

1 Adopted: November 19, 2012
2 Effective: December 10, 2012

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5
6 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
7 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

8
9 AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 12-092

10
11 ADOPTING THE 2013-2018 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
12 AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
13 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
14

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

21
22 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council (County Council) first adopted a capital
23 facilities plan as required by the GMA, the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, along with other
24 mandatory elements of Snohomish County's GMACP, on June 28, 1995; and

25
26 WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted regular updates to the Capital
27 Improvement Program (CIP) since 1995 including, most recently, the 2012-2017 CIP
28 adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 11-071 on November 21, 2011; and

29
30 WHEREAS, Section 6.50 of the Snohomish County Charter (County Charter) requires
31 the County Council to adopt a six-year capital improvement program as an adjunct to the
32 annual budget, including a balance of proposed expenses and potential revenue sources;
33 and

34
35 WHEREAS, Section 4.26.024 of the Snohomish County Code (SCC or County Code)
36 requires the Snohomish County Executive on an annual basis to prepare a capital
37 improvement program for the next six fiscal years pursuant to the County Charter and the
38 GMA; and

39
40 WHEREAS, General Policy Plan (GPP) CF Policy 1.B.1 requires Snohomish County
41 (County) to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement program that identifies
42 projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all County
43 capital projects; and

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1
2 WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and the County Code, the County Council
3 plans to update its six-year CIP concurrently with the 2013 budget process; and
4

5 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Planning Commission (Planning Commission)
6 held a work session regarding the 2013-2018 CIP on August 28, 2012, and a public
7 hearing on September 25, 2012; and
8

9 WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on October 31, 2012 continued
10 to November 19, 2012, to consider the Planning Commission's recommendations as well
11 as public testimony on the 2013-2018 CIP; and
12

13 WHEREAS, the County Council considered the 2013-2018 CIP, a copy of which is
14 attached as Exhibit A, concurrently with the 2013 budget; and
15

16 WHEREAS, the County Council considered the entire hearing record including the
17 Planning Commission's recommendation and written and oral testimony submitted during
18 the public hearings;
19

20 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
21

22 Section 1. The County Council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings of fact and
23 conclusions as if set forth in full herein.
24

25 Section 2. The County Council makes the following additional findings of fact and
26 conclusions:
27

28 A. The 2013-2018 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the directives
29 of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County, and the
30 County's GMACP, including the directives of the GPP and the Capital Facilities
31 Plan/Year 2005 Update. The 2013-2018 CIP meets the capital planning
32 requirements contained in the County Charter and County Code.
33

34 B. Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) has provided updated budget
35 and funding expenditure information, which has been incorporated into the 2013-
36 2018 CIP.
37

38 C. The Department of Public Works has updated information within the roads inventory
39 and associated documents, including the Transportation Improvement Program, the
40 Transportation Needs Report, and the Annual Construction Program, which support
41 the Transportation Element of the GMACP. This updated information has been
42 used in the preparation of the transportation component of the 2013-2018 CIP.
43

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GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 2

- 1 D. The adoption of the 2013-2018 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in GPP
2 Objective CF 1.B to develop a six-year financing program for capital facilities that
3 meets the requirements of the GMA, achieves the County's levels of service
4 objectives for County roads and transit, and is within its financial capabilities to carry
5 out.
6
- 7 E. The adoption of the 2013-2018 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in GPP
8 CF Policy 1.B.1 to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement program that
9 identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for
10 all County capital projects.
11
- 12 F. The 2013-2018 CIP furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development in
13 urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It identifies
14 short and intermediate term capital facility needs based upon the same population
15 forecasts which drive the land use element. The projected need for parks, roads,
16 and other County facilities is predicated on the increasingly urban population base
17 directed by the land use element, and the CIP focuses County infrastructure
18 investment within UGAs.
19
- 20 G. The 2013-2018 CIP specifies proposed funding sources for the planned capital
21 facilities and contains a "statement of assessment" which addresses the need for a
22 reassessment of land use or other comprehensive plan elements if there is a
23 projected shortfall in revenue (between 2013 and 2018) that causes the level-of-
24 service for a facility classified as necessary to support development to fall below the
25 minimum level identified in the capital facilities plan.
26
- 27 H. Planning staff issued Addendum No. 37 to the 2005 Final Environmental Impact
28 Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP in compliance with the State Environmental Policy
29 Act (SEPA) Chapter 43.21C RCW, on September 7, 2012. The adoption of the
30 2013-2018 CIP is within the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and associated
31 adopted environmental documents and will result in no new significant adverse
32 environmental impacts. The addendum performs the function of apprising the
33 public of refinements to the GMACP by adding new information, about the 2013-
34 2018 CIP but does not substantially change the analysis of significant impacts and
35 alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted environmental documents.
36
- 37 I. The Planning Commission and the County Council conclude that the environmental
38 review conducted satisfies SEPA requirements.
39
- 40 J. The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on September 25, 2012, and
41 considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its
42 recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of the
43 County Code and state law.

- 1
2
3 K. The CIP includes public facilities that will maintain or exceed a minimum level of
4 service (LOS).
5
6 L. Projected revenues are adequate to fund capital facilities included in the CIP.
7
8 M. There is reasonable expectation that regulatory measures will ensure development
9 does not occur unless adequate public facilities are in place to maintain a minimum
10 LOS.
11
12 N. The GMA allows the County to amend the GMACP more frequently than once per
13 year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs concurrently
14 with the adoption or amendment of the County's budget. This criterion is met
15 because this ordinance will be considered concurrently with the County's 2013
16 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the County Charter and County Code
17 requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the budget.
18

19 Section 3. The County Council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record of
20 the Planning Commission and the County Council, including all testimony and exhibits.
21

22 Section 4. The 2013-2018 CIP, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by
23 reference to this ordinance, is hereby adopted as the six-year capital improvement
24 program required by the GMA and County Charter Section 6.50 based on the foregoing
25 findings of fact and conclusions.
26

27 Section 5. The 2013-2018 CIP adopted by this ordinance supersedes all other County
28 capital improvement programs. The 2013-2018 CIP shall control in the event of any
29 inconsistency between the 2013-2018 CIP and any other capital improvement program
30 adopted by the County.
31

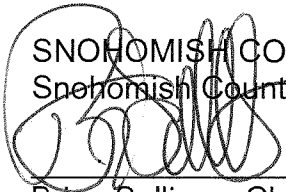
32 Section 6. The County Council directs the code reviser to update SCC 30.10.060 pursuant
33 to the authority in SCC 1.02.020(3) upon adoption of this ordinance.
34

35 Section 7. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to be
36 invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of
37 competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or
38 constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance.
39 Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is
40 held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section,
41 sentence, clause, or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in
42 full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause, or phrase as if this
43 ordinance had never been adopted.

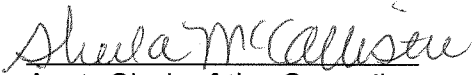
Amended Ordinance No. 12-092

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2 PASSED THIS 19th day of November, 2012
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5 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
6 Snohomish County, Washington

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8
9 
10 _____
11 Brian Sullivan, Chairperson
12

13 ATTEST:
14


15
16 
17 _____
18 Asst. Clerk of the Council
19

20 () APPROVED
21 () EMERGENCY
22 () VETOED
23
24
25

26 Date: 11/30/, 2012
27

28 ATTEST:
29

30 
31 _____ 11/30/12
32

33 
34 _____
35 County Executive
36

37 Approved as to form only:
38

39 _____
40 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney
41
42
43
44

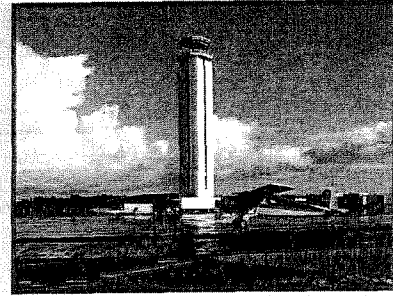
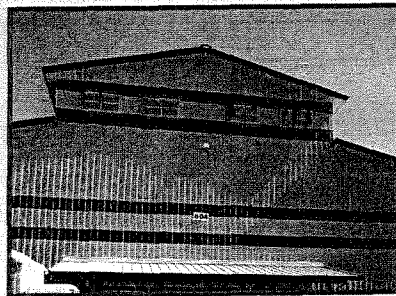
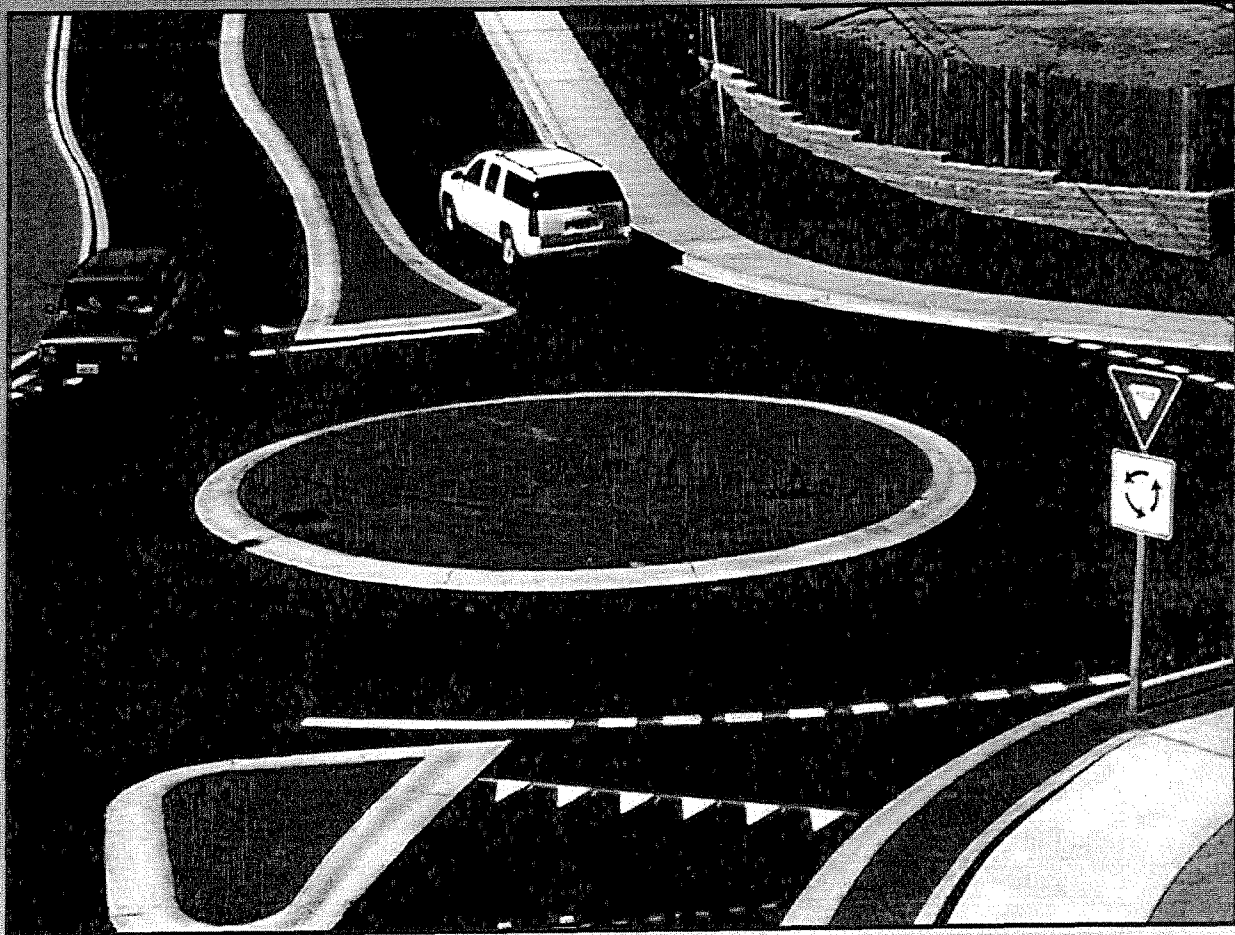
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ADOPTING THE 2013-2018 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT
PROGRAM AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 5

Capital
Program

Snohomish County



Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan

As recommended by Aaron Reardon, Snohomish County Executive

September 28, 2012

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PREFACE

The 2013-2018 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 28, 2012 in conjunction with the Executive's 2013 Recommended Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 25, 2012.

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 2013 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 *2013-2018 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 2013-2018 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 2013-2018 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.

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 1: FUTURE ELECTION DATES AND RELATED MILESTONES

Action	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<i>February Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	28-Dec-2012	27-Dec-2013	26-Dec-2014	25-Dec-2015	30-Dec-2016	29-Dec-2017
Election Date	12-Feb-2013	11-Feb-2014	10-Feb-2015	9-Feb-2016	14-Feb-2017	13-Feb-2018
<i>April Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	8-Mar-2013	7-Mar-2014	13-Mar-2015	11-Mar-2016	10-Mar-2017	9-Mar-2018
Election Date	23-Apr-2013	22-Apr-2014	28-Apr-2015	26-Apr-2016	25-Apr-2017	24-Apr-2018
<i>August Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	10-May-2013	9-May-2014	8-May-2015	13-May-2016	12-May-2017	11-May-2018
Election Date	6-Aug-2013	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018
<i>November Election:</i>						
Ordinance to Auditor	6-Aug-2013	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018
Election Date	5-Nov-2013	4-Nov-2014	3-Nov-2015	8-Nov-2016	7-Nov-2017	6-Nov-2018

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 2013-2018 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 2013–2018 that would be critical if the County sought to put voter approved issues on the ballot.

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.
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 – 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program

Method of Funding <i>(continued from prior page)</i>	Description
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigation Fees are fees charged to new construction projects within the County. The proceeds are used in Roads and Parks proprietary funds to pay for construction and land purchases that respond to impacts from growth within the County.
Other Funds	This designation of funding for CIP projects includes specific funds that are not specifically identified in the CIP because of their size. Revenues from these funds must meet the same tests as other fund sources for revenue adequacy. Other Funds include Fleet Management Fund, Pits and Quarries Fund, Information Services Fund, Emergency Management System Fund, Interlocal Funds and Airport Fund.
Prior Year Appropriations	When capital construction fund amounts are set aside from prior year appropriations, they are being reserved for projects referenced within the CIP. However, since the projects are not complete and portions or all of the related expenditures have not yet been made, the projects still are included in the CIP. The amounts are shown as funding sources in the year that they will be expended.

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

SECTION III: 2013-2018 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2013-2018 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 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program. Exhibit 4 summarizes improvements by category and type; Exhibit 5 summarizes all projects by revenue source. Exhibit 6 compares multiple years’ investment in infrastructure. Exhibit 7 lists all REET funded projects and is also sorted by the department requesting funding for the project. Exhibit 8 includes projects by County department.

EXHIBIT 4: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY & TYPE

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
General Government - Facilities	\$582,000.00	\$2,468,892.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,050,892.00
General Government - Equipment	2,312,656	5,524,000	5,042,000	6,125,000	6,234,000	5,772,000	31,009,656
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	32,238,653	5,882,569	4,913,164	5,586,447	5,330,506	7,216,071	61,167,410
Information Services Projects	1,489,860	2,263,488	1,489,937	0	0	0	5,243,285
Debt Service & Reserves	6,178,165	6,174,244	6,174,244	5,767,994	5,767,994	5,767,994	35,830,635
Transportation - Facilities	33,036,000	27,556,000	30,568,000	32,177,000	35,225,000	29,825,000	188,387,000
Surface Water - Facilities	19,222,225	14,312,323	10,467,314	10,403,062	10,162,590	9,946,902	74,514,416
Solid Waste - Facilities	735,000	1,950,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	4,085,000
Airport - Facilities	31,970,000	9,300,000	10,925,000	12,475,000	3,475,000	6,225,000	74,370,000
Total:	\$127,764,559	\$75,431,516	\$69,929,659	\$72,884,503	\$66,545,090	\$65,102,967	\$477,658,294

EXHIBIT 5: CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY REVENUE SOURCE

Fund Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Airport Funds	\$16,520,000	\$860,000	\$960,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$662,500	\$20,202,500
Block Grant	308,110	0	0	0	0	0	308,110
Bond Proceeds-Other	7,415,000	7,758,892	3,192,500	5,912,500	2,312,500	5,000,000	31,591,392
Brightwater	12,315,411	2,970,000	575,000	0	0	0	15,860,411
Conservation Tax Fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
County Road	8,974,018	8,285,000	10,584,000	10,199,000	11,578,000	8,049,000	57,669,018
Department Funding	0	360,000	0	0	0	0	360,000
ER&R Funds	2,312,656	5,524,000	5,042,000	6,125,000	6,234,000	5,772,000	31,009,656
General Fund	36,312	36,312	36,312	36,312	36,312	36,312	217,872
Interfund DIS Rates	1,210,020	1,417,000	1,450,000	0	0	0	4,077,020
Other Funds	252,485	152,250	154,534	156,852	159,205	161,593	1,036,919
Other Grants	7,067,252	529,950	771,700	767,950	1,170,000	1,320,000	11,626,852
Parks Mitigation	1,380,103	1,429,291	1,046,500	1,093,000	1,176,000	1,261,000	7,385,894
Prior Year Funds	19,277,811	1,554,752	833,820	1,328,472	1,347,173	1,208,190	25,550,218
REET I	5,386,998	5,392,223	4,997,932	4,591,682	4,591,682	4,591,682	29,552,199
REET II	4,527,248	4,578,473	4,433,247	4,998,123	4,438,128	4,375,288	27,350,507
Sales & Use Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	0	0	1,050,000
Solid Waste	735,000	1,950,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	4,085,000
SWM/River Funds	6,742,260	8,489,379	8,962,542	8,777,457	8,343,953	7,978,151	49,293,742
Transportation Grant	23,272,000	11,680,000	20,665,500	19,026,500	13,830,500	14,607,500	103,082,000
Transportation Mitigation	4,330,000	6,407,000	4,098,000	7,216,000	3,927,000	3,514,000	29,492,000
Intergovernment Contracts	4,286,875	4,641,994	306,072	305,655	296,637	296,751	10,133,984
Plats	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	390,000
PWTFL	0	0	55,000	335,000	5,089,000	2,854,000	8,333,000
Total:	\$127,764,559	\$75,431,516	\$69,929,659	\$72,884,503	\$66,545,090	\$65,102,967	\$477,658,294

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	2009-2014 CIP	2010-2015 CIP	2011-2016 CIP	2012-2017 CIP	2013-2018 CIP
General Governmental Facilities	\$24,649,531	\$24,076,026	\$26,131,026	\$6,722,372	\$3,050,892
General Governmental - Equipment	22,567,436	20,602,379	25,093,345	26,238,528	31,009,656
Parks and Recreation Land and Facilities	62,700,521	56,464,539	54,302,154	41,705,619	61,167,410
Law Enforcement Facilities	0	1,274,000	0	0	0
Information Services Projects	0	0	0	7,498,666	5,243,285
Debt Service and Reserves	44,006,135	52,947,131	42,162,570	36,835,440	35,830,635
Transportation – Facilities	319,262,000	246,885,000	216,703,000	181,854,000	188,387,000
Surface Water – Facilities	89,397,672	72,207,369	69,385,473	67,143,069	74,514,416
Solid Waste – Facilities	13,500,000	7,250,000	5,128,000	6,205,000	4,085,000
Airport – Facilities	81,980,000	68,975,000	57,515,000	65,715,000	74,370,000
Total: All Items	\$658,063,295	\$550,681,444	\$496,420,568	\$439,917,694	\$477,658,294

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/D	\$396,288	\$394,291	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$790,579
Debt P279 2003A Bonds CRI, Willis Tucker (CIP)	143,000	0	0	0	0	0	143,000
Debt P289 2005A Bond CRI Campu remodel (CIP)	456,778	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	2,741,778
Debt P299 2005B Bonds Refi (CIP)	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	102,000
Debt P319 2006 Bond Gun Range/Impound lot	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	678,000
Debt P339 Animal Shelter (CIP)	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	1,416,888
Debt P359 2010A refi 800Mhz Parks NIPS CRI (CIP)	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	14,586,912
Debt P369 2011A Bond DJJC Medical Examiner (CIP)	406,250	406,250	406,250	0	0	0	1,218,750
Debt P380 2012A CRI & Parks Refi (CIP)	100,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,350,000
Debt P389 2011B Bond CR, Gun R, Equip (CIP)	677,382	677,382	677,382	677,382	677,382	677,382	4,064,292
Debt P399 2011C Cathcart (CIP)	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	2,460,000
Total REET I:	\$5,386,998	\$5,392,223	\$4,997,932	\$4,591,682	\$4,591,682	\$4,591,682	\$29,552,199

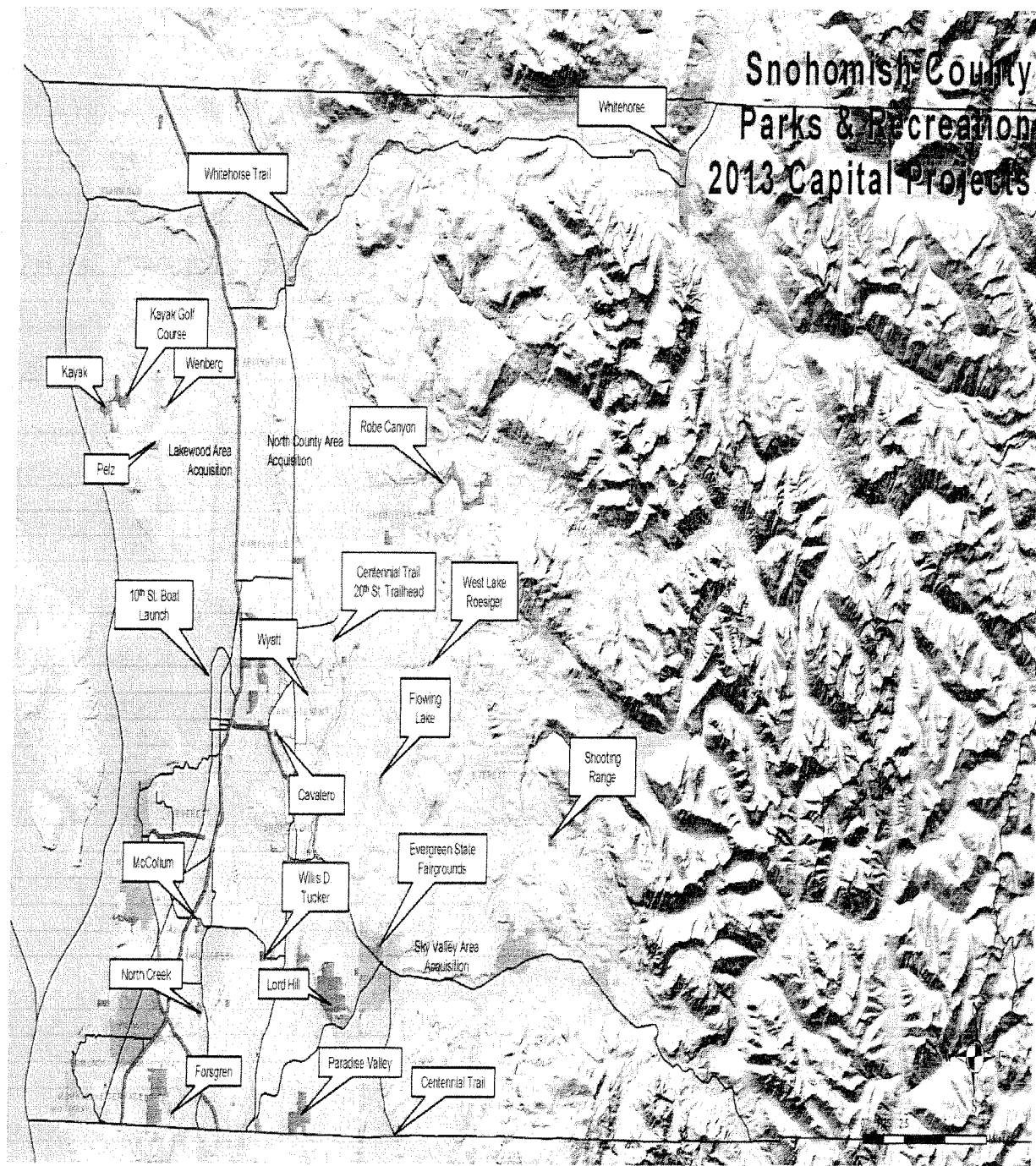
REET II Program/Project	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
415 - SWM REET II Water Quality Projects	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$300,000
102 - Road Fund Capital Improvement Program	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000
415 - SWM Capital	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,800,000
Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/D	307,631	416,500	416,750	416,250	25,000	0	1,582,131
Open Space/Preserve Parks-Development	(42,706)	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	(2,706)
Regional Parks-Development	640,340	765,000	690,000	790,000	590,000	590,000	4,065,340
Special Use Parks-Development	100,000	250,000	150,000	175,000	150,000	150,000	975,000
Trails-Development	47,235	0	0	400,000	400,000	300,000	1,147,235
Support-Parks Development and Improvement	1,423,605	1,386,973	1,416,497	1,476,873	1,533,128	1,595,288	8,832,364
Debt P279 2003A Bonds CRI, Willis Tucker (CIP)	98,000	0	0	0	0	0	98,000
Debt P380 2012A CRI & Parks Refi (CIP)	53,143	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	753,143
Debt P389 2011B Bond CR, Gun R, Equip (CIP)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
Total REET II:	\$4,527,248	\$4,578,473	\$4,433,247	\$4,998,123	\$4,438,128	\$4,375,288	\$27,350,507

EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST

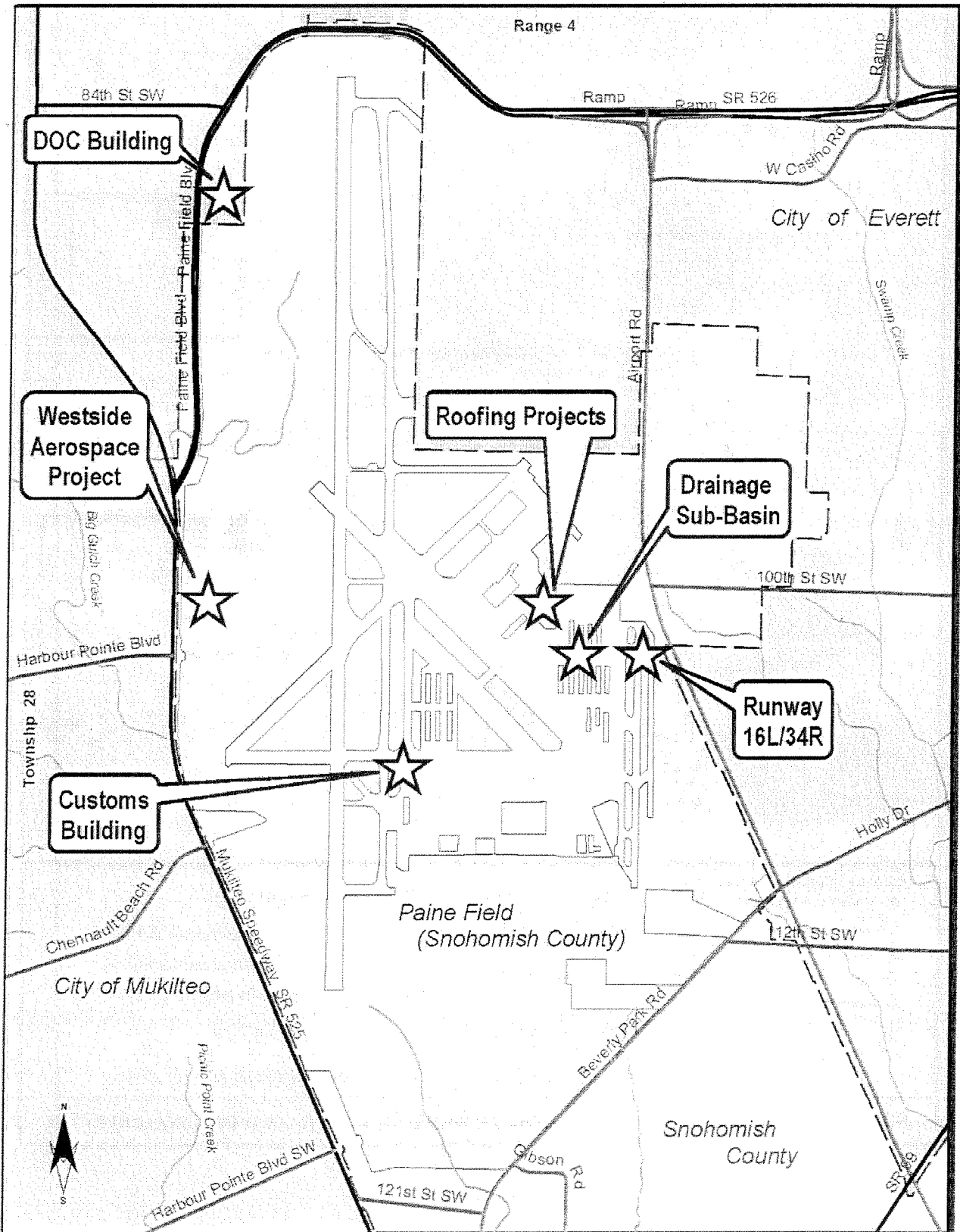
The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP:

Department/Project	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Public Works							
Road Capital Construction	\$33,036,000	\$27,556,000	\$30,568,000	\$32,177,000	\$35,225,000	\$29,825,000	\$188,387,000
Solid Waste Construction Projects	735,000	1,950,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	4,085,000
SWM Capital Improvement Plan	19,222,225	14,312,323	10,467,314	10,403,062	10,162,590	9,946,902	74,514,416
Subtotal Public Works	\$52,993,225	\$43,818,323	\$41,385,314	\$42,930,062	\$45,737,590	\$40,121,902	\$266,986,416
Parks And Recreation							
Community Parks	26,265,710	3,071,346	2,153,042	2,375,722	2,088,173	2,009,190	37,963,183
Conservancy	(68,096)	20,000	37,091	0	0	0	(11,005)
Other Park Resources	6,041,039	2,791,223	2,723,031	3,210,725	3,242,333	5,206,881	23,215,232
Subtotal Parks and Recreation	\$32,238,653	\$5,882,569	\$4,913,164	\$5,586,447	\$5,330,506	\$7,216,071	\$61,167,410
Information Services							
Technology Plan	1,489,860	2,263,488	1,489,937	0	0	0	5,243,285
Subtotal Information Services	\$1,489,860	\$2,263,488	\$1,489,937	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,243,285
Debt Service and Nondepartmental							
800Mhz Parks NIPS CRI Refi	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	2,431,152	14,586,912
Animal Shelter	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	236,148	1,416,888
Bond CR, Gun R, Equip	1,677,382	1,677,382	1,677,382	1,677,382	1,677,382	1,677,382	10,064,292
Bond CRI Campu Remodel	456,778	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	457,000	2,741,778
Bond DJJC Medical Examiner	406,250	406,250	406,250	0	0	0	1,218,750
Bond Gun Range/Impound lot	149,312	149,312	149,312	149,312	149,312	149,312	895,872
Bonds CRI, Willis Tucker	241,000	0	0	0	0	0	241,000
Bonds Refi	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	102,000
Cathcart	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	2,460,000
CRI & Parks Refi	153,143	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	390,000	2,103,143
Subtotal Debt Service and Nondepartmental	\$6,178,165	\$6,174,244	\$6,174,244	\$5,767,994	\$5,767,994	\$5,767,994	\$35,830,635
Facilities Management							
Administration Bldgs.	0	360,000	0	0	0	0	360,000
Campus Enhancements	0	338,650	0	0	0	0	338,650
Courthouse (Part 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Courthouse/Mission/DJJC	0	1,055,242	0	0	0	0	1,055,242
Fleet-Capital Improvement Plan	2,312,656	5,524,000	5,042,000	6,125,000	6,234,000	5,772,000	31,009,656
Jail Facilities	462,000	480,000	0	0	0	0	942,000
Off Campus Dist. Courts	0	235,000	0	0	0	0	235,000
Public Works Buildings	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
Subtotal Facilities Management	\$2,894,656	\$7,992,892	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000	\$34,060,548
Airport							
Airport -Capital Programs	31,970,000	9,300,000	10,925,000	12,475,000	3,475,000	6,225,000	74,370,000
Subtotal Airport	\$31,970,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,925,000	\$12,475,000	\$3,475,000	\$6,225,000	\$74,370,000
Grand Total - All Projects	\$127,764,559	\$75,431,516	\$69,929,659	\$72,884,503	\$66,545,090	\$65,102,967	\$477,658,294

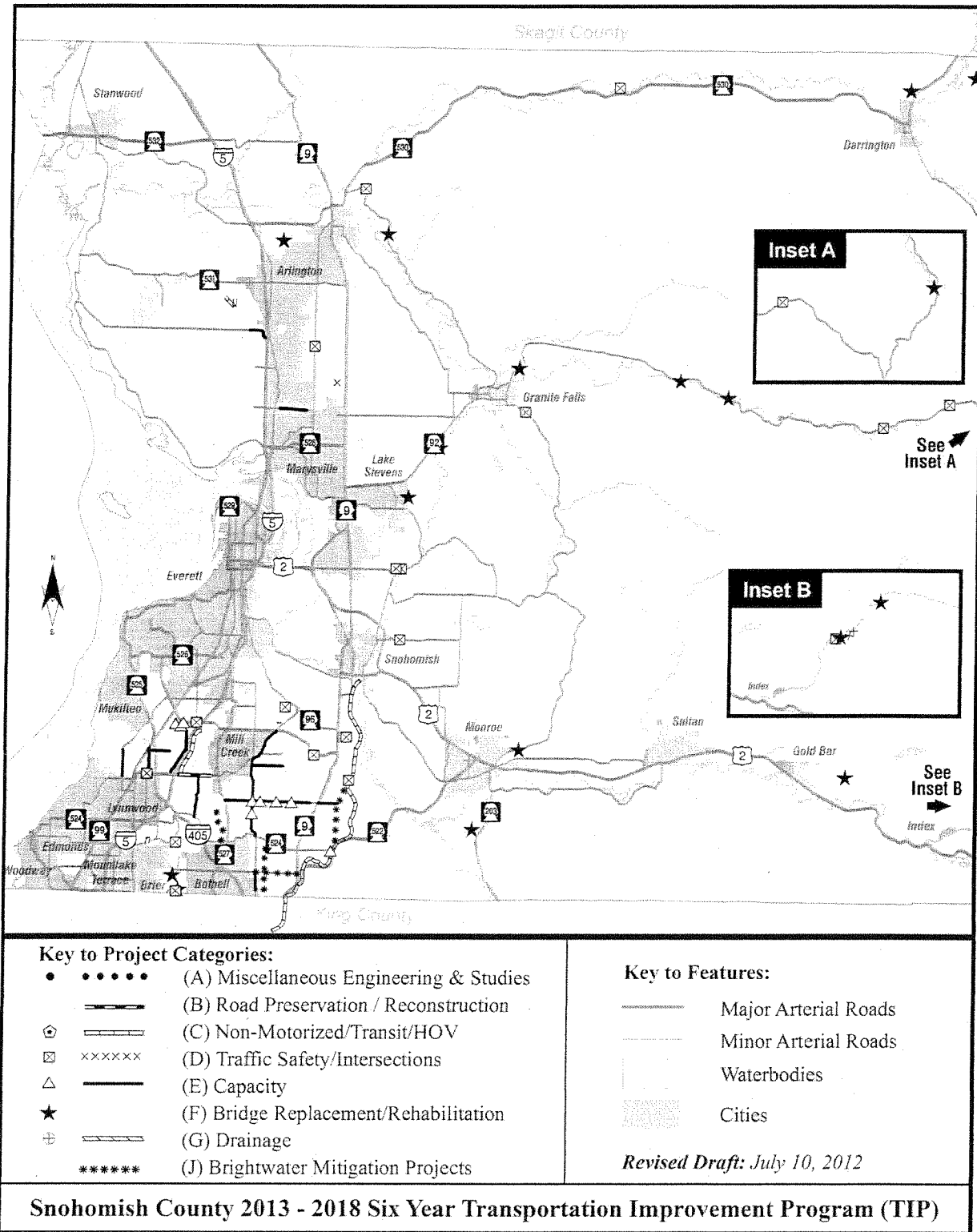
MAP 1: PARKS YEAR 2013 PROJECTS



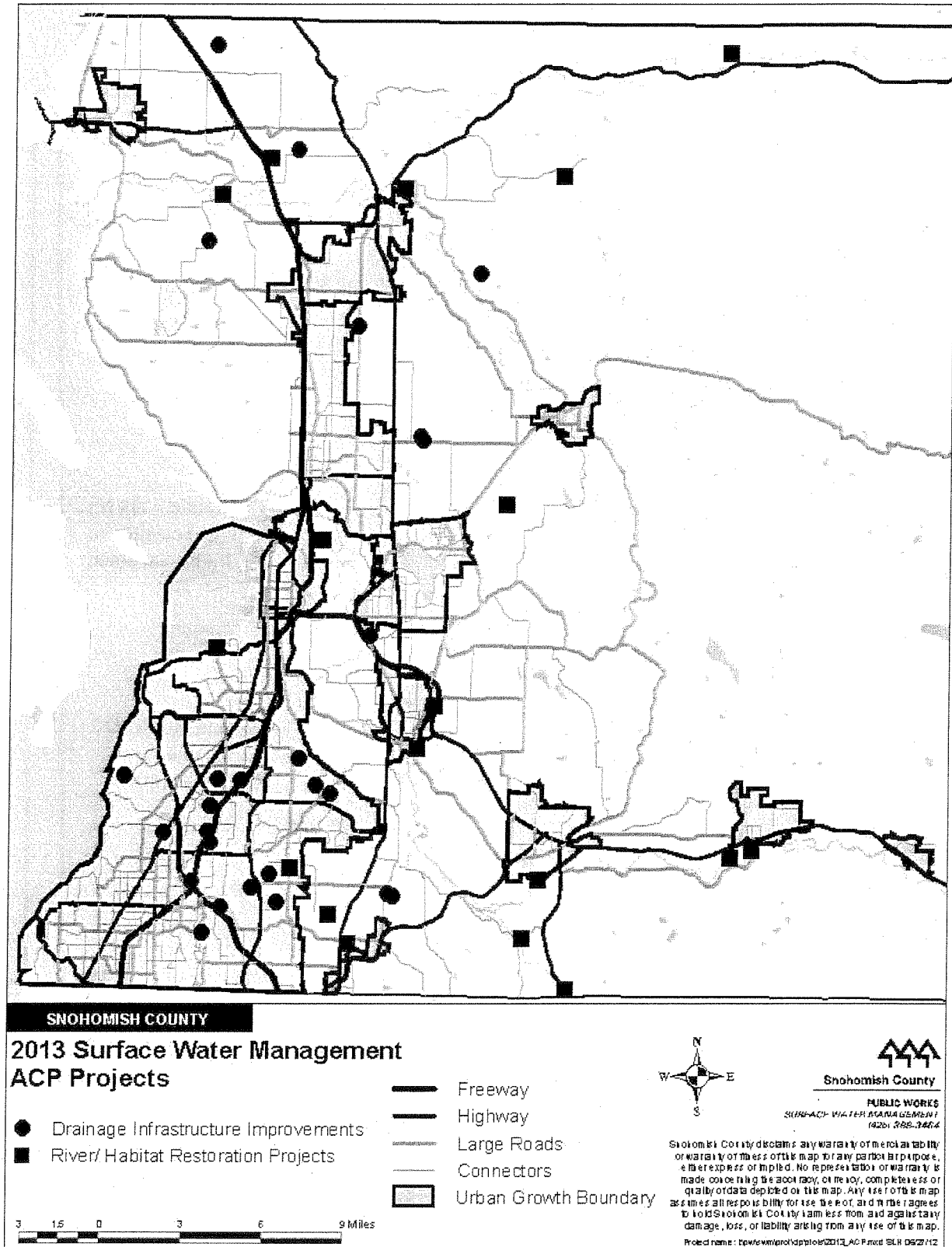
MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2013 PROJECTS



MAP 3: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM



MAP 4: SURFACE WATER 2013 PROJECTS



MAP 5: SOLID WASTE YEAR 2013 PROJECTS

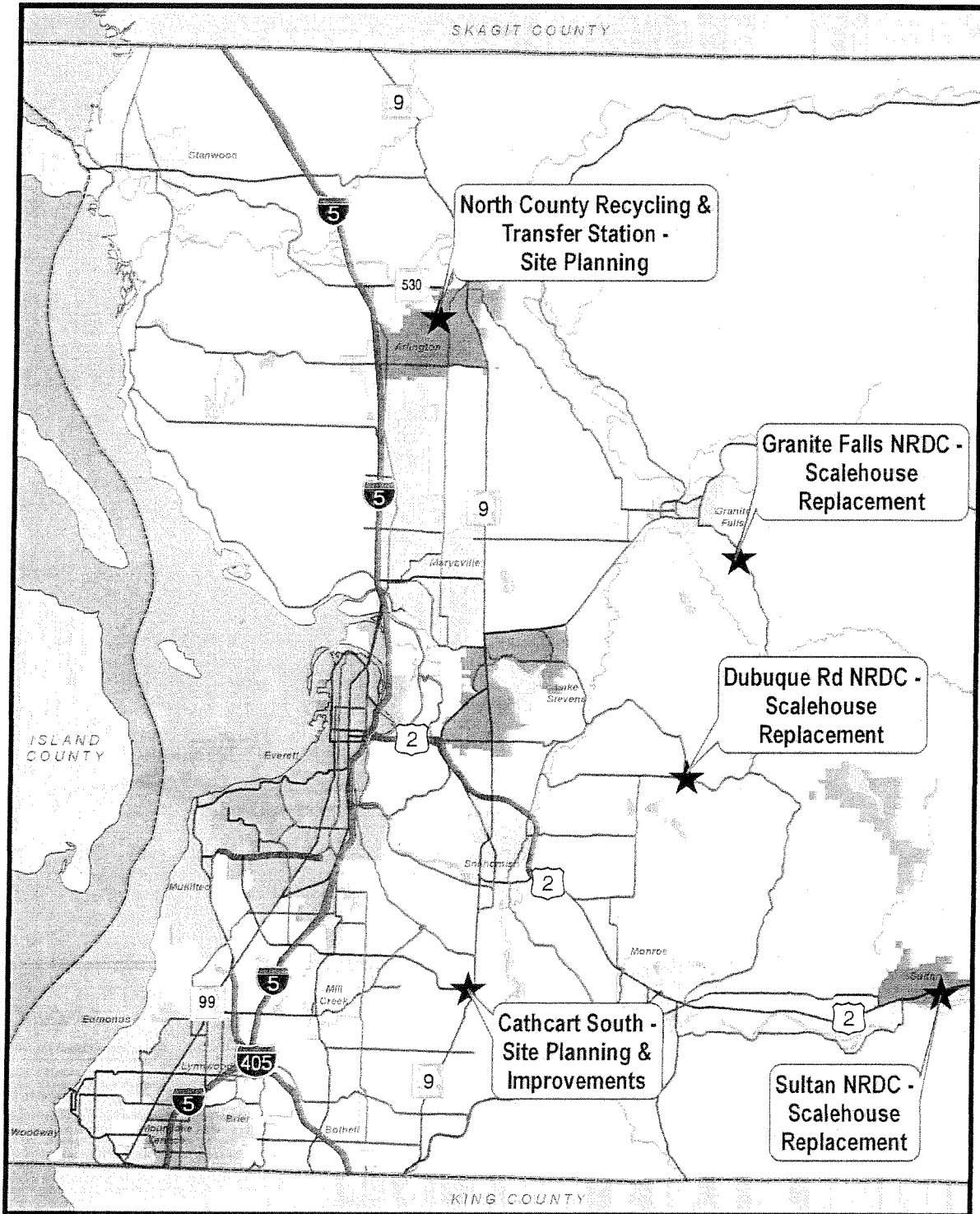


EXHIBIT 9: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS BY CLASSIFICATION

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.
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> <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</p>

Snohomish County – 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>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 2013 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. 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-

Snohomish County – 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>2013 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 2013 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 2013, 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?*

The initiation of a reassessment process should be considered if the County or an external agency finds that these conditions exist in the context of a comprehensive plan and/or a related capital improvement program:

1. *Levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development are not, being maintained by the projects included in the CIP; or*
2. *Funding shortfalls are projected for necessary facilities and/or services provided by the county and other governmental agencies; or*
3. *Regulatory measures do not 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.

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).

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. PDS staff also reviews the most recent land use and economic actions taken by special districts and cities documented in their comprehensive plans.

The 2013-2018 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 2013-2018 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.

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 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program (specifically in Section VI) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2013-2018. 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

Relatively minor infrastructure problems have been reported from the Monroe School District, Alderwood Water and Wastewater District and the Lake Stevens Sewer District. All of these entities are taking appropriate actions to maintain appropriate service in their areas. None of the non-county capital facilities evaluated in this 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program are projecting shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 in the next six years. No immediate reassessment actions are recommended or required given the current status of all the non-county capital facilities that are “necessary to support development.”

Planning and Development Services (PDS) staff completed a reassessment of land use with the 10-year comprehensive plan update of the comprehensive plan elements that the Snohomish County Council adopted in December 2005. Snohomish County recently 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 update should be completed in 2015.

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. They may be grouped into a single project because of a similar purpose, type of expense, and funding source. Detail on transportation projects of this nature, on a project-by-project basis, is included in the county's 2013-2018 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 2013-2018

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.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
102	102	County	610 County Road - TES	103	TES Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$688,654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$260,026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$829,897	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$1,838,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102	County	620 Road	203	RM Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$777,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$224,416	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$715,672	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$124,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$643,931	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$2,485,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102	County	630 Engineering	303	ES Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$3,934,811	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$1,413,503	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$1,478,022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$21,269,092	\$27,556,000	\$30,568,000	\$32,177,000	\$35,225,000	\$29,825,000	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$401,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$28,526,428	\$27,556,000	\$30,568,000	\$32,177,000	\$35,225,000	\$29,825,000	

102	102	County	650 County Road	503	Admin Operations		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$135,164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$50,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$185,466	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$33,036,000	\$27,556,000	\$30,568,000	\$32,177,000	\$35,225,000	\$29,825,000
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation Mitigation	\$4,330,000	\$6,407,000	\$4,098,000	\$7,216,000	\$3,927,000	\$3,514,000
Transportation Grant	\$16,162,000	\$8,530,000	\$13,893,000	\$13,064,000	\$13,268,000	\$14,045,000
SWM/River Funds	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000
REET II	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
PWTFL	\$0	\$0	\$55,000	\$335,000	\$5,089,000	\$2,854,000
Plats	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
County Road	\$8,944,000	\$8,274,000	\$10,572,000	\$10,187,000	\$11,566,000	\$8,037,000
Brightwater	\$2,225,000	\$2,970,000	\$575,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$33,036,000	\$27,556,000	\$30,568,000	\$32,177,000	\$35,225,000	\$29,825,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 402 - Solid Waste Capital Improvement Plan

Description: This package includes the 2013 request and a 6 year capital improvement plan. Upon approval, the 2013 capital program budget will be \$735,000.

The Construction Program includes:

- Scale house replacement at the Arlington Transfer Station
- Consulting services to review other possible site improvements for the Arlington Transfer Station
- Consulting services for future use of the Cathcart south property
- Contingency funds for unanticipated capital costs

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
402	402 Solid Waste	405 Engineering And	437	Solid Waste-Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Supplies	\$25,000	\$66,327	\$11,905	\$11,905	\$11,905	\$11,905
Services	\$335,000	\$888,775	\$159,524	\$159,524	\$159,524	\$159,524
Capital Outlays	\$275,000	\$729,592	\$130,953	\$130,953	\$130,953	\$130,953
Interfund Payments For Service	\$100,000	\$265,306	\$47,618	\$47,618	\$47,618	\$47,618
Program Subtotal:	\$735,000	\$1,950,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$735,000	\$1,950,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Solid Waste Tipping Fees	\$735,000	\$1,950,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$735,000	\$1,950,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

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.

The 2013 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	357	Surface Water	513	SWM Capital
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Salaries and Wages	\$1,520,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$551,163	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$233,700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$2,524,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Intergovtl/Interfund	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$10,004,591	\$12,864,417	\$9,025,417	\$8,975,417	\$8,752,917	\$8,536,917
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,020,923	\$1,045,924	\$1,080,924	\$1,109,082	\$1,135,000	\$1,175,000
Debt Service Costs	\$427,466	\$401,982	\$360,973	\$318,563	\$274,673	\$234,985
Interfund Payments For Service	\$2,619,443	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$18,922,225	\$14,312,323	\$10,467,314	\$10,403,062	\$10,162,590	\$9,946,902
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$18,922,225	\$14,312,323	\$10,467,314	\$10,403,062	\$10,162,590	\$9,946,902

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SWM/River Funds	\$5,732,260	\$7,479,379	\$7,952,542	\$7,767,457	\$7,333,953	\$6,968,151
REET II	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Prior Year Funds	\$2,890,943	\$1,350,000	\$1,125,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,050,000	\$1,050,000
Other Grants	\$5,682,129	\$529,950	\$771,700	\$767,950	\$1,170,000	\$1,320,000
Intergovernment Contracts	\$4,286,875	\$4,641,994	\$306,072	\$305,655	\$296,637	\$296,751
County Road	\$30,018	\$11,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$18,922,225	\$14,312,323	\$10,467,314	\$10,403,062	\$10,162,590	\$9,946,902



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM REET II Water Quality Projects

Description: This priority package provides for the funding of the design and construction of additional surface water projects in the annual construction project (ACP), including projects that improve the quality of surface water and projects that remove culverts that block fish and replace them with systems that allow and encourage fish passage to improve aquatic habitat.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
415	415	Surface Water	357	Surface Water	513	SWM Capital
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

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 an adopted level of service and a designation as "necessary to support development" in the County Council approved 2005 Capital Facilities Plan 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 contribute to the acquisition and development of Parks properties have been affected by the slowdown in the housing market. Criteria for project selection includes projects needed to meet defined level of service, a focus on return on investment (ROI) and sustainability, fostering public/private partnerships, and fostering partnerships with school districts, cities and community-based non-profit organizations. Parks proposed Community Park capital projects include:

CATHCART/MARTHA LAKE AIRPORT ACQUISITION DEBT REPAYMENT: The properties on which Willis D. Tucker Community Park and Martha Lake Airport Community Park were and are being developed were originally purchased with debt proceeds, to be repaid with a combination and amount of funding proscribed by the Department of Budget and Finance. For the 2013 budget year the payment is \$396,289 of Park Impact Mitigation funding and \$396,288 of Real Estate Excise Tax I (REET I). Repayment will continue through the 2014 budget year: 2014 (\$394,291 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$394,291 REET I).

LAKEWOOD COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes long-term accumulation of funding along with \$32,532 prior year funding to support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Marysville/Arlington vicinity, west of I-5. This area was identified as an area in need of a Community Park in the County Council's approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed in the following years: 2013 (\$2,361 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$25,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$50,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$125,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

NORTH COUNTY 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, east of I-5. This area was identified as an area in need of a Community Park in the County Council's approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed in the following years of the six-year Capital Improvement Plan: 2013 (\$18,580 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$50,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$125,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

SKY VALLEY COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes long-term accumulation of funding to support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Sky Valley vicinity, east of Monroe. This area was identified as an area in need of a Community Park in the County Council's approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed in the following years of the six-year Capital Improvement Plan: 2014 (\$15,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$25,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$35,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$45,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$55,000 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. Remaining funding of approximately \$11,193,220 prior year funding will be spent in 2013. Projects in this program include Tambark Creek Community Park which is currently



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

under construction, Miners Corner Park which is currently in permitting, and Wellington Hills, which is currently in design. Additional funding from remaining Brightwater Habitat project and interest to parks project Wellington Hills is proposed: 2013 (\$10,090,411 Brightwater Funding) and additional local funding for the Miner's Corner project is proposed: 2013 (\$75,590 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2014 (\$75,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

CAVALERO HILL COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: A portion of this Community Park, now located within the city limits of Lake Stevens, is currently developed to accommodate an off-leash dog park with limited parking to support it. \$73,910 in Park Impact Mitigation Fee funding is proposed in the 2013 budget to be added to \$213,292 prior year funding, with continued accumulation of Park Impact Mitigation Fees to support eventual, full development of the site: 2014 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$125,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$150,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$175,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$200,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

WILLIS D. TUCKER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$700,000 of prior year funding, adding 2013 funding of \$746,785 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, and future year funding to continue the engineering and development of planned park facilities, including a restroom, picnic shelters, playfields and other park amenities. The park, as a Community Park, was designated as "necessary to support development" in the 2005 Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan. Additional future funding is proposed: 2014 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$750,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

FORSGREN COMMUNITY PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes adding \$13,208 of Park Impact Mitigation Fees to \$85,615 of prior year funding to make site improvements in 2013. Additional funding is proposed within the horizon of the six-year Capital Improvement Plan: 2014 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$10,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) 2016 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

PELZ COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes to use \$70,633 prior year funding for acquisition of property contiguous with the park, for the purpose of improving future ingress/egress. Funding is proposed to be expended in 2013.

WHITEHORSE COMMUNITY PARK: Parks proposes use of \$83,881 prior years funding and accumulation of minor amounts of mitigation fees and future REET dollars to bring potable public water from the Town of Darrington to the Community Park. The Town is working to find matching resources to help construct the waterline to the city limits. Funding is proposed in the following years: 2013 (\$1,879 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) 2014 (\$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), 2015 (\$2,500 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), 2016 (\$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$75,000 REET II), 2017 (\$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$25,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$1,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

ECIDI BOND DEBT REPAYMENT: Parks proposes funding to service the debt on the development of 15 park projects, all of which have been completed and include 7 playgrounds, 1 spray park, 2 ball field improvement projects and others. The required debt payment for the 2013 budget year is \$340,500 of Real Estate Excise Tax II (REET II). Annual debt repayment will continue through the 2016 budget year and is reflected in the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan: 2014 (\$341,500 REET II), 2015 (\$341,750 REET II), and 2016 (\$341,250 REET II).



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Object								
				\$12,366,118	\$102,610	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$322,173	\$32,532
	Program Subtotal:			\$12,366,118	\$102,610	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$322,173	\$32,532

309 001 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community

Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Intergovtl/Interfund	\$1,133,077	\$1,130,082	\$341,750	\$341,250	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$962,048	\$1,026,000	\$1,037,500	\$1,091,000	\$1,176,000	\$1,261,000
Program Subtotal:	\$2,095,125	\$2,156,082	\$1,379,250	\$1,432,250	\$1,176,000	\$1,261,000

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community

Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$10,018,109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$10,018,109	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$24,479,352	\$2,258,692	\$1,454,250	\$1,507,250	\$1,498,173	\$1,293,532
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$307,631	\$416,500	\$416,750	\$416,250	\$25,000	\$0
REET I	\$396,288	\$394,291	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$12,366,118	\$27,610	\$0	\$0	\$297,173	\$32,532
Parks Mitigation	\$1,310,871	\$1,420,291	\$1,037,500	\$1,091,000	\$1,176,000	\$1,261,000
Other Funds	\$8,033	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brightwater	\$10,090,411	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$24,479,352	\$2,258,692	\$1,454,250	\$1,507,250	\$1,498,173	\$1,293,532

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Supplies	\$0	\$28,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$25,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$154,396	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Open Space/Preserve Parks-Development

Description: OPEN SPACE/PRESERVE 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's currently adopted Comprehensive Park 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 Open Space/Preserve Parks, are included throughout the six-year Snohomish County Capital Improvement Program:

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 which were carefully planned and built to avoid negative impacts to critical areas including wetlands, steep slopes and streams. Future plans for this property include needed expansion of parking, construction of trails on the east side of Paradise Lake Road and incorporation of a life estate which is associated with the property into the park footprint and management area. Budget is currently identified in 2014 and 2015 for minor costs associated with eventual acceptance of the life estate holding and it is anticipated that after acceptance, additional funding will be requested to enhance parking and address incorporation and enhancement of the life estate, including preservation of historic buildings associated with the holding. Parks proposes using \$17,091 of prior year funding and accumulating future REET II funding in order to be prepared to address eventual planning and improvement needs associated with transfer of the life estate: 2014 (\$20,000 REET II) and 2015 (\$20,000 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$20,000	\$37,091	\$0	\$0	\$0	
309	309	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	945	Open Space/Preserve	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	(\$68,096)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	(\$68,096)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	(\$68,096)	\$20,000	\$37,091	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	(\$42,706)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$0	\$0	\$17,091	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	(\$25,390)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	(\$68,096)	\$20,000	\$37,091	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Parks- Fund 180- Fair Capital Reserve Fund

Description: As described in S.C.C. 4.87 the Reserve Fund for Evergreen State Fairgrounds Capital Improvements was established in 1993 to account for and accumulate monies for expenditure on capital improvements or acquisitions at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds. It also accounts and accumulates funds for relief of fairgrounds operating deficits considered as a Rainy Day fund with a minimum of \$ 250,000 held in reserve.

The source of these funds are generated by deposit of 10% on all building and grounds rentals, and surplus of fairgrounds operating as determined at the conclusion of each budget cycle. An operating transfer line item has been established to identify the projected surplus.

This package reflects only the capital line item for the 2013 Budget. All other planned expenditures, revenues, additional reserve balance in addition to the debt service for the REZDBE Bond (for Multi-Purpose Building and the purchase of the adjacent property known as the Hanson lot) are outlined in the base line budget.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
180	180	Evergreen Fairground	966 Evergreen Fair	545	Fairgrounds		
	Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Capital Outlays	\$150,000	\$152,250	\$154,534	\$156,852	\$159,205	\$161,593
	Program Subtotal:	\$150,000	\$152,250	\$154,534	\$156,852	\$159,205	\$161,593
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$150,000	\$152,250	\$154,534	\$156,852	\$159,205	\$161,593

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Other Funds- Fair Operating	\$150,000	\$152,250	\$154,534	\$156,852	\$159,205	\$161,593
Funding Sources Total:	\$150,000	\$152,250	\$154,534	\$156,852	\$159,205	\$161,593



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Parks- Fund 185 Conservation Futures

Description: The Snohomish County Conservation Futures Program is responsible for administering funds for the purpose of acquiring interests or rights in real property located within Snohomish County which meet open space and conservation requirements as per RCW 84.24.230 and S.C.C. 4.14. Funding for the program is through the collection of up to \$0.0625 per \$ 1,000 of assessed valuation against all taxable real property within Snohomish County.

S.C.C. 4.14.080 establishes a Conservation Futures Advisory Board, consisting of the County Executive representative, two County Council representatives, two elected officials from cities within the county, and two citizen representatives, to make recommendations for projects funded by Conservation Futures revenue. Projects are evaluated and prioritized based on various criteria, including regional significance, multi-jurisdictional benefit, enhancement to current conservation programs, consequences from development, compliance with open space policies, and/or establishment of a trail corridor or natural area linkage. The board meets as necessary and makes recommendations which are forwarded to the County Executive for transmittal to the County Council for final action.

This capital priority package for the 2013 budget reflect the balance of funding for projects to be completed in 2012 (see project descriptions below)- that were approved by the committee in May 2012. This budget also allows for available year -end 2012 funding for new projects as defined by Conservation Futures Advisory Board (scheduled to meet in January 2013). The operations and maintenance plus bond debt payment and mandatory inter-fund costs are contained in the base budget.

DEBT SERVICE

In July, 1997 the Snohomish County Council approved a general obligation bond issue funded through projected receipts from the Conservation Futures Property Tax. This bond generated \$ 24,298,759 to support the acquisition of forty-one Council approved open space acquisition projects that were applied for in 1996 by the County and local cities. The bond was refinanced in 2005 to obtain a better rate and will be fully satisfied in 2017 on the current amortization schedule. The 2013 debt service for this bond is \$ 1,873,094

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION FUNDING

In April 2005 legislation passed (RCW 84.34.240) that expanded the use of Conservation Futures to allow funding for maintenance and operation costs related to properties acquired with these funds. Specifying that the amount of revenue used for maintenance and operation of parks and recreation land may not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the total amount collected from the tax levied under RCW 84.24.230 in the preceding calendar year. The 2006 Budget was the first year this maintenance and operation funding was utilized, we are proposing a continuation of this funding into 2013.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
185	185	Conservation Futures	985 Parks And Recreation -						
			191	Conservation Futures					
		Object							
		Capital Outlays		\$4,334,136	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
		Program Subtotal:		\$4,334,136	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
		CIP-Capital Totals:		\$4,334,136	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prior Year Funds	\$3,334,136	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conservation Tax Fund	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$4,334,136	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Parks- Fund 185 Conservation Futures

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Salaries/Benefits	\$490,802	\$507,428	\$517,576	\$527,927	\$538,485	\$549,255
Totals:	\$490,802	\$507,428	\$517,576	\$527,927	\$538,485	\$549,255



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

Description: REGIONAL 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 for recreational development. These resources range from forests, lakes, rivers and saltwater waterfronts to historic rural properties and unique natural features. Development on these properties typically includes day use areas, picnicking, 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. Regional Parks included in Parks six-year capital improvement program include:

10TH STREET BOAT LAUNCH DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County is 1/3 owner of the 10th St. Boat Launch located in the City of Everett. Other owners are the City of Everett and Port of Everett, although the Port of Everett takes day-to-day responsibility for operating the site. The park is the largest public, recreational boat launch site in Snohomish County and heavy use, as well as general wear and tear, has prompted the owners to consider refurbishment needs. An application to the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) for grant funding is being considered and future needs are a consideration as well. An Interlocal Agreement between the entities outlines owner responsibilities, including participation in capital projects. Parks proposes to use \$40,000 REET II with \$51,544 prior years funding to support current refurbishment efforts in 2013 and dedication of future year REET II funding to participate in on-going improvements: 2013 (\$40,000 REET II), 2014 (\$40,000 REET II), 2015 (\$40,000 REET II), 2016 (\$40,000 REET II), 2017 (\$40,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$40,000 REET II).

CAMPING ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes use of \$450,000 REET II for camping improvements in 2013. Campgrounds are located at Kayak Point, Flowing Lake, Squire Creek, River Meadows and the Evergreen State Fairgrounds & Park. Camping is a core competency of the Parks Department. In 2011 \$224,231 in revenue was generated by Parks' camping system (the second highest revenue source for the Parks Department). There is significant room for expansion of the camping program however and in 2012 Parks sent two employees to attend the National School of RV Park and Campground Management. As a result of this training and focus on campground improvements, an internal 'Camping Team' has been formed and is in the process of evaluating potential system improvements to determine changes that would result in the best improvements in revenue generation, visitor experience, improved amenity offerings and staff efficiencies. Improvements that have already been identified include: power upgrades and bigger campsites to accommodate larger RVs, year round water availability to increase shoulder season use, wifi at some park sites, increased number of sites and improved host sites to help retain quality hosts. These improvements reflect increased services that campers have been asking for and are willing to pay for directly and/or site improvements that increase the overall use of the campgrounds. The Camping Team will complete their evaluation of the system in 2012 and will be positioned to initiate changes in 2013 that have been identified as having the greatest impact. Funding is proposed: 2013 (\$450,000 REET II), 2014 (\$200,000 REET II), 2015 (\$200,000 REET II).

KAYAK REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$78,472 of prior year funding and accumulating future REET II for the purpose of focused renovation of this extremely popular, and aging, facility. Funding will be used for evaluation of current use and site opportunities/limitations, public involvement in the redevelopment process, development of an updated site plan and seed money for grant matching and construction. It is anticipated that prior efforts to redesign the day-use portion of the park will be incorporated in some fashion, that consideration of improved/expanded camping will



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

be made and that potential uses of currently undeveloped portions of the park will be considered. Parks proposes the following future year funding for this project: 2016 (\$500,000 REET II), 2017 (\$500,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$500,000 REET II).

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 WSU Extension Service. The park, especially the pool, is in need of repair and upgrades. With that in mind, some resources are proposed to be added to \$83,001 prior years funding for the park: 2014 (\$50,000 REET II) and 2015 (\$50,000 REET II).

WYATT REGIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes the use of \$34,195 of prior year funding with \$75,000 additional REET II in 2014 to make improvements to the boat launch at this heavily used waterfront park. Erosion of the boat launch area is leading to movement of the launch lanes and improvements will be needed. Wyatt is a revenue generator for the Parks Department and revenues could be impacted by degradation of the launch. Parks proposes the following additional funding for this project: 2014 (\$75,000 REET II).

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 \$50,000 in prior year funding in 2013 to replace a failed bridge.

WENBERG COUNTY PARK DEVELOPMENT: This former State Park came into ownership to 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 applied for and was awarded grant funding from both the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and Snohomish County Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program for two separate projects to replace the aging campground restrooms with a new, fully ADA compliant building and a project to study, redesign and permit the boat launch area of the park. The Parks Department had applied for the RCO grant initially and been turned down before applying for the CDBG funding. RCO has since offered Parks a revised grant, which would require additional match be obtained in order to accept and proceed with both awards. Parks proposes use of \$137,655 prior years funding, Parks Impact Mitigation Fees and REET II to match these grants and accumulate funding for construction as a follow up to the boat launch redesign work: 2013 (\$8,177 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$122,000 REET II, \$449,110 Grant Funding), 2014 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$200,000 REET II) and 2015 (\$5,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$200,000 REET II).

FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes the use of \$313,111 prior year funding to continue improvements at this popular facility. Past work has included upgrades to camping facilities at the park and adding new campsites. Additional projects identified to benefit the park include: acquisition of land adjacent to the facility in order to provide expanded services/buffer from adjacent properties, parking lot paving, solar trash compactors, shelter construction and other service improvements.

LORD HILL REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Lord Hill Regional Park is the largest Snohomish County Park, boasting approximately 1,500 acres and is extremely popular with hikers, equestrians and mountain bikers. Recent efforts at this property have focused on trail crossings and a bridge/culvert replacement project is planned to start in 2012. 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



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

park, parking and access to the Snohomish River waterfront. This acquisition was added to a previously master planned holding and has not been studied and planned for full integration with the original park. Parks proposes the use of \$14,805 Park Impact Mitigation Fees and \$125,658 prior year funding to complete trail crossing improvements and future REET II for remaster planning of the site: 2013 (\$14,805 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$50,000 REET II), 2017 (\$50,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$50,000 REET II).

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 established a conservation easement on 200 acres of the property purchased by DNR. Parks has been working in coordination with DNR on planning for the site(s) and has developed a conceptual joint schedule which includes coordinated planning for the next two years with development occurring in 2015. Parks proposes accumulation of REET II, with \$6,459 prior year funding, to prepare for development and provide seed money for grant applications: 2013 (\$2,497 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$200,000 REET II), 2015 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$200,000 REET II) and 2016 (\$200,000 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Program Subtotal:	\$635,311	\$165,654	\$51,792	\$628,472	\$550,000	\$675,658	
	\$635,311	\$165,654	\$51,792	\$628,472	\$550,000	\$675,658	
309	001	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	946	Regional	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$1,051,685	\$447,000	\$447,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$1,051,685	\$447,000	\$447,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$40,000	
309	309	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	946	Regional	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$99,362	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$99,362	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,786,358	\$812,654	\$698,792	\$868,472	\$590,000	\$715,658	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$640,340	\$765,000	\$690,000	\$790,000	\$590,000	\$590,000
Prior Year Funds	\$635,311	\$40,654	\$1,792	\$78,472	\$0	\$125,658
Parks Mitigation	\$19,997	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$141,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$41,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Block Grant	\$308,110	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,786,358	\$812,654	\$698,792	\$868,472	\$590,000	\$715,658



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

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's currently adopted Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan 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 (DNR) that has led to the recovery of over 100 acres of property on the Sultan Basin Road, which is the proposed site of the Snohomish County Recreational Shooting Range development. Interest in this facility is high and efforts to find a private partner to promote development in 2011 did not result in any viable offers. In order to move this project forward Parks proposes \$100,000 REET II, together with \$1,463 prior year funding and the accumulation of future REET II, to organize project supporters, review and revise previous plans and studies as needed and provide for matching grants: 2013 (\$100,000 REET II), 2014 (\$100,000 REET II), 2015 (\$100,000 REET II), 2016 (\$100,000 REET II), 2017 (\$100,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$100,000 REET II).

EVERGREEN STATE FAIRGROUNDS & PARK MASTER PLANNING: The Evergreen State Fairgrounds is a unique park with a wide diversity of uses and structures. Recent efforts to implement the Fairgrounds Redevelopment Initiative have resulted in much needed attention focused on the aging facility and created a vision for future improvements and use. A comprehensive evaluation of the facility is needed to build off of the Redevelopment Initiative to expand on this effort and obtain a full inventory of utilities, other infrastructure, maintenance and operation needs and create a detailed blueprint for future efforts at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds. Parks proposes future use of REET II to fund master planning work for this facility: 2014 (\$100,000 REET II).

AQUATIC FACILITY EVALUATION: In the County Council's Adopted Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan the need for an aquatic facility was identified. Initial efforts have been completed to evaluate the need and opportunities for such a facility, with a favorable initial finding. More detailed work is needed now to define particular needs, best location for such a facility and funding opportunities in order to allow any efforts to go forward. Parks proposes future REET II to fund this study: 2016 (\$25,000 REET II).

KAYAK POINT GOLF COURSE RENOVATION: Snohomish County Parks operates the Kayak Point Golf Course through agreement with Access Golf. Provision of golfing at this facility has been handled in this manner for several decades and the golf course structures and infrastructures are aging. The agreement with Access Golf requires the majority of maintenance to be handled by the facility operator, but investment by Parks in the facility is prudent to insure continued interest in utilization of the property by golfing providers and to address improvements which are the responsibility of Parks. Parks proposes on-going REET II funding for this effort: 2014 (\$50,000 REET II), 2015 (\$50,000 REET II), 2016 (\$50,000 REET II), 2017 (\$50,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$50,000 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
		\$1,463	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Special Use Parks-Development

Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Program Subtotal:	\$1,463	\$150,000	\$50,000	\$75,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
309 001 Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -		947 Special Use			
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Program Subtotal:	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$101,463	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$150,000	\$150,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Prior Year Funds	\$1,463	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$101,463	\$250,000	\$150,000	\$175,000	\$150,000	\$150,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

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 includes:

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 2013 Parks is proposing \$300,000 of REET II for this purpose. Project examples include improvements that have legal implications such as ADA and NPDES Permit Compliance and operation assistance projects such as automated gates, fee collection machines, and rental house improvements. Continued REET II funding is proposed for 2014 (\$300,000 REET II), 2015 (\$300,000 REET II), 2016 (\$325,000 REET II), 2017 (\$350,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$375,000 REET II) 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 \$1,042,851 of 2013 REET II. Similar amounts of funding are requested for each year of the Capital Improvement Program horizon: 2014 (\$1,086,973 REET II), 2015 (\$1,116,497 REET II), 2016 (\$1,151,873 REET II), 2017 (\$1,183,128 REET II) and 2018 (\$1,220,288 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Object								
	Program Subtotal:			\$0	\$1,086,973	\$1,116,497	\$1,151,873	\$1,183,128	\$1,220,288
				\$0	\$1,086,973	\$1,116,497	\$1,151,873	\$1,183,128	\$1,220,288
309	001	Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -				949 Support		
	Object			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Capital Outlays			\$352,852	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	\$375,000
	Program Subtotal:			\$352,852	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$325,000	\$350,000	\$375,000
309	309	Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -				949 Support		
	Object			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Salaries and Wages			\$723,052	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits			\$256,395	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Supplies			\$19,866	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Services			\$27,758	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Interfund Payments For Service			\$96,534	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$1,123,605	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$1,476,457	\$1,386,973	\$1,416,497	\$1,476,873	\$1,533,128	\$1,595,288



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support-Parks Development and Improvement

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$1,423,605	\$1,386,973	\$1,416,497	\$1,476,873	\$1,533,128	\$1,595,288
Other Funds	\$52,852	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,476,457	\$1,386,973	\$1,416,497	\$1,476,873	\$1,533,128	\$1,595,288



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails-Development

Description: TRAILS - DEVELOPMENT: The non-motorized recreational trail system developed by Snohomish County Parks is a major County asset. The Centennial Trail, for example, attracted over 517,000 users in 2011. Trails are a major part of Snohomish County Parks' future. The Centennial Trail is an ongoing project that provides a 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. 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 and additional build out of this corridor is planned. Future development depends on local resources as well as funding that can and has been generated from state and federal grant opportunities. Trail projects include:

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (Snohomish to King County): This portion of the Centennial Trail extends between the City of Snohomish and the King County border and would add another 4.5 miles to the Centennial Trail between the cities of Snohomish and Monroe and ultimately complete the connection to the King County trail system. There is significant interest in development of this corridor and Parks proposes accumulation of \$2,198 Park Impact Mitigation Fees in 2013, along with future Park Impact Mitigation Fees and REET II for planning, seed money for grants and eventual development of the corridor: 2013 (\$2,198 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$300,000 REET II), 2017 (\$300,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$300,000 REET II).

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (20th Street Trailhead): Parks proposes \$21,740 Park Impact Mitigation Fees and prior year funding be used for paving the Centennial Trail 20th St. Trailhead, east of Lake Stevens. Paving this parking area will result in improved accessibility to the trail (ADA compliance) and reduce maintenance costs associated with maintaining gravel parking. 2013: (\$21,740 Park 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. Only two of the thirteen trestles have been decked and fenced at this time and do not afford crossings by trail users. Parks is requesting \$2,083 Park Impact Mitigation Fees and funding in future years of the six-year Capital Improvement Plan for improvements intended to open additional portions of this trail corridor - 2013 (\$2,083 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$100,000 REET II), and 2017 (\$100,000 REET II).

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Object								
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
309	001	Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -						
			948 Trails						
	Object			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Capital Outlays			(\$70,087)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			(\$70,087)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
309	309	Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -						
			948 Trails						
	Object			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Capital Outlays			\$49,070	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails-Development

<u>309</u> <u>309</u> <u>Parks Construction</u>	<u>985 Parks And Recreation -</u>			<u>948 Trails</u>		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Program Subtotal:	\$49,070	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	(\$21,017)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$402,000	\$400,000	\$300,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$47,235	\$0	\$0	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$300,000
Parks Mitigation	\$74,625	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	(\$142,877)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	(\$21,017)	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$402,000	\$400,000	\$300,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: Fund 315 - 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 additional expansion to the Sheriff's New World System.

The Executive recommends any available funding be used for the Prosecutor Case Control System. There is currently \$223,000 allocated for this effort in 2013. In 2014, \$160,000 has been allocated for 1st year maintenance costs. ITAC has rated PCCS as the highest priority project in the Law & Justice area.

Anticipated sales tax allocation - 2013 - \$223,000, 2014 -\$160,000 for PCCS and 2015 - \$100,000 each year for other L&J projects.

PROJECT	2013	2014	2015
PCCS	\$223,000	\$160,000	\$ 0
L&J Projects	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$100,000
TOTAL	\$223,000	\$160,000	\$100,000

LAND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION

Projects in this area include various land related system projects such as property evaluation, tax assessment and receiving and parcel mapping.

The Proval/Ascend system is utilized by multiple County departments and has been identified by ITAC as the highest priority LTI project. Information Services continues to allocate the remainder of the \$350,000 total per year of sales tax to fund the projected \$1,000,000 budget for this project by 2014. The total current estimated project cost is \$2,000,000.

PROJECT	2013	2014	2015
Proval/Ascend	\$127,000	\$190,000	\$250,000

ADMINISTRATION OTHER

In addition to Administration Integration Technology project 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 2014 DIS plans to migrate the County web site off the existing content management system at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The 2014 Sheriff/Corrections Video Visitation upgrade will be dependent on a partial contribution to the project from the General Fund. 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 2013-2015 planned



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: Fund 315 - 36 Month Technology Plan

expenditure plans.

DESCRIPTION	2013	2014	2015
PC/Laptops	\$344,860	\$330,488	\$329,937
Infrastructure (servers, systems, storage, network, data center, etc)	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$475,000
Imaging	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
GIS	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Orthophotos	\$ 0	\$233,000	\$ 0
Audio Visual	\$ 85,000	\$640,000	\$ 85,000
Disaster Recovery	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Telephony	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$175,000

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Object								
	Program Subtotal:			\$1,489,860	\$2,263,488	\$1,489,937	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$1,489,860	\$2,263,488	\$1,489,937	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Sales & Use Tax	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	(\$70,160)	\$136,488	(\$310,063)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund DIS Rates	\$1,210,020	\$1,417,000	\$1,450,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Department Funding	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,489,860	\$2,263,488	\$1,489,937	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

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

Description: This package is for the REET funded debt service for program 279 for the 2003A bond

This is for:
 CRI - paid from REET I
 Willis Tucker park - paid from REET II

Note this bond is being refunded in 2012, and pmts for 2013 will be both in prog 270 and 380, in 2014 it will be in prog 380

Note this program is being refunded per the 2012a refunding bond - part of the 2013 pmt will be in the old program, part in the new program program 380

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
215	215	Limited Tax Debt	715	Limited Tax Debt	279	2003 Refunding Bond	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Debt Service: Principal	\$230,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Debt Service Costs	\$11,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$241,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$241,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
REET II	\$98,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
REET I	\$143,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Funding Sources Total:	\$241,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P289 2005A Bond CRI Campu remodel (CIP)

Description: This package is for the CIP portion of the 2005A Bond for:
 CRI Admin
 Admin West remodel
 Mission remodel
 Gun Range impound lot

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
215	215	715		289			
<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>		<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>		<u>2005A Bond Issue</u>			
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Debt Service: Principal	\$225,976	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	
Debt Service Costs	\$230,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$456,778	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$456,778	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$456,778	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$456,778	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$457,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

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

Description: This is the CIP pkg for the 2005B refunding bonds in program 299.

Funding source REET I

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>2005B Refunding</u>	
Object		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service Costs		\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
Program Subtotal:		\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$17,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P319 2006 Bond Gun Range/Impound lot

Description: This package is for the Debt service for 2006 program 310 for the Sheriffs GunRange/Impound lot.

Funded from REET I
and Sheriffs General Fund
please see pkg 342 for the nonCIP program

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>319</u>	<u>2006 LTGO Bond</u>
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service: Principal	\$75,162	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312
Debt Service Costs	\$74,150	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000
General Fund	\$36,312	\$36,312	\$36,312	\$36,312	\$36,312	\$36,312
Funding Sources Total:	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312	\$149,312



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P339 Animal Shelter (CIP)

Description: This is the CIP orition for the 2009B Bond for the animal shelter.
Funding source REET I

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
215	215	Limited Tax Debt	715	Limited Tax Debt	339	2009B Bonds	
Object		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service: Principal		\$103,195	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148
Debt Service Costs		\$132,953	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148
Funding Sources Total:	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148	\$236,148



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P359 2010A refi 800Mhz Parks NIPS CRI (CIP)

Description: This is the CIP pkg for program 359 which is the 2010A refunding bond which refunds the 2001 bond for 800Mhz Parks NIPs, and CRI.
Funding source is REET 1

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>2010 A</u>
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service: Principal	\$2,021,902	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152
Debt Service Costs	\$409,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152	\$2,431,152



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P369 2011A Bond DJJC Medical Examiner (CIP)

Description: This package is fo the CIP portion of the 2011A refunding bond for DJJC and the Medical Examiner bldg.

Funding source REET I

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715 Limited Tax Debt</u>						
			<u>369</u>				<u>2011A (01 Refunding)</u>		
	Object								
	Debt Service: Principal			\$385,000	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Debt Service Costs			\$21,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$406,250	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$406,250	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET I	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$406,250	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P380 2012A CRI & Parks Refi (CIP)

Description: This is the CIP package for the 2012A refunding bond that refunds the 2003a bond which is in prog 279. While the refinancing is occurring in 2012, for 2013, there will be a partial pmt to the old bond occurring in prog 279, there will also be a partial pmt in program 380. In 2014 the entire pmt will be out of program 380.

There are two projects in this refunding CRI and Willis Tucker.

Funding sources are REET 1 and REET 2

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
215	215 Limited Tax Debt	715 Limited Tax Debt		380	2012 A-RFNDG		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Debt Service Costs	\$153,143	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$153,143	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$153,143	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$53,143	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$140,000
REET I	\$100,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$153,143	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000	\$390,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P389 2011B Bond CR, Gun R, Equip (CIP)

Description: This is the CIP package for the 2011B refunding Bond for CRI, Gun Range, and Auditors Election Equipment.
 Funding source REET 1 for the gun range
 1.0 million of REET II as allowed by HB1953

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>2011B (03)</u>
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service: Principal	\$195,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service Costs	\$1,482,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382
Program Subtotal:	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
REET I	\$677,382	\$677,382	\$677,382	\$677,382	\$677,382	\$677,382
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382	\$1,677,382



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P399 2011C Cathcart (CIP)

Description: This package is for the CIP portion of the 2011C Bond for the Cathcart property.

Funding Source is REET 1

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>215</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715</u>	<u>Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>2011C (08 CATHCART</u>
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Debt Service: Principal	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000
Program Subtotal:	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET 1	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000	\$410,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Administration Bldgs.

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings..

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

Projects recommended for 2014 funding are:

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				
311	320	811	001				
<u>Facility Capital</u>		<u>Construction</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>				
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$360,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Campus Enhancements

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings.

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

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				
<u>311</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>Facility Capital</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$338,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Courthouse (Part 2)

Description: This is the second priority package for the 2013-2018 Capital Plan for the Courthouse, which we are submitting on behalf of Superior Court. It is recommended that the projects be bonded in 2014 (if possible, the project is estimated to be completed in five years) and managed by Facilities Management.

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings.

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

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.

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.

MISSION BUILDING BOILER REPLACEMENT & HVAC UPGRADE - 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. Due to space constraints, The Clerk's office is occupying space that was not intended to be occupied and the amount of HVAC provided to the spaces is not adequate. Duct work and supply fans would be upgraded to meet current code requirements. Estimated Cost: \$200,000.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Courthouse/Mission/DJJC

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
<u>311</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>Facility Capital</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$1,055,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$1,055,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$1,055,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$1,055,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$1,055,242	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings.

Due to an unanticipated grant from the State Department of Commerce for \$462,000 to fund energy efficiency projects in the jail, the same amount of funds will be freed up from the 2012 bond proceeds tentatively scheduled in October, 2012.

We recommend using this available 2012 bond proceeds to fund the following projects:

JAIL DISHWATER REPLACEMENT - The current conveyor style dishwasher is no longer manufactured and repair parts are becoming difficult to locate. The parts for the conveyor belt system are no longer available. The dishwasher is at the end of its useful life and must be replaced. This piece of equipment is an integral part of the kitchen operations that supply meals for the inmates. Estimated cost: \$200,000

SECURITY MODULE REPAIR CONTINGENCY- The Wall St. facility is in need of significant repairs on all floors and each module. The interior finishes that need repair and/or replacement include but are not limited to cabinetry, flooring, lighting, ceilings and the interior of the exterior walls in each cell. Estimated cost: \$262,000

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

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 step 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. Also budgeted in 2016. Estimated Cost \$200,000.

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



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

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			
311	320	811	001			
	<u>Facility Capital</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>			
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$462,000	\$480,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$462,000	\$480,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$462,000	\$480,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$462,000	\$480,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$462,000	\$480,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Off Campus Dist. Courts

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings.

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

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 of 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.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program					
311	320	Facility Capital	811	Construction				
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Capital Outlays	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$235,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013 - 2018 Capital Plan - Public Works Buildings

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2013-2018 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Courthouse/Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements and Public Works Buildings.

It is recommended that the following projects be funded out of Facilities Fund Balance (Fund 511) in 2013:

CATHCART ROOF REPAIRS. The waterproof caulking at each of the rubber boots that seal the roof penetrations on the metal roofs of all buildings are beginning to fail. The boots need to be removed, old caulking removed and then reinstalled with new caulking with the addition of stainless steel bands. In addition, there are other areas of the roof where caulking is beginning to fail that will allow water penetration into the buildings. Estimated cost \$20,000

ARLINGTON LIGHTING, PAINTING AND WAINSCOT. The lighting levels at the Arlington Fleet shop have been inadequate since the building was constructed. Light readings show that the light levels are significantly lower than the Cathcart shop. Install new lighting, paint walls white to help light reflectivity and install 4 foot high plywood wainscot around shop walls to prevent damage to the walls. Estimated cost \$50,000

CATHCART CURTAIN. Installation of a particle and fume curtain that would be installed from the top of the existing walls to the underside of the roof in the heated shops building. The curtain would prevent fumes from the vehicle maintenance bays migrating to the Fleet and Solid Waste welding shops and offices. The curtain would also prevent welding fumes and grinding particles from migrating to the Fleet offices and stop the build-up on the top side of the office area ceilings. Estimated cost: \$50,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<u>511</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>Facility Services</u>	<u>801 Administrative</u>						
			<u>032 Public Works Facility</u>						
	Object								
	Capital Outlays			\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:			\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	CIP-Capital Totals:			\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Prior Year Funds	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 18 Facilities Management

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). The items that 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 capital equipment items which are planned for replacement in 2013:

2013 EQUIPMENT:

User Department/Fund	Description	Repl. Cost
Road Fund	2003 Superior Sweeper (3) @ \$51,834 ea	\$155,502
	2004 Tractor Mowers (6)@ \$91,426 ea	\$548,556
	2004 Tractor/Brushcutter @ \$110,704	\$664,224
	1993 Bearcat distributor (1)	\$199,650
	2003 Freightliner patch trucks (2) @\$135,061ea	\$270,122
	2001 International 4700(1)	\$105,614
ER&R Fund	1999 Ford Service Truck	\$68,652
Solid Waste	1999 Komatsu Excavator	\$300,336

2013 TOTAL \$2,312,656

2013 equipment replacement may change based upon Department work programs and actual equipment utilization. A thorough review of all scheduled replacement equipment is done with each Department every year and, based on actual work programs, the type of equipment and schedule for its replacement can change. In some cases, as a cost avoidance measure, underutilized equipment from one fund may be transferred to another fund if it meets the need.

Goal Attainment: The 2012 goal for this package was, "Equipment replacement - Equipment will be ordered within the fiscal year and within budget." The Fleet Management division is on-target to meet this goal in 2012, provided that manufacturers and distributors meet delivery timelines.

Overhead: Fleet Management overhead costs of \$13,609 (.43 percent of the total) are included in the package.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
502	502	Equipment Rental &	600	Equipment Rental And	860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	\$2,312,656	\$5,524,000	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$2,312,656	\$5,524,000	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,312,656	\$5,524,000	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ER&R Funds	\$2,312,656	\$5,524,000	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,312,656	\$5,524,000	\$5,042,000	\$6,125,000	\$6,234,000	\$5,772,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Snohomish County Airport -Capital Programs

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. Development of facilities for the aerospace industries is a priority. Asset and revenue growth at the Airport leads to increased economic development, growth and vitality to the County. Airport operations contribute \$2-5 million each year to state and local tax collections in sales and leasehold taxes. The Capital projects listed from 2013-2018 address these needs and are driven by the Airport Master Plan.

Aviation capital improvements are eligible, but not guaranteed, for 90% 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 2013 estimated capital projects of \$31.9 million include FAA capital projects totaling \$6.9 million with anticipated FAA grant revenue totaling \$7.1 million (90% funding). Grant projects include major rehabilitation to Runway 16L34R and miscellaneous Airfield ramp repairs. The FAA grant for the Runway 16L34R project may be awarded in 2012 with major capital construction to take place in late 2012 and into 2013. A State Ecology Grant of \$667 thousand is budgeted for an estimated total project cost of \$1.2 million in drainage sub-basin capital improvements. A State Energy Grant of \$720,000 is budgeted for an estimated \$3.6 million in major roof replacements/rehab for up to 6 Airport owned and tenant occupied facilities.

2013 bond funded capital projects of \$21.9 million include: \$400 thousand for a U.S. Customs Building (partially funded by an existing bond); an estimated remaining project balance of \$15 million to fund the proposed Dreamlifter Operations Center in the planning stages for 2012 (per tenant request and funded by a proposed 2012 bond); \$2.9 million of anticipated net roofing projects; \$2 million in building development (per tenant request); \$700K in net funding of the anticipated FAA projects; \$500 thousand to fund the net Drainage Sub-basin project; and miscellaneous building, road, ramp, environmental and sewer repairs.

The Airport's 2013 Operations Plan is discussed in the attached priority package.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
410	410	Airport Operation &	100	Airport	680	Operations-General
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$31,970,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,925,000	\$12,475,000	\$3,475,000	\$6,225,000
Program Subtotal:	\$31,970,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,925,000	\$12,475,000	\$3,475,000	\$6,225,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$31,970,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,925,000	\$12,475,000	\$3,475,000	\$6,225,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation Grant	\$7,110,000	\$3,150,000	\$6,772,500	\$5,962,500	\$562,500	\$562,500
Other Grants	\$1,387,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$6,953,000	\$5,290,000	\$3,192,500	\$5,912,500	\$2,312,500	\$5,000,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2013-2018

Department: 21 Airport

Short Name: Snohomish County Airport -Capital Programs

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Airport Funds	\$16,520,000	\$860,000	\$960,000	\$600,000	\$600,000	\$662,500
Funding Sources Total:	\$31,970,000	\$9,300,000	\$10,925,000	\$12,475,000	\$3,475,000	\$6,225,000

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 LOS currently being met	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 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

** Monroe School District will be expanding its current high school facilities over the next six years in order to address a potential deficiency.

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 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program (specifically for the global statement of assessment) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2013-2018. 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 November 2011, 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.

Multi-year Capital Improvement Programs (CIPs) demonstrate that funding is adequate for all of the facilities/projects (county and non-county) addressed by this statement of assessment for 2013 to 2018. 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 2013-2018 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 2012 Concurrency Report, addresses the level of service on county arterial units from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012. The county had three arterial units designated as “ultimate capacity,” no arterial units in arrears and nine arterial units at risk of falling into arrears. The 2012 report and previous years’ reports can be found at the DPW’s Traffic Mitigation and Concurrency Ordinance website:

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

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 list of major road projects in the current TE identified as necessary to support the FLUM could be substantially altered.

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-five of these 127 projects were annexed into cities before they were constructed by the county. DPW completed 45 (44%) of the remaining 102 projects by 2012, as shown in the following table. The proposed 2013-2018 TIP programs completion of another nine projects, bringing the total to 54. Forty-eight 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	2012	2018	2025
Projects Completed	0	14	17	14	9	48
Cumulative Completed	0	14	31	45	54	102
Cumulative Percent	0%	14%	30%	44%	53%	100%

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), the County Road Funds (limited to right-of-way use), and various grants. 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 \$71.7 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2013-2018 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 reduced in recent years 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 \$600,000 in 2013. 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. 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 2013 totals approximately \$22.2 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 \$71.7 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2013-2018 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), County Road funds (limited to right-of-way use), and various grants.

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 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 \$23.3 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 over the next six years. 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. This Plan 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 \$23.3 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 special purpose district (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 level of service (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.

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. 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 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, LOS 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.

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, 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 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: Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, Cross Valley Water District, Highland Water District, Olympic View Water and Sewer District, Silver Lake Water and Sewer District, Snohomish County PUD #1, Startup Water District, City of Everett, City of Marysville and City of Sultan. 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. 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 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 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 reservoir was used to supply the city of Sultan. Sultan hired a contractor to repair the Lake 16 dam. Normal water supply was restored in November 2011. No moratorium resulted from these actions.

Cross Valley Water District has recently corrected a water main break near 168th St SE. The district identifies the problem as temporary and minor. No moratorium or change in service was necessary.

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 three current moratoria in place in the Lake Stevens Sewer District; one near Lift Station 11 between 83rd Avenue NE and SR 9, the second at Lift station 7 in the area north of 4th St NE on the east side of Lake Stevens and the third near Lift Station 2 near the southern tip of Lake Stevens. All three lift stations are at capacity and cannot be upgraded until several transportation projects and a corresponding new sewer interceptor line project have been completed, especially, the transportation project in the 20th Street NE area. 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 12th largest in the United States by electric customers served, with approximately 330,000 as of June 2012. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 6,914,000 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2013.

The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs, provide continued operation and dependability existing electric system assets, ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs, comply with federal, state, and local regulations, and modernize the electric system to be capable of providing real-time energy use information and integrating external system resources such as renewable distributed generation and energy efficiency. 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 2013 and December 2019 to accommodate the expected 32,100 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, 8% from PUD owned generation, and 12% from wind, other renewables and open market. The PUD completed a comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in August 2010, 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 2013-2019 capital program is divided into six categories with a total capital cost over the seven years of about \$789.7M. This represents estimated planned expenditures based on mean growth projections. This \$789.7M 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 \$426.3M (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 decreased by 5% or \$22.5 million compared to the previous capital plan mainly due to the cost decrease of underground cable replacement and repair programs in the next seven years. The electric system Major Expansions and Upgrades include 43 projects that account for about 27.2% (\$214.5 million) of the total capital plan. The major projects account for 50.3% (214.5 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 8.1% or \$16 million more than the previous plan. The major expansion includes planning, design, and construction for 16 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 \$178.4M (22.6%) 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 other categories: Generation Interconnection and the Smart Grid Initiative. The Generation Interconnection and the Smart Grid projects account for approximately \$114.8M (14.5%) 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 12th largest in the United States by electric customers served, with 330,000 as of June 2012. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 6,914,000 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2013. The PUD generates a portion of its needed electric power through two hydroelectric facilities in the Sultan

area near highway 2. It also purchases power 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 2012 that identified system improvements necessary to meet the forecast demand for power from 2012-2031.

CIP and LOS Linkage: The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs, provide continued operation and dependability existing electric system assets, ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs, comply with federal, state, and local regulations and modernize the electric system to be capable of providing real-time energy use information and integrating external system resources such as renewable distributed generation and energy efficiency. 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 \$789.7M (in estimated 2013 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 2013 to December 2019 to accommodate the expected 32,100 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, 8% from PUD owned generation, and 12% from wind, other renewables and 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. A new review process began in February 2012 toward the adoption of the 2012-2017 school CFPs.

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. None of the school districts have expressed any extraordinary concerns about the passage of any upcoming bond issues in their draft 2012-2017 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 draft 2012-2017 CFPs generally predict fewer increases from those predicted in the 2010-2015 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 2012. The drafts should be adopted by Snohomish County in November 2012. 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. Most of the school districts have achieved their minimum levels of service based on the information in the proposed 2012-2017 CFPs and the 2011-2012 School LOS Report. The Monroe school district missed its minimum level of service for the high school level. The district has prepared to improve the LOS at the high school level by planning for the construction of a \$7.95 million dollar expansion of Monroe High School over the next six years.

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 2012

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	\$71.7 million between 2013 and 2018	Local funding, which makes up the majority of the revenue stream, is decreasing due to annexation impacts and impacts of economic downturn.
Electric Power	\$789.7 million should be invested over a seven year period	\$789.7 million between 2013 and 2019	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 - 2012

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, 2011 to March 31, 2012.

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 2012 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	2011	2012
Arterial Units in Arrears	0	0
Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity	3	3
Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears	14 ¹	9 ²

¹ The actual physical number of AU’s At Risk was 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.

Summary of Level-of-Service (LOS) Status

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% of 2012 AU's to Total AU's
LOS above screening level ^a	250	251	259	236	240	241	89.3%
LOS below screening level ^a	53	50	42	34	31	29	10.7%
Total number of arterial units	303	301	301	270	271	270	100%
Breakout of arterial units below screening level							
Monitoring level	23	19	10	11	11	10	3.7%
Operational Analysis level	22	21	25	17	17	16	5.9%
Arterial Units in Arrears	7	7	4	3	0	0	0.0%
Ultimate Capacity Arterials	1	3	3	3	3	3	1.1%
Total below screening level	53	50	42	34	31	29	10.7%

^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.

² The actual physical number of AU's At Risk is 8 because one of these AU's is on the border of two TSA's and is given a separate AU number for each TSA and thus is counted as 2 arterial units.

7c – Parks and Recreation Level of Service Report 2012

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 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every 28,500 in population

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

Baseline data:

Population: 291,142 (2000 census figure)

Change in population: 13,293 (304,435 - 2011 estimate).

New Community Parks (Land) since 2001 – Miner’s Corner, Cavalero, Paine Field, Fairfield and Hole in the Sky. Loss of Lundeen. Net gain is 4 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%), Martha Lake Airport (80%) and Whitehorse (100%) Community Parks. Loss of Lundeen Park and Mother Nature’s Window. Net gain of 3.6 new Community Park (Facilities) since 2001.

REPORTED LOS:

Parks Category	2012 LOS	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park per 4,326 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 19,772 residents	One Community Facility for every 25,000 people	One new fully developed Community (facility) for every 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 Community Park acquisitions (land) and the number of residents by number of new developed Community Parks (facilities). The baseline date used for calculating ‘new’ residents and parks is 2000. All population 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 Community park facilities are planned for 2013. These facilities are: Miner’s Corner Community Park and Tambark Creek Community Park.

7d – Public Schools Level of Service Report 2011-2012

School District						
LOS Standard	MINIMUM LOS# Elementary	CURRENT LOS Elementary²	MINIMUM LOS Middle	CURRENT LOS Middle	MINIMUM LOS High	CURRENT LOS High²
Edmonds No.15	15,075	10,447	4,212	3,011	8,000	6,764
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Everett No.2	KG=25 G1-5=27	KG=23.5 G1-5=25.8	31	26	35	28.1
Maximum average class size						
Lake Stevens No.4	25 K-3	56%	28 G4-5	98%	31 G6-12	93%
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	155 classrooms	68/155 classrooms	147 classrooms	144/147 classrooms	69 classrooms	64/69 classrooms
Lakewood No.306	26	21	28	18	30	28
Maximum average class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	45 classrooms	23 classrooms	33 classrooms	17 classrooms	24 classrooms	13 classrooms
Marysville No.25	29	19.5	32	22.1	34	21.8
Maximum average class size						
Monroe No.103	26	81%	30	62%	30	40%**
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	134 classrooms	108/134 classrooms	73 classrooms	45/73 classrooms	80 classrooms	32/80 classrooms
Mukilteo No.6	8,502	6,383	4,500	3,343	5,236	4,191
Maximum						

Snohomish County – 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program

number of students the district will accommodate						
Northshore No.417 ⁴	24	23.4	27	26.1	27	25.1
Maximum average class size						
Snohomish No.203	35	21.47	35	21.29	40 G9-12	24.48
Maximum average class size						
Sultan No.311	K-3 =24 G4-5 =28	K-3 =16 G4-5 =18	30	17	32	21
Maximum average class size						

** Monroe School District will be expanding its current high school facilities over the next six years to address this deficiency.

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 3.6.1

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE ord 12-092**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan****Amendment Name:** Chair's Striker – TIP Conformity

Brief Description: This amendment replaces the table contained on page 26 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 No. 12-365). The capital program is increased by a total of \$4,233,000.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 26, 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:

4-3 V approved.

Date:

11-19-12

Snohomish County CIP 2013 - 2018 Page 26

CIP - Capital

Fund: SubFund:		Division:		Program:			
102	102 County	610	County Road - TES	103	TES Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$688,654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$260,026	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$829,897	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$1,838,577	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102 County	620	Road	203	RM Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$777,085	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$224,416	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$715,672	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$124,425	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$643,931	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$2,485,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102 County	630	Engineering	303	ES Capital		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$3,934,811	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$1,413,503	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$1,678,022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$21,811,092	\$28,449,000	\$31,120,000	\$32,729,000	\$35,777,000	\$30,767,000	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$401,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$29,268,428	\$28,449,000	\$31,120,000	\$32,729,000	\$35,777,000	\$30,767,000	

102	102 County	650	County Road	503	Admin Operations		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Salaries and Wages	\$135,164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$50,302	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$185,466	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$33,778,000	\$28,449,000	\$31,120,000	\$32,729,000	\$35,777,000	\$30,767,000
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transportation Mitigation	\$4,330,000	\$6,407,000	\$4,098,000	\$7,216,000	\$3,927,000	\$3,514,000
Transportation Grant	\$16,562,000	\$8,437,000	\$13,893,000	\$13,064,000	\$13,268,000	\$14,045,000
SWM/River Funds	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000	\$1,010,000
REET II	\$0	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
PWTFL	\$0	\$0	\$55,000	\$335,000	\$5,089,000	\$2,854,000
Plats	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
County Road	\$9,586,000	\$9,260,000	\$11,124,000	\$10,739,000	\$12,118,000	\$8,979,000
Brightwater	\$2,225,000	\$2,970,000	\$575,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$33,778,000	\$28,449,000	\$31,120,000	\$32,729,000	\$35,777,000	\$30,767,000

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 3.6.3

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan****Amendment Name:** Chair's Striker – SWM REET II Reduction

Brief Description: This amendment replaces the table contained on page 29 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 Surface Water Management Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (Motion No. 12-364). The capital program is reduced by a total of \$120,000.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 29, replace the table related to SWM REET II Water Quality Projects 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: 3-5 V app.Date: 11-19-12

Snohomish County CIP 2013 - 2018 Page 29

CIP - Capital

Fund: SubFund:

415 415 Surface Water

Division:

357 Surface Water

Program:

513 SWM Capital

Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$180,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 12-092

Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan**Amendment Name:** Chair's Striker – Courthouse Construction Project

Brief Description: This amendment adds the Courthouse Construction Project, to be funded by bond proceeds. The project consists of extensive rehabilitation/renovation of, and a new building adjacent to, the current Courthouse/Mission Building complex. Rehabilitation/renovation of the existing Courthouse/Mission building complex will include items such as asbestos abatement, seismic retrofits, plumbing replacement, window re-caulking, replacement of aged mechanical systems, and remodeling to make the space more efficient and customer friendly.

Changes to Existing Ordinance Attachment:

1. Add 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: 4-3 (5, 1 against) Date: 11-19-12
APP 3 to 2

ATTACHMENT 1

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013-2018 Capital Plan – Courthouse Construction Project

Description: The adopted budget anticipates \$65 million of 2013 bond proceeds dedicated to the Courthouse/Mission Building construction project. The project consists of extensive rehabilitation/renovation of, and a new building adjacent to, the current Courthouse/Mission Building complex. Rehabilitation/renovation of the existing Courthouse/Mission building complex will include items such as asbestos abatement, seismic retrofits, plumbing replacement, window re-caulking, replacement of aged mechanical systems, and remodeling to make the space more efficient and customer friendly. The new building will be at least 3 stories tall and designed to accommodate a total of seven floors in the future. All work will be designed to address the current public safety and service deficiencies of the current complex.

CIP - Capital:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>SubFund</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Program</u>			
<u>311</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>811 Construction</u>	<u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u>			
<u>Object</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Capital Outlays	\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 12-092

**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan****Amendment Name:** Chair's Striker – Sheriff South Precinct Project**Brief Description:** This amendment adds the Sheriff South Precinct Project, to be funded by grant funding and bond proceeds. This is a new county-owned facility at Cathcart to replace the currently leased South Precinct. It will be co-located with the Sheriff's training facility/gun range to provide increased efficiency.**Changes to Existing Ordinance Attachment:**

1. Add 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: 4-3 (5, 1 against) Date: 11-19-12
APP 3 to 2

ATTACHMENT 1

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2013-2018 Capital Plan – Sheriff South Precinct

Description: A new county-owned facility at Cathcart to replace the currently leased South Precinct. It will be co-located with the Sheriff's training facility/gun range to provide increased efficiency. The new location will also be more central to future service areas.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>311</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>811 Construction</u>	<u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u>			
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Capital Outlays	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 3.6.6

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan****Amendment Name:** Add \$100,000 for a master plan of the Evergreen State Fairgrounds**Brief Description:** This amendment adds \$100,000 to Fund 180 to the Proposed CIP for a master plan of the Evergreen State Fairgrounds.**Amendments:**

1. Add the following paragraph to page 34 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP) as follows:

EVERGREEN STATE FAIRGROUNDS MASTER PLANNING: The Evergreen State Fairgrounds is a unique facility with a wide diversity of uses and structures. Recent efforts to implement the Fairgrounds Redevelopment Initiative have resulted in much needed attention focused on the aging facility and created a vision for future improvements and use. A comprehensive evaluation of the facility is needed to build off of the Redevelopment Initiative to expand on this effort and obtain a full inventory of utilities, other infrastructure, maintenance and operation needs and create a detailed blueprint for future efforts at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds. Parks proposes future use of Fund 180 to fund master planning work for this facility: 2013 (\$100,000 Fund 180, Fund Balance).

2. Replace the table on page 34 with a revised table to be consistent with the changes identified on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.
3. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 U app Date: 11-19-12

ATTACHMENT 1

180	180	Evergreen Fairground	966	Evergreen Fair	545	Fairgrounds		
Object		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays		\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fund Balance	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

Ordinance No. 12-092

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 367

FILE Ord 12-092

Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan

Amendment Name: Remove Evergreen State Fairgrounds & Park Master Planning and Aquatic Facility Evaluation

Brief Description: The Chair's Striker removes the descriptions of the Evergreen State Fairgrounds & Park Master Planning and the Aquatic Facility Evaluation and removes the proposed use of REET II for these proposals in 2013 and future years from the Special Use Parks-Development section of Parks Construction Fund 309. This amendment revises *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* to be consistent with the revisions and removes project descriptions and future years' allocations.

Amendments:

1. Remove the following from page 40 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP):

EVERGREEN STATE FAIRGROUNDS & PARK MASTER PLANNING: The Evergreen State Fairgrounds is a unique park with a wide diversity of uses and structures. Recent efforts to implement the Fairgrounds Redevelopment Initiative have resulted in much needed attention focused on the aging facility and created a vision for future improvements and use. A comprehensive evaluation of the facility is needed to build off of the Redevelopment Initiative to expand on this effort and obtain a full inventory of utilities, other infrastructure, maintenance and operation needs and create a detailed blueprint for future efforts at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds. Parks proposes future use of REET II to fund master planning work for this facility: 2014 (\$100,000 REET II).

2. Remove the following from page 40 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP):

AQUATIC FACILITY EVALUATION: In the County Council's Adopted Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan the need for an aquatic facility was identified. Initial efforts have been completed to evaluate the need and opportunities for such a facility, with a favorable initial finding. More detailed work is needed now to define particular needs, best location for such a facility and funding opportunities in order to allow any efforts to go forward. Parks proposes future REET II to fund this study: 2016 (\$25,000 REET II).

3. Replace the table on page 41 with a revised table to be consistent with the changes identified on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.
4. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 V app Date: 11-19-12

AMENDMENT SHEET

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3.6.9

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092

Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan

Amendment Name: Add \$100,000 for Snohomish County Recreational Shooting Range Development in 2013

Brief Description: This amendment adds \$100,000 of REET II to the Proposed CIP for the Snohomish County Recreational Shooting Range in 2013.

Amendments:

1. Revise the following paragraph on page 40 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* as follows:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY RECREATIONAL SHOOTING RANGE DEVELOPMENT: Snohomish County has recently completed an extended process with the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that has led to the recovery of over 100 acres of property on the Sultan Basin Road, which is the proposed site of the Snohomish County Recreational Shooting Range development. Interest in this facility is high and efforts to find a private partner to promote development in 2011 did not result in any viable offers. In order to move this project forward Parks proposes \$100,000 REET II, together with \$1,463 prior year funding and the accumulation of future REET II, to organize project supporters, review and revise previous plans and studies as needed and provide for matching grants: 2013 (~~\$100,000~~ \$200,000 REET II), 2014 (\$100,000 REET II), 2015 (\$100,000 REET II), 2016 (\$100,000 REET II), 2017 (\$100,000 REET II) and 2018 (\$100,000 REET II).

2. Replace the table on page 41 with a revised table to be consistent with the changes identified on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.
3. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 (1 against) Date: 11-19-12
app 4 to 1

ATTACHMENT 1

309	1	Parks Construction	985	Parks and Recreation	947	Special Use			
Object		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		
Capital Outlays		\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET II	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 3-6-10

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan****Amendment Name:** Adding Lake Stickney and Meadowdale Beach parks

Brief Description: The Chair's Striker appropriates \$15,000 of REET II for Lake Stickney Park Development and \$35,000 of REET II for Meadowdale Community Park in Parks Construction Fund 309. This amendment revises the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* to be consistent with the Striker and provides for future years' allocations to Lake Stickney Park Development and Meadowdale Beach Park Development.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 39 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP), dated September 28, 2012, add the following paragraph:

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 an important park resource in their community. Parks is proposing the use of \$12,484 of prior years' Parks Mitigation Impact 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 (\$15,000 REET II), 2014 (\$15,000 REET II), 2015 (\$15,000 REET II), 2016 (\$15,000 REET II), 2017 (\$15,000 REET II), and 2018 (\$10,000 REET II).

2. On page 39 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* (CIP), dated September 28, 2012, add the following paragraph:

MEADOWDALE BEACH PARK DEVELOPMENT: This beautiful park is adjacent to the Puget Sound and offers a well-used trail that brings park users 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 and building out the trail system. Funding is allocated as follows: 2013 (\$35,000 REET II), 2014 (\$45,000 REET II), 2015 (\$35,000 REET II), 2016 (\$35,000 REET II), 2017 (\$35,000 REET II), and 2018 (\$25,000 REET II).

3. Replace the table on page 39 with a revised table to be consistent with the changes identified on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.
4. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 U approved Date: 11-19-12

ATTACHMENT 1

309	309 Parks Construction	985	Parks and Recreation	946	Regional		
	Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Capital Outlays	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000
	Capital Outlays	\$35,000	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$25,000

CIP - Funding Source:

	Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	REET II	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$10,000
	REET II	\$35,000	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$25,000

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 3.6.11

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092

**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan**

Amendment Name: Removing Camping Enterprise Development

Brief Description: The Chair's Striker removes the proposed appropriation of \$450,000 of REET II for Camping Enterprise Development in Parks Construction Fund 309. This amendment revises the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* to be consistent with the Chair's Striker and removes future years' allocations to Camping Enterprise Development.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 37 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* remove the following paragraph:

CAMPING ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes use of \$450,000 REET II for camping improvements in 2013. Campgrounds are located at Kayak Point, Flowing Lake, Squire Creek, River Meadows and the Evergreen State Fairgrounds & Park. Camping is a core competency of the Parks Department. In 2011 \$224,231 in revenue was generated by Parks' camping system (the second highest revenue source for the Parks Department). There is significant room for expansion of the camping program however and in 2012 Parks sent two employees to attend the National School of RV Park and Campground Management. As a result of this training and focus on campground improvements, an internal 'Camping Team' has been formed and is in the process of evaluating potential system improvements to determine changes that would result in the best improvements in revenue generation, visitor experience, improved amenity offerings and staff efficiencies. Improvements that have already been identified include: power upgrades and bigger campsites to accommodate larger RVs, year round water availability to increase shoulder season use, wifi at some park sites, increased number of sites and improved host sites to help retain quality hosts. These improvements reflect increased services that campers have been asking for and are willing to pay for directly and/or site improvements that increase the overall use of the campgrounds. The Camping Team will complete their evaluation of the system in 2012 and will be positioned to initiate changes in 2013 that have been identified as having the greatest impact. Funding is proposed: 2013 (\$450,000 REET II), 2014 (\$200,000 REET II), 2015 (\$200,000 REET II).

2. Replace the table on page 39 with a revised table to be consistent with the changes identified on Attachment 1 to this Amendment Sheet.
3. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 U app

Date: 11-19-12

ATTACHMENT 1

309	309 Parks Construction	985	Parks and Recreation	946	Regional		
Object	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Capital Outlays	-\$450,000	-\$200,000	-\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REET #	-\$450,000	-\$200,000	-\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

AMENDMENT SHEET

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL

EXHIBIT # 3.6.13

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092

Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan

Amendment Name: Amending text

Brief Description: Amend the description for the Centennial Trail (Snohomish to King County) to clarify the intended alignment from Snohomish to Monroe to King County.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 44 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan* amend the following paragraph:

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (City of Snohomish to City of Monroe to and King County): This portion of the Centennial Trail extends between the City cities of Snohomish and Monroe and continues south to the King County border and will ultimately connect to the King County trail system. Snohomish County owns most of the 4.5 mile trail alignment between Snohomish and Monroe; funds expended between Snohomish and Monroe will be focused on the trail's development. South of Monroe, Snohomish County owns significant portions of the trail alignment, but additional sections remain to be acquired; funds expended south of Monroe will be focused on both acquisition and for development. and would add another 4.5 miles to the Centennial Trail between the cities of Snohomish and Monroe and ultimately complete the connection to the King County trail system. There is significant interest in development of this corridor and Parks proposes accumulation of \$2,198 Park Impact Mitigation Fees in 2013, along with future Park Impact Mitigation Fees and REET II for planning, seed money for grants and eventual development of the corridor: 2013 (\$2,198 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2014 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$2,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, \$300,000 REET II), 2017 (\$300,000 REETII) and 2018 (\$300,000 REET II)..

Council Disposition: 5-3 U app **Date:** 11-19-12

AMENDMENT SHEET

EXHIBIT # 36.14

Ordinance No. 12-092

FILE Ord 12-092**Adopting the 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Program as a Part of
Snohomish County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan**

Amendment Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt, Revising funding for Willis Tucker Park and Adding Southwest County UGA Community Park

Brief Description: The Chair's Striker adds "Southwest County UGA Community Park Acquisition" and provides for future years' allocations in the amount of \$100K (2014), \$150K (2015), \$200K (2016), \$250K (2017), and \$300K (2018) of Parks Mitigation Funds. The future years' allocations are reduced by an identical amount in the same future years' allocations to Willis Tucker Park. As a result of the balanced transfer of funds, the table in the 2013-2018 CIP appearing on page 32 is not revised.

Existing Ordinance Attachment Tables to Replace:

1. On page 31 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan*, replace the following paragraph:

WILLIS D. TUCKER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$700,000 of prior year funding, adding 2013 funding of \$746,785 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, and future year funding to continue the engineering and development of planned park facilities, including a restroom, picnic shelters, playfields and other park amenities. The park, as a Community Park, was designated as "necessary to support development" in the 2005 Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan. Additional future funding is proposed: 2014 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$750,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$750,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

With the following paragraph:

WILLIS D. TUCKER COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes using \$700,000 of prior year funding, adding 2013 funding of \$746,785 Park Impact Mitigation Fees, and future year funding to continue the engineering and development of planned park facilities, including a restroom, picnic shelters, playfields and other park amenities. The park, as a Community Park, was designated as "necessary to support development" in the 2005 Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan. Additional future funding is proposed: 2014 (\$650,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$600,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$550,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$500,000 Parks Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$450,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

2. On page 31 of the *Year 2013-2018 Capital Improvement Plan*, add the following paragraph:

SOUTHWEST COUNTY UGA COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes long-term accumulation of funding to support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Southwest UGA. This area was identified as an area in need of a Community Park in the County Council's approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed in the following years of the six-year Capital Improvement Plan: 2014 (\$100,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2015 (\$150,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2016 (\$200,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees), 2017 (\$250,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2018 (\$300,000 Park Impact Mitigation Fees).

3. Amend related text and summary tables in the final ordinance attachment, Exhibit A, to reflect the changes made by this amendment.

Council Disposition: 3-5 U app. Date: 11-19-12