

1 APPROVED: 12/17/14

2 EFFECTIVE: 12/17/14

3 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

5
6 EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 14-126

7
8 ADOPTING THE 2015-2020 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
9 AS A PART OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY'S
10 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
11

12
13 WHEREAS, the County Council adopted the 2015-2020 Capital Improvement
14 Program by Ordinance No. 14-098; and

15
16 WHEREAS, on November 26, 2014, the County Council presented Ordinance
17 No. 14-098 to the County Executive pursuant to County Charter Section 2.110; and

18
19 WHEREAS, on December 10, 2014, the County Executive vetoed Ordinance No.
20 14-098 and returned the same to the County Council with his written objections; and

21
22 WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA), Chapter 36.70A RCW, requires
23 counties to adopt, as part of a GMA comprehensive plan (GMACP), a capital facilities
24 element that includes a six-year plan providing for the financing of capital facilities within
25 projected funding capacities and clearly identifying sources of public money for such
26 purposes; and

27
28 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council (County Council) first adopted a capital
29 facilities plan as required by the GMA, the 1995-2000 Capital Plan, along with other
30 mandatory elements of Snohomish County's GMACP, on June 28, 1995; and

31
32 WHEREAS, the County Council has adopted regular updates to the Capital
33 Improvement Program (CIP) since 1995 including, most recently, the 2014-2019 CIP
34 adopted by Amended Ordinance No. 13-083 on November 25, 2013; and

35
36 WHEREAS, Section 6.50 of the Snohomish County Charter (County Charter)
37 requires the County Council to adopt a six-year capital improvement program as an
38 adjunct to the annual budget, including a balance of proposed expenses and potential
39 revenue sources; and

40
41 WHEREAS, Section 4.26.024 of the Snohomish County Code (SCC or County
42 Code) requires the Snohomish County Executive on an annual basis to prepare a
43 capital improvement program for the next six fiscal years pursuant to the County
44 Charter and the GMA; and

1
2 WHEREAS, General Policy Plan (GPP) CF Policy 1.B.1 requires Snohomish
3 County (County) to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement program that
4 identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic funding sources for all
5 County capital projects; and
6

7 WHEREAS, pursuant to the County Charter and the County Code, the County
8 Council plans to update its six-year CIP concurrently with the 2015 budget process; and
9

10 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Planning Commission (Planning Commission)
11 held a work session regarding the 2015-2020 CIP on August 26, 2014, and a public
12 hearing on September 23, 2014; and
13

14 WHEREAS, the County Council held a public hearing on November 24, 2014, to
15 consider the Planning Commission's recommendations as well as public testimony on
16 the 2015-2020 CIP; and
17

18 WHEREAS, the County Council considered the 2015-2020 CIP, a copy of which is
19 attached as Exhibit A, concurrently with the 2015 budget; and
20

21 WHEREAS, the County Council considered the entire hearing record including the
22 Planning Commission's recommendation and written and oral testimony submitted
23 during the public hearings;
24

25 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
26

27 Section 1. The County Council adopts the foregoing recitals as findings of fact and
28 conclusions as if set forth in full herein.
29

30 Section 2. The County Council makes the following additional findings of fact and
31 conclusions:
32

33 A. The 2015-2020 CIP is a six-year financing plan that is consistent with the
34 directives of the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County,
35 and the County's GMACP, including the directives of the GPP and the Capital
36 Facilities Plan/Year 2005 Update. The 2015-2020 CIP meets the capital
37 planning requirements contained in the County Charter and County Code.
38

39 B. Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) has provided updated
40 budget and funding expenditure information, which has been incorporated into
41 the 2015-2020 CIP.
42

43 C. The Department of Public Works has updated information within the roads
44 inventory and associated documents, including the Transportation Improvement
45 Program, the Transportation Needs Report, and the Annual Construction
46 Program, which support the Transportation Element of the GMACP. This
47 updated information has been used in the preparation of the transportation
48 component of the 2015-2020 CIP.

- 1
2 D. The adoption of the 2015-2020 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in
3 GPP Objective CF 1.B to develop a six-year financing program for capital
4 facilities that meets the requirements of the GMA, achieves the County's levels of
5 service objectives for County roads and transit, and is within its financial
6 capabilities to carry out.
7
8 E. The adoption of the 2015-2020 CIP satisfies the policy direction contained in
9 GPP CF Policy 1.B.1 to prepare and adopt a six-year capital improvement
10 program that identifies projects, outlines a schedule, and designates realistic
11 funding sources for all County capital projects.
12
13 F. The 2015-2020 CIP furthers the GMA's goals of encouraging urban development
14 in urban areas and ensuring the provision of adequate public facilities. It
15 identifies short and intermediate term capital facility needs based upon the same
16 population forecasts which drive the land use element. The projected need for
17 parks, roads, and other County facilities is predicated on the increasingly urban
18 population base directed by the land use element, and the CIP focuses County
19 infrastructure investment within UGAs.
20
21 G. The 2015-2020 CIP specifies proposed funding sources for the planned capital
22 facilities and contains a "statement of assessment" which addresses the need for
23 a reassessment of land use or other comprehensive plan elements if there is a
24 projected shortfall in revenue (between 2015 and 2020) that causes the level-of-
25 service for a facility classified as necessary to support development to fall below
26 the minimum level identified in the capital facilities plan.
27
28 H. Planning staff issued Addendum No. 45 to the 2005 Final Environmental Impact
29 Statement (FEIS) for the GMACP in compliance with the State Environmental
30 Policy Act (SEPA) Chapter 43.21C RCW, on September 5, 2014. The adoption
31 of the 2015-2020 CIP is within the scope of analysis contained in the FEIS and
32 associated adopted environmental documents and will result in no new
33 significant adverse environmental impacts. The addendum performs the function
34 of apprising the public of refinements to the GMACP by adding new information,
35 about the 2015-2020 CIP but does not substantially change the analysis of
36 significant impacts and alternatives analyzed in the existing adopted
37 environmental documents.
38
39 I. The Planning Commission and the County Council conclude that the
40 environmental review conducted satisfies SEPA requirements.
41
42 J. The Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on September 23, 2014,
43 and considered the public testimony and the full public record in preparing its
44 recommendation and has met the applicable public participation requirements of
45 the County Code and state law.
46

1
2 K. The CIP includes public facilities that will maintain or exceed a minimum level of
3 service (LOS).

4
5 L. Projected revenues are adequate to fund capital facilities included in the CIP.
6

7 M. There is reasonable expectation that regulatory measures will ensure
8 development does not occur unless adequate public facilities are in place to
9 maintain a minimum LOS.

10
11 N. The GMA allows the County to amend the GMACP more frequently than once
12 per year if the amendment is to the capital facilities element and occurs
13 concurrently with the adoption or amendment of the County's budget. This
14 criterion is met because this ordinance will be considered concurrently with the
15 County's 2015 budget ordinance, fulfilling both the GMA and the County Charter
16 and County Code requirements that tie the capital improvement program to the
17 budget.

18
19 Section 3. The County Council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record
20 of the Planning Commission and the County Council, including all testimony and
21 exhibits.
22

23 Section 4. The 2015-2020 CIP, attached hereto as Exhibit A and incorporated by
24 reference to this ordinance, is hereby adopted as the six-year capital improvement
25 program required by the GMA and County Charter Section 6.50 based on the foregoing
26 findings of fact and conclusions.
27

28 Section 5. The 2015-2020 CIP adopted by this ordinance supersedes all other County
29 capital improvement programs. The 2015-2020 CIP shall control in the event of any
30 inconsistency between the 2015-2020 CIP and any other capital improvement program
31 adopted by the County.
32


33 Section 6. The County Council directs the code reviser to update SCC 30.10.060
34 pursuant to the authority in SCC 1.02.020(3) upon adoption of this ordinance.
35

36 Section 7. If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance shall be held to
37 be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or a court of
38 competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or
39 constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance.
40 Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is
41 held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section,
42 sentence, clause, or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be
43 in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause, or phrase as if this
44 ordinance had never been adopted.
45


1
2 Section 8. **Declaration of Emergency.** The County Council finds as a fact that the
3 County Executive vetoed Ordinance No. 14-098 which adopted the 2015-2020 Capital
4 Improvement Program and that without an adopted Capital Improvement Program the
5 County will be unable to make necessary capital improvement expenditures and that
6 this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of public peace, health or
7 safety and/or for the support of county government and its existing public institutions.
8 Based on the foregoing, the County Council declares that an emergency exists and this
9 ordinance shall take effect immediately.

10
11
12 PASSED this 17th day of December, 2014

13
14 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
15 Snohomish County, Washington

16
17
18 
19 _____
20 Dave Somers, Chairperson

21 ATTEST:

22 
23 _____
24 Debbie Eco
25 Clerk of the Council

26
27 () APPROVED
28 () EMERGENCY
29 () VETOED

30 Date: _____, 2014

31
32
33
34
35 ATTEST:

_____ County Executive

36
37 _____
38
39
40
41 Approved as to form only:

42
43
44 _____
45 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

46
47 D-41

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PREFACE

The 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the 2009 Capital Facilities Plan. This Snohomish County Executive's Recommended CIP was forwarded to the Council for their adoption on September 30, 2014 in conjunction with the Executive's 2015 Recommended Budget.

The Plan was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 23, 2014.

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 2015 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 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 *2015-2020 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, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Sheriff Corrections Bureau, 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 2015-2020 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 is 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 the 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 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 I or REET II 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 I dollars;
- 4.) Future budgets should include the following allocations: \$500,000 in REET II for surface water management and related endangered species projects; \$500,000 in REET I or II for direct endangered species projects; and \$500,000 in REET I 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 lingering effects of the economic downturn starting in 2008 have resulted in all REET I revenues to be focused on existing debt service commitments. Consequently, this CIP and REET plan exceed the targeted policies that are referenced above.

Voted Issues

Voter approved issues add a level of uncertainty to funding capital projects. If the voters vote no, the revenue required to fund the project would not be available. The 2015-2020 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 2015-2020 that would be critical if the County sought to put voter approved issues on the ballot.

EXHIBIT 1: FUTURE ELECTION DATES AND RELATED MILESTONES

Action	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>February Election:</i>							
Ordinance to Auditor	27-Dec-2013	26-Dec-2014	25-Dec-2015	30-Dec-2016	29-Dec-2017	28-Dec-2018	27-Dec-2019
Election Date	11-Feb-2014	10-Feb-2015	9-Feb-2016	14-Feb-2017	13-Feb-2018	12-Feb-2019	11-Feb-2020
<i>April Election:</i>							
Ordinance to Auditor	7-Mar-2014	13-Mar-2015	11-Mar-2016	10-Mar-2017	9-Mar-2018	8-Mar-2019	13-Mar-2020
Election Date	22-Apr-2014	28-Apr-2015	26-Apr-2016	25-Apr-2017	24-Apr-2018	23-Apr-2019	28-Apr-2020
<i>August Election:</i>							
Ordinance to Auditor	9-May-2014	8-May-2015	13-May-2016	12-May-2017	11-May-2018	10-May-2019	8-May-2020
Election Date	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018	6-Aug-2019	4-Aug-2020
<i>November Election:</i>							
Ordinance to Auditor	5-Aug-2014	4-Aug-2015	2-Aug-2016	1-Aug-2017	7-Aug-2018	6-Aug-2019	4-Aug-2020
Election Date	4-Nov-2014	3-Nov-2015	8-Nov-2016	7-Nov-2017	6-Nov-2018	5-Nov-2019	3-Nov-2020

Financing Method

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

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

EXHIBIT 2: DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE SOURCES

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

Method of Funding	Description
REET I & II	Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) are taxes applied to sale of real estate. In unincorporated areas, the County collects an amount equal to 0.5% of the transaction. The proceeds are divided equally between REET I and REET II. REET I may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, parks, law enforcement, fire protection, or County administration projects. REET II may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, or parks projects. Projects must be included in the Capital Improvement Program to qualify. The REET I expenditures included in this CIP are totally committed to debt service.
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, and Planning's Community Development 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: Solid Waste, Airport, Surface Water Management, Internal Service Funds, Facilities Management, Fleet Management, and other smaller funds. Each of these proprietary funds has a dedicated source of revenue that may be appropriated by the County Council for capital projects. Sources of proprietary funds include fees, taxes, grants, local improvement district charges, impact fees, investment earnings, and charges for services rendered.

Method of Funding <i>(continued from prior page)</i>	Description
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigations Fees are fees charged to new construction projects within the County. The proceeds are used in Roads and Parks proprietary funds to pay for construction and land purchases that respond to impacts from growth within the County.
Other Funds	This designation of funding for CIP projects includes specific funds that are not specifically identified in the CIP because of their size. Revenues from these funds must meet the same tests as other fund sources for revenue adequacy.
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: 2015-2020 CIP PROJECT SUMMARY

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2015-2020 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 (and replacement) of equipment with costs of less than \$50,000 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 Technology Plan Equipment Rental & Replacement
	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 2015-2020 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
General Government - Facilities	\$ 65,308,226	\$ 54,367,260	\$ 50,029,481	\$ 2,362,068	\$ 1,482,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 173,799,035
General Government - Equipment	5,265,977	7,070,526	8,205,269	9,205,443	9,488,521	7,092,813	46,328,549
Parks and Recreation - Land and Facilities	49,712,236	8,710,979	7,156,128	7,322,052	7,458,092	7,586,640	87,946,127
Debt Service & Reserves	8,905,224	9,629,277	10,059,277	9,957,277	10,116,477	10,274,277	58,941,809
Transportation - Facilities	31,213,913	35,607,000	36,328,000	45,852,000	38,216,000	27,574,000	214,790,913
Technology Plan	2,678,020	1,639,170	1,663,000	1,403,276	1,387,850	1,422,546	10,193,862
Surface Water - Facilities	25,698,982	32,158,840	19,617,868	11,545,148	9,672,373	7,952,413	106,645,624
Solid Waste - Facilities	2,350,000	2,100,000	2,300,000	450,000	350,000	350,000	7,900,000
Airport - Facilities	16,525,000	7,975,000	3,775,000	13,450,000	3,525,000	4,125,000	49,375,000
Total:	\$ 207,657,578	\$ 159,258,052	\$ 139,134,023	\$ 101,547,264	\$ 81,696,313	\$ 66,627,689	\$ 755,920,919

EXHIBIT 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source

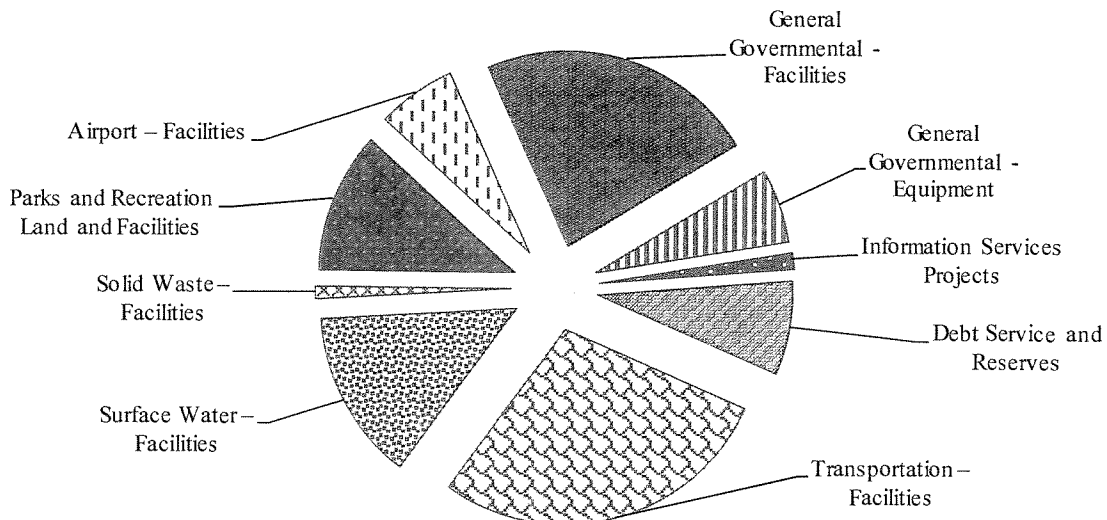
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Airport Funds	\$ 2,565,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 900,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 8,365,000
Bond Proceeds-Other	54,906,337	58,675,384	50,997,605	7,119,692	2,365,124	2,365,124	176,429,266
Brightwater	4,362,757	0	0	0	0	0	4,362,757
Conservation Tax Fund	3,450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	8,450,000
County Road	11,431,428	11,929,000	10,570,000	14,965,000	13,764,000	10,847,000	73,506,428
ER&R Funds	5,265,977	7,070,526	8,205,269	9,205,443	9,488,521	7,092,813	46,328,549
General Fund	644,262	2,518,950	2,518,950	2,538,950	2,698,150	2,855,950	13,775,212
Interfund DIS Rates	1,318,000	1,289,170	1,313,000	1,403,276	1,387,850	1,422,546	8,133,842
Interlocal Agreements	2,253,723	1,789,972	1,340,700	10,700	10,700	10,700	5,416,495
Other Funds	10,016	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,016
Other Grants	16,197,333	21,254,250	10,145,750	6,696,250	4,958,750	3,258,750	62,511,083
Parks Mitigation	1,933,760	1,275,000	1,263,000	1,585,500	1,659,500	913,500	8,630,260
Prior Year Funds	56,872,036	4,790,576	3,284,669	559,263	555,837	848,073	66,910,454
REET I	7,118,046	5,970,427	6,400,427	6,278,427	6,278,427	6,278,427	38,324,181
REET II	7,579,483	6,443,553	6,537,109	6,608,439	6,699,905	6,795,217	40,663,706
Sales & Use Tax	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	0	0	1,050,000
Solid Waste	2,350,000	2,100,000	2,300,000	450,000	350,000	350,000	7,900,000
SWM/River Funds	6,623,005	6,111,744	5,823,044	5,252,324	5,137,049	5,112,089	34,059,255
Transportation Grant	11,210,000	18,811,500	15,716,500	29,701,000	13,318,500	9,862,500	98,620,000
Transportation Mitigation	8,989,200	4,766,000	8,746,000	5,008,000	6,530,000	5,710,000	39,749,200
Unfunded	0	1,537,000	1,647,000	1,290,000	1,482,000	250,000	6,206,000
Plats	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	390,000
PWTFL	0	0	0	800,000	3,037,000	80,000	3,917,000
Facility Rates	1,538,502	0	0	0	0	0	1,538,502
Interest	58,713	0	0	0	0	0	58,713
Interfund Capital Contribution	565,000	0	0	0	0	0	565,000
Total:	\$ 207,657,578	\$ 159,258,052	\$ 139,134,023	\$ 101,547,264	\$ 81,696,313	\$ 66,627,689	\$ 755,920,919

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.

Category	2011-2016 CIP	2012-2017 CIP	2013-2018 CIP	2014-2019 CIP	2015-2020 CIP
General Governmental - Facilities	\$ 26,131,026	\$ 6,722,372	\$ 72,050,892	\$ 85,956,556	\$ 173,799,035
General Governmental - Equipment	25,093,345	26,238,528	31,009,656	45,093,454	46,328,549
Information Services Projects	0	7,498,666	5,243,285	5,907,124	10,193,862
Debt Service and Reserves	42,162,570	36,835,440	35,830,635	42,821,266	58,941,809
Transportation – Facilities	216,703,000	181,854,000	192,620,000	201,414,970	214,790,913
Surface Water – Facilities	69,385,473	67,143,069	74,394,416	91,548,145	106,645,624
Solid Waste – Facilities	5,128,000	6,205,000	4,085,000	7,070,000	7,900,000
Parks and Recreation Land and Facilities	54,302,154	41,705,619	60,687,410	88,063,196	87,946,127
Airport – Facilities	57,515,000	65,715,000	74,370,000	54,375,000	49,375,000
Total: All Items	\$ 496,420,568	\$ 439,917,694	\$ 550,291,294	\$ 622,249,711	\$ 755,920,919



2015-2020 Capital Improvement Funds

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Debt P289, 2005A Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)	\$ 456,318	\$ 457,000	\$ 457,000	\$ 335,000	\$ 335,000	\$ 335,000	\$ 2,375,318
Debt P299, 2005B Bond - Refi (CIP)	227,250	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000	1,272,250
Debt P319, 2006 Bond - gun range, lot (CIP)	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	113,000	678,000
Debt P339, 2009B Bond - animal shelter (CIP)	271,469	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	1,621,469
Debt P359, 2010A Bond-800Mhz, Prks NIPS, CRI (CIP)	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	12,769,962
Debt P369, 2011A Bond - DJJC, Med Examr (CIP)	245,650	0	0	0	0	0	245,650
Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI & Parks refi (CIP)	233,050	235,100	235,100	235,100	235,100	235,100	1,408,550
Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)	\$667,982	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$4,032,982
Debt P399, 2011C Bond - Cathcart (CIP)	425,000	410,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	4,195,000
Debt P419, 2015 Bond-Crthse, Facfts, Airprt (CIP)	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Debt P409, 2013 Bond - Courthouse (CIP)	\$ 2,350,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 475,000	\$ 4,725,000
Total REET I:	\$7,118,046	\$5,970,427	\$6,400,427	\$6,278,427	\$6,278,427	\$6,278,427	\$38,324,181

REET II Program/Project	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
102 - Road Fund Capital Improvement Program	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	396,000	404,000	2,400,000
415 - SWM Capital	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	395,000	400,000	2,395,000
Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt	927,760	521,250	450,000	0	0	830,000	2,729,010
Open Space/Preserve Parks-Development	20,000	0	50,000	0	500,000	0	570,000
Regional Parks-Development	1,038,762	1,619,838	1,875,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	9,133,600
Trails-Acquisition/Development	750,000	320,000	140,000	640,000	600,000	600,000	3,050,000
Support-Development and Improvement/Debt	2,000,061	2,032,565	2,072,209	2,118,539	2,159,005	2,211,317	12,593,696
Arlington Darrington Recovery	890,000	0	0	0	0	0	890,000
Special Use Parks-Development	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	60,000
Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI & Parks refi (CIP)	142,900	139,900	139,900	139,900	139,900	139,900	842,400
Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (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:	\$ 7,579,483	\$ 6,443,553	\$ 6,537,109	\$ 6,608,439	\$ 6,699,905	\$ 6,795,217	\$ 40,663,706

EXHIBIT 8: DEPARTMENTAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM LIST

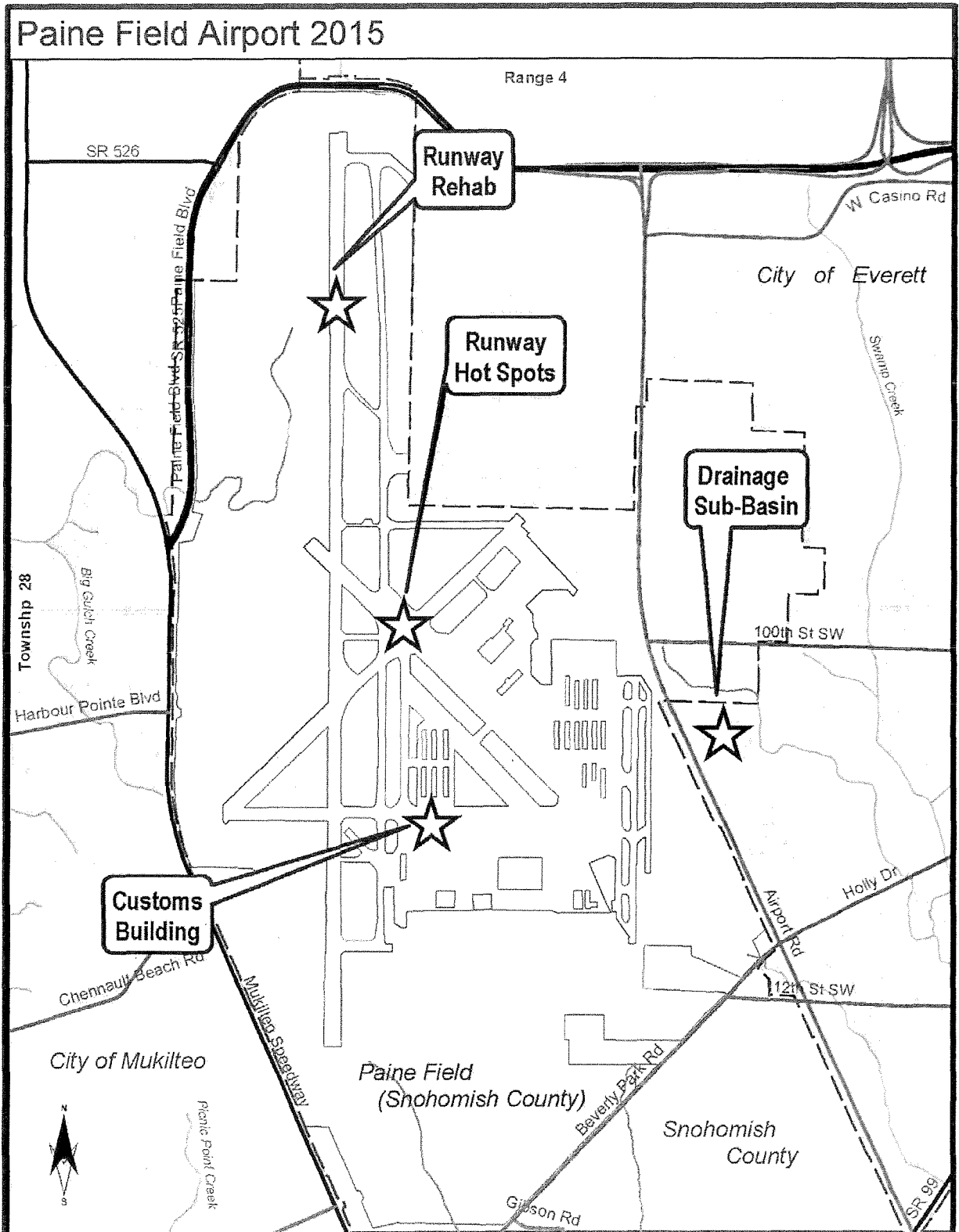
The exhibit below provides a list of all projects that are included in this CIP:

Department / Project	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Public Works							
Road Capital Construction	\$ 31,213,913	\$ 35,607,000	\$ 36,328,000	\$ 45,852,000	\$ 38,216,000	\$ 27,574,000	\$ 214,790,913
Solid Waste Construction Projects	2,350,000	2,100,000	2,300,000	450,000	350,000	350,000	7,900,000
SWM Capital Improvement Plan	25,698,982	32,158,840	19,617,868	11,545,148	9,672,373	7,952,413	106,645,624
Subtotal Public Works	\$ 59,262,895	\$ 69,865,840	\$ 58,245,868	\$ 57,847,148	\$ 48,238,373	\$ 35,876,413	\$ 329,336,537
Parks And Recreation							
Community Parks	22,398,413	4,601,874	3,432,919	3,053,513	2,629,087	3,225,323	39,341,129
Conservancy	55,204	0	50,000	0	500,000	0	605,204
Other Park Resources	27,258,619	4,109,105	3,673,209	4,268,539	4,329,005	4,361,317	47,999,794
Subtotal Parks and Recreation	\$ 49,712,236	\$ 8,710,979	\$ 7,156,128	\$ 7,322,052	\$ 7,458,092	\$ 7,586,640	\$ 87,946,127
Information Services							
Technology Plan	2,678,020	1,639,170	1,663,000	1,403,276	1,387,850	1,422,546	10,193,862
Subtotal Information Services	\$ 2,678,020	\$ 1,639,170	\$ 1,663,000	\$ 1,403,276	\$ 1,387,850	\$ 1,422,546	\$ 10,193,862
Debt Service and Nondepartmental							
800Mhz Parks NIPS CRI Refi	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	2,128,327	12,769,962
Bond 2005 CRI & Gun	456,318	457,000	457,000	335,000	335,000	335,000	2,375,318
Bond 2011 CRI & Gun	1,667,982	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,673,000	1,673,000	10,032,982
Bond Animal Shelter	271,485	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	1,621,485
Bond Cathcart	425,000	410,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	4,195,000
Bond Courthouse	2,957,950	2,957,950	2,957,950	2,977,950	3,137,150	3,294,950	18,283,900
Bond CRI Park Refi	375,950	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	375,000	2,250,950
Bond Crthse, Facts, Airprt	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
Bond DJJC Medical Examiner	245,650	0	0	0	0	0	245,650
Bond Gun Range	149,312	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	149,000	894,312
Bond Refi	227,250	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000	1,272,250
Subtotal Debt Service and Nondepartmental	\$ 8,905,224	\$ 9,629,277	\$ 10,059,277	\$ 9,957,277	\$ 10,116,477	\$ 10,274,277	\$ 58,941,809
Facilities Management							
Admin/Parking	250,000	449,000	600,000	740,000	732,000	250,000	3,021,000
Campus Enhancements	304,000	120,000	0	150,000	200,000	0	774,000
Fleet	5,265,977	7,070,526	8,205,269	9,205,443	9,488,521	7,092,813	46,328,549
Jail Facilities	822,035	507,000	312,000	200,000	200,000	0	2,041,035
Mission/DJJC	0	0	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	450,000
New Courthouse	59,715,191	52,830,260	48,382,481	1,072,068	0	0	162,000,000
Off Campus District Courts	0	335,000	285,000	50,000	0	0	670,000
Public Works/ Fleet Bldg	247,000	126,000	300,000	0	200,000	0	873,000
South Precinct	3,970,000	0	0	0	0	0	3,970,000
Subtotal Facilities Management	\$ 70,574,203	\$ 61,437,786	\$ 58,234,750	\$ 11,567,511	\$ 10,970,521	\$ 7,342,813	\$ 220,127,584
Airport							
Airport-Capital Programs	16,525,000	7,975,000	3,775,000	13,450,000	3,525,000	4,125,000	49,375,000
Subtotal Airport	\$ 16,525,000	\$ 7,975,000	\$ 3,775,000	\$ 13,450,000	\$ 3,525,000	\$ 4,125,000	\$ 49,375,000
Grand Total - All Projects	\$ 207,657,578	\$ 159,258,052	\$ 139,134,023	\$ 101,547,264	\$ 81,696,313	\$ 66,627,689	\$ 755,920,919

MAP 1: PARKS YEAR 2015 PROJECTS

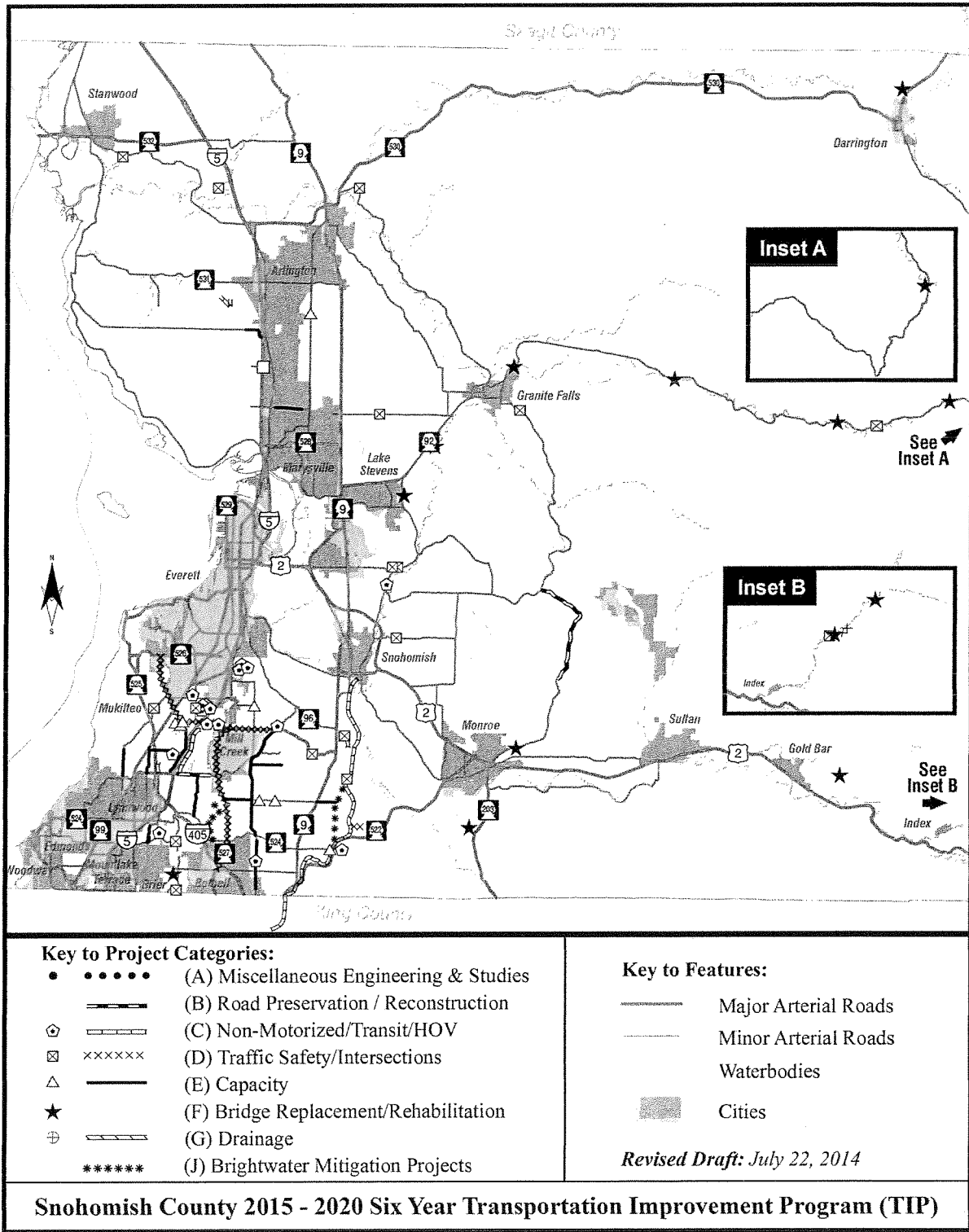


MAP 2: PAINE FIELD YEAR 2015 PROJECTS



Map: W:\pnl\carto\trans\airports\paine\CIP2014Paine8x11.mxd Date: 6/20/2014

MAP 3: TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT 2015 PROGRAM



MAP 4: SURFACE WATER 2015 PROJECTS

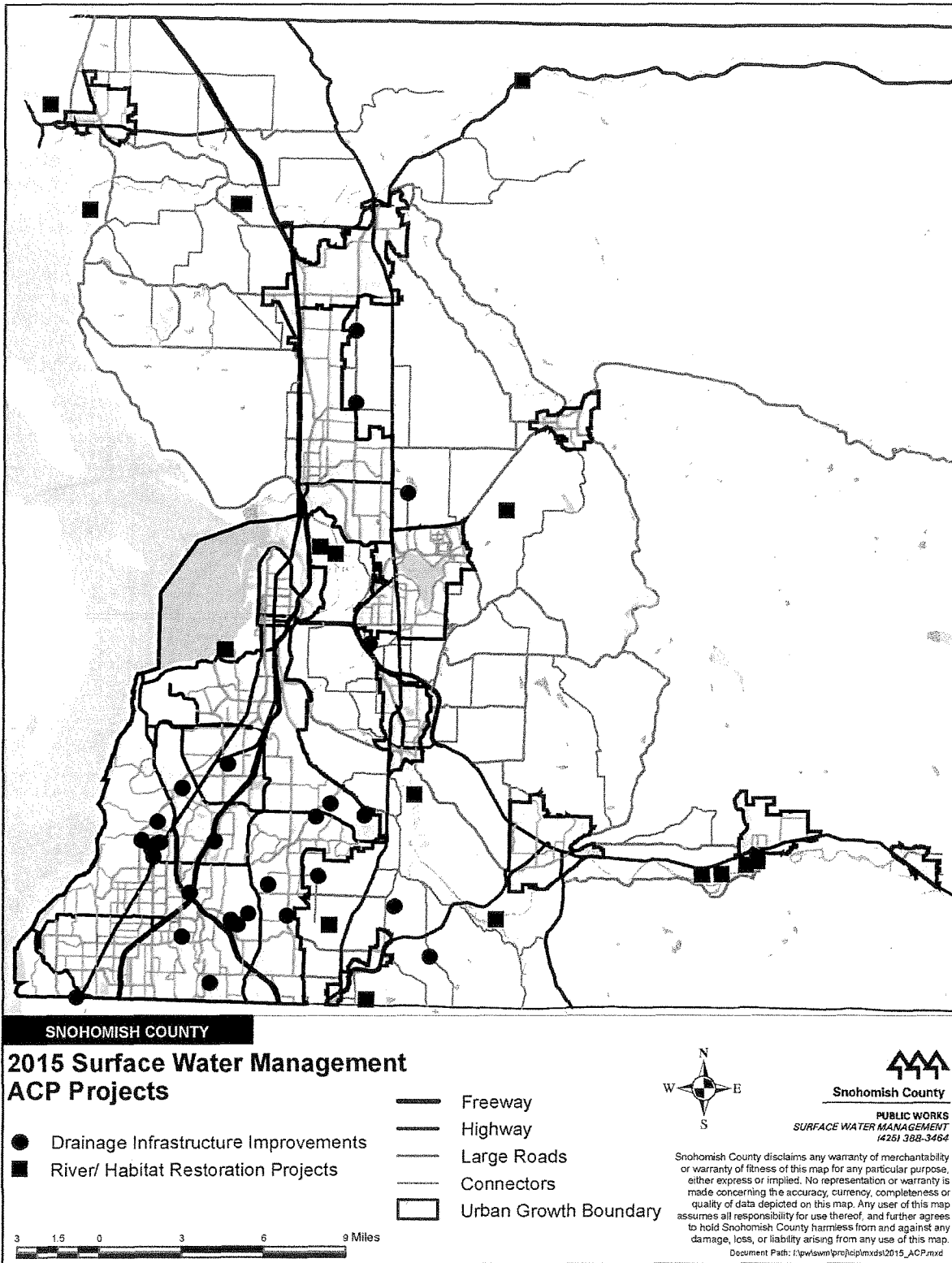


EXHIBIT 9: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS BY CLASSIFICATION

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, and the preservation of significant resource lands. Within urban growth areas, Parks CIP projects feature the acquisition and development of several community parks. 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>

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> <p>The Airport's 2015 estimated capital projects include correction of runway hotspots; runway rehabilitation; drainage sub-basin capital improvements; and a US Customs building.</p>
Technology Plan	Department of Information Services 36 Month Plan for technology needs.
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 2015 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 five 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

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in CIP
	<p>how frequently the flooding occurs. Many of the projects are funded by the SWM UGA rate surcharge, which is scheduled to sunset in 2015;</p> <p>3) Development and implementation of a program to replace existing fish blockage culverts with systems that allow and encourage fish passage;</p> <p>4)Development and Implementation of Water Quality Facility improvements, including major emphasis in the UGAs</p> <p>5) Master Drainage Planning, which includes analysis and preliminary design to resolve existing and predicted future drainage problems; and</p> <p>6) NPDES-required Basin Planning, which requires the development of a plan, including analysis and land use planning with the objective of reducing certain types of water pollution.</p> <p>3. <u>Capital Debt</u></p> <p>This CIP consists of the repayment of bonds and loans used to develop and implement past surface water capital projects and programs.</p>
Solid Waste	<p>Solid Waste facility improvements include the installation of a new ADA-compliant site attendant building, the installation of two new scales, and related paving and site improvements at the North County Recycling & Transfer Station (NCRTS).</p>
Fleet Management	<p>Fleet Management's 2015 CIP consists of equipment replacement for individual equipment costing over \$50,000.</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 Capital Improvement Plan (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 would 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 2015-2020 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 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Program.
- 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 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Program (specifically in Section VI) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding, as defined by GMA Goal 12, from 2015-2020. 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 Lake Stevens Sewer District. The Lake Stevens Sewer District is in the process of resolving minor infrastructure problems in their service area. The Lake Stevens Sewer District is also taking appropriate actions to maintain suitable service in their areas. None of the non-county capital facilities evaluated in this 2015-2020 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 has initiated the 2015 comprehensive plan update process. This process also includes a reassessment of land use and transportation in the context of additional growth forecasted for the year 2035. PDS anticipates that the comprehensive plan update will be completed by mid-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 2015-2020 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 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

Description: This package reflects adjustments to the Road Fund Annual Construction Program (ACP) and CIP capital budget.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
102	102	County	610 County Road - TES	103	TES Capital		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Salaries and Wages	\$616,058	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$243,334	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$870,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$8,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$1,787,392	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102	County	620 Road	203	RM Capital		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Salaries and Wages	\$1,178,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$350,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$503,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$92,367	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$1,125,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$3,249,139	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

102	102	County	630 Engineering	303	ES Capital		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Salaries and Wages	\$4,565,377	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$1,758,133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$2,786,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$16,503,000	\$35,607,000	\$36,328,000	\$45,852,000	\$38,216,000	\$27,574,000	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$375,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$26,003,960	\$35,607,000	\$36,328,000	\$45,852,000	\$38,216,000	\$27,574,000	

102	102	County	650 County Road	503	Admin Operations		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Salaries and Wages	\$126,652	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$46,770	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$173,422	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$31,213,913	\$35,607,000	\$36,328,000	\$45,852,000	\$38,216,000	\$27,574,000
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation Mitigation	\$7,829,000	\$4,166,000	\$8,746,000	\$5,008,000	\$6,530,000	\$5,710,000
Transportation Grant	\$4,775,000	\$17,709,000	\$15,154,000	\$22,996,000	\$12,756,000	\$9,300,000
SWMM/River Funds	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
REET II	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$396,000	\$404,000
PWTFLL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$800,000	\$3,037,000	\$80,000
Plats	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$0	\$225,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	\$0
County Road	\$11,176,913	\$11,897,000	\$10,538,000	\$14,933,000	\$13,732,000	\$10,815,000
Brightwater	\$3,300,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 102 - Road Fund Capital Improvement Program

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$2,468,000	\$170,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$31,213,913	\$35,607,000	\$36,328,000	\$45,852,000	\$38,216,000	\$27,574,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 402 - Solid Waste Capital Improvement Plan

Description: This package includes the 2015 request and a 6 year capital improvement plan. Upon approval, the 2015 capital program budget will be \$2,350,000

The Construction Program includes:

- Capital improvements to the North County Recycle & Transfer Station (NCRTS).
- Contingency funding for unanticipated repair.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
402	402 Solid Waste	405 Engineering And	437 Solid Waste-Capital				
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Supplies	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
	Services	\$175,000	\$325,000	\$625,000	\$275,000	\$175,000	\$175,000
	Capital Outlays	\$2,050,000	\$1,650,000	\$1,550,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
	Interfund Payments For Service	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$2,350,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,300,000	\$450,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,350,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,300,000	\$450,000	\$350,000	\$350,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Solid Waste Tipping Fees	\$2,350,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,300,000	\$450,000	\$350,000	\$350,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,350,000	\$2,100,000	\$2,300,000	\$450,000	\$350,000	\$350,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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 2015 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)

Snohomish County is responsible for approximately 1600 of miles of roadway along with the associated culverts and drainage systems. Many of the culverts that cross under these county roads do not meet the current standards for fish passage. A federal court injunction in March 2013 required Washington State to significantly increase their effort for removing state-owned culverts that block habitat for salmon and steelhead. An injunction has not yet been issued to Snohomish County, but the Public Works Department believes it is prudent and a high priority to be proactive and make demonstrable progress.

For 2015, SWM will add two engineering positions to complete a team of three engineers (an Engineer I position has already been filled) tasked with developing the program for prioritizing, designing, and implementing projects to eliminate fish passage barriers through county road culverts. Eight priority subbasins have already been identified through coordination with tribes, WDFW, and other agencies/organizations. Some work has been done with the current level of staffing, but significant efforts in prioritization and implementation/construction of new fish passable culverts have been on hold awaiting sufficient staffing of the program.

These two positions will also assist SWM in completing our aggressive drainage and water quality capital program. While the two requested positions will initially focus on developing the fish passage program, they will be versatile enough to also fill in as needs arise in other areas within the capital program.

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

The Stream/River Capital program includes river, sediment, and erosion control projects on large rivers; home elevation grants for structures in the floodplain to reduce river flood costs; analysis, and design and construction of projects to restore or improve habitat and water quality in rivers and streams.

The river erosion and flood control capital program is focused on the acquisition or elevation of flood prone structures and improvements to dikes or levees as needed. Habitat restoration capital efforts are focused on implementation of the County's Salmon Recovery Plans organized around WRIA 5 (Stillaguamish) WRIA 7 (Snohomish) and WRIA 8 (South County Lake Washington) and implementation of project recommendations from the Sustainable Lands Strategy (SLS) process. The SLS is a multi-agency partnership dedicated to improving aquatic habitat and floodplain management in the large rivers while protecting or improving agricultural lands that share the same areas. Restoration projects include large estuary projects designed to improve estuary habitat for salmon, such as Smith Island Restoration; smaller restoration projects such as installing "flood fences" which are designed to improve habitat and reduce flood and river debris that accumulates on agricultural lands; purchasing property using Brightwater funds to preserve healthy ecosystems; and installing wood structures in the river system to provide habitat for fish. This program includes river assessments, which are used to understand river processes and to identify potential capital improvements for fish habitat and other floodplain goals.

The 2015 budget includes funding for two major construction projects to improve habitat. The first major phase of the Smith Island Restoration project is expected to begin construction in 2015,



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM Capital

depending on potential permit appeals, and the project is anticipated to be completed in in 2017. This project will help meet 25% of the ten year goals for WRIA 7 estuary habitat restoration, provide over 400 acres of flood storage, and will enhance and protect adjacent agricultural and commercial stakeholders. The Nearshore Sediment restoration project, to be constructed in late 2014 through early 2015, is designed to improve juvenile salmon and forage fish habitat. The project will place sand along approximately 2.4 acres of beach (0.85 miles) and remove approximately 0.4 acres of beach armoring (rock), which will provide improved forage fish spawning habitat along a 4.5-mile length of shoreline between Mukilteo and Everett. Other capital projects include installing flood fences along the major rivers to improve habitat and protect agricultural lands, and the acquisition of the final high priority habitat-related properties using Brightwater funding.

Key 2015 Outcomes include:

Smith Island Restoration project: Phase I of the construction is anticipated to occur in 2015, with construction of the remaining phases to be completed in 2017.

Nearshore Sediment restoration project: Construction completed in 2015.

Brightwater Acquisitions: Acquire approximately five acres of property as the final land acquisition of Little Bear Creek properties using Brightwater funds.

Lower Snohomish River Assessment and Project Evaluation (“Floodplains by Design”): This grant funded program will assess river conditions and geomorphology, recommend projects that improve salmon habitat, water quality and protect or improve agricultural use of the area; and develop 30% designs for projects at three sites.

DRAINAGE and WATER QUALITY PROJECTS (Fund 415 - Program 118)

This program provides engineering planning and analysis, project design, and project construction for drainage, water quality and fish blockage 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, and replacing fish-blocking culverts with systems that allow and encourage fish passage. This program has five main components:

- 1) Drainage Investigation & Rehabilitation (DRI) projects, which are smaller neighborhood projects that resolve local drainage and water quality problems, developed from drainage complaints and prioritized based on a Council-approved prioritization system.
- 2) Implementation of the Drainage Needs Report (DNR) and UGA Plans, along with design and construction of other larger area-wide projects that reduce flooding and improve water quality, prioritized by how frequently the flooding occurs. Many of the projects are funded by the SWM UGA rate surcharge, which is scheduled to sunset in 2015.
- 3) Development and implementation of a program to replace existing fish blockage culverts with systems that allow and encourage fish passage.
- 4) Development and Implementation of Water Quality Facility improvements, including a major emphasis in the Urban Growth Areas of the County. This includes the Water Quality Facility Plan development and the design and construction of stormwater detention facility retrofits and projects using Low Impact Development (LID) features.
- 5) 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.
- 6) NPDES-required Basin Planning: This is a new requirement for the County’s 2013-2018 NPDES permit, and it requires development of a Plan, including engineering analysis, water quality and habitat data, and land use planning, which is designed to reduce specific types and amounts of water pollution.



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM Capital

Key 2015 Outcomes include:

Drainage and Water Quality Projects: The proposed 2015 budget includes 13 capital projects to be constructed by Road Maintenance (estimated construction cost of \$1.4M), eight (8) projects constructed by contract construction (estimated construction cost of \$3.9M), and design/analysis for projects to be constructed in future years. Project benefits include road flooding reduction/elimination, fish passage improvements, water quality improvements, LID implementation, and failing infrastructure replacement. Eleven (11) of the 21 projects are funded by SWM's UGA Surcharge.

Highlights of the 2015 construction season will include:

Maple Road Project: Construct a large drainage and road project to stop frequent road flooding at Maple Road and Ash Way, in coordination with the City of Lynnwood, using SWM UGA surcharge funds.

Drainage Improvement at 152nd Street NE & 67th Avenue NE: Construct Phase II of drainage project to reduce frequent road flooding at this intersection and west along 152nd Street NE.

Implementation of the Little Bear Creek and Bear Creek Basin Planning projects, which responds to a new NPDES requirement to coordinate water quality, stormwater capital improvements, and land use planning in specific areas.

DEBT SERVICE (Fund 415 Program 119)

This program consists of the repayment of bonds and loans used to develop and implement past surface water capital projects and programs. This includes the DNR Bond repayment, E-CIDI bond repayment, and repayment of Public Works Trust Fund loans.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
<u>415</u>	<u>415 Surface Water</u>	<u>357 Surface Water</u>	<u>513 SWM Capital</u>				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Salaries and Wages	\$1,881,103	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Personnel Benefits	\$709,708	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Supplies	\$139,850	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Services	\$3,583,193	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Intergovtl Svcs & Pmts	\$30,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Capital Outlays	\$14,479,700	\$30,731,195	\$18,208,195	\$10,135,163	\$8,260,163	\$6,540,163	
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,080,923	\$1,427,645	\$1,409,673	\$1,409,985	\$1,412,210	\$1,412,250	
Debt Service Costs	\$360,973	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Interfund Payments For Service	\$3,433,532	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$25,698,982	\$32,158,840	\$19,617,868	\$11,545,148	\$9,672,373	\$7,952,413	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$25,698,982	\$32,158,840	\$19,617,868	\$11,545,148	\$9,672,373	\$7,952,413	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation Mitigation	\$1,160,200	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SWM/River Funds	\$5,423,005	\$4,911,744	\$4,623,044	\$4,052,324	\$3,937,049	\$3,912,089
REET II	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$395,000	\$400,000
Prior Year Funds	\$4,910,057	\$2,868,250	\$2,773,750	\$51,250	\$36,250	\$36,250
Other Grants	\$10,495,139	\$21,254,250	\$10,145,750	\$6,696,250	\$4,958,750	\$3,258,750
Interlocal Agreements	\$2,253,723	\$1,789,972	\$1,340,700	\$10,700	\$10,700	\$10,700
County Road	\$254,515	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000	\$32,000
Brightwater	\$499,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$302,624	\$302,624	\$302,624	\$302,624	\$302,624	\$302,624



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 06 Public Works

Short Name: 415 - SWM Capital

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Funding Sources Total:	\$25,698,982	\$32,158,840	\$19,617,868	\$11,545,148	\$9,672,373	\$7,952,413



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Arlington Darrington Recovery

Description: Description: The March 2014 Hwy. 530 slide affected the area residents in catastrophic and permanent ways. The City of Arlington, the Town of Darrington, and communities in between, have been brought together through this tragedy and have individually, and together, identified priorities to assist in area recovery. Beyond recovery at the slide site itself, an emphasis of recovery visioning has been on economic development, with identification of recreation improvements as a strong component in helping develop a tourism base that will sustain the area into the future.

The Whitehorse Trail is a Snohomish County Regional Trail, which extends between the City of Arlington and the Town of Darrington, through the slide area. The trail has primarily been land banked and was envisioned for future development as a scenic, destination trail experience, with camping facilities provided at several of the large trailheads already owned by the county (e.g. Trafton Trailhead, Whitehorse Park, etc.). The slide tragedy and unique positioning of this trail between the two affected jurisdictions has the ability to directly address priorities identified by the affected communities, and has elevated the importance of completing trail development and other improvements along the Whitehorse Trail corridor.

This priority package includes projects which are located at the slide area (Slide Restoration and Slide Memorial) as well as projects to open the majority of the trail corridor, acquire a key trailhead property and make improvements at the Whitehorse Park to support trailhead use. Funding is also identified to support a project position which will allow Parks staff to facilitate and complete the identified projects. Grant matching has been sought and applied for, with a potential of \$4,676,250 to be provided from non-county sources. An additional \$1,601,549 is anticipated to be available from FEMA for restoration within the slide area itself. Securing all of these grant sources (with the exception of \$643,000 from the Stillaguamish Youth Initiative) requires matching county funding.

WHITEHORSE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding for park improvements at Whitehorse Park, which will be focused on restroom construction, but other improvements will be completed as funding is available. County provided funding will be matched with funding provided through the Stillaguamish Youth Initiative. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$643,000 (Anticipated Stillaguamish Youth Initiative support)

Future Years: 2016 - \$1,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2017 - \$1,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

WHITEHORSE TRAIL DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding for development of the Whitehorse Trail, which stretches 27 miles from just north of the City of Arlington on the Centennial Trail to the Town of Darrington. Proposed funding is identified to match anticipated grant funding from RCO and WSDOT. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$1,800,000 (Anticipated grant funds)

WHITEHORSE TRAIL BANK EROSION REPAIR: Parks proposes funding to repair bank erosion damage that has occurred on the Whitehorse Trail, west of the Town of Darrington and has impacted a section of the trail. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$500,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: \$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Arlington Darrington Recovery

WHITEHORSE TRAIL SR 530 SLIDE MEMORIAL: Parks has been identified as the lead for development of a memorial at the SR 530 slide site and proposes funding to support this effort. Funding is requested for project facilitation (encouraging and compiling input from affected community members, identifying priorities for a memorial, addressing concerns, communicating with stakeholders and creating a vision for memorial) and eventual site development based upon stakeholder priorities. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
 2015: \$250,000 (REET 2)
 Future Years: 2016 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

WHITEHORSE TRAIL SR 530 SLIDE RESTORATION: Parks proposes funding to restore that portion of the Whitehorse Trail that is located under the March 2014 slide site. Proposed county funding is the estimated match that is required for FEMA fund utilization. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
 2015: \$580,000 (REET 2 and anticipated FEMA)
 Future Years: \$0

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
309	001	<u>Parks Construction</u>	<u>985 Parks And Recreation -</u>		<u>944 Community</u>		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$643,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$643,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
309	001	<u>Parks Construction</u>	<u>985 Parks And Recreation -</u>		<u>948 Trails</u>		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$3,130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$3,130,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$3,773,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation Grant	\$1,800,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REET II	\$890,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REET I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$1,083,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$3,773,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

Description: COMMUNITY PARKS - ACQUISITION/DEVELOPMENT/DEBT: The acquisition and/or development of Community Parks is supported by an adopted level-of-service and a designation of this classification of parks as "necessary to support development" in the County Council approved 2009 Capital Facilities Plan for Snohomish County. Criteria for project selection focuses on projects needed to meet adopted level-of-service standards, an emphasis on maximizing return on investment (ROI) and sustainability, a desire to foster public/private partnerships, as well as partnerships with school districts, cities and community-based non-profit organizations. Parks proposed Community Park capital projects include:

BRIGHTWATER MITIGATION PROGRAM: Parks proposes utilization of funding generated through an agreement with King County/METRO for park improvements to mitigate for the Brightwater Sewage Treatment Plant. Remaining improvements identified as part of this agreement are planned to be completed at the Wellington Hills County Park site. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$13,004,685
2015: \$563,038 (Interest Income)
Future Years: \$0

CAVALERO HILL COMMUNITY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes accumulation of funding and short term expenditures to make immediate improvements at Cavalero Hill Community Park and also plan for future, full development of the park in partnership with the City of Lake Stevens. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$384,526
2015: \$62,773 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)
Future Years: 2016 - \$100,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$125,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$150,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$175,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$200,000 (Park Impact Mit. 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 ballfield improvement projects and others. Annual debt repayment will continue through the 2016 budget year. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$341,750 (REET 2)
Future Years: 2016 - \$341,250 (REET 2)

ESPERANCE PARK ACQUISITION/IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding for improvements which will support use of additional property adjacent to the park, which is anticipated to be acquired through an RCO grant and already awarded Conservation Futures funding in 2015. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$200,000
2015: \$711,688 (Park Impact Mit. Fees, REET 2 and anticipated grant funds)
Future Years: 2016 - \$100,000 (REET 2) and 2017 - \$200,000 (REET 2)

FAIRFIELD ENTRY DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding for improvements to the Fairfield Park entry, which will align with improvements being completed by the City of Monroe, as well as minor on-going improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$100,000 (REET 2)
Future Years: 2016 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mitigation Fees) and 2020 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

FORSGREN AREA PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of funding for park improvements within the Forsgren area (i.e. Forsgren and Logan parks). Playground replacements have been identified as priorities and other improvements will be pursued as appropriate and funding is available. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$251,683
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2016 - \$5,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$5,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$5,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$4,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$4,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

FORSGREN PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND REPAIR: Parks proposes future funding for asphalt repair and preservation (i.e. slurry seal) within the Forsgren parking area and park paths. Replacement of damaged curbs will also be completed. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2017 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

LAKE STEVENS PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding for minor on-going improvements at Lake Stevens Community Park to facilitate use of the park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$5,109 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)
Future Years: 2016 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$3,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$2,500 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$2,500 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$2,500 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

LAKE STEVENS PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Parks proposes future funding for pavement preservation at Lake Stevens Park (i.e. slurry seal). Work is planned to minimize the need for future, large scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2016 - \$80,000 (REET 2)

LAKE STICKNEY PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding to match an RCO grant application for site improvements which will include a nature based playground, water and wetland viewing areas, porous walking paths and passive open space. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$108,990
2015: \$481,010 (REET 2 and anticipated grant funds)



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

Future Years: \$0

LAKEWOOD COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes accumulation of funding to support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Marysville/Arlington vicinity, west of I-5, to satisfy a need identified in the County Council approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$59,326

2015: \$17,856 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2016 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$75,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

MARTHA LAKE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes future funding for life-cycle replacement of the playground(s) at Martha Lake. Replacement may result in consolidation of the two separate play areas, into a single expanded play area. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

NORTH COUNTY COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes accumulation of funding to support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Marysville/Arlington vicinity, east of I-5, to satisfy a need identified in the County Council approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$71,687

2015: \$1,177 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2016 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$75,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

PAINE FIELD PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of on-going Park Impact Mitigation Fee collections for minor park improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$10,838

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2016 - \$6,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$6,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$5,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$5,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$4,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

SILVER CREEK PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes future funding for life-cycle replacement of the playground at Silver Creek Park. During replacement, it is anticipated that the play area will be moved to a more easily accessible location. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

SKY VALLEY COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION: Parks proposes accumulation of funding to



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support the acquisition of property for a Community Park in the Sky Valley vicinity, east of Monroe, to satisfy a need identified in the County Council approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$50,810

2015: \$1,725 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2016 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$25,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$50,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

SOUTHWEST COUNTY UGA COMMUNITY PARK ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes accumulation of funding to support the acquisition and development of property for a Community Park in the Southwest UGA, to satisfy a need identified in the County Council approved 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$100,000

2015: \$100,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2016 - \$450,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$250,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$300,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2019 - \$450,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2020 - \$1,000,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees, REET 2)

TAMBARK CREEK PLAYGROUND EXPANSION: Parks proposes utilization of existing funding for expansion of the highly used playground at Tambark Creek Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$100,000

2015: \$0

Future Years: \$0

WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding for development of Phase 3B of the park master plan. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$2,318,346

2015: \$1,705,069 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

Future Years: 2016 - \$550,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$500,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$450,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2019 - \$300,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Parks proposes future funding for pavement preservation (i.e. fog and slurry seal) to preserve pavement integrity. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$80,000 (REET 2)

WILLIS D. TUCKER PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT: Parks proposes future funding for life-cycle replacement of the playground at Willis D. Tucker Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Community Parks-Acquisition/Development/Debt

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Object								
	Program Subtotal:			\$15,674,714	\$1,248,354	\$514,000	\$313,000	\$462,000	\$1,122,823
	Program Subtotal:			\$15,674,714	\$1,248,354	\$514,000	\$313,000	\$462,000	\$1,122,823

309 001 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community

Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Intergovtl Svcs & Pmts	\$341,750	\$341,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$3,186,407	\$828,000	\$903,000	\$752,500	\$627,500	\$902,500
Program Subtotal:	\$3,528,157	\$1,169,250	\$903,000	\$752,500	\$627,500	\$902,500

309 309 Parks Construction 985 Parks And Recreation - 944 Community

Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Outlays	\$563,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$563,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP-Capital Totals: \$19,765,909 \$2,417,604 \$1,417,000 \$1,065,500 \$1,089,500 \$2,025,323

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$927,760	\$521,250	\$450,000	\$0	\$0	\$830,000
REET I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$15,674,714	\$704,354	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$281,823
Parks Mitigation	\$1,796,797	\$1,192,000	\$967,000	\$1,065,500	\$1,089,500	\$913,500
Other Grants	\$803,600	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brightwater	\$563,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$19,765,909	\$2,417,604	\$1,417,000	\$1,065,500	\$1,089,500	\$2,025,323

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Supplies	\$0	\$34,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$237,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$84,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$355,990	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snhomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Fairgrounds - Fund 180 - Capital Improvements Pkg

Description: Evergreen Fairgrounds Cummulative Reserve Fund 180 - Capital Improvements (Six-Year CIP) Only

As described in S.C.C.4.87 the Reserve Fund for Evergreen State Fairgrounds Capital Improvement 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 should there be a fairgrounds operation deficit (only once in 17 years since being established) - this is considered the "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 a conservative projected surplus.

This package includes the 2015 Budget for planned new capital expenditures (Professional Services and Construction) and off-setting revenues only.

The base costs such as repair & maintenance, debt service (prior capital), interfunds and reserves are in a non-capital package (#338)

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
180	180	Evergreen Fairground	966	Evergreen Fair	545	Fairgrounds
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Services	\$50,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$30,000	\$30,000
Capital Outlays	\$150,000	\$620,000	\$350,000	\$400,000	\$450,000	\$500,000
Program Subtotal:	\$200,000	\$640,000	\$370,000	\$420,000	\$480,000	\$530,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$200,000	\$640,000	\$370,000	\$420,000	\$480,000	\$530,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prior Year Funds	\$175,000	\$640,000	\$370,000	\$420,000	\$480,000	\$530,000
Other Grants	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$200,000	\$640,000	\$370,000	\$420,000	\$480,000	\$530,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for Snohomish County identified natural resource preservation and management as a priority and encouraged partnerships to achieve common goals, whenever possible. The following projects, responding to the sensitive environmental conditions at Open Space/Preserve Parks, are proposed:

HOOVEN BOG IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes future funding for improvements to allow public access at the Hooven Bog property. Improvements are anticipated to include parking, fencing and paths. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
 2015: \$0
 Future Years: 2017 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

PARADISE VALLEY CONSERVATION AREA (PVCA) IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of short term and future funding for incorporation of the life estate holding into the larger park property and development of a cultural interpretive center. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$32,748
 2015: \$22,456 (Park Impact Mit. Fees and REET 2)
 Future Years: 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Program Subtotal:	\$32,748	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
		\$32,748	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
309	001	<u>Parks Construction</u>	<u>985 Parks And Recreation -</u>		<u>945 Open Space/Preserve</u>		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$22,456	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$22,456	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$55,204	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$20,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$32,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$2,456	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$55,204	\$0	\$50,000	\$0	\$500,000	\$0

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$32,500	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$32,500	\$18,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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.

The 2015 budget reflect the balance of funding for projects to be completed in 2015 (see project descriptions below)- that were approved by the committee in as well as operations and maintenance plus bond debt payment and mandatory inter-fund costs. The budget also allows for available funding for new projects as defined by Conservation Futures Advisory Board.

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 2015 debt service for this bond is \$ 1,888,045

In March 2013 the Snohomish County Council approved a general obligation bond issue (Bond Ordinance No. 13-018) funded through projected receipts from the Conservation Futures Property Tax. This bond generated \$ 24,810,496 to support the acquisition of eighteen Council approved acquisition projects that were applied for in August, 2013 by the County and local cities. The current amortization schedule is based on interest only through 2017, at which time the debt for the 1997 Bond debt is satisfied, then will convert to a principle plus interest debt for the remaining life of the debt service. The 2015 debt service for this bond is \$ 912,350

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 2015.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
185	185	Conservation Futures	985 Parks And Recreation -	191	Conservation Futures		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Outlays		\$19,257,488	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Program Subtotal:		\$19,257,488	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Parks - Fund 185 - Conservation Futures

CIP-Capital Totals:	\$19,257,488	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
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CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prior Year Funds	\$15,807,488	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Conservation Tax Fund	\$3,450,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$19,257,488	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Totals:	\$497,751	\$507,706	\$517,860	\$528,217	\$536,140	\$544,182



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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 opportunities. These resources range from forests, lakes, rivers and saltwater waterfronts to historic rural properties and unique natural features. Development of these properties typically includes day use areas, picnicking, camping, boating, hiking, horseback riding, or other recreational activities that have regional value and use. These parks typically 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 and recreational vehicle camping. Regional Park projects included in Parks six-year Capital Improvement Program include:

10TH STREET BOAT LAUNCH DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes on-going funding to support future refurbishment and improvement efforts at the 10th St. Boat Launch. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$136,216
2015: \$40,000 (REET 2)

FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of current funding as well as future funding for Flowing Lake Park improvements, including park entry reconfiguration (design efforts initiated in 2014) and future expansion of camping within the recently acquired 156 acres located north of the original holding. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$420,162
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2016 - \$454,838 (REET 2)

FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK PLAYGROUND REPLACEMENT: Parks proposes future funding for life-cycle replacement of the playground at Flowing Lake Regional Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2017 - \$150,000 (REET 2)

FLOWING LAKE REGIONAL PARK RENOVATION: Parks proposes future funding for renovation of Flowing Lake Park and full incorporation of recently acquired parcels adjacent to the original holding. Flowing Lake Park was originally opened in the 60's and infrastructure renovation is needed as well as site redesign to improve use. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2019 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2)

HEYBROOK RIDGE DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes utilization of existing funding for trail improvements at Heybrook Ridge Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$11,095
2015: \$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

Future Years: \$0

HOLE IN THE SKY: Parks proposes utilization of existing funding for site improvements, which may include stream rehabilitation, habitat improvements and/or development of recreational amenities. Projects will be selected based upon need, funding availability and partnership opportunities. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$39,587

2015: \$0

Future Years: \$0

KAYAK REGIONAL PARK CAMPING IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes future funding for camping improvements which have been identified by Parks' Camping Team. These improvements will expand upon previously completed camping program upgrades, planned park renovation and provide additional camping sites at this popular park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2017 - \$225,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$200,000 (REET 2)

KAYAK REGIONAL PARK RENOVATION: Parks proposes future funding for renovation of this popular Regional Park. The park was originally opened in the 70's and infrastructure needs to be updated and overall park design reconsidered in order to improve park usage. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2016 - \$500,000 (REET 2), 2017 - \$1,000,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

LORD HILL REGIONAL PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes utilization of current funding and accumulation of future funding for park improvements and remaster planning of the site to consider land acquisitions that were completed following development of the original master plan and which will provide an updated strategy for park improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$40,919

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

MCCOLLUM PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding for improvements at McCollum Regional Park. Life-cycle replacement of the playground, as well as other improvements are needed to address the needs of this aging facility. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$143,523

2015: \$50,000 (REET 2)

Future Years: \$0

MCCOLLUM PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Parks proposes future funding for pavement preservation (i.e. slurry seal and overlay) within the parking areas and path network. Funding is proposed as follows:



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

MCCOLLUM POOL AREA RENOVATION: Parks proposes funding to evaluate and pursue options for renovating the McCollum pool area of the park. Renovation of this pool area may consist of liner and drainage replacement and/or reconfiguration, which could result in the installation of other recreation features. Funding is proposed for feasibility studies, plan development, and accumulation of funding for construction. Funding is currently proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$100,000 (REET 2)
Future Years: \$0

MEADOWDALE BEACH PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding to address problems associated with public access to the beach at this popular park. A feasibility study is currently underway and funding is proposed to forward study findings through design, engineering and permitting, followed by additional funding, anticipated to be matched with grants, for eventual improvements addressing this issue. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$35,000 (REET 2)
Future Years: 2016 - \$300,000 (REET 2), 2017 - \$500,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$500,000 (REET 2) and 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

NORTH CREEK PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding for continued improvements to the park boardwalk. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$91,031 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)
Future Years: \$0

O'REILLY ACRES BRIDGE REPLACEMENT: Parks proposes future funding to replace the vehicular access bridge at O'Reilly Acres. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2018 - \$300,000 (REET 2)

PICNIC POINT PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of prior year funding for parking lot improvements and possible soft-surface trail installation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$45,000
2015: \$0
Future Years: \$0

RHODY RIDGE PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes future funding for installation of a parking area and future needed renovations associated with anticipated transfer of the life estate. Funding is proposed as follows:



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2016 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

RIVER MEADOWS BANK STABILIZATION: Parks proposes future funding to address bank erosion which is threatening park infrastructure. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

ROBE CANYON PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of current funding for park improvements including possible trailhead expansion, bridge replacement and general trail improvements. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$23,204
2015: \$0
Future Years: \$0

TRAFTON TRAILHEAD BANK STABILIZATION: Parks proposes future funding to address bank erosion which is threatening park infrastructure. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

WENBERG COUNTY PARK CAMPING IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding to reconfigure RV Loop 1 within the campground. This loop does not meet current standards as well as interests of RV campers and redesign and construction is needed. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$8,054
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2016 - \$315,000 (REET 2)

WENBERG COUNTY PARK DAY USE IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes funding to match anticipated RCO grant funds for improvements to the boat launch and day use portion of the park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$2,090,208 (Park Impact Mit. Fees, REET 2 and anticipated grant funds)
Future Years: \$0

WENBERG COUNTY PARK PAVEMENT PRESERVATION AND REPAIR: Parks proposes future funding for asphalt repair and preservation (i.e. slurry seal) within the Wenberg traffic lanes, parking areas and park paths. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0
Future Years: 2018 - \$300,000 (REET 2)



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Regional Parks-Development

WEST LAKE ROESIGER PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding for short term park improvements. \$153,241 in prior year funding is recommended for reallocation to Flowing Lake County Park for pending site improvements. Funding at West Lake Roesiger is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$100,000
 2015: \$3,443 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)
 Future Years: \$0

WYATT REGIONAL PARK IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes utilization of current funding for boat launch improvements when necessary. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$88,013
 2015: \$0
 Future Years: \$0

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
		\$222,822	\$1,114,432	\$1,365,919	\$1,138,013	\$39,587	\$200,000
Program Subtotal:		\$222,822	\$1,114,432	\$1,365,919	\$1,138,013	\$39,587	\$200,000
309	001	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	946	Regional	
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Capital Outlays	\$2,409,682	\$1,069,838	\$650,000	\$850,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$2,409,682	\$1,069,838	\$650,000	\$850,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,632,504	\$2,184,270	\$2,015,919	\$1,988,013	\$1,539,587	\$1,200,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$1,038,762	\$1,619,838	\$1,875,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,200,000
Prior Year Funds	\$222,822	\$564,432	\$140,919	\$88,013	\$39,587	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$110,326	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$1,260,594	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,632,504	\$2,184,270	\$2,015,919	\$1,988,013	\$1,539,587	\$1,200,000

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Supplies	\$0	\$12,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$148,500	\$0	\$120,000	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$30,000	\$0	\$25,000	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$190,500	\$0	\$170,000	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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 2007 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 improve sustainability for Snohomish County Parks. Special Use Parks and facilities that are included in Parks' six-year Capital Improvement Program include:

KAYAK POINT GOLF COURSE RENOVATION: Parks proposes funding for immediate site improvements, as well as on-going improvements at the Kayak Point Golf Course, in partnership with Access Golf. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$49,413

2015: \$20,000 (REET 2 and Access Golf)

Future Years: 2016 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2017 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2018 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf), 2019 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf) and 2020 - \$20,000 (REET 2, Access Golf)

SKY VALLEY SPORTSMAN'S PARK DEVELOPMENT: Parks proposes funding for eventual development of this facility based on completion of a master plan and identification of operational partner. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$13,540

2015: \$0 (REET 2)

Future Years: \$0

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		\$49,413	\$13,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$49,413	\$13,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
309	001	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	947	Special Use	
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$69,413	\$33,540	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Prior Year Funds	\$49,413	\$13,540	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Funds	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$69,413	\$33,540	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support-Development and Improvement/Debt

Description: SUPPORT - PARKS ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS: Parks requires a variety of professional staff to support the Parks Department's capital planning, citizen participation, grant writing, 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 is included to facilitate needed improvements. Support activity that is required in Parks six-year Capital Improvement Program includes:

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS: Parks proposes on-going funding for small, in-house capital projects. These projects are typically accomplished by the Parks Maintenance Division and are focused on priorities such as ADA and NPDES improvements, life-cycle replacements and operational efficiencies. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$458,713 (REET 2, Interest Income and Oil Pollution Funds Center claim)

Future Years: 2016 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2017 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$400,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$400,000 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$400,000 (REET 2)

CAPITAL SUPPORT/SALARIES, OVERHEAD AND BENEFITS: Parks proposes on-going funding for professional staff to support Parks' capital program. Capital staffing includes planners, landscape architects, engineers, contract administration, property acquisition specialist, and a portion of management/supervision. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$1,227,338 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2016 - \$1,287,865 (REET 2), 2017 - \$1,329,559 (REET 2), 2018 - \$1,373,089 (REET 2), 2019 - \$1,418,555 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$1,466,067 (REET 2)

2013 BOND REPAYMENT: Parks proposes funding for repayment of a bond issued in 2013 to fund a variety of capital improvements including projects to be completed by the Parks Department, as well as projects to be completed by other jurisdictions, as provided through Interlocal agreement. Repayment of this bond will continue over the coming years. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0

2015: \$346,600 (REET 2)

Future Years: 2016 - \$344,700 (REET 2), 2017 - \$342,650 (REET 2), 2018 - \$345,450 (REET 2), 2019 - \$340,450 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$345,250 (REET 2)

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$1,265,848	\$1,306,000	\$1,347,881	\$1,391,583	\$1,437,207
		\$0	\$1,265,848	\$1,306,000	\$1,347,881	\$1,391,583	\$1,437,207
309	001	Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -		949 Support		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	FundBal,Nonexp,TransOut	\$346,600	\$344,700	\$342,650	\$345,450	\$340,450	\$345,250
	Salaries and Wages	\$27,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Personnel Benefits	\$13,161	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Capital Outlays	\$429,991	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Support-Development and Improvement/Debt

309 001 Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -			949 Support		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Program Subtotal:	\$816,792	\$744,700	\$742,650	\$745,450	\$740,450	\$745,250

309 309 Parks Construction	985 Parks And Recreation -			949 Support		
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Salaries and Wages	\$799,520	\$22,017	\$23,559	\$25,208	\$26,972	\$28,860
Personnel Benefits	\$297,282	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Supplies	\$16,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Services	\$31,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$28,722	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund Payments For Service	\$109,659	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$1,282,183	\$22,017	\$23,559	\$25,208	\$26,972	\$28,860
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,098,975	\$2,032,565	\$2,072,209	\$2,118,539	\$2,159,005	\$2,211,317

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$2,000,061	\$2,032,565	\$2,072,209	\$2,118,539	\$2,159,005	\$2,211,317
REET I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest	\$58,713	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$40,201	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,098,975	\$2,032,565	\$2,072,209	\$2,118,539	\$2,159,005	\$2,211,317

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Totals:	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails-Acquisition/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, annually attracts over 600,000 users. 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 the Skagit/Snohomish County line. Future development of the Centennial Trail south and east of the City of Snohomish is planned and includes two alignments – one to the Woodinville area and the other to the City of Monroe and south along the Duvall-Monroe Rd. 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. Trail projects include:

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (East Side Rail Corridor): Parks proposes funding for development of this portion of the Centennial Trail to King County. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$725,763
2015: \$700,000 (REET 2)
Future Years: 2016 - \$200,000 (REET 2)

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (Getchell Trailhead): Parks proposes funding for paving improvements at the Getchell Trailhead. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$21,908 (Parks Impact Mit. Fees)
Future Years: 2016 - \$0

CENTENNIAL TRAIL PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Parks proposes funding for on-going pavement preservation of the 23.5 miles of the currently developed Centennial Trail. Work will include annual repairs and sealing to minimize the need for future, large-scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$50,000 (REET 2)
Future Years: 2016 - \$70,000 (REET 2), 2017 - \$90,000 (REET 2), 2018 - \$90,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$100,000 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$100,000 (REET 2)

CENTENNIAL TRAIL (City of Snohomish to City of Monroe): Parks proposes funding for future development of this portion of the Centennial Trail. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$2,273 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)
Future Years: 2016 - \$2,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$500,000 (REET 2), 2019 - \$500,000 (REET 2) and 2020 - \$500,000 (REET 2)

INTERURBAN TRAIL PAVEMENT PRESERVATION: Parks proposes future funding for pavement preservation of the approximately 6 miles of the Interurban Trail managed by Snohomish County. Work will include periodic repairs and sealing to minimize the need for future, large-scale renovation. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$0
2015: \$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 09 Parks And Recreation

Short Name: Trails-Acquisition/Development

Future Years: 2016 - \$50,000 (REET 2), 2017 - \$50,000 (REET 2) and 2018 - \$50,000 (REET 2)

NORTH CREEK TRAIL: Parks proposes funding to support development of the North Creek Trail, which is being pursued by Snohomish County Public Works and will connect to North Creek Park. Funding is proposed as follows:

Prior Year Balance: \$400,000

2015: \$0

Future Years: 2016 - \$80,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2017 - \$70,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees), 2018 - \$70,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees) and 2019 - \$70,000 (Park Impact Mit. Fees)

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
		\$1,125,763	\$130,000	\$120,000	\$620,000	\$570,000	\$500,000
Program Subtotal:		\$1,125,763	\$130,000	\$120,000	\$620,000	\$570,000	\$500,000
309	001	Parks Construction	985	Parks And Recreation -	948	Trails	
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Capital Outlays	\$733,980	\$272,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
Program Subtotal:	\$733,980	\$272,000	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$1,859,743	\$402,000	\$210,000	\$710,000	\$670,000	\$600,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$750,000	\$320,000	\$140,000	\$640,000	\$600,000	\$600,000
REET I	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$1,125,763	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Parks Mitigation	\$24,181	\$82,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$70,000	\$0
Other Grants	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	(\$40,201)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,859,743	\$402,000	\$210,000	\$710,000	\$670,000	\$600,000

CIP - Operating:

Category Name	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Supplies	\$0	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries/Benefits	\$0	\$70,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Operating	\$0	\$15,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Totals:	\$0	\$105,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: FUND 315 CIP

Description: This package summarized the main elements of Information Services current 36 month technology plan.

ENTERPRISE-WIDE HR, FINANCE AND TIMEKEEPING SYSTEM

An enterprise-wide HR, Finance and timekeeping management system will resolve various issues identified by various departments/offices, increase payroll processing efficiencies, increase employee accountability, reduce the opportunity to commit timesheet fraud and create efficiencies in human resource and financial processes. ITAC has approved the project, but its scope is yet undetermined. Anticipated sales tax allocation – 2015 - \$250,000 and a General Fund contribution to capital in 2015 - \$175,000.

PROJECT	2015	2016	2017
HR, Finance, Timekeeping System	\$425,000	\$250,000	\$250,000

LAND TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION:

Projects in this area include various land related system projects such as property evaluation, tax assessment and receipting 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 2016. Beginning reserve balance for 2015 is \$849,321. The total current estimated project cost is \$2,000,000.

PROJECT	2015	2016	2017
Proval/Ascend	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000

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. 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 2015-2016 planned expenditures.

DESCRIPTION	2015	2016	2017	2018
PC/Laptops	\$454,020	\$443,170	\$432,590	\$422,276
Infrastructure (servers, systems, storage, network, data center, etc)	\$573,000	\$573,000	\$573,000	\$573,000
Imaging	\$63,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
GIS	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Orthophotos	\$240,000	\$0	\$0	\$240,000
Audio Visual	\$200,000	\$40,000	\$100,000	\$60,000
Disaster Recovery	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000
Telephony	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$150,000	\$50,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 14 Information Services

Short Name: FUND 315 CIP

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Object	Division			Program		
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
		Program Subtotal:	\$2,678,020	\$1,639,170	\$1,663,000	\$1,403,276	\$1,387,850	\$1,422,546
CIP-Capital Totals:			\$2,678,020	\$1,639,170	\$1,663,000	\$1,403,276	\$1,387,850	\$1,422,546

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sales & Use Tax	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$445,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interfund DIS Rates	\$1,318,000	\$1,289,170	\$1,313,000	\$1,403,276	\$1,387,850	\$1,422,546
Interfund Capital Contribution	\$565,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,678,020	\$1,639,170	\$1,663,000	\$1,403,276	\$1,387,850	\$1,422,546



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P289, 2005A Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)

Description: Program 289
 This package is for the CIP portion of the 2005A Bond for:
 CRI new admin completion
 Existing campus remodel (Admin West)
 Mission Building remodel
 Sheriff storage / gun range

Funding source is:
 REET I

See related non-CIP package #120

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
215	215 Limited Tax Debt	715 Limited Tax Debt		289	2005A Bond Issue		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Debt Service: Principal	\$242,842	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$213,476	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$456,318	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$456,318	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET I	\$456,318	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$456,318	\$457,000	\$457,000	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$335,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P299, 2005B Bond - Refi (CIP)

Description: Program 299
 This package is for the CIP part of the 2005B refunding Bond for:
 County 800 mhz bonding

Funding source is:
 REET 1

See corresponding non-CIP package #120

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Service: Principal	\$124,881	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000
Debt Service Costs	\$102,369	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$227,250	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$227,250	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET 1	\$227,250	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$227,250	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000	\$209,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P319, 2006 Bond - gun range, lot (CIP)

Description: Program 319
 This package is the CIP portion of the 2006 Bond's debt service for the Sheriffs Gun Range/Impound lot.

Funding sources:
 REET 1
 Sheriffs General Fund

Please see corresponding non-CIP package #123

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
215	215 Limited Tax Debt	715 Limited Tax Debt		319	2006 LTGO Bond		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Debt Service: Principal	\$82,827	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$66,485	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$149,312	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$149,312	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET I	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000	\$113,000
General Fund	\$36,312	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$36,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$149,312	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000	\$149,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P339, 2009B Bond - animal shelter (CIP)

Description: Program 339
This package is for the CIP part of the 2009B bond for:
Animal Shelter

Funding sources:
REET 1

Note: There is a small amount of fund balance remaining in Fd100, \$15.98, that will be cleaned up in this package.

Please see corresponding non-CIP package #127

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
215	215	Limited Tax Debt	715	Limited Tax Debt	339	2009B Bonds	
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Debt Service: Principal	\$145,654	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	
Debt Service Costs	\$125,831	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$271,485	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$271,485	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
REET 1	\$271,469	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	
Other Funds	\$16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Funding Sources Total:	\$271,485	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	\$270,000	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P359, 2010A Bond-800Mhz, Prks NIPS, CRI (CIP)

Description: Program 359
This package accounts for the non-CIP portion of the 2010A bond issuance including:

800MHz
Parks (NIPS)
CRI

Funding sources are:
REET1

See related non-CIP package #128

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
215	215	715	359	2010 A		
Limited Tax Debt		Limited Tax Debt				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Service: Principal	\$1,793,944	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327
Debt Service Costs	\$334,383	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET I	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327	\$2,128,327



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P369, 2011A Bond - DJJC, Med Examnr (CIP)

Description: Program 369
This package accounts for the CIP part of the 2011A bond issuance including:

Medical Examiner
CIP portion of DJJC

Funding sources:
REET 1

See related non-CIP package #132

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
		215	215	715	369	2011A (01 Refunding)	
		Limited Tax Debt		Limited Tax Debt			
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Debt Service: Principal	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service Costs	\$95,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$245,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$245,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
REET 1	\$245,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$245,650	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P380, 2012A Bond - CRI & Parks refi (CIP)

Description: Program 380
This is the CIP package for the 2012A Refunding Bond that refunds the 2003a Bond (prog 279).

There are two projects in this Bond that carried over from the 2003A Bond
CRI
Willis Tucker

Funding sources are:
REET 1
REET 2

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>380</u>	<u>2012 A-RFNDG</u>	
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Debt Service: Principal	\$250,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
	Debt Service Costs	\$125,950	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$375,950	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$375,950	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$142,900	\$139,900	\$139,900	\$139,900	\$139,900	\$139,900
REET I	\$233,050	\$235,100	\$235,100	\$235,100	\$235,100	\$235,100
Funding Sources Total:	\$375,950	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000	\$375,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P389, 2011B Bond - CRI, gun range (CIP)

Description: Program 389
 This is the CIP package for the 2011B refunding Bond for:
 CRI,
 Gun Range, and
 Auditors Election Equipment.

Funding sources:
 REET 1 for the gun range
 REET II, \$1.0 million as allowed by HB1953

See corresponding non-CIP package #136

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program						
215	215 Limited Tax Debt	715 Limited Tax Debt	389 2011B (03)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Object									
Debt Service: Principal		\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Debt Service Costs		\$1,467,982	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000
Program Subtotal:		\$1,667,982	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$1,667,982	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET II	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
REET I	\$667,982	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000	\$673,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$1,667,982	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000	\$1,673,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P399, 2011C Bond - Cathcart (CIP)

Description: Program 399
 This package is for the CIP part of the 2011C Bond for:
 the Cathcart property

Funding source is:
 REET 1

see corresponding non-CIP package #177

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
<u>215</u>	<u>215 Limited Tax Debt</u>	<u>715 Limited Tax Debt</u>		<u>399</u>	<u>2011C (08 CATHCART)</u>		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Service: Principal		\$425,000	\$410,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000
Program Subtotal:		\$425,000	\$410,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$425,000	\$410,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET 1	\$425,000	\$410,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$425,000	\$410,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000	\$840,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P409, 2013 Bond - Courthouse (CIP)

Description: Program 409
 This package accounts for the CIP portion of the 2013 Bond issuance for:
 New Courthouse

Funding sources include:
 Fd002 for Courthouse interest payment year 2
 REET1 Courthouse interest payment year 2

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>409</u>	<u>2013 Bonds</u>
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Service: Principal	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,150	\$2,949,950
Debt Service Costs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	\$180,000	\$345,000
Program Subtotal:	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,977,950	\$3,137,150	\$3,294,950
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,977,950	\$3,137,150	\$3,294,950

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET 1	\$2,350,000	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$475,000	\$475,000
General Fund	\$607,950	\$2,482,950	\$2,482,950	\$2,502,950	\$2,662,150	\$2,819,950
Funding Sources Total:	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,957,950	\$2,977,950	\$3,137,150	\$3,294,950



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 17 Debt Service

Short Name: Debt P419, 2015 Bond-Crthse, Facfts, Airprt (CIP)

Description: Program 419
 This package accounts for the non-CIP part of the 2015 Bond issuance for:
 * New Courthouse

Funding sources include:
 Fd191 for Courthouse

see corresponding CIP package #139

Note: For 2015, we will defer the \$1M of debt service for this year only. It remains in the future years to be used to service the future borrowing for the new Courthouse.

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>419</u>	<u>2014 Bonds</u>
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt Service Costs	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
REET I	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Admin/Parking

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

Project requested for 2015 funding:

DATA CENTER FLUID COOLER BACK-UP (DREWEL BUILDING for COUNTY WIDE SUPPORT) The DIS Data Center's cooling tower located on the roof of the Drewel Building provides required cooling to keep DIS equipment from overheating. The single fluid cooler is a point of failure. The system cannot be taken out of operation to do required maintenance without risk to DIS servers and other equipment overheating. In 2014 we are planning an engineering study be initiated to design an appropriate redundant cooling tower for the Data Center to protect continuous availability of DIS data and phone support for county operations with installation to occur in 2015. Estimated cost: \$250,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
311	322	Capital Projects	811	Construction	001	Facilities	Capital Projects
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$250,000	\$376,000	\$600,000	\$740,000	\$732,000	\$250,000
	Program Subtotal:	\$250,000	\$376,000	\$600,000	\$740,000	\$732,000	\$250,000
511	511	Facility Services	801	Administrative	001	County	Parking
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$73,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$250,000	\$449,000	\$600,000	\$740,000	\$732,000	\$250,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unfunded	\$0	\$449,000	\$600,000	\$740,000	\$732,000	\$250,000
Facility Rates	\$250,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$250,000	\$449,000	\$600,000	\$740,000	\$732,000	\$250,000



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Campus Enhancements/Other

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, /Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

Projects recommended for 2015 funding are:

MEDICAL EXAMINER - The Medical Examiner Building is a single story building built in 1998 that is a critical 24x7 facility.

REPLACE MAKE-UP AIR UNIT (MEDICAL EXAMINER BUILDING) - The make-up air unit mixes and controls the fresh air pulled from outside the building with warm interior air. The make-up air unit at this facility serves the Medical Examiner's lab under strict guidelines to be fully operational. There is no back-up system for this unit. Due to the equipment's age and the around the clock operation of the lab, replacement is required in 2015. Estimated cost: \$247,000.

RECORDS BUILDING - The Records Building was built in 2003 on California in Everett and houses the DIS records and the 24x7 Sheriff's evidence operations.

RECORDS BOILERS - replace two heating water boilers that are showing signs of wear from the 24 x 7 operation. Estimated cost: \$57,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
311	322	811	001			
Capital Projects		Construction	Facilities Capital Projects			
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Outlays	\$304,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$304,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$304,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unfunded	\$0	\$120,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$0
Facility Rates	\$304,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$304,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

Projects recommended for funding are:

INMATE MODULE RENNOVATION and REPAIRS WALL STREET and OAKES BUILDINGS --
 The detention modules in the Wall St. facility are the original, built in 1986 in need of upgrading. Lighting is very poor, guard stations are falling apart and replacement ceiling tile is no longer available. Both the Wall Street Jail and the Oakes Street Jail experience inmate damage. Modules require repainting, pressure washing, fixture repairs and adjustments, and thorough sanitization. Module updates are made at the pace that Corrections can move inmates to free up a complete module for the maintenance and at least a week of paint cure time. Estimated Cost \$200,000.

WALL and OAKES MODULE CARPENTRY PROJECT LABOR - to cover the on going contract labor (Facilities Technician IV - Project Position) and extra help needed to provide carpentry updates. Estimated Cost: \$100,000.

OAKES STREET BOILERS - There are 3 hot water boilers that need to be replaced that have a ten year life in this 24 x 7 operation. The Oakes building was constructed in 2005 so all three boilers are due for replacement. We plan to replace one boiler in 2015. Estimated cost is \$50,000.

WALL STREET SHOWER - remove failed and leaking inmate module shower pans and reinstall with waterproof products There are 6 showers per module, 2 modules per floor and 4 floors. Estimated cost: \$160,000.

WALL STREET ELEVATOR: upgrade the visitor elevator, now used as a service elevator. This Houghton geared elevator was given a life expectancy of 0 to 2 years when it was evaluated by Thyssen Krupp in 2003 and was recommended for full modernization of the controls, machine, door operator and fixtures. This elevator is not used by inmates with Corrections staff but is required for safety of staff and operations of the jail to reach building operating equipment. Estimated Cost: \$200,000.

REPLACE HVAC VFDs (28 UNITS) (OAKES) - VFD'S are scheduled for replacement in 2014 for \$56,000. Recommend annual replacement fo 8 units per year for the next three years at an annual cost of \$112,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program			
<u>311</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Salaries and Wages	\$73,490	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Personnel Benefits	\$26,545	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Capital Outlays	\$722,000	\$507,000	\$312,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
Program Subtotal:	\$822,035	\$507,000	\$312,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$822,035	\$507,000	\$312,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Jail Facilities

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unfunded	\$0	\$507,000	\$312,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
Prior Year Funds	\$84,533	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Facility Rates	\$737,502	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$822,035	\$507,000	\$312,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Public Works/ Fleet Bldg

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

Projects requested for 2015 funding are:

ARLINGTON ROADS - replace work stairs and ramp to the modular building with an aluminum exterior entryway. Estimated cost \$20,000.

ARLINGTON ROADS - replace two of A/C units in the Roads Admin Building. Estimated cost: \$20,000.

SAND HILL PIT HOLDING TANK - install sleeve to keep water out of the sewer holding tank. Estimated cost: \$5,000.

SAND HILL PIT SPRINKLER VALVE - install a dry sprinkler valve in the garage area. Estimated cost: \$16,000.

SAND HILL PIT FIRE PUMP RADIATOR - install a fire pump radiator because the current system uses a water storage system that can run dry. Estimated cost: \$15,000.

RETROFIT SELECTIVE EXTERIOR PARKING LOT LIGHTING WITH LED (CATHCART) - LED fixtures in the lot are about \$5,000 each. Estimated cost is \$30,000 for 2015 using a phased approach.

CATHCART ADMIN HOT WATER TANKS - replace hot water tanks due to age in 2015 and one in 2016. Estimated Cost: \$ 8,000 in each year.

CATHCART ADMIN HOT WATER SPLIT SYSTEM - provide an engineering study to change HVAC to a hot water split system and retrofit 22 heat pumps away from R22. Estimated cost: \$10,000

CATHCART ADMIN COOLING TOWER -change automated cooling tower and heating loop to automated valves. Estimated Cost: \$ 25,000.

CATHCART HEATED SHOPS HOT WATER TANKS - replace aging tanks –one in 2015 and one in 2016. Estimated Cost: \$ 8,000 each year.

CATHCART FLEET SPRINKLERS - install sprinklers between the tire storage racks. Estimated Cost: \$ 15,000.

CATHCART ROOF TIE-OFFS - install fixed tie-offs on the Cathcart roofs of buildings A, B, C and Gun Range to provide roof maintenance and fall protection. Estimated Cost: \$ 35,000.

CATHCART FLEET and SHOPS - install covers over doorways to keep snow and rain out of the building and to protect personnel from falling ice and snow from the roof. Cost is \$3000 to \$4500 per man door. Estimated Cost: \$ 15,000.

INSTALL ICE GUARDS OVER DOORWAY (CATHCART) - The Cathcart shop roofs have had snow guards installed but the staff have still experienced falling sheets of sharp ice that are not blocked by the snow guards. This project involves installing ice guards over the man doors of the Fleet and



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan - Public Works/ Fleet Bldg

Heated shops and will require staff on icy days to walk through man doors, not through vehicle roll-up doors. The estimated cost is \$15,000.

CATHCART FLEET, ROLL CALL, ADMIN, SIGNAL SHOP - Provide engineering study to recover interior heat near the roof to heat other areas. Move the air with very large fans. Estimated Cost: \$10,000.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
<u>311</u>	<u>322</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>001</u>	<u>Facilities Capital Projects</u>	
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Capital Outlays	\$247,000	\$126,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$247,000	\$126,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$247,000	\$126,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Unfunded	\$0	\$126,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	
Facility Rates	\$247,000			\$0		\$0	
Funding Sources Total:	\$247,000	\$126,000	\$300,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan -Mission/DJJC

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

There are no projects at this facility recommended for funding. However, this package includes anticipated needs for future years.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division		Program			
<u>311</u>	<u>322 Capital Projects</u>	<u>811 Construction</u>		<u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u>			
Object		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Outlays		\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Program Subtotal:		\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unfunded	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$0	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 Capital Plan -Off Campus District Courts

Description: To facilitate discussion, we have broken down our 2015-2020 capital plan into six parts based on facilities functions: Administration Buildings/Parking, Jail Facilities, Off-Campus District Courts, Mission/DJJC, Campus Enhancements/Other Buildings and Public Works Buildings.

There are no projects at this facility recommended for funding. However, this package includes anticipated needs for future years.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
311	322	<u>Capital Projects</u>		<u>811 Construction</u>	<u>001 Facilities Capital Projects</u>		
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$0	\$335,000	\$285,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
	Program Subtotal:	\$0	\$335,000	\$285,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$0	\$335,000	\$285,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unfunded	\$0	\$335,000	\$285,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$0	\$335,000	\$285,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 CIP - New Courthouse

Description: This project will address current law and justice facility needs on the main County campus by providing more efficient, safe and operationally sound facilities.

The existing Courthouse was originally designed in 1964. Interior modifications have been made over time with no significant changes to the building's core and shell: mechanical; electrical; data; fire; or security systems. The fireproofing of the structural framing has been confirmed as asbestos containing material (ACM) in addition to pipe insulation, plaster and intermittent floor materials with select abatement only since building occupancy. Lead paint may also be an issue in select areas. The building is seismically deficient by current standards and will require a seismic upgrade.

The County anticipates a new Justice Center Complex, at minimum, house:

18 Superior Court court sets.

Courtrooms, chambers, space for court reporters, law clerks & management, ancillary areas (break, work, storage, rest rooms), jury rooms, interview rooms, inmate holding for select courtrooms (criminal hearings, high profile), various courtrooms without jury space (commissioners, criminal hearings, etc.) and select courtrooms with in-custody/off-site video proceedings. Existing Commissioner Courtroom customers 240 per week; trial calendars 120+ per week; criminal & civil motion calendars 150 per week; criminal hearings (warrants, video arraignment, pleas, sentencing, omnibus, seal/vacate, trial call, community supervision violations) 350 to 450 per week. These existing counts exclude attorney, jury, witness, spectator and family/friends in most instances.

2 District Court court sets.

Courtrooms including video court proceedings (in-custody/off-site), chambers, jury room, interview rooms, inmate holding, ancillary areas (break, work, storage, rest rooms). Existing Courtroom calendars 194 defendants per week, 158 jail video defendants. These existing customer counts exclude attorney, jury, witness, spectator and family/friends.

Jury Assembly Area and Ceremonial Courtroom.

Accommodate 200+ jurors plus an adjacent annex space (i.e., lounge/break) to accommodate smaller group, restrooms.

Entrance Screening and Security functions.

Individual and package screening station for public and County employees, office space for County marshals & contract security staff, restrooms & lockers and central control room with A/V capabilities & remote access for monitoring & controlling building activities.

The County Clerk including administrative and court support staff, electronic & hard copy legal documents, storage including high density shelving systems & sealed exhibits, cash safekeeping, equipment, ancillary spaces (break, work, meeting, rest rooms), etc.

The Prosecuting Attorney including attorneys, paralegals and support staff for Superior Court & District Court proceedings (Criminal, Civil, Family Support and Diversion divisions), electronic & hard copy legal documents, storage including high density shelving systems & secure records, equipment, ancillary spaces (break, work, meeting, rest rooms), etc.

Superior Court administrative support staff, electronic & hard copy legal documents, equipment,



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 CIP - New Courthouse

storage, ancillary spaces (break, work, meeting, rest rooms), etc.

District Court management and administrative support staff, electronic & hard copy legal documents, storage including high density shelving systems, cash safekeeping, equipment, ancillary spaces (break, work, meeting, rest rooms), etc.

The Office of Public Defense including management & support staff, files, storage, equipment, interview space, ancillary areas (break, work, meeting, rest rooms), etc.

Corrections Sally Port, central holding and courthouse holding areas.

The Law Library including staff, equipment, books, on-line technology, customer research/layout space, etc.

Customer Service Center capable of accommodating the current amount of public visitors.

30 parking stall garage for elected officials residing in the building.

The new Courthouse project has been approved with a budget of \$162 million and is expected to be completed by 2017. It will be located across Wall Street on the north side of the County Campus and on the west side of Comcast Arena.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division	Program				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
	\$15,344,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$15,344,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
300	004	811	004				
	Courthouse	Construction	Courthouse Project				
Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Capital Outlays	\$44,370,713	\$52,830,260	\$48,382,481	\$1,072,068	\$0	\$0	
Program Subtotal:	\$44,370,713	\$52,830,260	\$48,382,481	\$1,072,068	\$0	\$0	
CIP-Capital Totals:	\$59,715,191	\$52,830,260	\$48,382,481	\$1,072,068	\$0	\$0	

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prior Year Funds	\$15,344,478	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$44,370,713	\$52,830,260	\$48,382,481	\$1,072,068	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$59,715,191	\$52,830,260	\$48,382,481	\$1,072,068	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 2015-2020 CIP - South Precinct

Description: South Precinct

The facility will provide approximately 12,000-15,000 square feet of building and associated parking for 100 vehicles on a site of approximately 3 acres. The site is located within the existing Cathcart Public Works Maintenance Center property adjoining State Route 9 and about 3 miles south of the City of Snohomish. The new facility will replace the current leased location of the South Precinct located at 15928 Mill Creek Blvd., Mill Creek, WA 98012.

The County has secured bond funding of \$3 million in prior years and may be awarded a \$970,000 grant by the State.

The vision of the new precinct building is to have functionality for the employees, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to perform their duties and to provide greater service to the citizens within the precinct boundary. Support Staff and Administration hours of operation between 0800 to 1730 hours. Patrol and investigations are 24/7.

2015 Update: This project is pending awaiting final decision of County leadership.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Object	Division		Program			
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
			\$3,970,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		Program Subtotal:	\$3,970,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
		CIP-Capital Totals:	\$3,970,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Prior Year Funds	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other Grants	\$970,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funding Sources Total:	\$3,970,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

Department: 18 Facilities Management

Short Name: 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 2015:

2015 EQUIPMENT:

EH06	Mitsubishi Forklift	Solid Waste	2004	\$62,516.33
EL75	Cat 966 H Loader	Solid Waste	2008	\$482,199.37
PR80	JCB 8045 Excavator	Parks/Rec	2007	\$95,496.13
T608	Etnyre HFR50TD3TI	County Road	1996	\$99,448.85
D202	Int'l 7600 Dump Trk	County Road	2011	\$247,276.99
D206	Int'l 7600 Dump Trk	County Road	2011	\$247,276.99
D211	Int'l 7600 Dump Trk	County Road	2011	\$247,276.99
D212	Int'l 7600 Dump Trk	County Road	2011	\$247,276.99
P356	Ford F450/ Manlift	County Road	2006	\$140,165.53
P900	Ford F550/Van Bdy	County Road	2000	\$71,739.26
M035	Grove TMS540	County Road	1999	\$851,605.76

2015 TOTAL Over \$50,000: \$2,792,280
 2015 TOTAL Under \$50,000: \$2,473,697
 2015 OVERALL TOTAL: \$5,265,977

2015 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.

CIP - Capital:

Fund	SubFund	Division			Program		
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
502	502	Equipment Rental &	600	Equipment Rental And	860	Fleet Mgt - Maint & Opera	
	Object	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Capital Outlays	\$5,265,977	\$7,070,526	\$8,205,269	\$9,205,443	\$9,488,521	\$7,092,813
	Program Subtotal:	\$5,265,977	\$7,070,526	\$8,205,269	\$9,205,443	\$9,488,521	\$7,092,813
	CIP-Capital Totals:	\$5,265,977	\$7,070,526	\$8,205,269	\$9,205,443	\$9,488,521	\$7,092,813

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ER&R Funds	\$5,265,977	\$7,070,526	\$8,205,269	\$9,205,443	\$9,488,521	\$7,092,813
Funding Sources Total:	\$5,265,977	\$7,070,526	\$8,205,269	\$9,205,443	\$9,488,521	\$7,092,813



Snohomish County Capital Improvement Project 2015-2020

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 2015-2020 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 construction 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 2015 estimated capital projects of \$16.525 million include FAA capital projects totaling \$5.15 million with anticipated FAA grant revenue totaling \$4.635 million (90% funding). Grant projects include correction of Runway hotspots and Runway 16L/34R rehab/lighting work. A State Ecology Grant of \$750 thousand is budgeted for an estimated total project cost of \$2.3 million in ongoing drainage sub-basin capital improvements. This project includes an innovative design of storm water detention in Wetland ERR design, environmental permitting and construction to accommodate water from sub basin SC5.

2015 bond funded capital projects of \$7.765 million include: \$700 thousand for a U.S. Customs Building, \$1.55 million remaining for the sub-basin 5 construction; \$5 million in building development (per tenant request); and \$515 thousand in net funding of the anticipated FAA projects.

The Airport's 2015 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capital Outlays		\$16,525,000	\$7,975,000	\$3,775,000	\$13,450,000	\$3,525,000	\$4,125,000
Program Subtotal:		\$16,525,000	\$7,975,000	\$3,775,000	\$13,450,000	\$3,525,000	\$4,125,000
CIP-Capital Totals:		\$16,525,000	\$7,975,000	\$3,775,000	\$13,450,000	\$3,525,000	\$4,125,000

CIP - Funding Source:

Funding Source	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Transportation Grant	\$4,635,000	\$1,102,500	\$562,500	\$6,705,000	\$562,500	\$562,500
Other Grants	\$1,560,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Bond Proceeds-Other	\$7,765,000	\$5,372,500	\$2,312,500	\$5,745,000	\$2,062,500	\$2,062,500
Airport Funds	\$2,565,000	\$1,500,000	\$900,000	\$1,000,000	\$900,000	\$1,500,000
Funding Sources Total:	\$16,525,000	\$7,975,000	\$3,775,000	\$13,450,000	\$3,525,000	\$4,125,000

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, parks, surface water facilities, water suppliers and wastewater suppliers (in urban areas), electric power and schools. 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. The table below summarizes the current level of service status for providers.

Statement of Assessment Executive Summary Table

	Roads/ Transportation	Parks	Surface Water	Water Suppliers	Wastewater Suppliers	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 expected to be met over the next six years	Yes	Yes	DOH standards expected to be met	Ecology standards expected to 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 – Lake Stevens Sewer District ¹ Alderwood Water & Wastewater District ²	N/A LOS is met under the requirements of service provider	N/A LOS is met under the requirements of service provider

¹ Three moratoria are currently in place for the Lake Stevens Sewer District; all three are lift stations that are currently at capacity (See Section 6.3b for further detail).

² The Alderwood Water & Wastewater District has reported a capacity problem in the North Creek Basin Area. There is a current a lack of trunk sewer capacity due to growth (See Section 6.3b for further detail).

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 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Program (specifically for the global statement of assessment) are projected to experience shortfalls in funding as defined by GMA Goal 12 between 2015-2020. 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 an element of the 6-year capital improvement programming 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].

Reassessment should be initiated if minimum levels of service for public facilities necessary for development cannot be maintained, funding shortfalls are projected, or regulatory measures do not reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available at the adopted LOS.

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 Snohomish County Growth Monitoring Report (GMR), 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 comprehensive plan update. The 2005 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 initiated its next comprehensive plan (2015) update process. It also includes 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 2015 to 2020.

These CIPs, in turn, are generally 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 not experiencing rapid growth, may only produce a CIP as part of their longer range system plan. These plans 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 Report (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 2015-2020 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 2014 Concurrency Report, addresses the level of service on county arterial units from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014. The county had three arterial units designated as “ultimate capacity,” no arterial units in arrears and thirteen arterial units at risk of falling into arrears. The 2014 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 2015 Update to the Comprehensive Land Use Plan. The 2015 Comprehensive Plan 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 49 (48%) of the remaining 102 projects by 2014, as shown in the following table. The proposed 2015-2020 TIP programs complete another eleven projects, bringing the total number of completed projects to 60 in 2020. Forty-two 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	2014	2020	2025
Projects Completed	0	14	17	18	11	47
Cumulative Completed	0	14	31	49	60	102
Cumulative Percent	0%	14%	30%	48%	59%	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. SWM's basic revenue source is the collection of SWM service charges from ratepayers in certain unincorporated County areas, called Watershed Management Areas, although SWM also uses grant revenues and some county revenues. Many of the revenues sources are restricted and can only be used for certain purposes or within certain geographic areas. The revenue sources currently used include base SWM service charges (limited to SWM revenue district boundaries); additional SWM service charges collected within UGAs to address specific drainage problems within the UGAs (referred to as "SWM UGA surcharge,"), and these funds can be used only within the UGAs where they were collected; real estate excise taxes (REET II, usable throughout the county); the County Road Fund (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 \$106.7 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2015-2020 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. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target. 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.

The use of SWM base and UGA surcharge service charge revenues for capital projects are restricted to specific geographical areas in which the revenues are collected. Funding for SWM's capital program is impacted by reductions in revenues available from the General Fund (REET II) and the Road Fund, both of which could be used in areas outside the SWM revenue districts. 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 and floodplain services projects. They are often located outside the UGAs and even outside the SWM service charge geographical boundaries and are highly dependent on REET II and grants.

A SWM Service District Reassessment Study (SDRS) is underway, and is evaluating long-term funding needs and potential strategies.

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. The current NPDES general stormwater permit (2013-2018) under which the County operates requires additional changes to the County's drainage (SCC30.63A) and Land Developing Activity (LDA, SCC30.63B) codes. These codes are currently being revised and the NPDES permit requires the revised codes to be effective by June 30, 2015.

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 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.

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 \$106.7 million has been identified for surface water capital facilities in the current 2015-2020 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 (REET II, 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. Additional funds may be needed to achieve the LOS target. 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.

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 2014 totals approximately \$25.7 million.

Part 6.2c Parks and Recreational Facilities

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

The 2007 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan (Parks Plan) for Snohomish County adopted by the County Council late in 2006 contains a LOS 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 (number and distribution) and estimation of future revenues. The 2007 Parks Plan was based on 2025 population projections and identified both the number of needed new facilities as well as general locations for the facilities to be sited. The Parks Plan informs many of the projects in the CIP, identifying projects and funding to support the LOS standard for Community Parks. The projects proposed in the CIP will maintain the park LOS within the County Comprehensive Plan's assumed rate and distribution of population growth.

The composition of the Parks Plan will be changed in 2015 and reformatted into a new Park and Recreation Element (PRE). The PRE will focus on meeting Growth Management Act (GMA) requirements and other content that had been located in the Parks Plan will be relocated in a new Park and Recreation Visioning Plan (PRVP) and the Park Inventory Report (PIR). This reorganization will allow more focused content in each of the documents, and the PRE will replace the Parks Plan as the parks component of the County's Comprehensive Plan. The PRE will track parks LOS, and identify projects needed to continue to meet the standard. 2035 population projections will be incorporated into the 2015 PRE.

Funding Adequacy for CIP

The county projects that if the current economic trends and priorities continue, Parks projects should receive adequate revenue through Park Impact Mitigation Fee collections and Real Estate Excise Tax revenues allocated by the County Council over the six-year period covered by the CIP through the annual budget process. Recent increasing trends in Real Estate Excise Tax collections as well as increases in Park Impact Mitigation Fees have helped drive an expected increase in available funding. It appears that the program can maintain the minimum service levels called for in the Parks Plan. These revenues will support the property acquisition and facility development projects needed to serve the existing and new population. Parks will also continue to establish partnerships with youth sports associations, community based non-profit associations such as PTA's, cities, and school districts, some of which have contributed significant funding to the creation or rehabilitation of sports fields, playgrounds, and other capital facilities. Future partnerships will only add to the facility development resources available to Parks.

Adequacy of Regulatory Mechanisms

Snohomish County began collecting Park Impact Mitigation Fees from residential development under the authority of SEPA in 1991. This program was re-designed as a GMA based program in 2004. It is governed by Chapter 30.66A SCC and involves standardized mitigation amounts on a per unit basis for single-family and multi-family residential development. The program has generated a substantial share of the revenues available for park land acquisition and facility development, and also provides an option for land dedication in lieu of payments. Impact mitigation revenues are now an important funding source for park projects in the county CIP.

Statement of Assessment

The 2005 CFP designates Community Parks as necessary to support development. Designating Community Parks as necessary to support development drove the adoption of Chapter 30.66A SCC, park mitigation, changing the collection 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 and took into consideration an inventory of existing facilities, community demand for property acquisition and facilities, projections of population growth, geography, and estimation of future revenues.

Capacity of Parks resources and programs to meet the requirements of the CFP:

- The LOS methodology contained in the Parks Plan and referenced in Part 7c of this CIP meets the first test required by the CFP. The projects proposed in the CIP will maintain the identified park level-of-service. Park acquisition and facility development projects projected through the six-year horizon of the CIP 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 Snohomish County's Comprehensive Plan as per the second test. Parks will generate revenue through Park Impact Mitigation Fee collections. Also, 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 this CIP. These revenues are projected to support property acquisition and facility development projects addressing the park and recreation needs of the existing population and new development. Parks 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. 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 assumed to be secured within the CIP and are, in all cases, competitive on a regional or statewide basis. Parks 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 additional partnership based funding will be available to supplement Parks projects.
- There is no evidence that necessary park facilities will be unavailable to support the development at the adopted minimum LOS, a consideration required by the third test. The property acquisition and park development program projected through the six-year horizon of the CIP are designed to meet the adopted park LOS, 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 the future and the availability of local funds to support acquisition and development of future parks could be impacted as a result.

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

Water districts are not directly regulated by the GMA, but, water district comprehensive plans are required to be consistent with county land use plans. Water district plans are subject to review by the county and the cities they serve. 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. The majority of water district comprehensive plans prepared and submitted over the past ten years have also followed general GMA guidelines. 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 (CIP) 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, the Public Works Trust Fund 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 standards although major capital facilities improvements are a challenge to funding for 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 applicable county code provisions, requires development applications to demonstrate that a source of potable water is capable of serving the proposed development. A letter to the county 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 a public water system. Most areas within the established UGA boundaries, and many rural areas, are within water system service areas.

Applicants accessing water from wells are usually required to demonstrate that ground water is available in adequate supply. Water quality issues/reviews for development proposals outside UGA boundaries or defined water service areas are performed by the Snohomish County Health District for well systems assuring not only that public or potable water supply is available, but that any expansion of the distribution system for new development will meet the purveyor's construction standards and how it will 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. These state regulations play a major role in establishing LOS standards. Casualty insurance and fire protection agencies also play a role in determining LOS for water distribution systems that support fire suppression, as most municipal and urban district systems in Snohomish County do. 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 could result from 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 area of the county. 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 & Wastewater District (2009), 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 Arlington, city of Marysville, city of Sultan,

the city of Gold Bar and the city of Edmonds. The city of Everett is currently working on a revision to its water comprehensive plan, to be completed by 2015.

Revisions of the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) were also completed in December 2010. These 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 fifteen years have followed GMA guidelines articulated through local comprehensive plans. District plans are subject to review and/or approval by the counties and cities that they serve. Districts have now generally all prepared comprehensive water plans that 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. Future water system plan updates will be compared with new growth forecasts for the year 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update.

The Everett water system serves much of urbanized Snohomish County and serves as a de facto coordination agency for its wholesale service area. The city also hosts the Everett Water Utility Coordinating Committee (EWUCC) for water purveyors purchasing city water in the south and western area of Snohomish County.

The city of Everett holds water rights that may ensure adequate water supply for county residents and businesses for many years. Several other jurisdictions also maintain, in part or in whole, their own separate water supply: Arlington, Marysville, Snohomish, Stanwood, Darrington, Gold Bar, Index, PUD, Startup and Cross Valley water districts. A small portion of the county is also served by the city of Seattle supply system in the Southwest 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 public water supply systems overall appear to be positioned to support the growth anticipated in the comprehensive plans of the cities and the county. Aging infrastructure and potential impacts of climate change should be variables that are evaluated in the future for impacts on public water supply in and beyond the six year CIP horizon.

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 fifteen 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 have now generally all prepared comprehensive wastewater plans that have incorporated the appropriate city and county land use and population forecasts into their projections of future wastewater flows.

Future wastewater system plan updates will be compared with growth forecasts for the year 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 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. Other potential funding sources for wastewater service providers are the Public Works Trust Fund and water reclamation, i.e., revenue from distributing reclaimed water.

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. With one notable exception described later, 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 if the area is within the district or service boundaries of the public wastewater system. Most areas within the established UGA boundaries are within a public wastewater service area. 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 once 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 King County treatment project called "Brightwater" is fully operational. The Brightwater project involved a construction of a major new treatment facility with a capacity for wet weather flow of 36 mgd up to 54 mgd. The future expansion from 36 to 54 mgd would help serve the north and northeast portions of the King County portion of the plant's service area. This service area includes much of the areas served by the Alderwood, Cross Valley and Silver Lake Water and Sewer Districts. This plant is the largest in Snohomish County and serves much of the south half of the Southwest UGA. Another wastewater treatment plant has been constructed and is operational by the Alderwood Water & Wastewater District in the Picnic Point area. The Picnic Point Wastewater Treatment Plant has the capacity to treat 6.9 mgd of wet weather flows and serve the northwestern portion of the district. Completion of this treatment plant resulted in the lifting of the moratorium on sewer hookups that have been in effect in the Picnic Point area.

The Alderwood Water & 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 has re-evaluated the project and anticipates rebidding and construction of the new North Creek interceptor in 2014 and 2015 depending on project permitting and easements. 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.

King County reported significant sewer infiltration/inflow (overflow) events that occurred on November 19, 2012, December 1, 2012 and in January 2013 into the North Creek interceptor system. These overflow events resulted from undersized pipes that were not replaced as part of King County's North Creek Interceptor project plus deterioration of existing older pipes and manholes. The Department of Ecology (Ecology) was notified after the first two events. Ecology, Snohomish Health District, Alderwood Water & Wastewater and the City of Bothell were notified of the third overflow(s). This episode directly impacted a residence near 208th Street SW. Over 50,000 feet of sewer line was subsequently examined within the North Creek Interceptor project area from 228th Street SW to 164th Street SW. The inspection found infiltration/inflow issues in the North Creek Interceptor within Snohomish County occurred at several manholes that were repaired in the summer of 2013. Sewer line inspections, maintenance and repair, beginning in the Bothell area and extending north up to 164th St. SW continued through the summer of 2014. A fourth overflow was reported by King County in March 2014. This indicated that the repairs in summer 2013 provided some relief but that more work was needed. King County and Alderwood continue to work together to identify infiltration/inflow problems and to correct them.

Alderwood Water & Wastewater District is also planning to replace Lift Station 21 in the vicinity of Swamp Creek due to poor mechanical condition with a new trunk line for sewage treatment in King County. This project should be complete by the end of 2014.

There are three areas currently under moratorium in the Lake Stevens Sewer District;

- Lift Station 11 between 83rd Avenue NE and State Route 9; the moratorium on Lift Station 11 is scheduled to be lifted before the end of the year (2014). The new gravity line in 20th Street SE has been installed. Transferring the flow to that gravity line from the existing line and installing new pumps in LS 11 then changing the discharge point to 20th St is what will be required.
- The second is at Lift station 7 in the area north of 4th Street NE.
- The third is near Lift Station 2 at the southern tip of Lake Stevens; the moratorium for Lift Station 2 has been lifted for 74 (housing) units and new pumps have been installed in the station.

There have also been significant improvements in the Lake Stevens wastewater system over the last three years. The most notable improvement has been the relocation of the main sewage treatment facility from its former location to an area outside the floodplain (east of the Sunnyside area). This project was completed in 2012. The area has been annexed by the city of Lake Stevens and the Lake Stevens Sewer District is operating the fully functional facility.

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

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

Each comprehensive wastewater system plan also includes a capital improvement program. Most district system plans prepared over the past five years have followed GMA guidelines and specifications although special districts are not directly subject to the GMA. District plans are subject to review and/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 2035 adopted as part of the 2015 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 could result from 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 District No. 1 (PUD) for its electric power needs. The PUD Charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD is a non-profit community owned and governed utility that provides electric power services throughout the county. The PUD has an elected board of commissioners which sets policy. Since the PUD is a nonprofit, publicly owned utility, rates are based only on cost of service. The PUD is the largest publicly owned utility district in the Northwest and the 12th largest in the United States by electric customers served, with over 330,000 as of April 2014. The PUD is also the largest customer of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) with approximately 6,869,000 megawatt-hour annual average customer forecasted sales for 2014.

The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: (1) anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs; (2) provide continued operation and dependability of existing electric system assets; (3) ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs; (4) comply with federal, state, and local regulations, and (5) 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 Facilities Plan summarizing capital expansions, upgrades, asset management plans, and operation/maintenance plans over the next seven years. This electric facility plan is used as the input to the annual financial budget process. Electric load forecasts and overall system impacts are assessed each year as part of the PUD capital plan process. The PUD facilities will be improved significantly between January 2015 and December 2020 to accommodate an expected 31,000 new customers. These improvements will include additional rights-of-way, substation sites, generation interconnections, and potential 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 better achieved in a cost-effective manner with knowledge of long-range county growth expectations.

The PUD Electric Facilities Plan also includes system improvements to maintain reliability of service. 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. 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 in 2013 was approximately 84% from BPA, 6% from PUD owned generation, and 10% from wind, other renewables and wholesale market purchases. As of this writing, the PUD had completed its most recent comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in November 2013, 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 2014-2020 Electric System Capital Plan is divided into six categories with a total capital cost over the seven years of about \$826.8M. This represents estimated planned expenditures based on mean growth projections. For the PUD, this \$826.8M also represents a minimum level of investment for infrastructure which will serve new population growth. These expenditures could increase or decrease depending on revised growth projections, or to meet current operating requirements.

About \$458.0M (53%) of the capital plan's funding is allocated to the "Electric Systems" category. The Electric System Capital Program category has increased by 7.4% or \$31.7 million compared to the previous capital plan, due to an increase in the number of projects in the 2014-2020 capital plan. This budget category includes major capital expansions, major upgrades, asset management and miscellaneous capital outlay. Further information about this Program follows:

- The electric system Major Expansions and Upgrades category accounts for about 29.8% (\$246.5 million) of the total Capital Plan which is 53.8% of the Electric System Capital Program category. The major expansion includes planning, design, and construction for 19 electric system major expansion projects. Major expansion projects provide increased electric system capacity to meet expected load growth, which is projected to increase at a pace similar 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 \$171.5M (20.7%) 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 population 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 \$128.9M (15.6%) of the total PUD Electric System Capital Plan costs.

Funding for the PUD's capital plan 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

The Snohomish County PUD charter requires that service be made available to all residential units and commercial establishments within Snohomish County and Camano Island. The PUD generates a portion of its needed electric power through three hydroelectric facilities in the Sultan area. It also purchases power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and on the open wholesale power market as required. The PUD periodically prepares a Long-Range 20-Year Capital Plan that identifies system improvements necessary to meet the forecast demand for power. The most recent version of the plan was published in 2012, and covers the period from 2013-2032.

CIP and LOS Linkage: The PUD electric system planning objectives are to: 1) anticipate and accommodate changing consumer energy needs; 2) provide continued operation and dependability for existing electric system assets; 3) ensure sufficient reliability and capacity and upgrades to meet future service needs; 4) comply with federal, state, and local regulations; and 5) 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 an annual Electric System Capital 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 LOS. 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 \$826.8M (in estimated 2014 dollars). This amount is an estimate, assuming that more could actually be spent to service population growth.

The Minimum Level of Investment Standards for the 2014-2020 plan is based on the following:

1. The expenditures projected for the District’s Capital Plan for the next seven years include necessary support from the Distribution & Engineering Services Division and other District divisions. This Plan is updated annually.
2. The Capital Plan was developed using the “Final Projections of the Total Resident Population for the Growth Management Act Medium Series”. Planning for the electric system must be prudent and flexible in order to accommodate the growth forecast and to meet customer requests that vary yearly.
3. The system peak load for this plan has been normalized by temperature-adjusting the actual peak loads for average winter temperatures. The capacity of the electric system will continue to be increased in order to accommodate projected increases in number of customers and local area system load additions.
4. The process to determine infrastructure needs to meet projected loads involves matching substation and circuit loading data with the District’s small area load forecasts. The District’s small area load forecast is used to identify the timing and location of expected new residential and commercial load.
5. The electric system is planned so that it will be capable of adequate performance at peak load periods with any single electrical element out of service.

6. The Capital Plan includes system improvements over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability at an average of less than 80 minutes of sustained downtime per customer per year.
7. The District also publishes a 20-Year Capital Plan and a Horizon Plan, both of which use land-use data to estimate future loads, and determine the optimal infrastructure to reliably serve those loads. These plans are updated about every five years.

The PUD facilities will be expanded significantly between January 2014 to December 2020 to accommodate the expected 31,000 in customer growth, including additional rights-of-way and substation sites.

The PUD electric facilities plan includes system improvements that support efforts over the next seven years to maintain the service reliability. The PUD approved a comprehensive Integrated Resource Plan in November 2013 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.

Unforeseen customer development and land use 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 plan.

Part 6.3d Public Schools

Sufficiency of Capital Improvement Program

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.

The districts are required to meet 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 to establish school impact fees. The county's review and adoption process for the school CFPs every other year constitutes a regular programmed reassessment of this particular component of the comprehensive plan.

The state's practices in allocating its matching construction funds require school districts to demonstrate that "un-housed" students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will approve those funds. This practice is in direct conflict with the GMA directives for public facilities and results in school CIPs that routinely show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This often requires districts to undergo a short-term decline in LOS before a new capacity-expanding project comes on line.

The school districts are currently operating based on the 2012-2017 CFPs adopted by Snohomish County in November 2012. A new CFP review process began in February 2014 toward the adoption of the 2014-2019 school CFPs. 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.

Funding Adequacy

Snohomish County school districts have in recent years been generally successful in passing bond measures needed to fund school construction projects. In its draft 2014-2019 CFP, the Everett School District expressed concern regarding the recent failure of a proposed \$259.4 million dollar bond issue. The source of the district's concern is the need to construct new facilities and additions in order to meet new growth in student enrollment.

Bond failures remain a long-term concern for many school districts throughout the county due to the possibility of enrollment exceeding permanent school capacity – this is true even in districts that have seen overall enrollment growth slow in recent years.

Most of the school district enrollment projections in the draft 2014-2019 CFPs do not project significant increases from those projected in the 2012-2017 CFPs. This fact is evidenced by patterns in housing occupancy (student generation rates) in multi-family and single family dwellings.

Chapter 30.66C SCC is the development regulation which provides for the payment of school impact fees by builders of new residential development. Payment of the impact fee is a requirement of permit approval and is collected by Snohomish County at the building permit application stage. Impact fees alone cannot provide sufficient revenue to construct new schools; however, they are an important element of the 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 does provide 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.

Statement of Assessment

CIP and LOS Linkage: Each school district establishes 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 LOS 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 “un-housed” students will justify a new school or a school addition before it will consider the district eligible for these funds. This results in school CIPs that regularly show construction projects lagging behind the demand for space. This generally requires districts to undergo a short-term increase in “un-housed” students or decrease in LOS 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.

The school districts, individually and collectively, appear to be implementing their CFPs/CIPs adequately. All of the school districts have achieved their minimum levels of service based on the information submitted in the draft 2014-2019 CFPs. The numbers on the table in section 7d represent school LOS for 2013.

General 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 LOS status for Surface Water Management, Electric Power, Roads (Transportation) and Public Schools. 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 2014

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	\$106.7 million between 2015 and 2020	The majority of funding is geographically constrained, while much of the need is outside of the funding areas. SWM is undergoing an evaluation of its services, service boundaries, and rates.
Electric Power	\$826.8 million should be invested over a seven year period	\$826.8 million between 2014 and 2020	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 2013 - 2014

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, 2013 to March 31, 2014.

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 2014 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:

[Snohomish County Traffic Mitigation-Concurrency](#)

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	2013	2014
Arterial Units in Arrears	0	0
Arterial Units at Ultimate Capacity	3	3
Arterial Units at Risk of Falling into Arrears	5 ¹	13 ²

¹ The actual physical number of AU’s At Risk in 2013 is 4 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.

Summary of Level-of-Service (LOS) Status

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	% of 2014 AU/s to Total AU/s
LOS above screening level ³	259	236	240	241	239	235	88%
LOS below screening level ³	42	34	31	29	28	32	12%
Total number of arterial units	301	270	271	270	267	267	100%
Breakout of arterial units below screening level							
Monitoring level ³	10	11	11	10	14	12	4.5%
Operational Analysis level ⁴	25	17	17	16	11	17	6.4%
Arterial Units in Arrears	4	3	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ultimate Capacity Arterials	3	3	3	3	3	3	1.1%
Total below screening level	42	34	31	29	28	32	12%

² The actual physical number of AU's At Risk in 2014 is 11 because two 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 4 arterial units.

³ 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.

⁴ See Table 4 "Status of Arterial Units Compared with Prior Year" for more detailed information for all arterial units at this level.

7c – Parks and Recreation Level of Service Report 2014

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: 29,193 (320,335 - 2014 estimate).

New Community Parks (Land) since 2001 – Miner’s Corner, Cavalero, Paine Field, Fairfield, Hole in the Sky, Lake Stickney and Wellington Hills. The loss of Lundeen and Mother Nature’s Window sites through annexation. Net gain is 5 new Community Parks (Land) since 2001.

New Community Parks (Facilities-percentage complete) since 2001 – Fairfield (25%), Lake Goodwin (100%), Lake Stevens (100%), Lake Stickney (40%), Martha Lake Airport (80%), Miner’s Corner (100%), Paine Field (100%), Tambark Creek (100%), Willis D. Tucker (80%), and Whitehorse (100%) Community Parks. Loss of Lundeen Park and Mother Nature’s Window. Net gain of 6.25 new Community Park (Facilities) since 2001.

REPORTED LOS:

Parks Category	2014 LOS	Target LOS	Minimum LOS
Community–Land	1 park per 5,839 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 17,553 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. Opening of one additional Community Park facility is planned for late 2015.

7d – Public Schools Level of Service Report 2014-2015

School District	MINIMUM LOS# Elementary	CURRENT LOS Elementary	MINIMUM LOS Middle	CURRENT LOS Middle	MINIMUM LOS High	CURRENT LOS High
Edmonds No.15	14,352 *	10,631	4,310 *	2,997	8,599 *	6,680
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Everett No.2	KG=25 G1-5=27	KG=22.8 G1-5=25.7	31	24.4	35	26.2
Maximum average class size						
Lake Stevens No.4	25 K-5	< 25 21% K-5	28 G6-7, 8-9	<28 7.5% G6-7, 8-9	31 G6-12	< 31 16% G6-12
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	155 classrooms	32/155 classrooms	501 classrooms	38/501 classrooms	324 classrooms	53/324 classrooms
Lakewood No.306	26	22	28	25	30	28
Maximum average class size						
Marysville No.25	29	20.25	32	21.6	34	22.2
Maximum average class size						
Monroe No.103	2,092 FTE * in all class rooms	1,974 FTE * K-4 grades	N/A	N/A	4,868 FTE * in all classrooms 5-12 grades	4,252 FTE
Maximum class size in a majority of classrooms x > 50%	K-4 grades	K-4 grades				
Mukilteo No.6	8,562 *	6,523 *	4,996	3,392	5,645 *	4,295
Maximum number of students the district will accommodate						
Northshore No.417	23.4	19.5	26.2	20.3	25.3	20.6
Maximum average class size						
Snohomish No.203	35	24.44	35	27	40 G9-12	32
Maximum average class size						
Sultan No.311	K-3 =22 G4-5 =28	K-3 = 21 G4-5 =22	30	25	32	24
Maximum average class size						

* Maximum enrollment that can be accommodated in existing facilities