private partnerships, partnerships with school districts, cities and community-based non-profit organizations. Parks proposed capital projects include:

CATHCART/MARTHA LAKE AIRPORT ACQUISITION DEBT REPAYMENT: The properties on which Willis Tucker Community Park and Martha Lake Airport Community Park were and are being developed were originally purchased with the proceeds of an interfund loan to be repayed with a combination and amount of funding proscribed by the Department of Budget and Finance. For the 2012 budget year the payment is \$397,887 of Park Impact Mitigation funding and \$397,886 of Real Estate Excise Tax I (REET I). Repayment will continue through the 2014 budget year: 2013 (\$397,289 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$397,288 REET I), and 2014 (\$396,291 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$397,291 REET I).

MARYSVILLE/ARLINGTON COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes long-term accumulation of funding to support the acquisition of property for a community park in the Marysville/Arlington vicinity. This area was identified as an area in need of a community park in the Council approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed in the following years of the six-year capital improvement plan: 2014 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$250,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$270,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

BRIGHTWATER MITIGATION PROGRAM: This program represents mitigation funds generated by a contribution from King County/METRO to support the acquisition and/or development of a variety of parks within 4 miles of the King County/METRO Brightwater Sewage Treatment Plant located in Southeast Snohomish County. No local funding is proposed. Remaining funding will be spent in the following years: 2012 (\$8,000,000), 2013 (\$500,000) and 2014 (\$8,900,000). Projects in this program include Tambark Creek Community Park which will start construction in 2011. Miners Creek Park which is currently in design, and a large active recreation park for which property will be purchased and developed.

CAVALERO HILL COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: A portion of this community park, now located within the city limits of the City of Lake Stevens, is currently developed to accommodate an off-leash dog park with limited parking to support it. The limited development of the park will continue in 2012 as connections to utilities will be initiated as well as trail development and frontage improvements. \$140,262 in park impact mitigation fee funding is proposed in the 2012 budget. \$111,213 of prior year funding resources will assist in the completion of the proposed project in 2012. More substantial financial resources are proposed for future years as an effort to build out the park including 2013 (\$144,031 Park Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$135,000 Park Mitigation Fees, \$65,000 REET II), 2015 (\$400,000 Park Mitigation Fees, \$150,000 REET II), 2016 (\$200,000 Park Mitigation Fees, \$100,000 REET II), 2017 (\$250,000 Park Mitigation Fees, \$250,000 REET II).

LOGAN COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Logan Community Park is slated to be conveyed to the City of Bothell at such time as their annexation effort is completed. Parks proposes allocating



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

\$14,231 of Park Impact Mitigation funding in 2012 for the purpose of adding playground equipment to the park in consultation with the City of Bothell.

LAKE STEVENS COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: This park was substantially completed, dedicated and opened in 2010. This is a park at which a community-based non-profit youth sports organization has contracted with Parks for the maintenance and operation of the baseball and soccer facilities at the park. Parks proposes future funding to complete incidental uncompleted items and, potentially, install a synthetic turf to one of the sports fields in the following years: 2014 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

MARTHA LAKE AIRPORT COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: This park was substantially completed, dedicated and opened in 2010. An off-leash dog park is currently planned for development across the street from the park using the old clear zone property from the former airport operations. There will be a need to install improvements to the park which, over time, could include the installation of synthetic turf on at least one of the soccer fields. Parks proposes using future funding in the following years: 2013 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$20,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$20,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$20,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$20,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

FAIRFIELD PARK DEVELOPMENT: The multi-field soccer facility near the City of Monroe is continuing to be improved with the participation of a local community-based non-profit youth soccer league. The need for drainage improvements, parking, sanitation facilities and other typical park amenities remain. Parks proposes allocation of resources in future years to help address these needs: 2013 (\$3,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$3,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$7,500 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$7,500 REET II), and 2017 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II)

WILLIS TUCKER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$463,324 of Park Impact Mitigation Fees to complete the engineering and development of needed and planned parking facilities, restroom, picnic shelters, playfields and other park amenities that will complete the undeveloped portion of the park. The park, as a community park, was designated as "necessary to support development" in the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Additional funding is proposed within the horizon of the six-year capital improvement plan for Parks - 2013 (\$300,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$300,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$444,291 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$300,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$650,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

BRIER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks has worked with the City of Brier to assist in the upgrade of facilities at community parks in the City. Selection of specific projects will be identified in an interlocal cooperation agreement to be developed between the city and the county. \$197,161 of prior year funding is available to assist in the funding of Brier projects in 2012.

FORSGREN COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$85,615 of prior year funding to address drainage needs and provide additional park amenities at the park in 2012. It has been proposed that this park be conveyed to the City of Bothell if the annexation effort is successful in November, 2011. The projected date on which a successful annexation would become effective is the end of 2013. In 2013 Parks proposes using \$10,000 of Park Impact Mitigation funding to make minor improvements at the park.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

PILCHUCK RIVER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks has proposed long-term accumulation of Park Impact Mitigation funding to support the development of an active park including the design, engineering and construction of a community park designated "necessary to support development" in the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. There is a master concept development plan that was developed with the assistance of the community and was approved by the County Council. Funding is proposed for future years: 2014 (\$15,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$20,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), 2016 (\$35,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$35,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II).

PELZ COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks continues to propose long-term accumulation of funding to support, in phases, the active facility development of the park. There is no new funding requested in the 2012 budget. Parks, however, requests the use of \$127,891 of prior year resources for parking improvements and the addition of some typical park amenities. It is projected that these dollars will be spent in the 2012 budget year. Future funding is projected as: 2014 (\$2,500 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$40,000 REET II), 2015 (\$2,500 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2016 \$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REETII), and 2017 (\$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II).

PAINE FIELD COMMUNITY PARK: Parks has proposed long-term accumulation of Park Impact Mitigation funding to support the continued development of the active park including the design, engineering and construction of a community park designated "necessary to support development" in the 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Parks has included additional funding proposed for the following years: 2013 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

CITY OF EVERETT COMMUNITY PARK: Parks proposes that \$51,544 of prior year resources be used to cover development costs that the County is responsible for through interlocal cooperation agreement for the 10th Street Boat Launch in the City of Everett. It is proposed that these funds be expended in 2013.

WHITEHORSE COMMUNITY PARK: Parks has not proposed any new funding for this park for the 2012 budget year. There is, however, \$84,885 of prior year resources that is reserved for bringing potable public water from the Town of Darrington to the Community Park. The Town is working to find matching resources to help bring the waterline to the city limits. It is proposed that these funds be expended in 2014. Future funding is proposed in the following years: 2014 (\$1,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), 2015 (\$2,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2016 (\$1,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$1,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II).

ECIDI BOND DEBT REPAYMENT: Parks proposes funding to service the debt on the development of 15 park projects, all of which have been completed, including 7 playgrounds, 1 spray park, 2 ball field improvement projects and other projects. The required debt payment for the 2012 budget year is \$338,900 of Real Estate Excise Tax II (REET II). Annual debt repayment will continue through the 2016 budget year and is reflected in the 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Plan: 2013 (\$337,425 REET II), 2014 (\$340,500 REET II), 2015 (\$341,500 REET II), and 2016 (\$341,750).



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks - Acquisition/Development/Debt

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program						
				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Object		\$8,111,213	\$1,097,645	\$9,301,384	\$420,000	\$542,000	\$717,000
		Program Subtotal:		\$8,111,213	\$1,097,645	\$9,301,384	\$420,000	\$542,000	\$717,000
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad 944 Community/Combination						
		Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Intergovt/Interfund		\$1,134,673	\$1,132,002	\$1,134,082	\$341,500	\$341,750	\$0
		Capital Outlays		\$617,817	\$444,031	\$435,000	\$844,291	\$500,000	\$900,000
		Program Subtotal:		\$1,752,490	\$1,576,033	\$1,569,082	\$1,185,791	\$841,750	\$900,000
309	309	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad 944 Community/Combination						
		Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Salaries and Wages		\$84,631	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Personnel Benefits		\$29,952	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Capital Outlays		(\$121,856)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Program Subtotal:		(\$7,273)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:				\$9,856,430	\$2,673,678	\$10,870,466	\$1,605,791	\$1,383,750	\$1,617,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$338,900	\$337,425	\$520,500	\$576,500	\$534,250	\$345,000
REET I	\$397,886	\$397,288	\$397,291	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$8,111,213	\$974,645	\$8,984,884	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$1,008,431	\$964,320	\$987,791	\$1,029,291	\$849,500	\$1,272,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$9,856,430	\$2,673,678	\$10,870,466	\$1,605,791	\$1,383,750	\$1,617,000

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Supplies	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$60,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Conservancy Parks - Development

Description: CONSERVANCY PARKS - DEVELOPMENT: Parks plays a major conservation role in Snohomish County. Parks maintains and provides stewardship for a significant number of conservation properties. The County Council approved 2001 and 2007 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plans for Snohomish County set major goals for conservation properties in Snohomish County including a number of projects that require shared responsibility with the County's Surface Water Management Division. The following projects, responding to the sensitive environmental conditions at Conservancy Parks, are included throughout the six-year Snohomish County Capital Improvement Program:

NORTH CREEK REGIONAL PARK RE-DEVELOPMENT: North Creek Regional Park has been an important asset in the Parks' inventory for a number of years. A popular playground and extensive floating boardwalk development over a natural wetland and surface water holding facility have been heavily used over the years by the public. Parks proposes the use of \$89,457 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees together with \$253,231 of prior years funds to redevelop and replace the existing boardwalk. The boardwalk has been losing bouyancy and needs replacement. Additional funding has been proposed in the six-year capital improvement plan to improve the park and expand the boardwalk 2013 (\$90,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$100,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$75,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$75,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

PARADISE VALLEY CONSERVATION AREA (PVCA) DEVELOPMENT: Parks has completed a small parking area and, with the assistance of local citizens and several non-profit mountain biking organizations, 11 miles of mountain biking trails were carefully planned and built to avoid negative impacts to critical areas including wetlands, steep slopes and streams. Parks proposes using \$22,036 of prior year funding in 2012 to continue the creation and improvement of mountain biking trails and begin the development of equestrian trails. Relatively small amounts of funding are projected over the life of the six-year capital improvement program to continue partnering with community-based organizations to improve the park 2013 (\$1,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$1,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2015 (\$2,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2016 (\$3,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$3,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Program Subtotal:		\$275,267	\$1,000	\$26,500	\$27,500	\$28,000	\$53,500
		Program Subtotal:		\$275,267	\$1,000	\$26,500	\$27,500	\$28,000	\$53,500
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	945	Conservancy				
		Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Capital Outlays		\$89,457	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$10,000
		Program Subtotal:		\$89,457	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$10,000
309	309	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	945	Conservancy				
		Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Capital Outlays		(\$20,146)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Program Subtotal:		(\$20,146)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		CIP-Capital Totals:		\$344,578	\$91,000	\$126,500	\$102,500	\$103,000	\$63,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Conservancy Parks - Development

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000
Prior Year Funds	\$275,267	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$69,311	\$91,000	\$101,500	\$77,500	\$78,000	\$13,500
Funding Sources Total:	\$344,578	\$91,000	\$126,500	\$102,500	\$103,000	\$63,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Resource Parks - Development

Description: RESOURCE PARKS - DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County Parks has developed and currently operates and maintains a number of properties that feature a major natural resource that serves as a backdrop or palette for recreational development. Those resources range from forests; lakes, rivers or saltwater waterfronts; to historic rural properties; or unique natural features. Development on these properties typically includes day use areas, picnicing, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, or other fairly passive recreational activities that have regional value and use. These parks also offer a considerable return on investment (ROI). This is especially true for activities like camping. Building, maintaining and operating campgrounds is a core competency for Parks. Snohomish County offers the most substantial opportunities for camping in Snohomish County, including tent camping, yurts, cabins, cottages and recreational vehicle camping. Resource Parks included in Parks six-year capital improvement program include:

KAYAK REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$5,532 of Park Impact Mitigation Fees and \$615,373 of prior year resources for the purpose of improving and creating additional camping sites to this very popular park. Camping is a core competency of Parks and has proven to provide a significant return on investment and contribute to Parks long term sustainability. Some of the funding could be used to assist in bringing public potable water from the PUD to the park. Small amounts of funding are proposed in the six-year capital improvement plan to continue the improvement of the facilities, including bringing in public water from the PUD, of this heavily used park - 2013 (\$15,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$40,000 REET II), 2015 (\$27,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$30,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$100,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$35,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II).

MEADOWDALE BEACH PARK DEVELOPMENT: This beautiful park is adjacent to Puget Sound and offers a well used trail that brings park user down Lund's Gulch to lower park development and access to the beach through a culvert under the railroad right-of-way. There are a number of improvements that are needed including finding ways to deal with flooding that occurs during large rain events. Future resources are proposed to make park improvements: 2013 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$25,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$30,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$25,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$25,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

MCCOLLUM COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: McCollum Community Park is one of the original Snohomish County Parks. It supports a number of facilities including an outdoor swimming pool, ballfields, the Adopt-A-Stream Foundation Building and buildings used by the Extension Service. The park, especially the pool, is in need of repair and upgrades. With that in mind, some future resources are proposed: 2014 (\$50,000 REET II) and 2015 (\$50,000 REET II).

WYATT REGIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes the use of \$38,757 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees in 2012 to perform improvements to the piers at this heavily used waterfront park. Parks also proposes small amounts of financial resources over the term of the six-year capital improvement plan to continue with annual needed improvements to the piers and facilities at the park - 2013 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$10,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

ROBE CANYON PARK: Robe Canyon Park features a true backcountry trail experience as developed trails on both sides of the Canyon, one alongside the Stillaguamish River on an old railroad grade passing through the original railroad tunnels, and the other from the rim of the Canyon down to the old Lime Kiln site. Parks proposes using \$41,644 in prior year funding in 2012 to assist in parking



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Resource Parks - Development

improvements at the terminus of the trail on the Mountain Loop Highway. Continued funding in future years may include: 2014 (\$5,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$20,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$6,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$6,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

WENBERG COUNTY PARK DEVELOPMENT: This former State Park came into ownership by Snohomish County in 2010. This is an old and well used park in need of a variety of upgrades from restroom reconstruction to waterfront improvements. Parks proposes using future resources to upgrade and improve the park: 2014 (\$75,000 REET II), 2015 (\$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$100,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$100,000 REET II).

FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks is proposing the use of \$6,566 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees in combination with \$327,988 of prior year funding to continue the upgrades to camping facilities at the park, adding new campsites and providing for waste dumping for recreational vehicles using the campgrounds in 2012. Other potential improvements include an additional cabin, picnic shelters, and improvements to the waterfront. Additional funding is proposed over the course of the six-year capital improvement plan to support this plan - 2013 (\$50,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$75,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2015 (\$90,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), 2016 (\$90,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$90,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II).

LORD HILL REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT; Lord Hill Regional Park is the largest Snohomish County Park, boasting over 1500 acres. The purchase of a large parcel of land along the Snohomish River several years ago provides an opportunity to establish an alternative entrance to the park, parking and access to the Snohomish River waterfront for viewing and fishing. Parks proposes the use of \$43,639 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees to use in combination with \$145,841 of prior year funding to plan and construct a small campground to give the public greater use of a close in piece of back country experience. Parks also proposes the allocation of additional funding throughout the six-year capital improvement plan to continue to develop and enhance camping opportunities at the park - 2013 (\$45,218 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$47,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2015 (\$49,600 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$52,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$40,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$55,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$45,000 REET II).

FISHERMAN'S PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$37,155 of prior year funding for the initial development of facilities at the recently acquired property previously known as the Skyview Tracts near the City of Sultan. The park will primarily support fishing in the river. The development has the support of the City of Sultan that will help in promoting and patrolling the park as necessary. Future funding will be determined after review of the property and planning with the community is completed.

WEST LAKE ROESIGER PARK DEVELOPMENT; Parks recently completed the purchase of 40 acres of property in partnership with the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources who purchased the remainder of a 2800 acre parcel previously held by a development concern. Parks also put a conservation easement on 200 acres of the property purchase by DNR. Parks proposes the use of \$2,507 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees and \$96,566 in prior year funding to assist in the development of a parking area to serve the trails that currently exist and will be developed in 2012. Parks has also proposed funding over the term of the six-year capital improvement plan to continue improvement to the parking area, including camping opportunities, and improvements to the trails - 2013 (\$5,574 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2014 (\$22,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2015 (\$20,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), 2016 (\$25,000 Parks



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Resource Parks - Development

Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$30,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$70,000 REET II).

TWIN LAKES REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Twin Lakes Regional Park is a heavily used waterfront park located between Marysville and Arlington and adjacent to Interstate 5. Parks is proposing using \$8,197 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees to begin accumulating resources that will help develop recreational vehicle camping on the west side of the park along a road that is going to be built by the City of Marysville. With this in mind, Parks has proposed funding over the term of the six-year capital improvement plan to develop that west side of the park - 2013 (\$8,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$43,250 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2015 (\$40,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$35,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$35,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II).

RIVER MEADOWS REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks recently completed a new yurt camping facility that has become quite popular at the park. Future camping opportunities are proposed in future years to help build Parks return on investment (ROI) status for the park. Camping is a core competency for Parks. Parks proposes the use of \$3,740 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees for budget year 2012. Parks has also proposed small amounts of funding over the course of the six-year capital improvement plan to assist in the development of camping opportunities including the potential for additional yurts - 2013 (\$4,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$5,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2015 (\$25,000 REET II), 2016 (\$25,000 REET II,)and 2017 (\$341,750 REET II).

HEYBROOK RIDGE PARK DEVELOPMENT: This park, near the Town of Index, was acquired with a significant amount of funding raised by a non-profit association that had been promoting the acquisition and passive development of this property that overlooks the Town of Index. Park proposes using \$24,576 of prior year funding in 2012 to help secure and develop adequate parking to support the use of the property by the public. The park will be monitored and maintained by the non-profit association that assisted with the acquisition of the property.

LAKE STICKNEY REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks was recently awarded Conservation Futures Fund resources for the purchase of additional parcels of property at Lake Stickney Regional Park. The surrounding community has provided many hours of volunteer time to clean up the existing property and make it an important park resource in their community. Parks is proposing the use of \$12,484 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees to begin the development of parks facilities at the park. Until the park is fully developed the park will be monitored and maintained by the non-profit association that assisted with the acquisition of the property. Additional funding is proposed for future years as part of the six-year capital improvement plan - 2013 (\$13,104 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$15,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), 2015 (\$16,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), 2016 (\$17,500 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$20,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$10,000 REET II).

Prior Year Adjustment: \$513,000 of REET II previously allocated for the benefit of Wenberg County Park will be returned to County REET II fund balance.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Resource Parks - Development

Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	\$515,414	\$797,831	\$305,000	\$370,000	\$391,000	\$607,750
Program Subtotal:	\$515,414	\$797,831	\$305,000	\$370,000	\$391,000	\$607,750
309 001 Parks Construction Fun 985 Parks And Recreation - Ad 946 Resource						
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Capital Outlays	(\$364,159)	\$151,896	\$303,750	\$304,100	\$359,500	\$375,000
Program Subtotal:	(\$364,159)	\$151,896	\$303,750	\$304,100	\$359,500	\$375,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$151,255	\$949,527	\$608,750	\$674,100	\$750,500	\$982,750

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II		\$50,000	\$350,000	\$370,000	\$460,000	\$676,750
Prior Year Funds	\$2,414	\$672,631	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$148,841	\$226,896	\$258,750	\$304,100	\$290,500	\$306,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$151,255	\$949,527	\$608,750	\$674,100	\$750,500	\$982,750

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Supplies	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$31,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$33,280	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Special Use Parks - Development

Description: SPECIAL USE PARKS - DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County parks that offer unique facilities are defined as Special Use Parks in the County Council approved 2001 and 2007 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plans for Snohomish County. These parks, because of the special uses and the constituencies that promote and take advantage of the facility development, also have the unique advantage of generating significant revenue and creating a sizable return on investment (ROI). These advantages are major factors in Parks efforts to approach sustainability for Snohomish County Parks. Special Use Parks and facilities that are included in Parks' six-year capital improvement program include:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY RECREATIONAL SHOOTING RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County has recently completed an extended process with the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources that has led to the reoveyance of over 100 acres of property on the Sultan Basin Road that is the proposed site of the Snohomish County Recreational Shooting Range development. With the property in hand, Snohomish County Parks will seek funding to support the design and engineering process for the shooting range including publishing a request for proposals from potential third party purveyors who may construct, operate and maintain the developed range. To that end, Parks has proposed prior year funding in 2012 (\$5,221), 2013 (\$50,000 REET II), 2014 (\$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$25,000 REET II) and 2017 (\$25,000REET II). The concepts and studies generated by Parks during the reconveyance process will be of great value in generating plans, permits and specifications for the future range.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program					
Object			2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			\$0	\$55,221	\$50,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Program Subtotal:			\$0	\$55,221	\$50,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000
CIP-Capital Totals:			\$0	\$55,221	\$50,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$5,221	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$55,221	\$50,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$25,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support - Parks Development and Improvement

Description: SUPPORT - PARKS ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS: Parks requires a variety of professional staffing to support the Parks Department's capital planning, citizen participation, grant writing, capital improvement planning, contracts, interlocal cooperation agreements, acquisition, design and engineering, program supervision, and construction management. In addition, funding for smaller capital projects that may be constructed by Parks maintenance staff. Support activity that is required in Parks six-year capital improvement program include:

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS - PARKS: this element of capital support provides for in-house small project development typically accomplished by the Parks Maintenance Division for projects that fall under the day labor limit. In 2012 Parks is proposing \$300,000 of REET II for this purpose. Project examples include projects that have legal implications including ADA Compliance and NPDES Permit Compliance and operation assistance projects such as automated gates and fee collection machines. REET II funding is proposed for 2013 (\$300,000), 2014 (\$300,000), 2015 (\$300,000), 2016 (\$325,000) and 2017 (\$350,000) to continue to fund small projects where necessary in the Parks system.

CAPITAL SUPPORT/SALARIES AND BENEFITS: Support of the capital program at Parks requires professional staffing to complete comprehensive parks planning, grant writing, budgeting, property acquisition, staffing of boards and committees, citizen participation, parks master planning, preparation of contracts, interlocal cooperation agreements and permits, engineering, design, construction supervision, and other responsibilities associated with the funding, design and construction of parks and park facilities. Capital staffing includes planners, landscape architects, engineers, contract administration, property acquisition specialist, and a portion of management/supervision. Each staff position has more than a full work program. Salaries, benefits, COLA, and indirect costs are funded out of the proposed \$886,485 of 2012 REET II. Similar amounts of funding are requested for each year of the Capital Improvement Program horizon: 2013 (\$959,622 REET II), 2014 (\$988,315 REET II), 2015 (\$1,017,865 REET II), 2016 (\$1,048,299), and 2017 (\$1,079,644). Prior Year Adjustment: \$75,000 of REET II previously allocated for the benefit of General Improvements will be returned to County REET II fund balance.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Object								
				\$0	\$959,622	\$988,315	\$1,017,865	\$1,048,299	\$1,079,644
	Program Subtotal:			\$0	\$959,622	\$988,315	\$1,017,865	\$1,048,299	\$1,079,644
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	949	Support				
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$225,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000
	Program Subtotal:			\$225,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000
309	309	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad	949	Support				
	Object								
	Salaries and Wages			\$536,726	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits			\$188,415	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies			\$18,920	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services			\$26,436	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Interfund Payments For Service			\$115,751	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$886,248	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support - Parks Development and Improvement

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,111,248	\$1,259,622	\$1,288,315	\$1,317,865	\$1,373,299	\$1,429,644
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$1,186,248	\$1,259,622	\$1,288,315	\$1,317,865	\$1,373,299	\$1,429,644
Prior Year Funds	(\$75,000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,111,248	\$1,259,622	\$1,288,315	\$1,317,865	\$1,373,299	\$1,429,644

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails - Development

Description: TRAILS - DEVELOPMENT: The non-motorized recreational trail system developed with the assistance of Snohomish County Parks is a major County asset. The Centennial Trail, for example, attracted over 500,000 users in 2010. Trails are a major part of Snohomish County Parks future. The Centennial Trail is an ongoing project that currently provides 21.5 miles of paved, non-motorized, multipurpose trail with a parallel natural surface equestrian trail bringing a wide variety of enthusiastic users from the City of Snohomish to Bryant, north of Arlington. Additional funding will complete the details of the trail north of Arlington and the "Gap" south of Arlington. Future development at the northernmost trailhead at the Snohomish/Skagit County line will be needed, including more parking. Small improvements have been made to the 27-mile Whitehorse Trail corridor extending from the City of Arlington to the Town of Darrington. Future development depends on an annual contribution of local resources as well as funding that can and has been generated from state and federal grant opportunities. Trail projects include:

CENTENNIAL TRAIL PHASE II DEVELOPMENT (Arlington to Skagit County): This portion of the Centennial Trail is currently under construction and should be completed by October, 2011. In the course of the permit and construction processes unanticipated events and discoveries have led to additional costs associated with completing the project. Events include a significant washout just north of Pilchuck Creek on Tributary 80 which took a 300 foot swath more than 30 feet high of the trail right-of-way and sent it downstream. There are a number of planned improvements to the corridor which took a back seat to the necessary repairs and used the funding available for those improvements. Parks is requesting the use of \$1,046 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees in 2012 to begin to accumulate funding to complete those uncompleted items including an additional parking lot at the northernmost trailhead at the Snohomish/Skagit County line and the rehabilitation of a historic barn on the property. Over the course of the six-year capital improvement plan Parks is requesting resources to to complete those described items - 2013 (\$2,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II), 2015 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$50,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET).

CENTENNIAL TRAIL PHASE I STAGE 3 DEVELOPMENT (Marysville/Arlington Gap): This portion of the Centennial Trail is currently under construction and projected to be completed in October, 2011. The trail closes the "Gap" between the trailhead at 152nd NE on 67th NE and the City of Arlington city limits at 168th NE. Completion of the project will allow trail users to use the trail to get from the trailhead to Arlington instead of going out on 67th NE, a road with no shoulders. Parks is proposing the use of \$2,284 of Parks Impact Mitigation Fees to begin taking care of items that were not part of the funded project including upgrading the overflow parking lot at the trailhead, interpretive signage, landscaping and other amenities. Small amounts of funding are requested over the term of the six-year capital improvement program to continue improving the trail corridor - 2013 (\$5,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$25,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$5,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$75,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), and 2017 (\$50,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees).

WHITEHORSE TRAIL DEVELOPMENT: the Whitehorse Trail corridor stretches 27 miles from just north of the City of Arlington on the Centennial Trail to the Town of Darrington. Parks has kept the corridor open and brushed for seasonal use by hikers, equestrians or cyclists. Only two of the thirteen trestles have been decked and fenced at this time and do not afford crossings by trail users. Parks is only requesting funding in future years of the six-year capital improvement plan at this time - 2013 (\$50,000 REET II), 2015 (\$100,000 REET II), 2016 (\$100,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$100,000 REET II).



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails - Development

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			Object	\$0	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
			Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
309	001	Parks Construction Fun	985 Parks And Recreation - Ad						
			Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
			Capital Outlays	\$3,330	\$7,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$75,000
			Program Subtotal:	\$3,330	\$7,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$75,000
			CIP-Capital Totals:	\$3,330	\$57,000	\$75,000	\$180,000	\$250,000	\$250,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$0	\$50,000	\$25,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$175,000
Parks Mitigation	\$3,330	\$7,000	\$50,000	\$30,000	\$100,000	\$75,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$3,330	\$57,000	\$75,000	\$180,000	\$250,000	\$250,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: 36 Month Technology Plan

Description: This package summarizes the main elements of the Department of Information Services 36 month technology plan.

LAW & JUSTICE TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION

Law & Justice proposed projects include Prosecuting Attorney Case Control System (PCCS) replacement, Superior Court Case Management System, Clerk Electronic Court Record Management System, Sheriff Corrections Video Visitation, and any additional expansion of the Sheriff's New World system.

The Executive recommends any available funding be used for the Prosecuting Case Control System. There is currently \$577,000 available for Law & Justice related projects and the PCCS replacement has been rated by ITAC as the highest priority project in the Law & Justice area. The current estimate for the project is \$1,000,000. It is the Executive's intention to put together a funding plan for the balance of the PCCS project in 2013.

Sales Tax Allocation – 2012 - \$100,000 New World, 2013 - \$100,000 for PCCS, and 2014 - \$100,000 for other L&J projects

The table portrays the 2012-2014 expenditure plan.

PROJECT	2012	2013	2014
New World	\$100,000	\$0	0
PCCS	\$577,000	\$100,000	\$0
L&J Projects	0	\$0	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$677,000	\$100,000	\$100,000

LAND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION

Projects in this area include various land related system projects including property valuation, tax assessment and receipting, parcel maps, and GIS related updates.

The Proval/Ascend system is used by multiple County departments and has been identified by ITAC as the highest priority project. In 2011 \$250,000 of the sales tax technology allocation was set aside for this project. The 2012 Information Services 36 month plan continues this allocation which will result in \$1,000,000 set aside for the project by 2014. The current estimated project cost is \$2,000,000.

The table portrays the 2012-2014 expenditure plan.

PROJECT	2012	2013	2014
Proval/Ascend	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000

ADMINISTRATION/OTHER

In addition to Administration Integration Technology projects planned for the 36 month period, there is also the Technology Replacement Program (TRP), the County's annual workstation and infrastructure replacement. The TRP includes replacement and upgrades to critical components of the County's infrastructure. In 2013 DIS plans to migrate the County web site off the existing content management system at an estimated cost of \$100,000. In 2014 Sheriff/Corrections Video Visitation upgrade is planned dependent on General Fund partial contribution to the project. The TRP is funded through the interfund rates paid by the client departments. Projects not related to the TRP are generally funded by sources other than rates. The costs of some replacement projects are spread over a multi-year period. The table portrays the 2012-2014 expenditure plan.

DESCRIPTION	2012	2013	2014
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Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: 36 Month Technology Plan

PC/Laptops	\$602,427	\$585,078	\$634,161
Infrastructure (servers, systems, storage, network, data center, etc)	\$415,000	\$465,000	\$465,000
Imaging	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$22,000
GIS	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Orthophotos	\$0	\$0	\$185,000
Audio Visual	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$640,000
Wireless/Telephony	\$165,000	\$199,000	\$199,000
Disaster Recovery	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Emergency Reserve	\$200,000	\$325,000	\$500,000
TOTAL	\$1,502,427	\$1,674,078	\$2,695,161

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Object			\$2,429,427	\$2,024,078	\$3,045,161	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$2,429,427	\$2,024,078	\$3,045,161	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$2,429,427	\$2,024,078	\$3,045,161	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sales & Use Tax	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$894,407	\$87,078	\$842,161	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund DIS Rates	\$1,085,020	\$1,587,000	\$1,600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund	\$0	\$0	\$253,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,429,427	\$2,024,078	\$3,045,161	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P269 03 Bond, CRI (CIP)

Description: This package is for the CIP portion of the 2003 Bond which includes CRI, Gun Range

This package also provides for use of REET 2 per HB1953 to be utilized for CRI repayment

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program						
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Service	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	269	2003 Bond Issue				
Object				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt Service: Principal				\$1,514,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000
Debt Service Costs				\$1,718,921	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:				\$3,232,921	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000
CIP-Capital Totals:				\$3,232,921	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
REET I	\$532,321	\$532,400	\$532,400	\$532,400	\$532,400	\$532,400
Prior Year Funds	\$911,730	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund	\$788,870	\$1,700,600	\$1,700,600	\$1,700,600	\$1,700,600	\$1,700,600
Funding Sources Total:	\$3,232,921	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000	\$3,233,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P279 2003A Bonds CRI, Willis Tucker (CIP)

Description: This package is for the debt service for the 2003A bonds including CRI project and Willis Tucker Park.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service				279	2003 Refunding Bond	
	Object								
	Debt Service: Principal			\$220,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000
	Debt Service Costs			\$194,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$414,316	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$414,316	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET II	\$151,143	\$152,600	\$152,600	\$152,600	\$152,600	\$152,600
REET I	\$263,173	\$262,400	\$262,400	\$262,400	\$262,400	\$262,400
Funding Sources Total:	\$414,316	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000	\$415,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P289A Bonds CRI Campus Remodel (CIP)

Description: This package is for the CIP portion of the 2005A bond for:
 CRI Admin
 Admin West remodel
 Other campus remodel
 Mission remodel
 Gun range impound lot
 Funding source is REET 1.
 See related non-CIP package 306.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	289	2005A Bond Issue		
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Debt Service: Principal	\$219,231	\$459,000	\$459,000	\$459,000	\$459,000	\$459,000	
Debt Service Costs	\$239,149	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	
Program Subtotal:	\$458,380	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$458,380	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET 1	\$458,380	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400
Funding Sources Total:	\$458,380	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400	\$459,400



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P299 2005B Bonds Refi (CIP)

Description: This package is for debt service for the 2005B bonds:
 CRI Admin
 Admin West remodel
 Other campus remodels
 Gun range impound lot
 800MHz bonds refinanced in 2005B

Related non-CIP priority package 314

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service				299	2005B Refunding Bonds	
	Object								
	Debt Service Costs			\$17,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500
	Program Subtotal:			\$17,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$17,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET I	\$17,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500
Funding Sources Total:	\$17,000	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500	\$17,500



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P319 2006 Bond, Gun Range (CIP)

Description: This package is for the debt service Sheriffs gun range paid out of REET 1 and sheriffs Office general fund

please see other package for non CIP program 319 info

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Serv	715 Limited Tax Debt Service				319	2006 LTGO Bond	
	Object								
	Debt Service: Principal			\$71,755	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
	Debt Service Costs			\$76,922	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$148,677	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$148,677	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET 1	\$112,365	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000
General Fund	\$36,312	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000	\$37,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$148,677	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P359 Parks and 800 Mhz Phase 2 (CIP)

Description: This is debt service for program 359 which is for the 2010a refunding bond, which refunded the 2001 bond

This covers Parks Neighborhood improvement program, and 800 Mhz Phase 2

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program		
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Service	715	Limited Tax Debt Service	359	2010 A
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,020,773	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000
Debt Service Costs	\$439,873	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,460,646	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,460,646	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET I	\$1,460,646	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,460,646	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000	\$1,461,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P369 DJJC, Medical Examiner (CIP)

Description: This package is for the 2011 refunding bond. This debt used to be in program 229

This si the CIP package which provides for REET 1 to DJJC and the Medical Examiner bldg.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program						
215	215	Limited Tax Debt Servic	715 Limited Tax Debt Service	389	2011 (01 Refunding)				
Object				2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt Service: Principal				\$375,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000
Debt Service Costs				\$29,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:				\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000
CIP-Capital Totals:				\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
REET 1	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000	\$404,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012 -2017 Capital Plan - Add'l Courthouse Improv

Description: At the request of the County Council and Superior Court, Facilities Management is adding this Priority Package to our 2012 budget.

CARPET REPLACEMENT (TWO COURTROOMS) - The safety and security issue relates to the carpet in Courtrooms 1, 2, 3 and 4 inclusive of the Judges' Chambers in Courtrooms 1 and 2 and the hallway on the second floor outside of Courtrooms 1, 2, 3 and 4. The carpet is torn, bubbled, worn water damaged and otherwise unsafe. Departments 1 and 3 have the greatest need and these courtrooms are what is budgeted for in this package. Estimated cost: \$60,000, with construction flexibility.

COURTHOUSE 1ST FLOOR ADA RESTROOM UPGRADES - The only ADA compliant bathrooms for the public to use in the Courthouse are located on the 5th floor. While there may be no "legal" obligation to retrofit a 45 year old Courthouse to be compliant with ADA standards of today, there is clearly a moral obligation to do more. In addition, the Supreme Court adopted GR 33 in 2607 requiring all Courts to be open and accessible to those with disabilities that are participants in the legal system. This priority package includes the remodel of the 1st floor men's and women's restroom to make them ADA compliant with current codes. Estimated cost: \$150,000 with construction flexibility.

SUPERIOR COURT ADA RETROFITS – Partial funding towards planning, design & beginning modifications to make 6 older courtrooms ADA compliant. Potential improvements include jury, witness and spectator changes including casework, restrooms and furnishings. \$140,000 with construction flexibility.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
311	311	Facility Construction	811 Construction Support				419	Facilities Planning & Constr	
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Administration Buildings

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2012-2017 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DIJC and Campus Enhancements.

It is recommended that we issue G.O. Bonds in 2012 and 2014 to fund the County's most emergent facilities capital needs. Our capital plan only includes projects that have been identified for funding in 2012 and 2014. There are other needs that will be included in the budget and CIP once funding is identified.

Recommended projects for 2012 funding are:

COOLING TOWER UPDATE (ADMIN WEST) - The cooling towers for the Admin West cooling system are 39 years old (expected life is 25 years) and have deteriorated to the point that they must either be replaced or rebuilt. The units have been patched several times and are beyond any further patching. We are constantly losing water out of the towers, resulting in higher utility costs and increased chemical water treatment costs. The recommendation is to rebuild the existing units that would extend the life 5 - 10 years. Failure to repair the units will cause further damage and make them not repairable and could cause a total failure of the cooling system for the building. Estimated cost: \$45,000.

SECOND FLUID COOLER DIS DATA CENTER/TELEPHONE CLOSETS - The fluid cooler is an essential component of the cooling system that provides cooling to the main DIS computer room and telephone closets in the Drewel building. The existing fluid cooler is a single point of failure for the system and when it fails the cooling system will be unable to keep the spaces at operating temperatures. This will result in a shutdown of the DIS servers that house all of the County's email and documents. Estimated Cost: \$150,000.

ELEVATOR CONTROLLER UPGRADES - These are 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. The upgrade would allow for greater reliability and better sequencing and response to floor calls. This request would fund upgrades to the two remaining elevators. Estimated Cost \$85,000.

Projects recommended for 2014 funding are:

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



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Administration Buildings

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.

CARPET REPLACEMENT AND INTERIOR FINISH UPGRADE - The quality of the carpet installed during CRI was downgraded to meet budget. The result is carpet that is not wearing well in high traffic areas. This is a multi-phased project that should have budget allocation on an annual basis. 1st Phase
Estimated Cost: \$150,000.

INSTALL SELF-SERVE PARKING GARAGE PAYMENT SYSTEM - This is the installation of garage payment kiosks similar to what is commonly used at airports. The installation of this equipment would eliminate the need for staffing the garage with the number of attendants currently required to manually operate the system. Estimated Cost: \$180,000.

LOBBY DOOR MODIFICATIONS (DREWEL BUILDING) -The west entrance off of the breezeway to the elevator lobby has a typical glass door that swings out to open. There is a constant issue with wind between Admin West and the Drewel Building and this door is a safety issue. The door would be changed to a slide door that is similar to Admin West, which would prevent any further injuries to employees and the public. Estimated cost: \$30,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
311	311	Facility Construction	811 Construction Support				419	Facilities Planning & Constr	
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$280,000	\$0	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$280,000	\$0	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$280,000	\$0	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$280,000	\$0	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$280,000	\$0	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Campus Enhancements

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2012-2017 capital plan into five parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and, Campus Enhancements.

It is recommended that we issue G.O. Bonds in 2012 and 2014 to fund the County's most emergent facilities capital needs. Our capital plan only includes projects that have been identified for funding in 2012 and 2014. There are other needs that will be included in the budget and CIP once funding is identified.

In 2012, Facilities Management recommend the following:

CARNEGIE BUILDING - 4 ROOFTOP GAS/AIR CON AHUs REPLACEMENT- A mechanical engineer has inspected the roof top HVAC equipment for the Carnegie building; the equipment is at its useful life and needs replacing. Total estimated cost: \$195,480

Projects recommended for 2014 funding are:

CARNEGIE BUILDING - WINDOW REPLACEMENT, BRICK REPAIR AND PAINTING - the wooden window frames are rotting and the windows are sinking through the frames necessitating window replacement; plus painting and tuck pointing are also needed for the Carnegie building. Total estimated cost: \$298,650.

MULTI SERVICE CENTER (ADD PAVING AND REPAVE EXISTING LOT) - The parking area for the lower level has never been paved and is a constant maintenance issue to insure potholes do not form and/or manhole covers do not become exposed. The upper lot was patched in 2009 to extend the life, but this will only last for 2 - 3 years. The entire upper lot needs to be repaved to insure that it remains free of trip hazards for the public and employees. Estimated cost: \$40,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
311	311	Facility Construction	811 Construction Support	419	Facilities Planning & Constr		
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Capital Outlays	\$195,480	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$195,480	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$195,480	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$195,480	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$195,480	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2012-2017 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements.

It is recommended that we issue G.O. Bonds in 2012 and 2014 to fund the County's most emergent facilities capital needs. Our capital plan only includes projects that have been identified for funding in 2012 and 2014. There are other needs that will be included in the budget and CIP once funding is identified.

Recommended projects for 2012 funding are:

COOLING TOWER UPGRADE (COURTHOUSE) - The cooling tower for the Courthouse cooling system had deteriorated to the point that they must either be replaced or rebuilt. The unit had been patched several times and is beyond any further patching. We are constantly losing water out of the towers, resulting in higher utility costs and increased chemical water treatment costs. The recommendation is to rebuild the existing units that would extend the life 5 - 10 years. Failure to repair the units will cause further damage and make them not repairable and could cause a total failure of the cooling system for the building. Estimated cost: \$40,000.

CARPET REPLACEMENT AND INTERIOR FINISH UPGRADE (COURTHOUSE)- Carpets are worn throughout the facility and in many cases have become wrinkled or torn. Repairs are ongoing to mitigate trip hazards, but the proper fix is to replace the carpet. First of two phases. Estimated cost: \$100,000.

Projects recommended for 2014 funding are:

COURTHOUSE ELEVATOR UPGRADES - The industry standard for elevator control modernization is every 18 -20 years, with typical elevator life of 25 years without modernization. The Courthouse elevators have all of the original equipment that was installed in 1962. The elevators are in constant need of repair and parts are no longer available except on the rebuilt market. The modernization plan would refurbish the geared machines, add new governors, controllers, fixtures, door equipment and wiring along with air conditioning for the machine room. Estimated Cost: \$400,000.

RECAULKING OF NORTH AND EAST SIDE WINDOWS (COURTHOUSE) - This is the 2nd phase of the caulking repair and replacement for the Courthouse exterior windows. The south and west sides were completed 3 years ago. This will prevent rain water from entering the building causing damage to walls and carpets and creating indoor air quality issues. Estimated Cost: \$75,000.

CARPET REPLACEMENT AND INTERIOR FINISH UPGRADE (COURTHOUSE)- Carpets are worn throughout the facility and in many cases have become wrinkled or torn. Repairs are ongoing to mitigate trip hazards, but the proper fix is to replace the carpet. Second of two phases. Estimated cost: \$100,000.

DOMESTIC WATER PLUMBING REPLACEMENT- MISSION BUILDING: The water lines in the Mission Building are galvanized pipe, which has a build-up of rust on the interior of the piping, causing restricted water flows and discoloration to the drinking water. The rusty water also impacts the porcelain fixtures in the restrooms. This project would replace the water lines with copper lines, wherever possible. Estimated Cost \$135,242.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

EAST SIDE WINDOWS REPLACEMENT (MISSION BUILDING) -The windows on the east side of the Mission Building are wood single hung windows that were installed during the 1954 addition to the building. The windows no longer open and close properly and are extremely inefficient, causing increased utility bills to heat and cool the building. The windows would be replaced with a similar look, but would be double pane and be properly gasketed, to reduce heat loss and gain. Estimated cost: \$145,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
311	311	Facility Construction	811	Construction Support	419	Facilities Planning & Constr	
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Capital Outlays	\$140,000	\$0	\$855,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$140,000	\$0	\$855,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$140,000	\$0	\$855,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$140,000	\$0	\$855,242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$140,000	\$0	\$855,242	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2012-2017 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements.

It is recommended that we issue G.O. Bonds in 2012 and 2014 to fund the County's most emergent facilities capital needs. Our capital plan only includes projects that have been identified for funding in 2012 and 2014. There are other needs that will be included in the budget and CIP once funding is identified.

Recommended projects for 2012 funding are:

OAKES JAIL FACILITY CARPET REPLACEMENT - The carpet in the administration areas was not good quality and has not worn well. There are several wrinkles in the office areas, causing trip hazards and the carpets in the main walk ways is worn and dirty. The carpet has been cut and re-glued to reduce the trip hazards, but it will continue to be a problem. Carpets in the office areas would be replaced with a better wearing carpet while carpet in the main walkways would be replaced with rubber matting that is designed for the day to day abuse. Estimated cost: \$50,000.

CORRECTIONS FACILITY UPS REDUNDANCY - The uninterruptable power supplies (UPS) that support the security system in both buildings do not have a back-up system and are a single point of failure for the system. The security system manages all door locks, personal alarm system and PDA's for communication. If the UPS module supporting these systems fail, the facility and the Corrections Officers are at risk. Estimated Cost \$40,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY EXTERIOR PRESSURE WASH, CAULKING AND SEALING - The exterior of the Wall St. building has not been cleaned, caulked and re-sealed since the original construction in 1986. The building is experiencing water migrating into the inner wall on the east side that is causing issues with the plaster and the metal lath that holds the plaster. Failure to make repairs will cause further damage that could impact the structural integrity of the building exterior. Estimated Cost: \$218,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY CHILLER REPLACEMENT - The chillers are 24 years old and nearing the end of their life (25 years). They are inefficient and use refrigerant that is no longer approved. This project would replace the old chillers with new chillers that are more efficient and can run with reduced loads without damage to the chiller. Estimated Cost: \$170,000.

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: \$30,000.

DIESEL TANK DECOMMISSIONING AT WALL STREET JAIL - An underground diesel tank was installed during the construction of the building in 1986 to be used for the emergency generator and for a 2nd fuel source for the boilers. The Oakes facility was designed to supply emergency power for both facilities and the boilers are using natural gas only as their fuel source. The tank is at the end of its life and there is a potential for it to begin to develop leaks, contaminating the soil. The tank would be remove and/or cleaned in place and then back filled with approved material. Estimated Cost: \$50,000.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY ROOF REPLACEMENT - The Wall Street facility roof has a 20-year EDPM roof that is over its life expectancy and needs to be replaced. Failure to do so will cause damage to the 5th floor detention module and may result in lost revenues if the cells cannot be occupied. Estimated Cost: \$205,000.

MODULE LIGHTING AND CEILING REPLACEMENT AND REPAIRS- The detention modules in the Wall St. facility are 25 years old and in need of upgrading. Security fencing is beginning to rust though on the recreation decks, lighting is very poor, guard stations are falling apart and replacement ceiling tile is no longer available. This project would restore one module per year over the next 4 years. First of two phases. Estimated Cost \$200,000.

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. 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: \$2,000,000.

Recommended projects for 2014 funding are:

OAKES JAIL FACILITY CHILLER PIPING MODIFICATIONS -The chilled water piping in the central plant was plumbed to reduce initial installation costs, but it does not function efficiently or effectively. The result is that the system must be false loaded (running the boiler and chiller at the same time) in low load conditions to keep the chiller operating. The system also requires additional energy be used to circulate water through both chillers, versus just the unit that is operating. The plan is to change the piping from a series configuration to a parallel configuration, saving energy and wear and tear on the chillers. Estimated cost: \$100,000.

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.

MODULE LIGHTING AND CEILING REPLACEMENT AND REPAIRS- The detention modules in the Wall St. facility are 25 years old and in need of upgrading. Security fencing is beginning to rust though on the recreation decks, lighting is very poor, guard stations are falling apart and replacement ceiling tile is no longer available. This project would restore one module per year over the next 4 years. Second of two phases. Estimated Cost \$200,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY BOILER REPLACEMENT - The boiler is at the end of its life and has experienced significant failures requiring extensive repairs. This project would replace the existing boiler with a unit that is more efficient to operate and that would require less maintenance. Estimated Cost: \$130,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY FIRE ALARM UNIFICATION - This project would complete the tie-in of the fire monitoring and detection system of the Wall St. building to the Oakes Ave. building. This would allow for a single point of monitoring and system reset via the newer system installed for the



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

Oakes Ave. building. Estimated Cost \$25,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY PNEUMATIC HVAC CONTROLS WITH DDC - The system that controls all of the HVAC system in the Wall Street facility are pneumatic. The system was old technology when it was initially installed. It is inefficient, is becoming more difficult to find repair parts for and is labor intensive to maintain. This project would upgrade the controls to the same system as the Oakes facility uses, which would result in less down time and give the technicians the ability to remotely monitor and diagnose issues with the system. It would also give the technicians alarming capability on critical components, so if there was a component or system failure, alerts would be immediately sent to the technician. This is extremely important in a 24 X 7 critical facility. Estimated cost: \$75,000.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY ELEVATORS - PROX CARD UPGRADES- 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.

WALL STREET JAIL FACILITY FIRE SYSTEM ABATEMENT/FIRE 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.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
311	311	Facility Construction	811 Construction Support				419	Facilities Planning & Constr	
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$2,963,000	\$0	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$2,963,000	\$0	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$2,963,000	\$0	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$2,963,000	\$0	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,963,000	\$0	\$610,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan- Off-Campus District Courts

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2012-2017 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC and Campus Enhancements.

It is recommended that we issue G.O. Bonds in 2012 and 2014 to fund the County's most emergent facilities capital needs. Our capital plan only includes projects that have been identified for funding in 2012 and 2014. There are other needs that will be included in the budget and CIP once funding is identified.

Recommended projects for 2012 funding are:

CHILLER REPLACEMENT AT SOUTH DISTRICT COURT - The chiller is more than 35 years old and has an expected life of 25 years. There is a single chiller that provides cooling for the court and if it fails, the system will be unable to keep courtrooms at a temperature where they could be used. This project removes the chiller and converts the system to a heat pump, which is more efficient and has some built-in redundancy due to the multiple compressor stages. Cooling could be provided to the courtrooms even in the event of single compressor failure. Estimated cost: \$150,000.

SOUTH DISTRICT COURT EXTERIOR SIDEWALK PAVERS - The large pavers at SDC have shifted, lifted and settled over the years and have now become a trip hazard. Facilities Management has caulked between the pavers, but this is a temporary fix at best. This project would remove the pavers and install a continuous sidewalk, which would eliminate all safety hazards to the employees and public. Estimated cost: \$45,000.

Projects recommended for 2014 funding are:

CASCADE DISTRICT COURT PARKING AREA REPAVEMENT- The parking lot at Cascade is undersized and is need of repaving. This project would expand the parking lot to the east, reduce planting islands and repave the remainder of the parking lot. Estimated Cost: \$50,000.

EVERGREEN DISTRICT COURT PARKING AREA REPAVEMENT- The parking lot is cracked in several areas and curbing is deteriorating. Patches were installed in 2011 to extend the life for 2 -3 years, but the lot will need a complete repave to eliminate trip hazards and possible damage to vehicles. Estimated Cost: \$35,000.

FIRE ALARM UPGRADES AT SOUTH DISTRICT COURT - The court currently does not have a fire alarm system, which is a major safety concern for the occupants and public. This is the most heavily used court of the 4 District Courts and it is not unusual to have over 100 the public in the building. This project would install a fire alarm system that would meet current code requirements for the City of Lynnwood. Estimated Cost: \$75,000.

SOUTH DISTRICT COURT PARKING AREA REPAVEMENT- The parking lot is cracked in several areas and curbing is deteriorating. A seal coat was installed in 2010 to extend the life for 2 - 3 years, but the lot will need a complete repave to eliminate trip hazards and possible damage to vehicles. Estimated Cost: \$75,000.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2012-2017 Capital Plan- Off-Campus District Courts

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
311	311	Facility Construction	811 Construction Support						
			419 Facilities Planning & Constr						
		Object							
		Capital Outlays		\$195,000	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Program Subtotal:		\$195,000	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		CIP-Capital Totals:		\$195,000	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$195,000	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$195,000	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2012-2017

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Snohomish County Airport-Capital Program

Description: Budget drivers at the Airport include maintenance and support of the airfield to FAA standards, existing buildings, roadways and utility systems and increasing long-term revenue and asset base at the Airport. Asset and revenue growth at the Airport leads to increased economic development, growth and vitality to the County. Airport operations contribute over \$2 million each year to state and local tax collections in sales and leasehold taxes. The Capital projects listed from 2012-2017 address these needs and are driven by the Airport Master Plan.

Aviation capital improvements are eligible, but not guaranteed, for 95% grant funding by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). FAA grants are prioritized by type and are highly competitive. Airfield projects are funded only if they meet FAA guidelines and rank high on the national priority list. FAA Grant Funding is listed in Revenues. Grant funded projects are started only after the grant funding has been approved. Capital projects are targeted to aviation safety standards for runways, ramps and other aviation projects. Commercial or industrial capital projects are tied to existing or future tenant demand and future revenue sources along with availability of construction debt-service funding.

The Airport's 2012 estimated capital projects of \$20.9 million include FAA capital projects totaling \$16.3 million with anticipated FAA grant revenue totaling \$15.485 million (95% funding). Grant projects include an estimated \$11.15 million for major construction work to the shoulder of the Main Runway and \$5.15 million for major rehabilitation to Runway 16L34R. The FAA grant for the Main Runway project may be awarded in 2011 with capital construction to take place in 2012. The FAA grant for the Runway 16L34R project may be awarded in 2012 with capital construction to take place in late 2012 and into 2013.

2012 bond funded capital projects of ^{45.3}~~\$5.2~~ million include ⁶⁰⁰~~\$400~~ thousand for a U.S. Customs Building (partially funded by an existing bond), \$4 million to fund new building construction (per tenant request) and miscellaneous building, road, ramp and sewer repairs.

The Airport's 2012 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
410	410	Airport Operation & Mal	100 Airport	680	Operations-General		
Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Capital Outlays	\$20,940,000	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$20,940,000	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$20,940,000	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation Grant	\$15,485,000	\$950,000	\$9,595,000	\$6,293,750	\$593,750	\$593,750
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$5,215,000	\$3,470,000	\$8,825,000	\$4,401,250	\$6,401,250	\$5,151,250
Airport Funds	\$240,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$20,940,000	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000

Replaced - see exhibit 3.6.1 attached

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?	Yes	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Are there any projected funding shortfalls?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Corresponding minimum levels of service should be met over the next six years?	Yes	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 – Developers generally pay directly for permitted infrastructure extensions	Yes – Developers generally pay directly for permitted infrastructure extensions	N/A Service should be provided independent of circumstance.	N/A Service should be provided independent of circumstance.

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 the 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program (specifically for the global statement of assessment) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2012 and 2017. 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.

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?
- 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.
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue).
- 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).
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions.
- 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.
- 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 have 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 subsequent 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. Snohomish County has currently initiated its next 10-year comprehensive plan update process. It will also include a reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2035.

Multiyear 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 2012 to 2017.

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 the 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 six-year Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) that is updated and approved annually and reflected within the county CIP.

Funding Adequacy

The TIP identifies all capital transportation improvements including preservation, safety, non-motorized, capacity, and bridge projects. The project expenditures are programmed over the six year period and balanced with projected revenues. The analysis for future revenues has been impacted by the downturn in the economy and changes in driving habits; however, the economy has also affected the construction bid climate resulting in lower, more favorable bids for construction contracts.

The proposed 2012-2017 TIP has been developed to ensure that the investments necessary to support the FLUM have been adequately funded. Consequently, the investment identified in the TIP for transportation projects is sufficient to meet the minimum level of service identified in the TE Chapter of the comprehensive plan for the next six years.

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

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

The county's concurrency management system works as follows: When a segment of an arterial road falls below the adopted level of service or within six years, is forecasted to fall below the 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 report, the 2011 Concurrency Report, addresses the level of service on county arterial units from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011. The county had three arterial units designated as "ultimate capacity," no arterial units in arrears and 14 arterial units at risk of falling into arrears.

Statement of Assessment

The projected level of progress over the next six-year period as proposed by this CIP is sufficient to ensure meeting the level of service standards required for transportation. The revenue projections will continue to be watched closely and strategic adjustments in expenditures in the capital and non-capital categories during the six-year period covered by this assessment will be necessary. Transportation strategies in the TE will be analyzed in anticipation of the Ten-Year Update to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan in 2015. The Ten Year Update could significantly alter approaches to project priorities, level-of-service standards, concurrency management, and funding strategies. The pending large annexations by the cities of Lynnwood, Bothell, and Mukilteo will also change the future for unincorporated county.

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 additional major road projects which were added to the analysis. The 1995 TE and 2005 TE, together, identify 127 major road projects as needed to be completed by 2025 to support the FLUM. Twenty-four of these 127 projects were annexed into cities before they were constructed by the county. DPW completed 45 (44%) of the remaining 103 projects by 2011, as shown in the following table. The proposed 2012-2017 TIP programs completion of another nine projects, bringing the total to 54. Forty-nine 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.

Progress on Completing Projects – 1995-2025						
	1995	2000	2005	2011	2017	2025
Projects Completed	0	14	17	14	9	49
Cumulative Completed	0	14	31	45	54	103
Cumulative Percent	0%	14%	30%	44%	52%	100%

Effects of Future Annexations

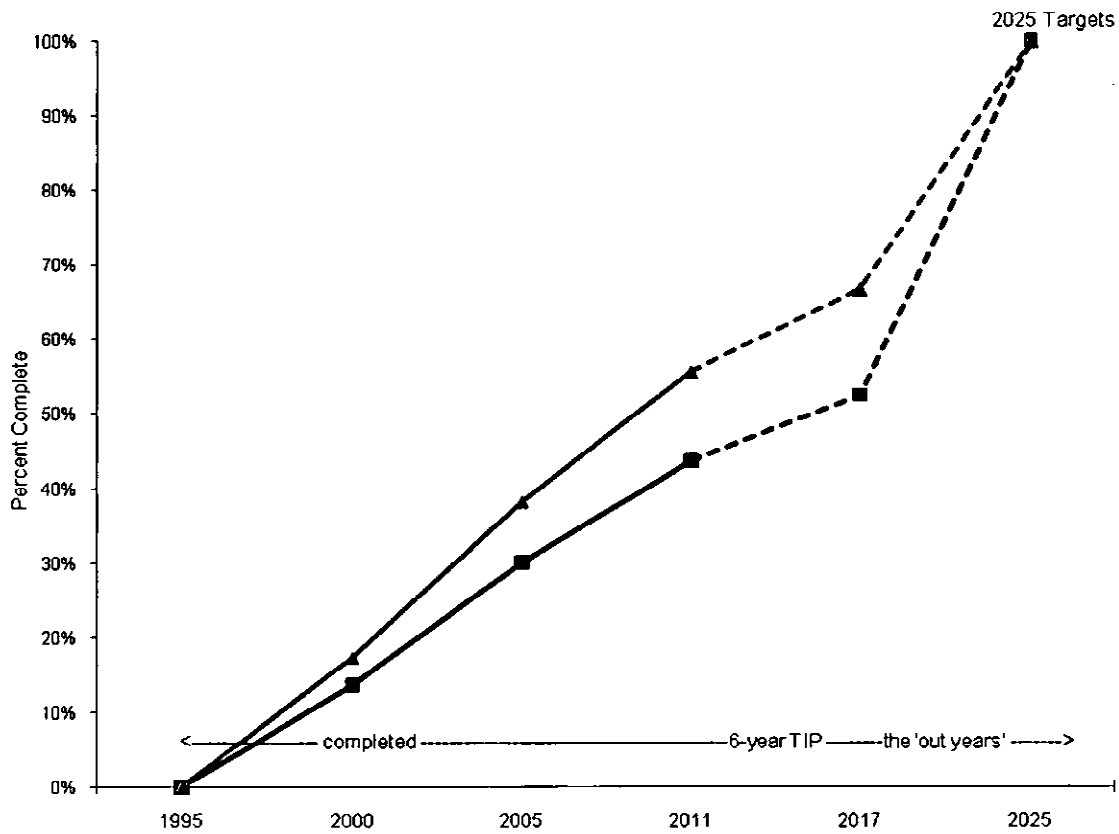
amended - See Exhibit 3.6.3 attached

Twenty-two of the 103 major projects projected to be accomplished by 2025 are completely within municipal urban growth areas that are anticipated to be annexed within that time period. The cities that are anticipated to annex include Bothell, Lynnwood, Mukilteo, and Woodinville. 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 interlocal agreement (ILA).

The number of major projects needed to support the FLUM will decrease with annexations. The projected revenues will also be affected by annexations and could depend upon terms negotiated in the annexation agreements and project specific interlocal agreements. The timing of the annexations is uncertain; however, assumptions have been made in the TIP development that the annexations noted above have a high likelihood of occurring in the next six years. The overall number of projects identified in the previous section will be reduced as annexations occur and will be reflected in the 2018 to 2025 timeframe.

Consider the following graphs of the effect of proposed annexations on measured progress towards completing the capacity projects. These graphs provide a visual representation of the progress to date as well as the amount that has to be accomplished to complete all 103 projects by 2025 and thus achieve 100% of all of the capacity projects needed to support the FLUM. The measured progress towards completing projects related to existing pre-annexation conditions (103 projects) and post annexation (81 projects) are combined into a single graph which demonstrates the effect those annexations could potentially have on the progress towards completing capacity projects needed to support the FLUM.

Effect of Proposed Annexations on Projects Completed



Amounts Needed to Reach 100% of Identified Improvements:

- Without annexations: 45 of 103 projects have been completed by 2011
- ▲— With annexations: 45 of 81 projects have been completed by 2011
- -■- - Without annexations: 103 projects completed by 2025
- -▲- - With annexations: 81 projects completed by 2025

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

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. This portion of the code was updated to reflect new state stormwater standards and was effective on September 30, 2010. All new development must comply with the defined stormwater 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 (SWM) 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 stormwater regulations and therefore include 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 service charges (limited to SWM district boundaries), SWM service charge increases to address specific drainage problems within existing UGAs (referred to as "SWM UGA surcharge,") real estate excise taxes (REET2, usable throughout the county), and the 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 \$67.1 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2012-2017 CIP, which is significantly higher than the adopted standard.

The primary funding source for meeting the LOS target based on solving all known two 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 2002 Drainage Needs Report (DNR) identified and analyzed flooding problems throughout the county's unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). The county council adopted increases in SWM service charges, starting in 2003, in the UGAs ("SWM UGA surcharges") in order to expand the county's investment in drainage infrastructure to increase the design and construction of high priority drainage

projects. The county council approved the extension of the SWM-UGA surcharge for another six years, from 2010-2015 as part of the 2009 SWM budget approval process. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target described in the 2005 CFP of solving all known two year flooding problems by 2025. However, the list of projects that addresses two 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.

Funding for SWM's capital program is impacted by reductions in revenues available from the General Fund (REET2) and the Road Fund. SWM base and UGA surcharge service charge revenues also have been and continue to be reduced due to annexations. REET2 has funded a large portion of SWM's capital program in past years. REET2 revenues assigned to the SWM capital program have declined from \$4.3 million in 2008 to \$300,000 in 2012. REET2 revenues assigned to the SWM capital program are expected to remain at a lower level in the foreseeable future due to the economic downturn in the real estate market. Road Fund revenues available for surface water capital facilities have also decreased due to the economic downturn. SWM base service charge and UGA surcharge revenues are expected to drop in 2013 due to the major Bothell annexation. The loss of capital revenue, especially outside the UGA surcharge areas, is generally not proportional to reduced capital needs. This is especially emphasized for salmon recovery-type projects. They are often located outside the UGAs and even outside of the SWM service charge geographical boundaries and are highly dependent on REET2 and grants.

SWM will continue to achieve its minimum LOS given that the LOS is \$8.35 million over six years. SWM's proposed Annual Construction Program (ACP) in 2012 totals approximately \$13.5 million.

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 stormwater facilities for all new private developments and public construction projects, per Snohomish County Code (SCC 30.63A), before the development and construction permits are approved. Snohomish County Code (SCC 30.63A) was revised to provide for a generally higher level of water quality and flood protection in response to more stringent requirements of the county's NPDES stormwater permit. The revised regulation was approved by the county council in June 2010 and was in effect as of September 30, 2010.

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 stormwater 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. Snohomish County Code (SCC30.63A) was revised to provide for a generally higher level of water quality and flood protection in response to more stringent requirements of the county's NPDES storm water permit. The revised regulation was approved by the county council in June 2010 and was effective September 30 2010.

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 \$67.1 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2012-2017 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 service charges (limited to SWM district boundaries), SWM UGA surcharge (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 two-year flooding problems along drainage systems maintained by the county by 2025. The county council adopted increases in SWM service charges in order to expand the county's investment in drainage infrastructure needs. The service charge increase was adopted in 2004 with a 2009 sunset clause, for all UGAs within SWM fee areas, in order to construct higher priority drainage projects identified in the UGAs. The county council approved the extension of the SWM UGA surcharge for another six years, from 2010-2015, as part of the 2009 SWM budget approval process. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target described in the 2005 CFP of solving all known two-year flooding problems by 2025. 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.

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 takes into consideration an inventory of existing facilities, community demand for property acquisition and facilities, projections of population growth, geography, and estimation of future revenues.

The level-of-service standard in the 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 2006. The 2006 update includes policy and park project modifications directed by changes made in the county's ten-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 should receive up to \$22.7 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 down slightly from last year's six-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 anticipates diminished funding to be available through the Parks Impact Mitigation Fees and Real Estate Excise Tax in 2010, 2011 and 2012. 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. The current condition of the economy however, has reduced the number of new housing units constructed in unincorporated Snohomish County. An ordinance was also enacted which changed the time of collection of park impact mitigation fees from the time when approval of a formal plat occurs to the time at which a completed housing unit is sold. These conditions will diminish the amount of funding for park development that will be available for the next few years.

Statement of Assessment

The approved 2001 Comprehensive Parks 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 Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County recommended that, per the selection of potential services listed in Goal 12 of GMA, special use parks also be designated as necessary for development. Formal action to adopt this designation for special use parks, however, has not been enacted and levels of service values have not been adopted for those facilities. The 2001 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County, adopted by the county council in December 2001, set the policy direction for park activities in this regard and led to supportive 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 Parks 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 Plans 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 defined 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 \$22.7 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 nonprofit 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 a district as well as to facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to a district or connected to a district's system. These standards generally constitute the LOS for the system. Snohomish County is currently working directly with the public water system purveyors 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 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 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.

Funding Adequacy

Each water district's system plan typically includes a six to ten 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 or benefit area, 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 boundaries or defined water 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 maintained 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. Snohomish County and the north county water purveyors meet on a regular basis via the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) and in joint meetings with wastewater service providers to discuss potential infrastructure problems that may be the result of future land use decisions.

Public water supply and distribution facilities are provided by cities, special purpose districts, associations and companies 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 update a 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 six years. The following is a list of jurisdictions that have amended and/or revised their comprehensive water supply plans since the year 2005: Cross Valley Water District, Highland Water District, Olympic View Water and Sewer District, Silver Lake Water and Sewer District, Snohomish County PUD #1, and Startup Water District. Revisions of the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) were also completed in December 2010. The revisions were approved by DOH in January 2011.

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 ten years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications. District plans are subject to review and/or 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.

The city of Sultan experienced an infrastructure emergency in April 2011 when a leak at the base of the dam of Lake 16, the source of 95% of municipal water supply, caused all the water supply to empty. The city has an intertie agreement with the city of Everett, so water from Spada Lake was used to supply the city of Sultan. Sultan has hired a contractor to repair the Lake 16 dam so that normal water supply can be restored. No moratorium has resulted from these actions.

Cross Valley Water District is currently correcting a low pressure problem in the Echo Lake area (identified in most recent comprehensive plan). The district identifies the problem as temporary and no moratorium is necessary.

The city of Arlington has identified a water capacity problem in the area of Burn Road. Fire flows are not completely adequate for three residences. The city will develop additional distributional infrastructure

including storage and pump facilities to meet fire flow as well as domestic water needs. No moratorium would be required.

The public water supply systems overall appear to be positioned to support the growth anticipated in the comprehensive plans of the cities and the county.

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 a district as well as facilities built by developers and other private parties that are dedicated to a district or connected to a district's system. These generally constitute the LOS for the system.

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. The county 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 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 or benefit area, 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.

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 maintained 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, odor control, and reliability.

Wastewater collection and treatment is a required public service within urban growth areas of Snohomish County. The treatment plants themselves are considered “essential public facilities” under the GMA within Snohomish County for development within urban growth areas. This service is provided by cities and special purpose districts. A city or district will generally update a 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 seven to ten years.

Wastewater treatment is a significant growth management issue in Snohomish County because it has evolved in a decentralized manner and is expensive to provide. A major treatment project called “Brightwater” is in the construction phase 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 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 two years.

The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District has reported a capacity problem in the North Creek Basin Area. There is currently a lack of trunk sewer capacity due to growth. King County owns and operates three trunk sewer interceptors in Snohomish County: the Swamp Creek, North Creek and Bear Creek

Interceptors. Alderwood worked with King County in 2008 and entered construction contracts to address capacity issues and build a new North Creek Interceptor. The construction contract was terminated and the sewer line has not been completed. King County will be re-evaluating the project and anticipates rebidding and construction of the new North Creek interceptor in 2013 and 2014, depending upon funding availability. King County does not currently have funding to construct the needed improvements. The timing for completion of the new interceptor could result in future limitations being imposed on sewer connections in areas that flow to the existing North Creek interceptor.

There are two current moratoria in place in the Lake Stevens Sewer District; one near Lift Station 11 between 83rd Avenue NE and SR 9 and the other in the 20th Street NE area. The transportation improvement project and a corresponding new sewer interceptor line project have been delayed, requiring the moratoria. They should be lifted with the completion of the projects.

No other outstanding district wastewater issues have been reported in the county at this time.

Snohomish County has recently approved comprehensive sewer plans/amendments from the following jurisdictions: Cross Valley Water District, Lake Stevens Sewer District and Ronald Sewer District.

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/or 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 sanitary sewer service or achievement of the minimum service levels prescribed in its plan.

Snohomish County and the wastewater purveyors meet on a regular basis to discuss potential sewer infrastructure problems that may be the result of future land use decisions.

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 nonprofit, 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 approximately 328,000 as of June 2009. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 7,220,400 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2011.

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 2011 and December 2017 to accommodate the expected 42,900 in customer growth including additional rights-of-way and substation sites and generation interconnection plus smart grid initiative projects. 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 August 2008, 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 2011-2017 capital program is divided into four categories with a total capital cost over the seven years of about **\$829.9M**. This represents estimated planned expenditures based on mean growth projections. This **\$829.9M** 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 **\$448.7M (54%)** 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. The Electric System Capital Program category has increased by 3.5% or \$14.5 million compared to the previous capital plan mainly due to the cost increase of transmission reconductoring projects and construction of new substations and substation upgrade projects. The electric system Major Expansions and Upgrades include 42 projects that account for about 23.9% (\$198.5 million) of the total capital plan. The major projects account for 44.2% (198.5 million) of the electric system capital program and include customer driven new load additions. The seven year electric system major expansion and upgrade project costs have increased by 8.8% or \$16.4 million more than the previous plan. The major expansion includes planning, design, and construction for 14 electric system major expansion projects. 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 \$225.9M (26.6%) of the capital plan’s funding is allocated to the category, “Customer Service.” This category includes distribution line extensions, meters, transformers, and other improvements directly related to the geographical expansion of the service area and to the connection of new customers to the system. The plan also includes two new categories: Generation interconnection and the Smart Grid Initiative. The Generation interconnection and the Smart Grid projects account for approximately \$124.3M (14.63%) of the total PUD capital plan seven year costs.

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.

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 nonprofit 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 nonprofit, publicly owned utility. The PUD is the second largest publicly owned utility in the Northwest and thirteenth largest in the United States by electric customers served, with 328,000 as of June 2010. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 7,220,400 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2011. 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

cogeneration 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 forecast 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 \$829.9M (in estimated 2012 dollars). 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 2012 to December 2018 to accommodate the expected 42,900 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 approved a comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in August 2010 that 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 Snohomish County, at times, impacts availability of substation sites and line right-of-way and 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 six-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 is 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. The CFPs are updated every other year 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 "unhoused" 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 provides the school districts population forecasts based on results of the county's Ten-Year Comprehensive Plan Update to be used in their student enrollment forecasting. The school districts are currently operating based on the 2010-2015 CFPs adopted by Snohomish County in November 2010. The county's review and adoption process of the school district's CFPs constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan. The next review process will begin in February 2012.

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 2010-2015 CFPs. However, bond failures persist as a long-term concern for school districts because of the possibility of enrollment exceeding permanent school capacity in many school districts throughout the county – even in school districts that have seen overall enrollment growth slow in recent years.

Revised enrollment projections in the 2010-2015 CFPs predict fewer increases from those predicted in the 2008-2013 CFPs. This is evidenced by a number of changes in housing occupancy patterns (student generation rates) in multifamily and single family dwellings. It has resulted partially from the current economic downturn.

The school districts submitted new draft CFPs in June 2010. The drafts were adopted by Snohomish County in November 2010. This process 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.

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 impact 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 six-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 "unhoused" 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 "unhoused" 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 2010-2015 CFPs and the 2011 School LOS Report.

Resource Documents

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).

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 meets directly with the sewer and water purveyors twice a year to discuss infrastructure issues. The purveyors are also now providing annual reports documenting capacity and/or service problems. These reports include documentation of any Snohomish County land use decisions that may contribute to or cause service, capacity, or financial problems.

7a – Minimum Levels of Investment Report 2011

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	\$67.1 million between 2012 and 2017	Local funding, which makes up the majority of the revenue stream, is decreasing due to annexation impacts and impacts of economic downturn.
Electric Power	\$829.9 million should be invested over a seven year period	\$829.9 million between 2012 and 2018	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 2011

The annual 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 addresses level of service on COUNTY arterials from April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011.

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 current 2011 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 SCC is the county’s traffic mitigation and concurrency ordinance.) The internet address is as follows:

www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/Public_Works/Divisions/TES/ProgramPlanning/3066B

Arterial Unit Status Definitions:

Arterial Units in Arrears (AUIA)

Snohomish County Code defines an 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. The LOS for the urban area is LOS F and in the rural area is LOS D.

Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity

SCC 30.66B.110(1) states, “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 (AU), 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.”

Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears

Arterial units that are close to being deficient (i.e., 1-2 mph above LOS F urban or LOS D rural) are considered to be at risk of falling into arrears. For arterial units meeting these criteria, DPW monitors the units with travel time and delay studies conducted on an annual basis.

Summary of Arterial Units in Arrears, at Ultimate Capacity and At Risk

Status of Arterial Units	2010	2011
Arterial Units in Arrears	4	0
Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity	3	3
Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears	11	14 ¹

¹ The actual physical number of AU’s At Risk is 12 because two of these AU’s are on the border of two TSA’s and are given a separate AU number for each TSA and thus are counted as 4 arterial units.

Table 1: Summary of Level-of-Service (LOS) Status
 Below is a summary of the current and past LOS status of arterial units:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% of 2011 AU's to Total AU's
LOS above screening level ^a	252	250	251	259	236	240	88.6%
LOS below screening level ^a	64	53	50	42	34	31	11.4%
Total number of arterial units	316	303	301	301	270	271	100.0%

Breakout of arterial units below screening level							
Monitoring level	25	23	19	10	11	11	4.1%
Operational Analysis level	30	22	21	25	17	17	6.3%
Arterial Units in Arrears	8	7	7	4	3	0	0.0%
Arterials at Ultimate Capacity	1	1	3	3	3	3	1.1%
Total below Screening Level	64	53	50	42	34	31	11.4%

^a 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.

7c – Parks and Recreation Level of Service Report 2010

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

Parks Category	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	One park per 15,000 additional residents	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents
Community–Facilities	One Community Facility for every additional 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every additional 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: 13,293 (304,435 - 2011 estimate).

New Community Parks (Land) since 2001 – Miner’s Corner, Cavalero, Paine Field, and Fairfield.

Loss of Lundeen. Net gain is 3 new Community Parks (Land) since 2001.

New Community Parks (Facilities-percentage complete) since 2001 – Lake Stevens (100%), Lake Goodwin (100%), Willis D. Tucker (80%), Paine Field (100%), and Whitehorse (100%)

Community Parks. Loss of Lundeen Park. Net gain of 4.8 new Community Park (Facilities) since 2001.

REPORTED LOS:

Parks Category	2010 LOS	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park per 4,431 additional residents	1 park per 15,000 additional residents	One additional Community park (land) per 21,000 additional residents
Community–Facilities	1 new facility per 2,374 additional residents	One Community Facility for every additional 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every additional 28,500 in population

ACTIONS REQUIRED: None

COMMENTS: Parks level of service is calculated by dividing the number of additional residents within unincorporated Snohomish County by the number of new park acquisitions (land) and new developed parks (facilities). The baseline date used for calculating ‘new’ residents and parks is 2000. Calculated levels of service were significantly affected this year, as in the last few years, by the reduction in residents in unincorporated Snohomish County mainly due to large annexations in the Marysville and Lake Stevens areas. Population within the unincorporated areas decreased from 328,285 in 2009. All figures used for calculation are from the State Office of Financial Management (OFM). Parks is on track to continue meeting the defined LOS for park land and facilities. Continued development and/or opening of two additional park facilities are planned for 2011/2012. These facilities are: Miner’s Corner Community Park and Tambark Creek Community Park.

7d – Public Schools Level of Service Report 2011

School District	MINIMUM LOS# Elementary	CURRENT LOS Elementary ²	MINIMUM LOS Middle	CURRENT LOS Middle	MINIMUM LOS High	CURRENT LOS High ²
LOS Standard						
Arlington No. 16	G1-4=27 G-5=29	G 1-4 = 25.3 G 5 = 28.6	G6=29 G7-8=31	G6= 27.4 G7-8= 24.6	32	26.4
Maximum average class size						
Darrington No. 330	N/R	N/A	N/R	N/A	N/R	N/A
Edmonds No. 15	15,075	9,275	4,466	3,041	8,000	6,861
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Everett No. 2	KG=25 G1-5=27	KG=21.4 G1-5=24.2	31	24.7	35	27.4
Maximum average class size						
Lake Stevens No. 4	25 K-3 155 classrooms	123/155 X = 79%	28 G4-5 147 classrooms	146/147 99.3%	31 G6-12 69 classrooms	66/69 X=95.6%
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%						
Lakewood No. 306	26	45/45	28	33/33	30	24/24
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	45 classrooms	X=100%	33 classrooms	100%	24 classrooms	100%
Marysville No. 25	29	20.5	32	26.4	34	28.7
Maximum average class size						
*Monroe No. 103	26	111/131	30	91/103	30	80/80
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	131 classrooms	X=85%	103 classrooms	X=88%	80 classrooms	X=100%
Mukilteo No. 6	8,154	6,268	4,500	3,264	5,236	4,119
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Northshore No. 417 ⁴	24	18.6	27	18.7	27	20
Maximum average class size						
*Snohomish No. 203	35	22.6	35	32	40	23.3
Maximum average class size in a majority of classrooms. x > 50%						
Sultan No. 311	K-3 =24 G4-5 =28	K-3 =21 G4-5 =22	30	25	32	24
Maximum average class size						

* New data not available for Monroe and Snohomish.

AMENDMENT SHEET
ORDINANCE NO. 11-071

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
EXHIBIT # 3-6-1
FILE Ord 11-071

ADOPTING THE 2012-2017 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Amendment Name: Customs' Building Related Revisions to Proposed 2012-2017 CIP

Brief Description: The proposed Amended Ordinance No. 11-072 increases appropriations in the Snohomish County Airport Fund 410 by \$107,500 to provide sufficient budgetary authority to fund constructing a Customs building. This current amendment revises the Airport section of the *Year 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Plan* to be consistent with revisions to Fund 410 of the proposed Amended Ordinance No. 11-072.

Proposed Amendments: Amend page 66 of the *Year 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP), dated September 30, 2011, and revise Amended Ordinance No. 11-071, the CIP, and associated tables and attachments to be consistent with the following:

1. Replace the following paragraph:

2012 bond funded capital projects of \$5.2 million include \$400 thousand for a U.S. Customs Building (partially funded by an existing bond), \$4 million to fund new building construction (per tenant request) and miscellaneous building, road, ramp and sewer repairs.

with the following paragraph:

2012 bond funded capital projects of \$5.3 million include \$500 thousand for a U.S. Customs Building (partially funded by an existing bond), \$4 million to fund new building construction (per tenant request) and miscellaneous building, road, ramp, and sewer repairs.

2. Replace the table on page 66 with the table on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.

Council Disposition: Approved Date: 11/21/2011

3.6.1

Attachment 1

Fund: SubFund:	410	410 Object	Airport Operation & Maintenance		Division:			Program:		
			2012	2013	100 Airport	2014	2015	680 Operations-General	2016	2017
Capital Outlays			\$21,047,500	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000		
Program Subtotal:			\$21,047,500	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000		
CIP-Capital Totals:			\$21,047,500	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000		

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Transportation Grant	\$15,485,000	\$950,000	\$9,595,000	\$6,293,750	\$593,750
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$5,322,500	\$3,470,000	\$6,825,000	\$4,401,250	\$6,401,250	\$5,151,250
Airport Funds	\$240,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Totals:	\$21,047,500	\$4,520,000	\$16,520,000	\$10,795,000	\$7,095,000	\$5,845,000

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
EXHIBIT # 3.6.2
FILE Ord 11-071

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 11-071

**Adopting the 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan**

Amendment Name: TIP Conformity

Brief Description: This amendment replaces the table contained on page 25 of the Executive's Recommended Capital Improvement Program, attached to the ordinance as Exhibit A and referenced in Section 4, to conform with the Council's actions on the Transportation Improvement Program (Motion 11-402).

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 25, replace the table related to the Road Fund Capital Improvement Program with the table on Attachment 1 to this amendment sheet.
2. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: Approved **Date:** 11/21/11

Snohomish County CIP 2012 - 2017 Page 25

CIP - Capital

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

Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Salaries and Wages	\$685,060	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$247,059	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,527,119	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

102 102 County Road 620 Road Maintenance 203 RM Capital

Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Salaries and Wages	\$887,120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$198,442	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$701,437	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$556,438	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$453,563	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,797,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

102 102 County Road 630 Engineering Services 303 ES Capital

Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Salaries and Wages	\$4,615,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$1,676,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$73,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$1,978,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$19,519,953	\$30,902,000	\$32,563,000	\$32,768,000	\$32,387,000	\$28,912,000
Interfund Payments For Service	\$410,890	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$28,274,137	\$30,902,000	\$32,563,000	\$32,768,000	\$32,387,000	\$28,912,000

102 102 County Road 650 County Road Administration 503 Admin Operations Capital

Object	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Salaries and Wages	\$134,818	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$48,926	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$183,744	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals: \$32,782,000 \$30,902,000 \$32,563,000 \$32,768,000 \$32,387,000 \$28,912,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Transportation Mitigation	\$17,119,000	\$4,635,000	\$7,520,000	\$5,342,000	\$2,690,000	\$3,858,000
Transportation Grant	\$7,777,000	\$15,947,000	\$16,006,000	\$15,756,000	\$13,397,000	\$12,099,000
County Road	\$5,962,000	\$10,093,000	\$9,037,000	\$11,670,000	\$16,300,000	\$12,955,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$1,924,000	\$227,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$32,782,000	\$30,902,000	\$32,563,000	\$32,768,000	\$32,387,000	\$28,912,000

Exec + 1% + Bothell + Projects

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 11-071

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3.6.3

FILE Ord 11-071

Adopting the 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan

Amendment Name: CIP Housekeeping

Brief Description: This amendment makes two corrections to the Executive's Recommended Capital Improvement Program, attached to the ordinance as Exhibit A and referenced in Section 4. The changes include replacing an incorrect project map on page 18 and correcting text on page 72.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Text and Maps to Replace:

1. On page 72, replace the following sentences:

Twenty-two of the 103 major projects projected to be accomplished by 2025 are completely within municipal urban growth areas that are anticipated to be annexed within that time period. The cities that are anticipated to annex include Bothell, Lynnwood, Mukilteo, and Woodinville.

with the following sentences:

Twenty-two of the 103 major projects projected to be accomplished by 2025 are completely within municipal urban growth areas that are anticipated to be annexed within that time period. The cities that are anticipated to annex include Bothell, Lynnwood, and Mukilteo.

2. On page 18, replace the Solid Waste project map with the map on Attachment 1 to this amendment sheet.
3. On the cover, replace the name of the document from:

Year 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Plan

to:

Year 2012-2017 Capital Improvement Program

Council Disposition: Approved **Date:** 11/21/11

Attachment 1

