

## 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program Table of Contents

Item
<a href="#">Preface</a>
<a href="#">Section I: Introduction and Background</a>
<a href="#">Section II: Financing Strategies</a>
General Strategies
Real Estate Excise
Voted Issues
<a href="#">Exhibit 1: Future Election Dates and Related Milestones</a>
Financing Method
<a href="#">Exhibit 2: Description of Revenue Sources</a>
Revenues Estimates
<a href="#">Section III: 2001 – 2006 CIP Project Summary</a>
Capital Definition
<a href="#">Exhibit 3: Classification of Departmental Projects by Category</a>
<a href="#">Exhibit 4: Capital Expenditures by Category &amp; Type</a>
<a href="#">Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source</a>
<a href="#">Exhibit 6: Real Estate Tax Project List</a>
<a href="#">Exhibit 7: Departmental Capital Improvement Program List</a>
<a href="#">Map 1: Major Parks Projects</a>
<a href="#">Map 2: Paine Field Projects</a>
<a href="#">Map 3: Transportation Improvement Program</a>
<a href="#">Exhibit 8: Description of Projects by Classification</a>
<a href="#">Section IV: Statement of Assessment on GMA Goal 12</a>
2001-2006 Snohomish County CIP Statement of Assessment
<a href="#">Exhibit 9: Process Called for by 2001 Capital Facilities Plan</a>

### Preface

The 2001-2006 (CIP) is a component of the 2001 Capital Facilities Plan. This is the Snohomish County Executive's Recommended CIP and is forwarded to the Council for their adoption on September 29, 2000 in conjunction with the Executive's 2001 Recommended Budget.

This document was submitted to the Snohomish County Planning Commission for their review in a public hearing on September 20, 2000. At that hearing, the Planning Commission voted unanimously to recommend to the Snohomish County Council the adoption of this 2001-2006 Snohomish County Capital Improvement Program.

[↩ Back](#)

## **Section I: Introduction and Background**

-

As part of the annual budget process, the county adopts a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The CIP is a component of the Capital Facilities Plan but is a physically separate document that fulfills two separate, but related, responsibilities of the County under state and local law:

1. The Snohomish County Charter requires adoption of a CIP for all county facilities as a part of the budget process. This six-year capital plan includes 2001 budget elements as the first year of the CIP and projected elements for the years which follow.
2. In addition, the state Growth Management Act (GMA) requires adoption of a six-year financing program “that will finance . . . capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes.” RCW 36.70A.070(3)(d).

Pursuant to Snohomish County Code, the County combines the CIP required by the charter and the six-year financing program required by the GMA into one document. SCC 4.26.024. More information about the GMA component of this CIP is included in Section IV.

The CIP document fulfills the County’s financial planning responsibilities under two separate mandates. It includes discussion and analysis of public facilities necessary for development under the Growth Management Act (GMA)(GMA facilities) as well as other public facilities and services that are provided by the County but not “necessary for development”(non-GMA facilities). As is does the 2001 update of the CFP, the CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities because the GMA requires additional analysis to determine whether funding meets existing needs in those services that are necessary for development.

The CIP includes a six-year capital construction and investment program for specific projects and purchases for public facilities and services owned by the County, and specifies revenues that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities. Part of the function of the CIP is to clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes. The CIP incorporates by reference the annual Transportation Improvement Program and its supporting documents for the surface transportation capital construction program. For GMA facilities, the CIP also includes a determination, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), whether probable funding and other measures fall short of meeting existing needs as determined by the adopted minimum level of service standards. If funding and other measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that new development will be served by adequate facilities, the GMA requires the County to take action to ensure that existing identified needs are met. This process is known as “Goal 12 Reassessment” and is discussed in Section IV.

The *2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program*, like the 2000-2006 CIP, divides the County's capital projects into three broad categories: 1.) General Governmental; 2.) Transportation; and 3.) Proprietary. General Governmental activities are primarily tax and user fee supported, and are organized by facility type. Several departments are represented in the general governmental category, including Superior Court, District Court, County Clerk, Juvenile Court, Sheriff, Prosecuting Attorney, Corrections, Medical Examiner, Human Services, Planning, Parks & Recreation, Assessor, Auditor, Finance, Treasurer, and Facilities Management.

The state growth management legislation calls for transportation to be examined as a separate comprehensive plan element (the Transportation Element). The Transportation Element is implemented by the separately adopted 2001 –2006 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP should be referred to for any details regarding the location and timing for specific projects. Summary information for transportation projects are also included in this document solely for coordination with other capital facility programming to facilitate a comprehensive look at the county's capital financing needs. Proprietary activities rely primarily on fees generated from the sale of goods and services for their operations. The proprietary category includes Surface Water and Solid Waste.

The process for developing the county's Capital Improvement Program is integrally related to annual budget development. 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.

[⇐ Back](#)

## **Section II: Financing Strategies**

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

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

In the general governmental area, however, Washington State Law limits: 1.) The sources municipalities can use to raise funds for capital improvements; 2.) The tax rates that can be charged to raise funds for capital improvements; and 3.) The amount of general obligation debt (capacity) that can be issued to raise funds for capital improvements. Another complicating factor in general governmental capital funding is

reliance on voter approved bond issues. This creates uncertainty regarding if, and when, certain improvements will take place.

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

*General Strategies*            Looking across all department lines, the program calls for:

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

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

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

- 1.) Total debt service financed by Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET), should amount to no more than 50% of total REET revenues;
- 2.) Up to 75% of the available revenues from either REET 1, or REET 2 may be used for debt service, so long as the total used for debt repayment does not exceed 50%.
- 3.) A reserve equal to either \$500,000, or 20% of total indebtedness, which ever is higher, should be established from REET 1 dollars;
- 4.) Future budgets should include the following allocations: \$500,000 in REET 2 for surface water management and related endangered species projects; \$500,000 in REET 1 or 2 for direct endangered species projects; and \$500,000 in REET 1 for building repair and remodeling projects;
- 5.) When actual REET revenues exceed budget estimates, excess funds should be appropriated in the next year’s budget cycle. The first use of excess funds should be to meet reserve requirements, then consideration should be given to early retirement of outstanding debt; and
- 6.) Projects financed with REET funds should be for terms that are:
  - a.) No longer than the usable life of the project, and
  - b.) For shorter terms if the County is close to the 50% debt limit.

*Voted Issues*                    Voter approved issues add a level of uncertainty to funding capital

projects. If the voters vote no, the revenue required to fund the project would not available. The 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program proposes no voter-approved issues. For information purposes, we have included, as Exhibit 1, possible election dates and related milestones during the period 2001 – 2005 that would be critical if the County sought to put voter approved issues on the ballot.

↩ [Back](#)

### Exhibit 1: Future Election Dates and Related Milestones

Action	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<i>February Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	24-Oct-00	23-Oct-01	22-Oct-02	21-Oct-03	26-Oct-04
Ordinance to Auditor	23-Dec-00	22-Dec-01	21-Dec-02	20-Dec-03	25-Dec-04
Election Date	6-Feb-01	5-Feb-02	4-Feb-03	3-Feb-04	8-Feb-05
<i>March Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	28-Nov-00	27-Nov-01	26-Nov-02	25-Nov-03	23-Nov-04
Ordinance to Auditor	27-Jan-01	26-Jan-02	25-Jan-03	24-Jan-04	22-Jan-05
Election Date	13-Mar-01	12-Mar-02	11-Mar-03	9-Mar-04	8-Mar-05
<i>April Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	9-Jan-01	8-Jan-02	7-Jan-03	13-Jan-04	11-Jan-05
Ordinance to Auditor	10-Mar-01	9-Mar-02	8-Mar-03	13-Mar-04	12-Mar-05
Election Date	24-Apr-01	23-Apr-02	22-Apr-03	27-Apr-04	26-Apr-05
<i>May Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	30-Jan-01	5-Feb-02	4-Feb-03	3-Feb-04	1-Feb-05
Ordinance to Auditor	31-Mar-01	6-Apr-02	5-Apr-03	3-Apr-04	2-Apr-05
Election Date	15-May-01	21-May-02	20-May-03	18-May-04	17-May-05
<i>September Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	5-Jun-01	4-Jun-02	3-Jun-03	8-Jun-04	7-Jun-05
Ordinance to Auditor	4-Aug-01	3-Aug-02	2-Aug-03	7-Aug-04	6-Aug-05
Election Date	18-Sep-01	17-Sep-02	16-Sep-03	21-Sep-04	20-Sep-05
<i>November Election:</i>					
Ordinance to Council	24-Jul-01	23-Jul-02	22-Jul-03	20-Jul-04	26-Jul-05
Ordinance to Auditor	22-Sep-01	21-Sep-02	20-Sep-03	18-Sep-04	24-Sep-05
Election Date	6-Nov-01	5-Nov-02	4-Nov-03	2-Nov-04	8-Nov-05

*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.

[← Back](#)

## Exhibit 2: Description of Revenue Sources

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

Method of Funding	Description
REET I & II	Real Estate Excise Taxes (REET) are taxes applied to sale of real estate. In unincorporated areas, the County collects an amount equal to 0.5% of the transaction. The proceeds are divided equally between REET I and REET II. REET I may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, parks, law enforcement, fire protection, or County administration projects. REET II may be used for planning, acquisition, construction, repair or improvement of roads, surface water, or parks projects. Projects must be included in the Capital Improvement Program to qualify.
General Fund	General Fund appropriations are funds appropriated by the County Council from the County's General Fund. General Fund revenue supports general government services including most law and justice services. Sources of general fund revenue include property taxes, sale tax, fines, fees, and charges for services and investment earnings.
Special Revenue Funds	Special Revenue Funds, like the General Fund, derive revenue from taxes, charges for services, and other general governmental sources such as state shared revenues. Unlike the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund expenditures are limited by statute or ordinance to specific purposes. The Road Fund, Planning's Community Development Fund, and Parks' Mitigation Fund are examples of Special Revenue Funds.
Debt Proceeds	In many instances, the County funds a major capital improvement with short term or long term debt. An example in this CIP is the Regional Justice Center. The County will identify a stream of revenue within its budget for paying debt service. Sources of this stream of revenue include the other fund elements referenced within this exhibit. In the instance of the Regional Justice Center, the county will fund the improvement through appropriations from REET I and the General Fund.

Proprietary Funds	Proprietary Funds include the following funds: Surface Water Management, Rivers, Solid Waste, Public Works Trust Fund, Fleet Management, Pits and Quarries, Park Construction, Information Services, Airport and other smaller funds. Each of these proprietary funds has a dedicated source of revenue that may be appropriated by the County Council for capital projects. Sources of proprietary funds include fees, taxes, grants, local improvement district charges, impact fees, investment earnings, and charges for services rendered.
Grants	Grants are amounts received from the federal and state government and other entities in response to a grant application from the County. They usually fund a specific project or type of project within a given type of facility. For example, the County might receive a grant that funds a portion of a specific road project.
Councilmanic Bond Funds	Councilmanic Bond Funds are proceeds of debt authorized under the authority of the County Council. While limits exist for Councilmanic and Voted Bond funds, the County's level of related bond debt is well below limits in both categories.
Voted Bond Funds	Voted Bond Funds are the proceeds of debt authorized through a public election.
Mitigation Fees	Mitigation Fees are fees charged to new construction projects within the County. The proceeds are used in Roads and Parks proprietary funds to pay for construction and land purchases that respond to impacts from growth within the County.
Other Funds	This designation of funding for CIP projects includes specific funds that are not specifically identified in the CIP because of their size. Revenues from these funds must meet the same tests as other fund sources for revenue adequacy. Other Funds include Fleet Management Fund, Pits and Quarries Fund, Information Services Fund, Emergency Management System Fund, Interlocal Funds and Airport Fund.
Prior Year Appropriations	When capital construction fund amounts are set aside from prior year appropriations, they are being reserved for projects referenced within the CIP. However, since the projects are not complete and portions or all of the related expenditures have not yet been made, the projects still are included in the CIP. The amounts are shown as funding sources in the year that they will be expended.

*Revenues 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.

[← Back](#)

### **Section III: 2001 – 2006 CIP Project Summary**

This section will present a summary of capital projects contained in the 2001-2006 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 improvement that are included in the CIP:

- 1.) Individual pieces of equipment with costs of less than \$50,000 and replacement equipment are not included.
- 2.) Large automated systems are regarded as single pieces of equipment.
- 3.) Repair or maintenance expenditures are not included unless an expenditure significantly enhances the value of the property.
- 4.) All REET expenditures are included.
- 5.) Where possible, like projects from one department are aggregated into a single CIP project.
- 6.) 2000 capital expenses are the amount requested for appropriation in 2001.

[← Back](#)

Capital projects can be classified in the following categories:

### Exhibit 3: Classification of Departmental Projects by Category

Category	Sub-Category	Department/Program
General Governmental	General Services	Facilities Management Information Services PW Equipment Rental
	Parks and Recreation	Parks Department
	Law Enforcement	Corrections Sheriff 800 Megahertz Project
	REET Debt Service	Non-Departmental
Transportation	Ground Transportation	Public Works Roads
Proprietary	Surface Water	PW Surface Water Management
	Solid Waste	PW Solid Waste
	Airport Investments	Airport

One change to note from the 2000 CIP is that Airport Investments are classified within the *Proprietary* category rather than *Transportation* category.

On the following pages, four exhibits present various fiscal summaries of the 2001-2006 Capital Improvement Program. Exhibit 4 summarizes improvements by category and type; Exhibit 5 summarizes all projects by revenue source. Exhibit 6 lists all REET funded projects and is also sorted by the department requesting funding for the project. Exhibit 7 includes projects by County department.

[← Back](#)

### Exhibit 4: Capital Expenditures by Category & Type

Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
General Govt. Facilities	\$830,500	\$15,447,083	\$15,447,083	\$15,447,084	\$ 3,121,250	-	\$50,293,000
General Govt. Equipment	2,011,601	25,000	-	-	-	-	2,036,601
Parks and Rec. Facilities	7,600,655	3,235,096	10,185,756	3,692,608	1,999,676	1,907,046	28,620,837
Parks and Rec. Land	5,171,568	2,741,292	1,775,411	1,573,599	1,824,774	1,824,093	14,910,737

Law Enf. Facilities	4,250,000	29,577,366	25,327,366	25,327,366	-	-	84,482,098
REET Debt Service	3,910,212	4,580,417	4,571,250	3,870,061	4,371,294	3,671,747	23,974,981
Transportation – Facilities	50,193,000	56,183,000	49,960,000	49,450,000	45,631,000	42,651,000	294,068,000
Surface Water – Facilities	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	9,900,000
Solid Waste – Facilities	24,365,150	19,370,000	7,670,000	6,960,000	6,470,000	6,770,000	71,605,150
Airport – Facilities	7,324,000	34,425,000	37,375,000	22,225,000	6,025,000	7,025,000	114,399,000
Airport – Equipment	-	800,000	1,050,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,450,000
<b>Total: All Items</b>	<b>\$107,306,686</b>	<b>\$168,034,254</b>	<b>\$155,011,866</b>	<b>\$130,395,718</b>	<b>\$71,292,994</b>	<b>\$65,698,886</b>	<b>\$697,740,404</b>

[↩ Back](#)

### Exhibit 5: Capital Expenditures by Revenue Source

Fund Source	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Airport Funds	\$ 1,074,000	\$ 2,772,500	\$ 2,457,500	\$ 1,397,500	\$ 932,500	\$ 1,032,500	\$ 9,666,500
Bond Proceeds-Other	8,765,000	70,274,449	71,374,449	57,774,450	8,121,250	5,000,000	221,309,598
County Road	19,464,178	23,638,000	27,630,000	21,626,000	19,589,000	18,728,000	130,675,178
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interlocal Agreements	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	1,860,000
Other Funds	2,069,175	3,689,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	6,414,175
Other Grants	2,519,658	1,746,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	1,605,000	10,685,658
Parks Mitigation	2,966,302	1,691,292	1,565,411	963,599	814,774	1,064,093	9,065,471
Prior Year Funds	8,903,253	2,026,000	8,330,000	2,220,000	1,220,000	390,000	23,089,253
Public Works Trust	7,000,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	8,500,000
REET I	4,578,082	5,672,499	5,474,912	4,771,036	5,521,119	5,071,747	31,089,395
REET II	5,612,161	5,543,014	5,678,094	5,687,633	5,145,851	4,553,046	32,219,799
Solid Waste Fund	10,939,554	11,400,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	23,539,554
Solid Waste Funds	188,646	500,000	500,000	990,000	500,000	800,000	3,478,646
SWM/River Funds	1,906,677	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000	11,506,677
Transportation Grant	31,010,000	35,351,500	26,802,500	30,966,500	25,449,500	25,060,500	174,640,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 107,306,686</b>	<b>\$ 168,034,254</b>	<b>\$ 155,011,866</b>	<b>\$ 130,395,718</b>	<b>\$ 71,292,994</b>	<b>\$ 65,698,886</b>	<b>\$ 697,740,404</b>

[↩ Back](#)

### Exhibit 6: Real Estate Tax Project List

REET I Projects	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Debt Service	862,383	858,320	861,100	357,975	359,195	159,620	3,458,593
Athletic Fields/LAND	460,000	460,000	460,000	460,000	710,000	460,000	3,010,000
Debt Service for 800 MHZ	315,699	1,214,179	1,213,812	1,213,061	1,211,924	1,212,127	6,380,802
Reserves – Space Plan	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	12,400,000
Resource Activity Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Conservancy Land	500,000	650,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,150,000
Parks Special Use Land	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Parks Support Facilities	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	240,000
SWM Flood Control	98,180	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	598,180
SWM Habitat Fish Restoration	301,820	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,801,820
<b>Total – REET I</b>	<b>4,578,082</b>	<b>5,672,499</b>	<b>5,474,912</b>	<b>4,771,036</b>	<b>5,521,119</b>	<b>5,071,747</b>	<b>30,089,395</b>
<b>REET II Projects</b>							
REET II Debt Service	512,605	507,918	496,338	499,025	500,175	-	2,516,061

Parks Athletic Facilities/ Facilities	661,480	550,000	1,200,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	3,911,480
Parks Buildings/Facilities	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Evergreen Fair	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
Parks Outdoor Facilities	830,000	500,000	100,000	50,000	-	-	1,480,000
Parks Special Use Facilities	142,000	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	542,000
Parks Support/Facilities	366,520	385,096	381,756	388,608	395,676	403,046	2,320,702
SWM Drainage Improvement	613,449	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,613,449
SWM Drainage Rehabilitation	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	3,048,024
SWM Habitat/Fish Restoration	826,193	841,996	841,996	841,996	841,996	841,996	5,036,173
SWM Preliminary Design	1,101,910	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	6,351,910
Trails/FACILITIES	-	550,000	300,000	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	2,950,000
<b>Total - REET II</b>	<b>5,612,161</b>	<b>5,543,014</b>	<b>5,678,094</b>	<b>5,687,633</b>	<b>5,145,851</b>	<b>4,553,046</b>	<b>32,219,799</b>

[← Back](#)

## Exhibit 7: Departmental Capital improvement program List

The exhibit below provides a lift off all projects that are included in this CIP.

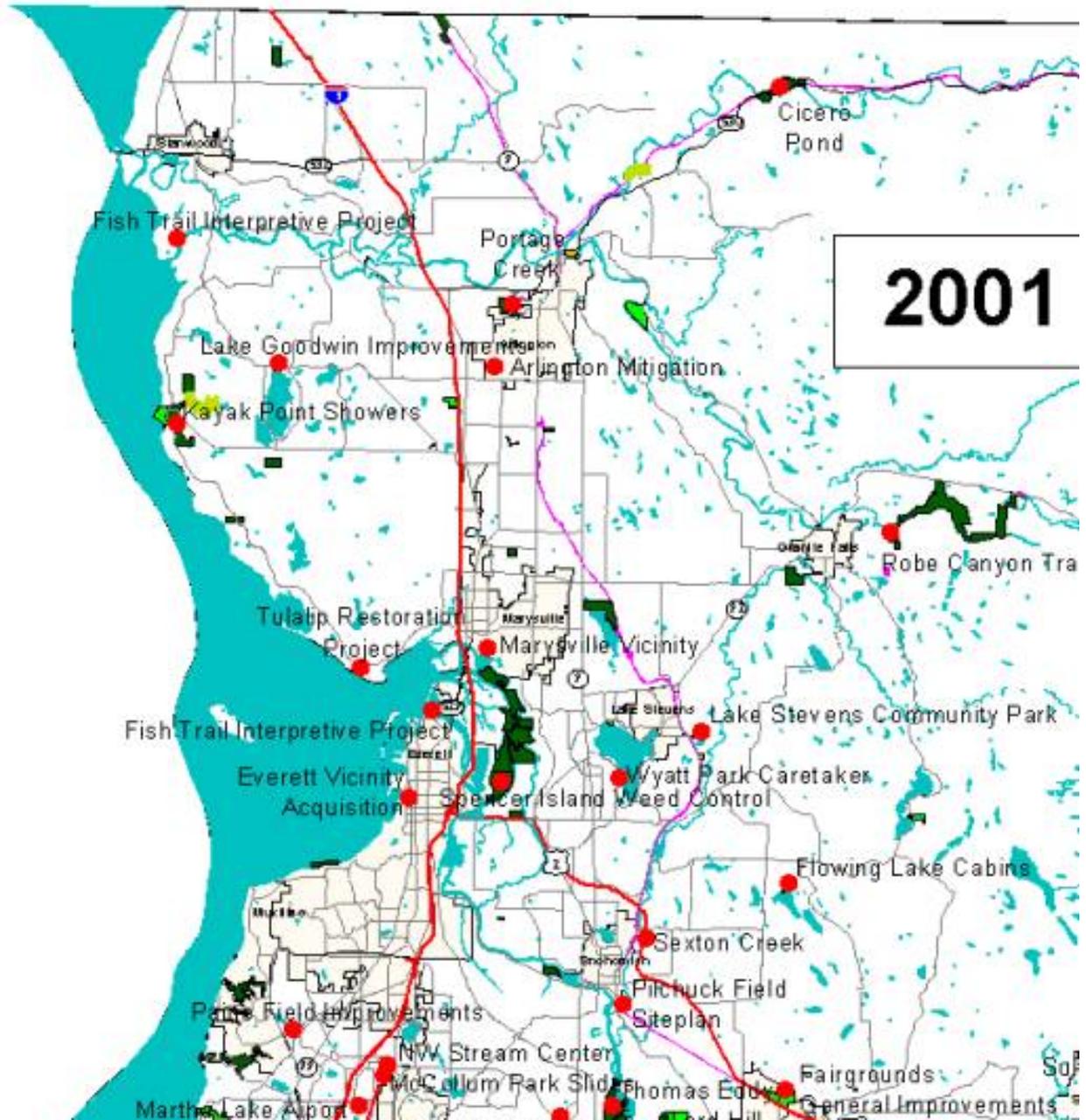
Project Description	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
<b>Public Works</b>							
Arlington Fleet Facility	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,000,000
Paine Field Fleet Facility	300,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,300,000
Future ER&R Capital Projects	-	1,090,000	1,230,000	1,220,000	1,220,000	390,000	5,150,000
Bridge Replacement & Rehab	4,547,000	3,046,000	3,735,000	6,547,000	6,576,000	3,670,000	28,121,000
Capacity	26,165,000	28,840,000	27,975,000	30,423,000	29,201,000	29,718,000	172,322,000
Miscellaneous Engineering	406,000	418,000	234,000	257,000	278,000	286,000	1,879,000
Non Motorized Projects	3,143,000	5,354,000	4,921,000	913,000	944,000	980,000	16,255,000
Overlay Projects	4,491,000	5,293,000	4,669,000	5,108,000	4,993,000	5,053,000	29,607,000
ESA Impacts on Road Maint	225,000	-	-	-	-	-	225,000
Road Drainage	510,000	526,000	543,000	561,000	578,000	597,000	3,315,000
Traffic Safety Improvements	8,906,000	8,116,000	6,653,000	4,421,000	1,841,000	1,957,000	31,894,000
Sand Hill Maintenance Building	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Solid Waste - Facility Improvements	17,939,554	12,900,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	32,039,554
Solid Waste - Facility Repair	188,646	500,000	500,000	990,000	500,000	800,000	3,478,646
Drainage Improvement	975,039	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000	5,225,039
Drainage Rehabilitation	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	508,004	3,048,024
Flood Control Rehab	244,054	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	1,094,054
Habitat/Fish Restoration	3,373,606	3,341,996	3,341,996	3,341,996	3,341,996	3,341,996	20,083,586
Infrastructure Planning Design	1,136,247	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	6,636,247
SWM Projects - Rate Increase	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	3,900,000
SWM Projects - UGA Rate Increase	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Subtotal Public Works</b>	<b>76,208,150</b>	<b>77,203,000</b>	<b>59,280,000</b>	<b>58,060,000</b>	<b>53,751,000</b>	<b>51,071,000</b>	<b>375,573,150</b>
<b>Parks And Recreation</b>							
Athletic Facilities/Facilities	4,150,939	800,000	4,150,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	10,600,939
Athletic Fields/Land	3,136,545	1,226,292	825,411	823,599	1,074,774	1,074,093	8,160,714
Buildings/Facilities	-	-	150,000	-	100,000	-	250,000
Fair - Fund 180	225,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	164,000	1,045,000
Outdoor Facilities/Leisure/Facilities	2,590,620	1,146,000	350,000	150,000	-	-	4,236,620
Resource Activity/Land	790,069	200,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	1,990,069
Resource Conservancy/Land	1,244,954	650,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	3,894,954
Special Use/Facilities	162,064	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	562,064
Special Use/Land	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000

Support/Facilities	406,520	425,096	421,756	1,428,608	435,676	443,046	3,560,702
Trails/Facilities	65,512	700,000	4,950,000	1,750,000	400,000	500,000	8,365,512
Trails/Land	-	615,000	200,000	-	-	-	815,000
<b>Parks And Recreation</b>	<b>12,772,223</b>	<b>5,976,388</b>	<b>11,961,167</b>	<b>5,266,207</b>	<b>3,824,450</b>	<b>3,731,139</b>	<b>43,531,574</b>
<b>Information Services</b>							
Data Conversion and Registration	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
Justice Integration Development Package	189,422	25,000	-	-	-	-	214,422
<b>Information Services</b>	<b>374,422</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>399,422</b>
<b>Nondepartmental</b>							
Emergency 911 Network Improvement	1,637,179	-	-	-	-	-	1,637,179
<b>Nondepartmental</b>	<b>1,637,179</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,637,179</b>
<b>Debt Service</b>							
REET I Funded Debt Service	862,383	858,320	861,100	357,975	359,195	159,620	3,458,593
REET II Funded Debt Service	512,605	507,918	496,338	499,025	500,175	-	2,516,061
Debt Service for 800 MHZ	535,224	1,214,179	1,213,812	1,213,061	1,211,924	1,212,127	6,600,327
REET I Reserves - Space Plan	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	12,400,000
<b>Debt Service</b>	<b>3,910,212</b>	<b>4,580,417</b>	<b>4,571,250</b>	<b>3,870,061</b>	<b>4,371,294</b>	<b>3,671,747</b>	<b>24,974,981</b>
<b>Facilities Management</b>							
ADA Upgrades	50000	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Adm. Bldg. Roof Replacement	205000	0	0	0	0	0	205,000
Asbestos Abatement Superior Courtrooms	75000	0	0	0	0	0	75,000
Cafeteria Remodel	175500	0	0	0	0	0	175,500
Carpet Replacement - Auditor's Office	60000	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
Courthouse Roof Replacement	210000	0	0	0	0	0	210,000
Main Campus Backfill/Repairs	0	3121250	3121250	3121250	3121250	0	12,485,000
Major Upgrade Corrections Facility	500000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
New Administration Building	0	12325833	12325833	12325834	0	0	36,977,500
Parking Garage Roof Membrane	55000	0	0	0	0	0	55,000
Regional Justice Center	3750000	25327366	25327366	25327366	0	0	79,732,098
Sheriff's Gun Range/Office/Storage	0	4250000	0	0	0	0	4,250,000
<b>Facilities Management</b>	<b>5,080,500</b>	<b>45,024,449</b>	<b>40,774,449</b>	<b>40,774,450</b>	<b>3,121,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,775,098</b>
<b>Airport</b>							
C-1/C-2 Upgrade	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
C-11 Building Purchase	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
C-19 and C-29 Environmental Clean-Up	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	200,000
C-84 Building Repairs	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Capital Repairs to Airfield	-	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,125,000
Central Park and other GA Ramp Repairs	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	550,000
Chenault/Harbour Pt. Roadwork	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000
Crash Truck Replacement	-	600,000	-	-	-	-	600,000
Fire Station Replacement	-	-	-	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Future Airport Equipment	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
Hangar & Kilo One NW Prep Access	1,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-	11,000,000
Kilo Hangars	-	20,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	-	45,000,000
Landside Pavement and Road Repairs	50,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,050,000
Minuteman/Perimeter Rd Intersection	-	50,000	-	50,000	-	-	100,000
Miscellaneous Building Repairs	100,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,100,000
New Building Construction	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
New Building next to IAC	-	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
New T-Hangars	2,622,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,622,500
North Complex Road Access	-	-	750,000	750,000	-	-	1,500,000

North Ramp Corporate Hangars	103,500	-	-	-	-	-	103,500
Obstruction Removal	-	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,400,000
Outer Ramp Addition	-	800,000	-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,800,000
PFB Security Fencing	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000
Rescue 26 Fire Truck Replacement	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
S. Industrial Complex (Phase I)	-	-	-	12,000,000	-	-	12,000,000
Safety Area Project	1,500,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
Sewer Improvements	1,177,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,177,000
Sweeper (for Main Runway)	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
Terminal Remodel	-	-	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
West Side Shopping Center	421,000	-	-	-	-	-	421,000
<b>Airport</b>	<b>7,324,000</b>	<b>35,225,000</b>	<b>38,425,000</b>	<b>22,425,000</b>	<b>6,225,000</b>	<b>7,225,000</b>	<b>116,849,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$107,306,686</b>	<b>\$168,034,254</b>	<b>\$155,011,866</b>	<b>\$130,395,718</b>	<b>\$71,292,994</b>	<b>\$65,698,886</b>	<b>\$697,740,404</b>

[Back](#)

## Map 1: Major Parks Year 2001 Projects



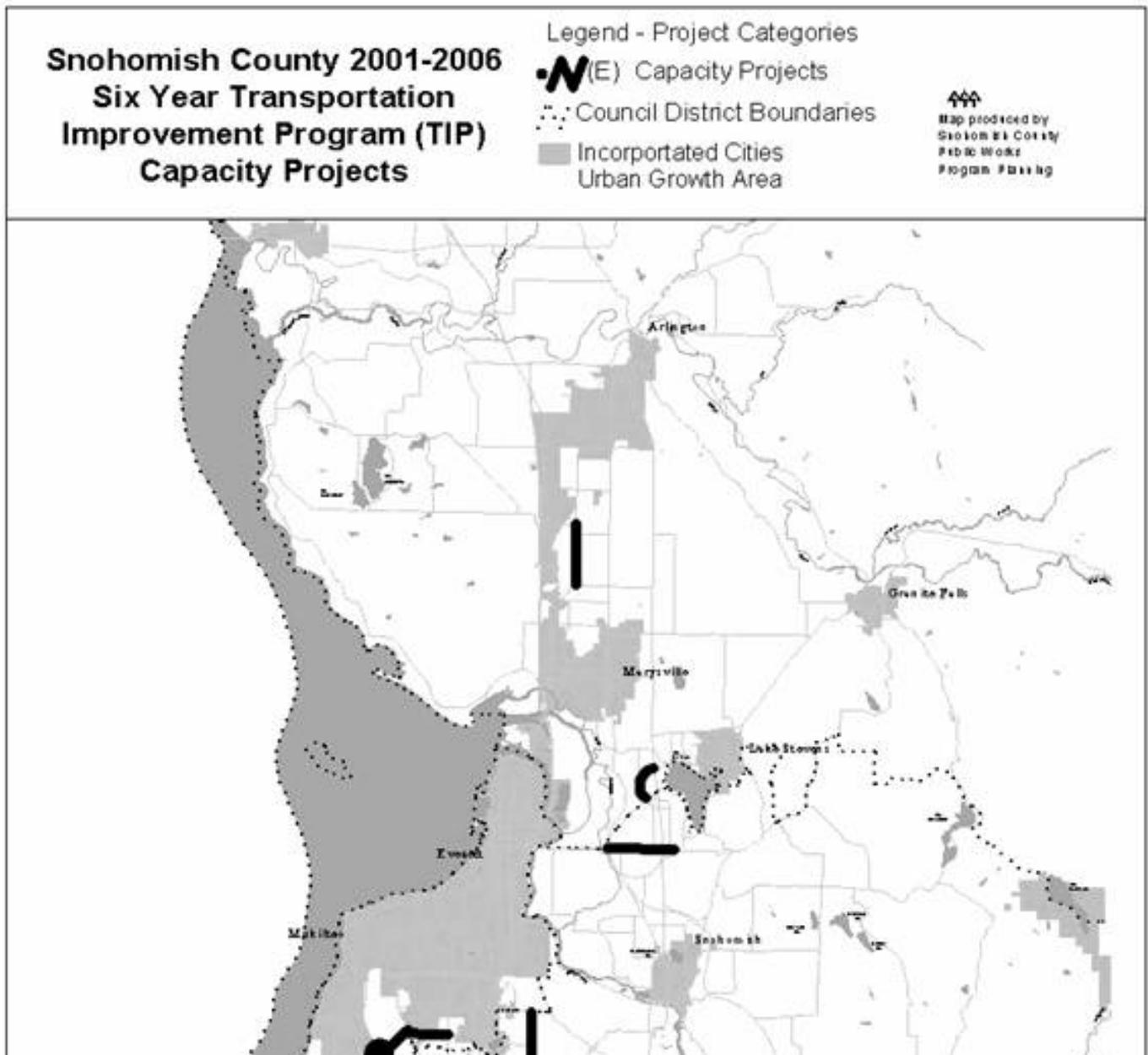


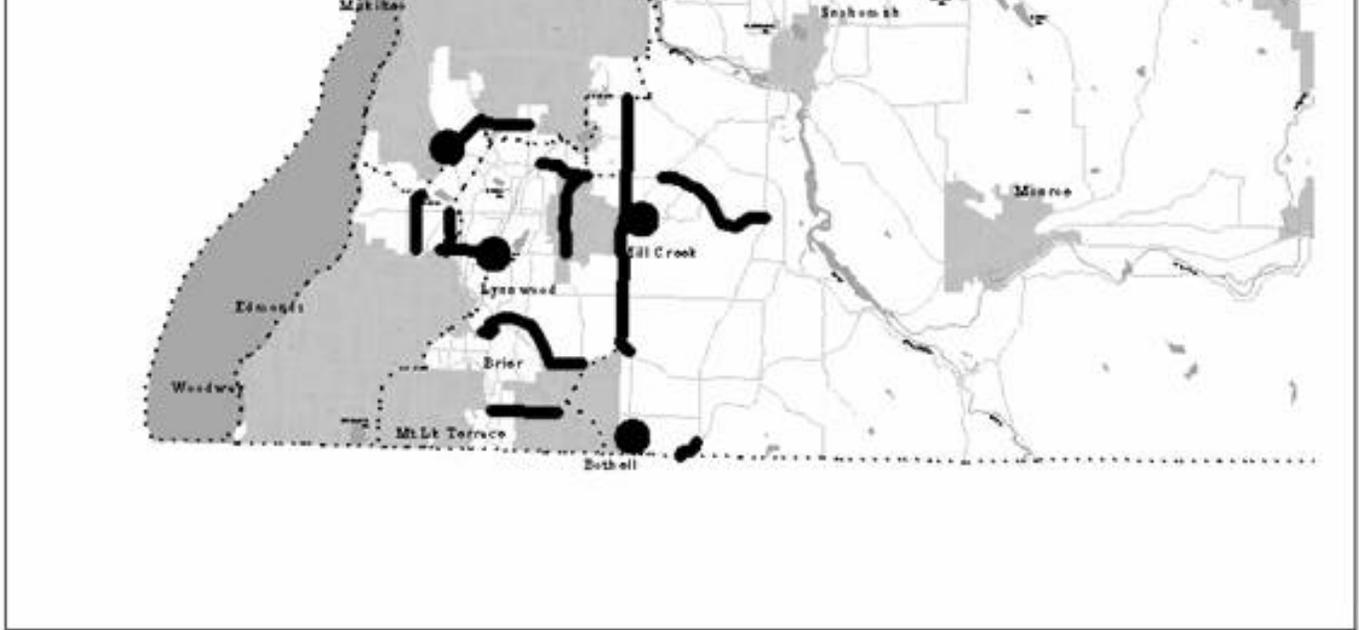
[↑ Back](#)

## Map 2: Paine Field Year 2001 Projects

[↑ Back](#)

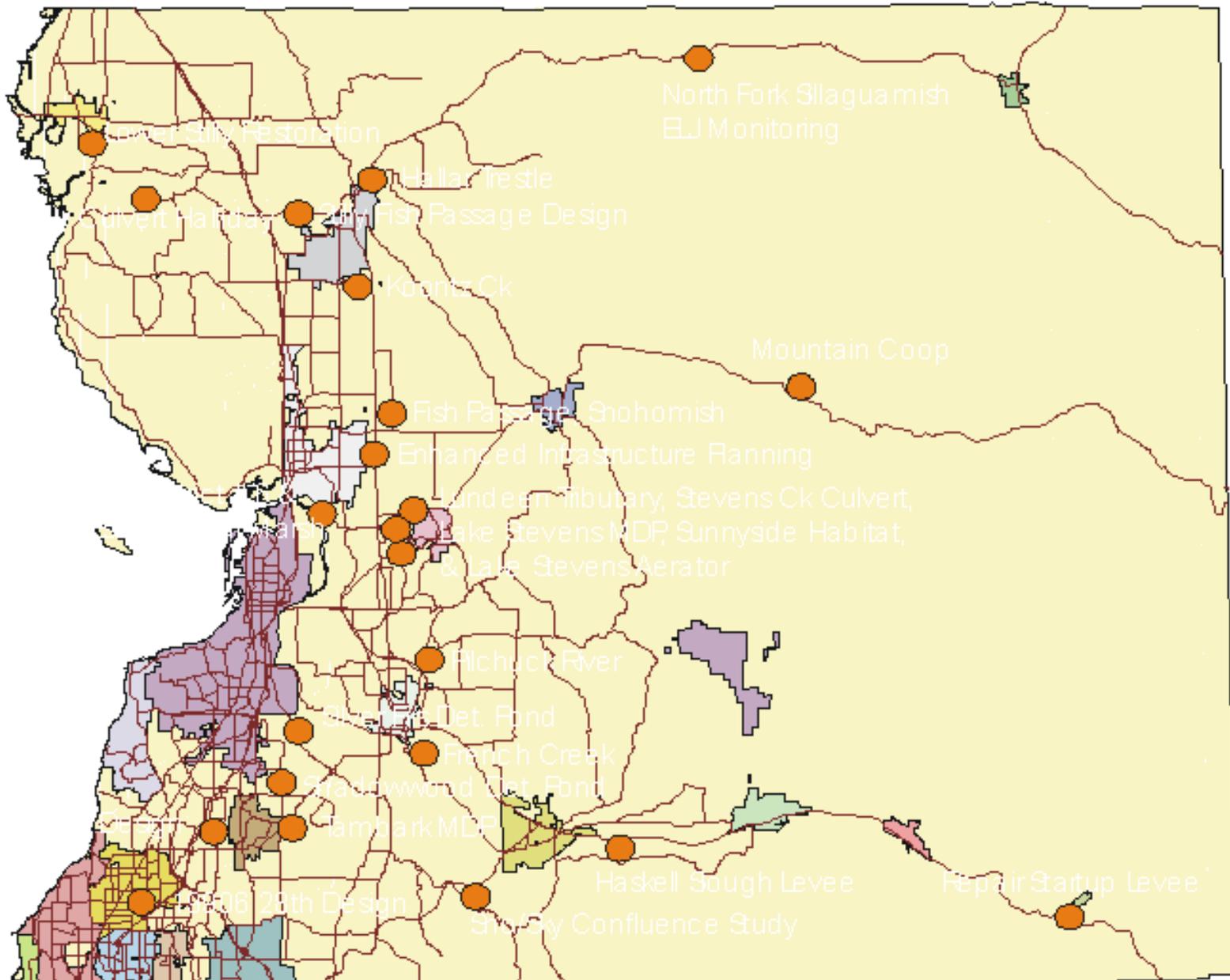
## Map 3: Transportation Improvement Program Capacity Projects





[↑ Back](#)

### Map 4: Surface Water Year 2001 Projects





[↶ Back](#)

### Map 5: Solid Waste Year 2001 Capital Projects

[↶ Back](#)

### Exhibit 8: Description of Projects by Classification

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

Sub-Category	Summary Description of Projects Included in 2001-2006 CIP
--------------	---

Parks and Recreation	Parks' CIP projects primarily focus on providing parklands and facilities on two levels. For the greater County, the Parks has focused on the acquisition and development of active athletic fields, regional trail systems, and the preservation of significant resource lands. Within urban growth areas, Parks CIP projects include the acquisition and development of local and community parks in partnership with cities. The Parks' CIP program also includes Evergreen State Fairgrounds maintenance and equipment funding.
Law Enforcement	Law Enforcement projects include reserves for funding a new regional justice center, major maintenance for the current jail, a training facility/shooting range and a storage facility for the Sheriff's Department, and the development of an 800 Megahertz emergency radio system.
REET Debt Service	Real Estate Excise Tax Funds are set aside within the Capital Improvement Program to provide debt service for 1995 bond issues, the Denney Juvenile Justice Center Bond, and reserves to fund facility expansions and major facility repairs included in the General Services and Law Enforcement sub-categories of this plan.
Ground Transportation	The year 2001 annual construction program (ACP) includes a wide variety of capital projects. These projects are grouped into six categories. 1) Traffic Safety projects are needed to maintain safe and efficient operation of county road system and include standard signal, guard rail, illumination and other warrant analyses as well as correcting Inadequate road condition. 2) Capacity projects increase vehicle carrying capacity on the road system. 3) Bridge replacements are identified as needed through federal and state bridge condition inspection findings. 4) Drainage improvements are needed to maintain satisfactory condition of roadway. 5) Non Motorized Projects consist projects to encourage use of alternate forms of transportation and increase people carrying capacity on and off roadways. 6) The Road Overlay Program consists of numerous projects where roads are resurfaced. These projects are listed in detail in the 2001-06 TIP.
Airport Investments	Many Airport capital projects are multi-year construction projects and respond to existing or prospective customer needs which increase the asset and revenue base of the Airport. These include new building construction and land leases; road construction for improved transportation access to these new developments; and miscellaneous building repairs to existing structures. Aviation related capital improvements on the Airport are eligible for 90% funding from the FAA administered Airport Improvement Program. The FAA funds miscellaneous runway safety work, fire equipment, obstruction removal and other maintenance projects to meet or maintain FAA regulations.

Surface Water	Surface Water projects fall into five primary categories that integrate federal mandates for habitat and water quality improvement (ESA and the Clean Water Act) with other local surface water needs (drainage, and flood control). The 2001 program sustains fundamental CIP efforts (drainage complaint response and assistance), while pressing forward with Enhanced Infrastructure Planning. The latter is providing a foundation for systematic inventorying, analysis and prioritization of improvements to the constructed (drainage and water quality) and natural (wetlands, streams) drainage systems in the Urban Growth Areas of the County. Habitat restoration projects from large-scale acquisitions (habitat preservation/restoration) to culvert replacements (fish blockage removal) are also continued. Water quality improvements include retrofitting of aged detention facilities to integration of water quality features into most CIP projects. This year's progress also provides an increased investment in flood control facility repair and maintenance. The 2001 Executive Budget includes proposals to increase Surface Water Fees that accelerate the timing and increase the scope of projects included in this CIP.
Solid Waste	Solid Waste has been experiencing growing capacity problems over the past several years with the increasing amount of solid waste being brought to existing facilities for disposal. In addition, the County has been notified by the City of Everett that the city wishes to terminate the lease on the existing site of the Everett Recycling and Transfer station as soon as the county is able to locate and construct a replacement for that facility. To address these issues, the Solid Waste Management Division's projects focus capital construction efforts on replacement and/or modification of two of the three current transfer stations (Everett and Mountlake Terrace). In order to do this, a temporary solid waste recycling and transfer station is being constructed near the unused Regional Landfill at the Cathcart site. Once the temporary facility is operational, it will be utilized during periods of time when the Everett Recycling and Transfer Station is closed for equipment upgrades. This is estimated to be fall and winter 2000/2001. It will also be utilized during the reconstruction of the new Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station that is estimated to begin in spring 2001. Additionally, the siting process for the replacement of the Everett Recycling and Transfer station is moving forward, with design and construction anticipated in 2001 and 2002.

[← Back](#)

## **Section IV: Statement of Assessment on GMA Goal 12**

This section of the CIP includes a *statement of assessment* that concludes whether the CIP provides sufficient funding for GMA necessary facilities to meet existing identified needs. The statement of assessment carries out the County's duty under the GMA to ensure that the County is in compliance with Goal 12 and RCW 36.70A.070(3) and (6) over the six-year period. This GMA requirement is summarized best by Goal 12 (itself), which states, "that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

The *statement of assessment* responds to the following issues:

- a) Whether levels of service for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, will be maintained by the projects included in the CIP;
- b) Whether potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the County and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan; and
- c) Whether regulatory measures are appropriately ensuring that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level of service.

## **2001 – 2006 Snohomish County CIP Statement of Assessment:**

Based upon reviews of:

- The public facilities necessary for development that are included within the 2001 – 2006 Capital Improvement Plan;
- Adopted minimum levels of services for facilities necessary for development;
- The reasonable probability of the revenue streams identified to fund these projects; and
- The adequacy of regulatory measures to ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support adopted minimum levels of service.

The 2001 – 2006 CIP provides sufficient funding to meet related needs as identified in Growth Management Act Goal 12.

[↩ Back](#)

### **Exhibit 9: Process Called for by 2001 Capital Facilities Plan (If the Statement of Assessment Had Concluded That 2001 – 2006 CIP Fell Short of Meeting Existing Needs)**

If the 2001 – 2006 CIP *statement of assessment* had concluded that probable funding fell short of meeting existing needs (as defined by the adopted minimum level of service contained in the CFP). And if it concluded that regulatory measures were not effective in ensuring that new development would be served by such facilities, then Section 4 of the CIP would, if necessary, also outline a work program to be implemented during the following year if the *statement of assessment* concludes the following:

- 1) That probable funding, as identified in the CIP, falls short of meeting existing needs, defined by the adopted minimum level of service in the CFP.
- 2) That regulatory measures are not effective in ensuring that new development will be served by such facilities.

The work program will include a reassessment of the comprehensive plan “to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent” (RCW 36.70A.070

[e]). The reassessment will include analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. The range of options is articulated in the County's "Capital Facilities Requirements 1994-1999" (and to 2013):

- "Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions\*; or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of [the options listed above]. "

In the event that the reassessment had concluded that none of these options would achieve coordination and consistency, the work program would have identified a process for determining possible modifications to the Land Use Element of the General Policy Plan and development regulations to achieve coordination and consistency. The work program would then result in specific recommendations for appropriate actions or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations. Any changes proposed would be reviewed consistent with the County's GMA public participation requirements, Chapter 32.05 SCC.

**For the 2001 – 2006 CIP, this reassessment will not be necessary because the statement of assessment found sufficient funding to meet related needs.**

\* Since the county can not reduce the overall population allocation to the County, this would consist as a practical matter readjusting population allocations between or within various urban growth areas.