

## **SECTION V - CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT**

### **Purpose and Relationship to GMA**

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) requires cities to prepare a Capital Facilities Element consisting of:

1. An inventory of current capital facilities owned by public entities showing the location and capacities of those public facilities;
2. A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
3. The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
4. At least a six-year plan that provides for the financing of capital facilities within the projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
5. A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs; assures that the land use element, capital facilities element, and finance plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

For the purposes of this plan, a capital facility is defined as a structure or equipment which generally costs \$10,000 or more and has a useful life of ten years or more. Capital facilities investments include major rehabilitation or maintenance projects on capital assets; construction of new buildings, streets, and other facilities; acquisition of land for parks and other public purposes; and special purpose vehicle purchases. This Plan covers City facilities, police, fire, schools, water, wastewater and storm water facilities, and parks and recreation.

Under the GMA, a capital facilities element is required to address all public facilities except transportation facilities, which are to be addressed separately under the transportation element of the plan. Accordingly, this Comprehensive Plan contains separate transportation and capital facilities elements. However, the discussion of finance for both capital facilities and transportation has been combined in one location under this Capital Facilities Element.

This element is presented in four parts:

1. Goals, policies, and actions to provide overall direction for capital facilities decisions in accordance with the Growth Management Act.

2. Capital facilities inventories and needs projections.
3. Capital facilities revenue sources and amounts and sample revenue “packages” for capital facilities.
4. A summary discussion comparing projected capital facilities needs against funding capacity and addressing the requirements in the Growth Management Act that a balance be maintained between needs and funding.

## **Capital Facilities Goals and Policies**

### **Goal**

***CFG-1 - To ensure that decisions to provide, extend, or expand capital facilities are coordinated with the goals and policies of the Land Use and Transportation Elements and are in place at the time, or within six years of the development.***

### **Policies**

*CFP-1.1 - Project needed capital facilities based on adopted levels of service standards and forecasted growth in accordance with the Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This projection shall be updated annually.*

*CFP-1.2 - Maintain at least a 6-year plan to finance needed capital facilities within projected funding capacities. The Plan shall clearly identify sources of public money for capital facilities. If projected funding is inadequate to finance projected capital facilities needs based on adopted levels of service standards and forecasted growth, adjustments shall be made to one or more of the following:*

1. Revenue sources such as impact fees;
2. The level of service standards;
3. The Land Use Element; or
4. A combination of the three to achieve a balance between funding capacities and needed facilities.

*CFP-1.3 - The Capital Improvement Program shall be updated annually.*

### **Goal**

**CFG-2 - To guarantee continuous, reliable, and cost-effective capital facilities and public services to development in the city and urban growth area in a phased, efficient manner.**

**Policies**

*CFP-2.1*- Maintain a continuous inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities.

*CFP-2.2*- Prohibit extension of capital facilities and public services beyond the Urban Growth Boundary unless the health, safety and welfare of the community and the environment necessitate an exception.

**Goal**

**CFG-3 - To enhance the quality of life through provision of capital facilities either directly by the City or via coordination with other public and private entities.**

**Policy**

*CFP-3.1* - The City will participate with other jurisdictions, agencies, and districts to assess the long-term financial impacts of comprehensive planning, implementation measures, and annexations.

**Goal**

**CFG-4 - To ensure that public facilities necessary to support new development are adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy or as based on locally adopted levels of service and in accordance with Washington State law.**

**Policies**

*CFP-4.1* - Ensure that concurrency is met for transportation, wastewater, drainage, and water at minimum for every new development.

*CFP-4.2* - Strive to maintain or achieve the following levels of service (LOS) for capital facilities:

- Water Storage/Supply - 200 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit for standby storage and the maximum fire flow storage of 630,000 gallons (based on 3,500 gpm for 3 hours), as well as operational and equalizing storage
- Fire and Medical Facilities - Maintain an ISO grading of five or better

- Parks and Recreation - Neighborhood parks - 2.5 acres per 1,000 population; Community parks - 2.5 acres per 1,000 population; Trails - 2.0 acres per 1,000 population Regional Parks .002 - .003 acres per 1,000 population
- Wastewater Collection - 100% of Department of Ecology criteria for collection and treatment of wastewater
- Stormwater Management Conveyance Facilities
- Stormwater Management Retention Facilities (Stanwood adopts Dept. of Ecology Stormwater Regulations)
- Elementary Schools, Junior High Schools, Senior High Schools (Stanwood-Camano School District Standards)
- Libraries - 100% Sno-Isle LOS standards

*CFP-4.3* - The capital improvement programs for water and sewer are available in the Comprehensive Water System Plan (2014) and Comprehensive Sewer System Plan (2014) respectively and are herein adopted by reference.

*CFP-4.4* - Prioritize capital improvement projects that best support growth at urban densities in order to maximize cost effectiveness and support appropriate urban development.

### **Goal**

***CFG-5* - To achieve consistency in capital facilities service standards within the Stanwood planning area for each public service provided by other purveyors.**

### **Policies**

*CFP-5.1* - Coordinate parks planning with school site planning to develop shared use of parks and school facilities to minimize public costs of acquisition, maintenance, and use.

*CFP-5.2* - Encourage the shared use of community facilities such as parks, libraries, and schools.

*CFP-5.3* - Coordinate level of service standards with other public entities that provide public services within the Stanwood planning area.

### **Goal**

***CFG-6* - To achieve consistency in capital facility levels of service standards between Stanwood's planning area and surrounding jurisdictions.**

## **Policies**

*CFP-6.1* – Encourage surrounding jurisdictions and districts to coordinate with the City for project planning.

## **Goal**

***CFG-7* - To ensure that new growth and development pay for a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve such growth and development.**

## **Policies**

*CFP-7.1* - Encourage general open space, neighborhood parks, and trails as integral components of development proposals.

*CFP-7.2* – Ensure that park lands and facilities are maintained and operated in a safe and efficient manner.

## **Goal**

***CFG-8* – To consider a range of financial resources, including grants and REET funds, to pay for capital facility improvements. Augment local funding with outside sources whenever possible for the most efficient use of revenues.**

## **Policy**

*CFP-8.1* – Develop and adopt new impact fees or refine existing impact fees in accordance with the Growth Management Act as part of the financing for public facilities. Such financing shall provide for a balance between impact fees and other sources of public funds and shall not solely rely on impact fees. Public facilities for which impact fees may be collected shall include public streets and roads, public-owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities, school facilities, and fire protection facilities.

## **Goal**

***CFG-9* – To implement public projects related to the Downtown Plan.**

## **Policies**

*CFP-9.1* - Incorporate funding for public projects, including the following, into the City's Capital Improvement Program when funding allows:

- a. Acquisition for parks and trails consistent with the Downtown Plan and the Parks Recreation and Open space Element.
- b. Public signage.

*CFP-9.2* – Encourage public entities located in downtown including: City Hall, School administrative offices, community center, and library to meet flood design standards.

*CFP-9.2* – Incorporate features from the Downtown Plan into new public works projects and streets.

- CFP-9.3* – Utilize a variety of fiscal sources to fund public projects, including:
- a. Development of a parks and recreation district;
  - b. Tax increment financing;
  - c. Grants related to parks, open space, and shoreline protection;
  - d. Public works grants;
  - e. Economic development grants for high visibility job creation;
  - f. Inclusion of revenue-generating elements to offset operating costs;
  - g. Utilization of non-profit agencies that specialize in public projects.
  - h. Establishment of a Library Capital Facilities Area.

**Inventory and Analysis**

Projections of services and facilities in this element are based on the 2035 population estimates in the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County. Stanwood’s 2035 target population is 10,116 within the City and 969 within the urban growth area for a total population of 11,085. Each facility or service need is established based on a six-year capital facilities finance plan starting in 2015 and ending in the year 2020 (year-end).

**Table CF-1  
Six-Year City Population Growth Estimates  
(April 2014 Population 6,530)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
2014	6,530
2015	6,701
2016	6,872
2017	7,043
2018	7,214
2019	7,385

NOTE: 2014 population based on Washington State OFM  
 Population growth rate at of approximately 171 people per year,  
 which reflects the  
 City’s moderate growth rate.

Source: Stanwood Community Development Department

**Inventories, LOS Standards and Needs Projections**

**City Hall**

*Inventory*

City Hall is located in one building at 10220 – 270<sup>th</sup> Street NW. The specifications of this building are described below:

**Table CF-2  
 City Hall Inventory**

<u>Building</u>	<u>Floor Area</u>	<u>Types of Office Uses</u>
City Hall	5,192 sq ft	City Offices

Total floor space occupied by the Stanwood City offices currently is about 5,192 square feet. City Hall currently houses the offices of Mayor, City Administrator, Finance Department, Community Development, and the Clerks office.

*Level of Service*

There is currently no level of service established for City Hall. City is expected to maintain facilities that meet the needs of the citizens and demands of growth.

*Needs Projections*

It is anticipated that City Hall will need to be elevated in the future to reduce potential damage from floodwaters and that the City will look for an alternative location for City Hall outside of the floodplain.

**City Maintenance Shop Facilities**

*Inventory*

The City maintenance shop facilities are found at two locations. The City Maintenance Shop and Garage is located at 26729 – 98<sup>th</sup> Avenue NW and the Parks Storage is located at 9600 – 276<sup>th</sup> Street NW. These facilities and floor areas of each are as follows:

**Table CF-5  
City Maintenance Shop Facility Inventory**

<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Floor Area</u>	<u>Function</u>
Maintenance Shop and Garage	3,600 sq ft	Office Space, Vehicle Maintenance, and Laboratory
Parks Storage	800 sq ft	Vehicle Storage
TOTAL	4,400 sq ft	

*Level of Service*

There is currently no level of service established for City Maintenance Shop Facilities. City is expected to maintain facilities that meet the needs of the citizens and demands of growth.

*Needs Projections*

It is anticipated that additional space may be required to accommodate future grow within the Public Works Department.

**Fire and Emergency Medical Facilities and Equipment**

*Inventory*

The City of Stanwood provides fire protection and emergency medical services through an interlocal agreement with North County Regional Fire Authority. North County Regional Fire Authority receives automatic aid for additional fire and EMS units from Island County Fire District 1 and Snohomish County Fire Districts. An Interlocal Agreement with all Snohomish County Fire Agencies for Automatic First Response and Mutual Aid provides for specialized resources such as automatic aid, Special Services (Hazmat and Rescue), command responsibilities, temporary use of equipment, training, duty chaplains, support units, use of facilities, and purchasing on other contracts. Fire investigation services are provided under contract by the Snohomish County Fire Marshal’s Office. Stanwood joined the Emergency 9-1-1 System (dispatched through SnoPac) in 1990. Fire inspection and public education services are also conducted by the fire department.

Through the Interlocal Agreement, North County Regional Fire Authority provides staffing for the City of Stanwood fire station. The staffing includes one Battalion Chief; (1) Captain, three (3) Firefighter/EMT’s and one (1) Firefighter/Paramedic.

Existing fire-fighting equipment includes a total of seven vehicles. This includes one 750 gallon (1500 gpm) pumper truck, one Support Unit (Support 99), one command vehicle (Ford Expedition), a chief's car, one 105-foot Quint Ladder truck 500 gallon, and one international medic ambulance.

The Washington Survey and Rating Bureau rates all fire districts and departments on a scale of one (highest) to ten (lowest). Ratings are based on the water supply system, fire department staff levels, training and equipment, dispatching system, fire protection program, building department enforcement of building laws, and structural conditions of buildings. The Stanwood Fire Department is rated Class 6.

Of the total calls in 2013 (Year to Date) (including back-up responses to surrounding districts – mutual aid), approximately 85 percent were for medical aid. The overall response/travel time for the first fire engine to arrive when responding to a fire suppression incident was Six Minutes and Twenty Seconds ( 5:28). The overall average response/travel time for the first emergency unit with a minimum of two (2) Emergency Medical Technicians to respond to the scene of a medical call was Five Minutes and Seven Seconds ( 5:59). Times are based on SNOPAC Dispatch times and reflect only true emergent responses.

This fire station is located at 8117 – 267<sup>th</sup> Street NW above the floodplain and has just over 14,843 square feet. The station is also outfitted with sleeping quarters.

### **EMS Levy**

The state authorizes a \$0.50 per \$1,000 AV property tax levy which may be enacted by fire and hospital districts, cities, and towns, and counties. Stanwood has enacted a lifetime EMS levy. While this is a lifetime levy, it is limited to a growth of only 1% annually, with the exception of a new construction, which is initially assessed at the \$0.50 per \$1,000 AV. According to state law, the City must assess the EMS levy city-wide. If the county's EMS levy applies to the City, then the City cannot enact an EMS levy for the City itself. Stanwood's EMS levy was at \$.48 cents per \$1,000 assessed value in 2014.

### *Level of Service*

Maintain an ISO grading of five or better.

### *Needs Projections*

The City currently contracts with North County Regional Fire Authority for services. It is anticipated that replacement of vehicles would occur over the next planning cycle. The current Fire Station serving the City of Stanwood is sufficient to accommodate the needs of the community for the foreseeable future.

### ***Police Facilities***

#### *Inventory*

The City of Stanwood contracts law enforcement with the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office since January 1999. The Police Department currently has 11 commissioned officers. This includes the police chief, 2 sergeants, 1 general investigations detective, 1 school resource officer, and 6 patrol officers. The department currently provides 24-hour patrol service. The Police Department also has 2 full-time civilian employees (City of Stanwood employees) to provide support and administrative services. These services include records keeping, concealed weapon permits, criminal history and background checks, records requests in compliance with the Public Records Act, as well community services to the greater population of Stanwood. The Police Station is located at 8715 271<sup>st</sup> Street NW and has approximately 4,560 square feet of space.

The 2 civilian employees receive assistance from Snohomish County Sheriff's Office Volunteers, who deliver and pick up mail and supplies on a daily basis, provide assistance with record management, and assist with vacation house checks. Major investigations, such as homicides, serious assaults, and sexual assaults are handled by the Snohomish County Sheriff's Office. The Police Department currently has 11 vehicles assigned to the fleet. This includes 9 fully marked patrol cars, and 2 administrative vehicles.

In 2013, the Stanwood Police Department handled approximately 9,092 incidents within the City. These incidents include any response either from a 911 call, self-initiated call, or request by someone at the Police Department. The Stanwood Police Department has seen a gradual increase in calls for service since 2002 and the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) statistics have also showed an increase in violent crime.

#### *Level of Service*

There is currently no level of service established for the Police Department. City is expected to maintain facilities and staffing that meet the needs of the citizens and demands of growth.

#### *Needs Projections*

*Vehicles*

The capital facilities needs associated with this increase in full-time police force includes needs for additional vehicles.

The City currently contracts Police services with Snohomish County Sheriff's Department and the City is responsible for provide vehicle to serve the community. As of December 2013, the Police Department had 11 vehicles. Currently, vehicles are assigned in such a manner that they generally last seven years. Therefore, the number of vehicles assigned should equal the number of commissioned officers employed.

*Facilities*

The current Police Department was renovated in early 2015. These improvements provide adequate facilities for the department over the next several years. If City Hall is located outside of the floodplain in the next few years, it is anticipated that the Police Department would co-locate on the same property.

***Parks and Recreation Facilities***

*Inventory*

The City of Stanwood presently operates one regional park, one Community Park and one Neighborhood Park that has improvements. The City has one additional neighborhood park that has no facilities.

**Table CF-10  
City-Owned Park and Recreation Facility Inventory**

Facility Name	Area	Classification	Facilities
Church Creek Park	15 acres	Community	Baseball, playground, trails, restroom, picnic area, basketball, and gardens
Lions Park	1 acre	Neighborhood	Playground equipment
Ravenna Viaduct	1 acre	Open Space	No facilities
Heritage Park	43.5 acres	Regional	Full service facility: baseball fields, soccer fields, picnic areas, trails, multi-use field, restrooms, parking lots, educational wetlands, and a skate park.
Lindstrom Park	2.5 acres	Neighborhood	No facilities/Undeveloped
Riverfront Property	..80 acres	Special Use	No facilities/Undeveloped
Hamilton Property	2.01	Special Use	Kayak/Canoe Launch
Ovenell Property	15.0	Special Use	No facilities

Heritage Park

From its inception, the Heritage Park has been viewed as a regional athletic and recreational complex serving the Stanwood, northwest Snohomish County, and Camano Island. The City, Snohomish County, and Stanwood School District jointly purchased the 43.5 acre Heritage site in 1991. An interlocal agreement was signed between the City and the County at that time and another between the City and the School District provided for continued non-resident use of this facility. Snohomish County has identified Heritage as a major regional complex in the Snohomish County Parks and Recreation Plan.

An Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) grant was secured for both acquisition and Phase I & II construction of the Heritage complex. Phase I & II construction included baseball/softball fields, a children’s play area, a major east-west section of walking/jogging trail and paving the existing parking area.

The facility currently includes: baseball fields, softball fields, a multiuse field, soccer/lacrosse field, restrooms, paved parking without stripes, a main east-west trail, children’s play area, a skate park with two temporary ramp structures, individual picnic tables under small shelters, and wetland areas with an interpretive trail.

### Church Creek Park

This community park is located in the eastern portion of Stanwood one block north of SR SR-532. It has a paved parking lot with a total of 31 parking spaces. The facility currently includes: an unlit little-league baseball diamond that also serves as a softball field, four pieces of playground equipment with swing set (missing swings), slide, and a sand box, numerous nature trails, restroom facilities, and a group shelter with four large tables. There are also various other picnic areas located throughout the park. Other recreation activities at Church Creek are a basketball court and a fuchsia garden. There is little room available for expansion of this area. The park is maintained and receives heavy use particularly during the summer months.

### Lions Park

This facility is a small neighborhood park covering approximately 1 acre, located close to Pioneer Highway and SR SR-532 in a northeast residential neighborhood. The facility currently includes: a half basketball court, a picnic table with barbeque grill, several pieces of playground equipment with a sand box, and a grass lawn area. There are no delineated parking areas, though informal parking along the shoulder is evident. The expansion potential of the park is limited. The facility is well used by the surrounding neighborhood.

### Riverfront Property

The Riverfront property is an undeveloped parcel located between SR SR-532 and the Stillaguamish River, and east of Twin City Foods. The parcel provides a potential link for the downtown community to the river and is potentially a special use park facility providing water access and limited small craft boating.

### Lindstrom Park

Lindstrom Park is undeveloped land located to the southeast of the movie theater and dedicated to the City as part of the Stanwood-Camano Village Development. The land provides a potential for development as a neighborhood park in the southeast portion of Stanwood. This parcel is also part of the dedicated detention facility for the Lindstrom development.

### Undeveloped City Hall Property

This lot previously was developed with a single family structure which was acquired by the city in 1994. The residential structure was demolished in 2009.

The site has grass, fruit trees and a picnic table and abuts the City Hall to the west.

#### Ravenna Viaduct Triangle

This area is 1 acre in planted lawn with shrubs and small trees. This landscaped area serves mainly as a pleasing view for those passing by along the viaduct or underpass. The landscape area is isolated without an opportunity for pedestrian connection.

#### Hamilton Property

The property consists of approximately 2.01 acres located along State Route 532 immediately adjacent to the Stillaguamish River (parcel 32032400414600). The Property is zoned General Industrial (GI). A portion of this property has been used as a boat launch and is leased for that purpose. The property already has some of the amenities required for a public boat launch and provides an excellent location for public access to the Stillaguamish River, while preserving a significant portion of the property as passive recreational use along the waterfront. A public boat launch use would include a driveway access to the launch location and parking, which might at some point be paved with asphalt or concrete. In its current state it has good potential as a special use park facility providing water access and limited small craft boating. This property was purchased in late 2014 and will require planning prior to determining the park classification.

#### Ovenell Property

The Ovenell property includes 5 separate parcels (some portions) totaling approximately 15 acres. The property is south of SR532 and bordered by the Stillaguamish River to the west and south. The Ovenell property is a former dairy farm with a long history. The site includes the old milking parlors and barns used by the Ovenell farm for milk production. The farm was recognized in 1989 by the Washington State Department of Agriculture as a "Centennial Farm". The property also has one occupied home and fallow agricultural land. This property was purchased in late 2014 and will require planning prior to determining the park classification.

#### Stanwood School District Facilities

The district lets the people of Stanwood use their facilities when they are not in use by the schools. There are baseball, football, soccer fields, athletic practice fields, six tennis courts, gymnasiums, and playground equipment located at the high school, middle school, and three elementary schools. Cooperative use of these facilities presently helps the community meet some of its recreational facility needs.

## Trails

Three designated trails exist in the area:

1. The Stanwood-Camano Village Loop trail consists of a 1.0 mile, paved trail that weaves around the perimeter of the development.
2. The Pioneer Highway Trail consists of an approximately 1.0 mile paved trail on the north shoulder of Pioneer Highway and runs from SR SR-532 southward to within 200 yards of 72nd Avenue NW.
3. The Heritage Park trail consists of approximately .5 mile paved trail running east/west along the southern perimeter of the Park and north/south between the play fields.

## Other Facilities

There are a number of privately owned and operated facilities in the City of Stanwood that the public has access to.

## Tot Lots

The City currently requires new subdivisions and multi-family developments to provide open space and recreational areas. Most developers choose to provide tot lots, off-setting some public neighborhood park deficiencies.

Among these are an, indoor commercial establishments. Public open space has also been dedicated by several plats, including significant areas in Fox Hill Estates and Church Creek Estates and Copper Station.

## Capital Facilities Discussion

The Parks, Recreation and Open Space capital facilities that are discussed in the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element are incorporated by reference into the Capital Facilities Element.

## **Drainage**

The City of Stanwood has completed several planning level documents defining the drainage features within their region. The following documents were referenced for discussion:

- Shoreline Inventory and Stream Study for the Stillaguamish River, Church Creek, and Douglas Creek, December 2002, The Watershed Company

- Analysis of and Recommendations for the Existing Critical Areas Regulations and Comprehensive Plan, Draft November 2002, The Watershed Company.
- Stanwood Drainage Basin Master Plan, November 1998, Leonard, Boudinot, and Skodje, Inc.
- Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management, June 1997, KCM, Inc.

The City of Stanwood has three distinct drainage regions, all of which eventually discharge into the Stillaguamish River. The Douglas Slough basin encompasses the northern regions of Stanwood, both east and west of Pioneer Highway, and the Church Creek basin collects runoff from the eastern fringes of Stanwood. The majority of Stanwood drains to Irvine Slough, including runoff from the downtown core areas, and most of the City west of 72<sup>nd</sup> Avenue NW. Each of the three basins has been subdivided into smaller sub-basins for use in estimating storm water runoff rates.

#### Capital Facilities Discussion

The storm drainage capital facilities that are discussed in the 2014 Stormwater Comprehensive Plan are incorporated by reference into the Capital Facilities Element.

#### **Water Supply, Distribution and Storage Facilities**

The City of Stanwood supplies water both within the boundaries of the City and to the surrounding and unincorporated areas of Snohomish County. The service area boundary encompasses 22.4 square miles of area; however, most of the water service area is undeveloped at this time. In 2013, the City of Stanwood had service connections to 2,554 customers, or serving an approximate population of 7,279.

#### Capital Facilities Discussion

The water supply, distribution and storage facilities capital facilities that are discussed in the 2014 Comprehensive Water System Plan are incorporated by reference into the Capital Facilities Element.

#### **Wastewater Treatment and Collection**

The City of Stanwood recently completed a Comprehensive Sewer System Plan (2014 which is the primary source of information for this capital facility analysis.

The analysis of wastewater treatment capital facilities for the City of Stanwood involves two components, the treatment plant and the interceptor and collection system.

The wastewater treatment system is owned, operated, and maintained by the City of Stanwood. The collection system is a sanitary-only system (no storm drainage) that consists of more than 10 miles of piping. The smallest main is 6 inches and the largest main is 14 inches. The entire system gravity flows to a pump station on 94th Drive N.W. From that point, the flow travels through a force main to the wastewater treatment plant. The wastewater treatment plant is located south of State Highway 532 and east of 98th Drive N.W. The entire plant covers approximately 40 acres. The plant is a facultative lagoon that provides primary treatment. Wastewater flows from the headworks into a complete-mix aerated lagoon prior to entering the facultative lagoon. The chlorination process for disinfection takes place prior to discharge, and dechlorination facilities have been implemented to comply with the more stringent residual chlorine limits specified in the NPDES permit.

The existing LOS for wastewater collection is stated as meeting 100% of the "WSDOE Criteria for Sewer Works Design." The Department of Public Works has determined that this standard is also adequate to meet future planning needs.

### Capital Facilities Discussion

The wastewater treatment capital facilities that are discussed in the 2014 Comprehensive Sewer System Plan are incorporated by reference into the Capital Facilities Element.

### *Library*

The Stanwood Library had previously operated as a joint venture between the City of Stanwood and Sno-Isle Libraries. However, the voters of Stanwood overwhelmingly approved annexation into the Sno-Isle Library system in November of 2014. By contractual agreement, the building, located at 9701 172<sup>nd</sup> Street NW, is owned and maintained by the City of Stanwood, with Sno-Isle Libraries providing staff, library materials, computers and equipment. The Library is approximately 5,400 square feet in size and contains 35,000 items. The facility was built in 1970 and expanded in 1986.

In addition to the materials collection of print and media materials, library space houses a children's and teen area, computer stations, study tables and chairs, lounge seating, printers including a color printer, a public copier/scanner,

customer service desks, and staff work areas. A meeting room seating up to 45 people is used for library programs and is available to community organizations. Free public Wi-Fi access is available.

The Stanwood Library’s service area includes incorporated and unincorporated Stanwood. The 2010 Census showed a population of 20,854 for the Stanwood zip code with an estimated 21,534 in 2013. Population is projected to increase by 7% to 23,061 in 2018.

*Level of Service*

The size of a public library is determined mainly by the number of materials needed to meet the needs of the population of the library’s service area. In addition to the materials collection, space for story programs, study tables, lounge seating, public computer stations, work areas for staff, and community meetings is needed. LOS is 100% Sno-Isle Library standards.

*Needs Projections*

It is anticipated as service and expectations increase that a new modern facility will be needed to meet the demands of the community.

*Schools*

The Stanwood-Camano School District No. 401 serves the City of Stanwood and portions of unincorporated Snohomish and Island Counties (Camano Island). Camano Island students from Island County comprise approximately 40 percent of the District’s enrollment. The District is bordered to the east by Arlington and Lakewood Districts and to the south by Marysville School District. The district currently has five elementary schools, two middle schools, one high school, one parent/partner school, and one alternative high school.

**Table CF-16  
Stanwood-Camano School District No. 401  
Facilities Inventory**

Facility Name and Type	Permanent Student Capacity	Capacity with Portables	Sq. Ft. of Building	No. of Teaching Stations
Cedarhome Elementary	500	600	47,250	24
Elger Bay Elementary	500	575	48,826	24
Stanwood Elementary	614	714	52,071	27

Twin City Elementary	425	475	42,522	21
Utsalady Elementary	500	600	49,984	24
Port Susan Middle School	600	768	77,855	31
Stanwood Middle School	725	809	94,437	35
Stanwood High School - Church Creek Campus	593	593	52,216	27
Stanwood High School	1,200	1,634	142,673	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>6,768</b>	<b>607,834</b>	<b>266</b>

Source: Stanwood-Camano School District Capital Facilities Plan (2008)

The Stanwood School District report declining enrollment in beginning in the 2005-06 school year and as a result has not updated the district-wide capital facilities plan.

Full-time equivalent student enrollment in grades K-12 of the October 2007 year was 5,111 students. Between 1993 and 2002 the District growth was 4.4 percent. Enrollment in October 2013 declined by representing a decline of 4.2 percent over 2012 and a 19.7 percent decline from October 2005 headcount of 5,246. Projected enrollments for 2014-2018 are presented in Table CF-17, below.

**Table CF-17**  
**Stanwood-Camano School District No. 401**  
**Projected Enrollment 2014/15-2017/18**

	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
<b>Elementary</b>	<u>1,639</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,507</u>	<u>1,454</u>
<b>Middle School</b>	<u>1,052</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>913</u>
<b>High School</b>	<u>1,359</u>	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,303</u>	<u>1,252</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<u><b>4,050</b></u>	<u><b>3,923</b></u>	<u><b>3,779</b></u>	<u><b>3,619</b></u>

Source: Stanwood-Camano School District

Capacity needs are expressed in terms of “unhoused students.” Unhoused students are defined as students expected to be housed in portable classrooms or classrooms where the class size exceeds State standards or contractually negotiated agreements within the local school district. The method used to define future capacity needs assumes no new construction.

Additional permanent student capacity will not be needed at the elementary schools, the middle schools, or the high schools. According to the Stanwood-Camano School District, both Port Susan Middle School and Stanwood High School have room for a potential expansion of permanent facilities.

#### *Level of Service*

Based on the preceding information, the current level of service for elementary schools is 17 students per permanent teaching station, as compared with a maximum capacity LOS of 24 for grades K-4 and 27 for grade 5. The current level of service for middle schools is 21 students per permanent teaching station, as compared to the maximum LOS of 28 students for grades 6-8. The current level of service for high school is 23 students, as compared to the maximum LOS of 31 students for grades 9-12. The District's current LOS is satisfactory.

#### *Needs Projections*

The following is a brief outline of those projects likely needed to accommodate unhoused students in the Stanwood Camano School District through the year 2018, or longer.

**Elementary Schools:** District facilities will accommodate elementary school enrollment needs through 2018, or longer.

**Middle Schools:** District facilities will accommodate middle school enrollment needs through 2018, or longer.

**High School:** District facilities will accommodate enrollment through 2018, or longer. However, the existing facility currently lacks necessary modern features to meet the expectations of a great learning environment.

#### *Summary*

The District's Capital Facilities Plan for was last adopted in 2009. Please refer to that document for analyses of capital costs for the school system. The District will be under capacity at all grade levels according to district projections.

## Revenue Sources and Amounts

This section summarizes the revenue sources available to the City of Stanwood, highlights those available for capital facilities.

There are two types of revenue sources for capital facilities:

1. Multi-use: Taxes, fees, and grants which may be used for virtually any type of capital facility (but which may become restricted if and when adopted for a specific type of capital facility);
2. Single use: Taxes, fees, and grants, which may be used only for a particular type of capital facility. These revenue sources are discussed below:

### Multi-Use Revenue Sources

#### *Property Tax*

Property tax levies are most often used by local governments for operating and maintenance costs. They are not commonly used for capital improvements.

The property tax rate in the City of Stanwood is currently \$ 3.21 per \$1,000 of assessed value (AV). This figure does not include the \$.48/\$1,000 Emergency Medical Service Levy, a \$.04/\$1,000 1994 Bond, and a \$25.00/\$1,000 2000 Bond. The maximum regular rate allowed by state law is \$3.375 per \$1,000 AV.

Under state law, local governments are prohibited from raising the property tax levy more than 1 percent of the highest amount levied in the last three years (before adjustments for new construction and annexations). However, the state authorizes temporary or permanent increases above the one percent lid, up to a statutory limit under local voter approval.

#### *General Obligation Bonds and Lease-Purchase (Property Tax Excess Levy)*

There are two types of GO bonds: voter-approved and councilmanic.

Voter-approved bonds increase the property tax rate, with increased revenues dedicated to paying principal and interest on the bonds. Local governments are authorized in “excess levies” to repay voter-approved bonds. Excess levies are increases in the regular property tax levy above statutory limits. Approval requires a 60 percent majority vote in favor and a turn-out of at least 40 percent of the voters from the preceding general election.

Councilmanic bonds are authorized by a jurisdiction's legislative body without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for councilmanic bonds come from general

government revenues, without a corresponding increase in property taxes. Therefore, this method of bond approval does not utilize a dedicated funding source for repaying the bond holders. Lease-purchase arrangements are also authorized by vote of the legislative body and do not require voter approval.

The amount of the local government debt allowable for GO bonds is restricted by law to 7.5 percent of the taxable value of the property within the City limits. This may be divided as follows:

General Purpose Bonds	2.5 percent
Utility Bonds	2.5 percent
Open Space and Park Facilities	2.5 percent

Of the 2.5 percent for General Purpose Bonds, the City may issue up to 1.5 percent in the form of councilmanic bonds. State law allows cities an additional separate debt capacity of 0.75 percent of taxable value of property for non-voted lease obligations.

Depending on the amount and term of the bonds or lease-purchase arrangement, the impact on the individual taxpayer would vary widely. The annual debt service costs would be in addition to regular property taxes.

***Real Estate Excise Tax (REET)***

RCW 82.46 authorizes local governments to collect a real estate excise tax levy of 0.25 percent of the purchase price of real estate within the city limits. The Growth Management Act authorizes collection of another 0.25 percent. Both the first and second 0.25 percents are required to be used for financing capital facilities specified in local governments' capital facilities plans.

The first and second 0.25 percent may be used for the following capital facilities:

- a. The planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, bridges, domestic water systems, and storm and sanitary sewer systems; or
- b. The planning, construction, repair, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks and recreational facilities.

In addition, the first 0.25 percent may be used for the following:

- a. The acquisition of parks and recreational facilities;

b. The planning, acquisition, construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of law enforcement facilities, protection of facilities, trails, libraries, administrative and judicial facilities, and river and/or floodway/flood control projects and housing projects subject to certain limitations.

The City of Stanwood has enacted both of the 0.25 percent real estate excise taxes.

### ***Local Option Sales Tax***

Local governments may collect a tax on retail sales of up to 1.1 percent, of which 0.1 percent may be used only for criminal justice purposes (public transportation-benefit authorities may levy up to 0.6 percent). Voter approval is required.

### ***Utility Tax***

RCW 35.21.870 authorizes cities to collect a tax on gross receipts of electrical, natural gas, and telephone providers. Service users pay the tax as part of their utility bill. The City also imposes a 10.7 percent tax on water, .6 percent tax on sewer, solid waste, and storm water utility customers, as well as a 3 percent tax on cable TV operators.

State law limits the utility tax to 6 percent of the total receipts for electricity, gas, steam (not applicable to Stanwood), and telephone, unless a majority of the voters approved a higher rate. There are no restrictions on the tax rates for sewer, water, solid waste, and stormwater. Revenue can be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, and maintenance, but the City uses it for operation and maintenance of general government.

### ***Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)***

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding is available annually state-wide through the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for public facilities, economic development, and housing projects which benefit low- and moderate-income households. Funds may not be used for maintenance and operations. It is anticipated that future CDBG funding will be directed towards street construction needs. Because the amount of CDBG funding varies substantially from year to year, it is not possible to reliably forecast revenue from these grant sources.

### ***Public Works Trust Fund (PWTF)***

The State Department of Community Development provides low-interest loans for capital facilities planning, emergency planning, and construction of bridges, roads, domestic water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer. Applicants must have a capital facilities plan in place and must be levying the original 0.25 percent real estate sales tax (see real estate excise tax, above). Construction and emergency planning projects must be for reconstruction of

existing capital facilities only. Capital improvement planning projects are limited to planning for streets and utilities.

Loans for construction projects require a local match generated only from local revenues or state-shared entitlement (gas tax) revenues. The required local match is 5 percent of a 2 percent loan, 10 percent for a 1 percent loan, and 15 percent for a ½ percent loan.

Emergency planning loans are at a 4 percent interest rate. If state or federal disaster funds are received, they must be applied to the loan for the life of the project (20 years). Capital improvement planning loans have no interest, but require a 25 percent local match.

### **Single-Purpose Revenue Sources:**

#### ***Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services***

##### *EMS Levy*

The state authorizes a \$0.50 per \$1,000 AV property tax levy which may be enacted by fire and hospital districts, cities and towns, and counties.

Snohomish County has enacted a 0.25 percent EMS levy. This levy is voluntary in cities and fire districts. Stanwood is not included in this EMS levy.

Stanwood has enacted an EMS levy. According to state law, the City must assess the EMS levy city-wide. If the county's EMS levy applies to the City, then the City cannot enact an EMS levy for the City itself. Stanwood's EMS levy is 48.46 cents per \$1,000 assessed value.

##### *Fire Impact Fees*

RCW 82.02.050-090 authorizes a charge (impact fee) to be paid by new development for its "fair share" of the cost of fire protection and emergency medical facilities required to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth, and not to correct existing deficiencies in levels of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses. Stanwood currently collects fire impact fees.

#### ***Parks and Recreation***

##### *Open Space and Park Facility General Obligation Bonds*

See General Obligation Bonds (under Multi-Use Revenue, above) for general discussion of the purpose, requirements, and decision basis for GO bonds. Total amount of local government debt which may be committed to open space and park facilities is 2.5 percent.

##### *User Fees and Program Fees*

These fees are charged for using park facilities (such as field reservation fees) or participating in recreational programs (such as arts and crafts registration fees). The City does not currently charge user fees for the use of its parks

As the City develops its own recreation program, revenues from fees will increase. It is not possible to reliably forecast revenue from this source over 20 years.

#### *Park Impact Fees*

RCW 82.02.050-090 authorizes local government to enact impact fees to be paid by new development for its “fair share” of parks and recreation facilities necessary to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth, and not to correct existing deficiencies in levels of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses. Stanwood presently has a park impact fee program.

A park impact fee may be calculated by multiplying a selected level of service for neighborhood, community, and regional parks (expressed in park acres per thousand population) by the cost per developed acre for each type of park to determine the cost per capita, then multiplying cost per capita by the number of persons per household to determine cost per dwelling unit. Higher LOS standards would result in higher impact fees.

#### *State Parks and Recreation Commission Grants*

These grants are for parks, capital facilities acquisition, and construction, and require a 50 percent local match. It is not possible to reliably forecast the amount of revenue the City would receive over 20 years from this source.

The Department of Natural Resources provides grants for facilities on navigable waterways. The City must provide a match of 25 percent.

#### *Roads, Bridges, and Mass Transit*

##### *Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax*

RCW 82.36 authorizes this tax, which is administered by the State Department of Licensing and paid by gasoline distributors. Cities and counties receive 10.696 percent and 19.228 percent, respectively, of motor vehicle fuel tax receipts. Revenues must be spent for “highway purposes” including the construction, maintenance, and operation of city streets, county roads, and highways.

##### *Transportation Benefit District*

RCW 35.21.225 authorizes cities to create transportation districts with independent taxing authority for the purposes of acquiring, constructing, improving, providing, and funding any city street, county road, or state highway improvement within the district. The special district's tax base is used to finance capital facilities.

The Stanwood Transportation Benefit District (TBD) was formed in 2012. In February 2013 the voters of the City approved a two tenth of one percent (0.2%) increase in sales tax collected in the city limits. The TBD collects sales tax receipts of which the proceeds are used for the repair and maintenance of city streets, existing for 10 years unless continued by the Council.

The District may generate revenue through property tax excess levies, general obligation bonds (including councilmanic bonds), local improvement districts, and development fees (see related discussions, above, for background on each of these). Voter approval is required for bonds and excess property tax levies. Council approval is required for councilmanic bonds, special assessments, and development fees.

Transportation improvements funded with district revenues must be consistent with state, regional and local transportation plans; necessitated by existing or reasonable foreseeable congestion levels attributable to economic growth; and partially funded by local government or private developer contributions, or a combination of such contributions.

A transportation benefit district may address specific transportation projects reducing congestion caused by economic development. Consequently, the amount of revenue is a function of the cost of the project, rather than a levy rate, assessment amount, or fee schedule. It is, therefore, not possible to reliably forecast revenue from this source.

#### *Street Impact Fees*

RCW 82.02.050-090 authorizes cities and counties to exact road impact fees from new development for its "fair share" of the system improvement costs of streets necessary to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth and not to correct existing deficiencies in level of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses.

Stanwood has adopted street impact fees.

#### *Surface Transportation Program (STP) Grants*

The Puget Sound Regional Council administers grants for road construction, transit, capital projects, bridge projects, transportation planning, and research and development. Projects must be on the regional TIP list, and must be for roads with higher functional classifications than local or rural minor collectors.

Funds are available on an 86.5 percent federal/13.5 percent local match based on highest ranking projects from the regional TIP list. In 1995, the City received \$500,000 in ISTEA grants for reconstruction of 102nd Ave.

#### *Federal Aid Bridge Replacement Program Grants*

WSDOT provides grants on a state-wide priority basis for the replacement of structurally deficient or functionally obsolete bridges. Funding is awarded on 80 percent federal/20 percent local match.

*Federal Aid Emergency Relief Grants*

WSDOT provides funding for restoration of roads and bridges on the federal aid system which are damaged by natural disasters or catastrophic failures. Funds are available on a 83.13 percent federal/16.87 percent local matching basis. Stanwood does not qualify for an emergency relief grant at this time. Because emergencies cannot be predicted, it is not possible to forecast revenues from this source.

*Arterial Improvement Program (AIP)*

The Washington State Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) provides funding for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion. In order to be eligible, roads should be structurally deficient, congested by traffic, and have geometric deficiencies, or a high incidence of accidents. Funds are awarded on an 80 percent federal/20 percent local matching basis.

*Transportation Partnership Program (TPP)*

The state TPP provides funding for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. Eligible projects should be multi-agency, multi-modal, congestion, and economic development-related, and partially funded locally. Funds are awarded on an 80 percent/20 percent local matching basis. Stanwood received \$680,000 in TPP NSTP funding in 1993 for 276th NW.

\$1,000,000 in TPP-eligible projects are included in the six-year transportation improvement program. There is no assurance that any of these projects will receive funding.

***Utilities***

*General Obligation (GO) Bonds and Property Tax Excess Levy*

See Multi-Use Revenue, above, for general discussion of GO bonds. The amount of local government debt for utility bonds is restricted by law to 2.5% of the taxable value of the property. Local government utilities tend to use bonds backed by utility user fees rather than general obligation bonds.

*Sanitary Sewer*

The City owns and operates a sanitary sewer collection system and treatment plant.

User Fees

The state authorizes cities, counties, and special purpose utility districts to collect fees from wastewater generators. Fees may be based on the amount of potable water consumed, or flat fees. Revenues may be used for capital facilities or operating and maintenance costs. The City adopted a six-year rate plan for its water and sewer utilities based on a rate study in 2013 and a new rate study for the storm drainage utilities will be conducted in 2014.

#### System Development Charges/Connection Fee

The state authorizes a fee to connect to a sanitary sewer system based on an equitable share of the capital costs of serving the new connection.

#### Centennial Clean Water Fund

The Department of Ecology (DOE) issues grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction, and improvement of water pollution control facilities and related activities to meet state and federal requirements to protect water quality. The City was awarded a CCWF grant for an upgrade to the waste water treatment plant in 2002 for \$2,592,400.

#### State Revolving Fund Loans

DOE administers low-interest loans and low-interest guarantees for water pollution control projects. Applicants must demonstrate water quality need, have a facility plan for water quality treatment, show ability to repay a loan through a dedicated source of funding, and conform to other state and federal requirements. In 2002, the City was awarded a 0% interest loan for \$8.8 million to upgrade its waste water treatment plant.

#### *Solid Waste*

The City serves as the franchising authority for solid waste services. A contract with Waste Management NW is in place through April 30, 2022.

#### Department of Ecology Grants

The state awards grants to local governments for a variety of programs related to solid waste, including a remedial action grant to assist with local hazardous waste sites, moderate risk/hazardous waste implementation grants, and waste composting grants. It is not possible to forecast revenue from this source.

#### *Storm Water*

#### Storm Drain Utility Fee

The state authorizes cities and counties to charge a fee to support storm drain capital improvements and maintenance. The fee is usually a flat rate per residential equivalency. Residential equivalencies are based on average amount of impervious surface. Commercial property is commonly assessed a rate based on a square footage basis. The Stanwood storm utility manages all of the stormwater infrastructure including open ditches, biofiltration swales, retention facilities, for small developments and larger regional stormwater detention facilities that serve commercial as well as residential development. The City charges a surcharge for its regional detention facilities.

#### System Development Charges/Connection Fee

The state authorizes a fee to connect to a storm sewer system based on an equitable share of the capital costs of serving the new connection.

#### *Water Supply*

The City of Stanwood has one water service area. This area extends to the Hat Slough Bridge to the South, 64th Ave. to the East, 288th St. to the North, and the Camano Island bridge to the west.

#### User Fees

The state authorizes cities, counties and special purpose utility districts to charge for water consumption, usually on the basis of volume of water consumed. Revenue may be used for capital facilities, operations and maintenance. The City adopted a six-year rate plan for its water and sewer utilities per a 2013 rate study.

#### System Development Charges/Connection Fee

The state authorizes a fee to connect to a water system based on an equitable share of the capital costs of serving the new connection.

Under the Growth Management Act, comprehensive plans must include at least a six-year plan to finance needed capital facilities within projected funding capacities. The first section of this element contains estimates of needed facilities to accommodate forecasted growth under the proposed land use plan for existing and recommended levels of services. This section presents projected revenues and expenditures that are needed for the capital facilities.

#### **Summary of Revenues and Expenditures**

In order to comply with the Act, a balance must be maintained between the costs of the needed capital facilities projects and the probable funding for those projects. Table CF-20

provides a summary of the revenues and expenditures that are available to fund the projects in the 2015-2020 Capital Improvement Plan.

Also, the City annually prepares and adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP). This plan lists street and non-motorized projects, and revenue sources. This plan is prepared for transportation project scheduling, prioritization and grant eligibility purposes.

**Table CF-20  
2015-2020  
Six Year Capital Improvement Plan**

Building Improve (110)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
<b>Beginning Cash &amp; Investments</b>		\$600,000	\$47,300	\$0	\$72,500	\$0	\$122,500
<b>Revenues</b>							
Impact Fees		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
REET 1 Transfer-In		\$50,000	\$200,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
Bond Proceeds / Debt					\$2,905,000		
Grant Proceeds		\$87,500	\$437,500	\$500,000			
Interest		\$3,300	\$3,300	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	\$5,518,900	<b>\$740,800</b>	<b>\$688,100</b>	<b>\$622,500</b>	<b>\$3,100,000</b>	<b>\$122,500</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>	<b>Total Proj Cost</b>						
City Hall Renovation		\$150,000					
Elevate City Hall (HMGP)		\$1,100,000	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$500,000		
New City Hall/FPD		\$3,503,100	\$350,000	\$153,100		\$3,000,000	
Library (paint/windows)		\$35,000	\$35,000				
Fire Station (lighting/paint/floors/kitchen/windows)		\$236,000	\$51,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	
Police Station (paint)		\$7,500	\$7,500				
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,031,600</b>	<b>\$693,500</b>	<b>\$688,100</b>	<b>\$550,000</b>	<b>\$3,100,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Ending Cash &amp; Investments</b>	<b>\$487,300</b>	<b>\$47,300</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$72,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$122,500</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>

Street (102/103/677)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
<b>Beginning Cash &amp; Investments</b>		\$866,676	\$639,476	\$704,876	\$0	-\$1	-\$1
<b>Revenues</b>							
Impact Fees	\$3,523.39	\$0	\$176,150	\$105,702	\$105,702	\$105,702	\$105,702
Transfer in LID closeout		\$30,500					
Performance Bond Proceeds		\$205,000					
Bond Proceeds							
WSDOT/Safe Routes to School		\$120,000	\$297,000				
DOC/Safe Routes to School		\$31,000	\$140,750				
FHWA - STP		\$140,000	\$550,000				
Bond Proceeds / Debt							
Grants				\$1,166,922	\$1,161,798	\$1,721,798	\$2,591,799
Transportation Benefit District		\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Interest		\$4,000	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	<b>\$12,182,050</b>	<b>\$1,597,176</b>	<b>\$2,004,876</b>	<b>\$2,180,000</b>	<b>\$1,469,999</b>	<b>\$2,029,999</b>	<b>\$2,900,000</b>
	<b>Total</b>						
<b>Expenditures:</b>	<b>Proj Cost</b>						
Sidewalks	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
68th Street Safe Routes	\$819,000	\$244,000	\$450,000	\$125,000			
Wayfinding Signs	\$30,500	\$30,500					
90th (271st - SR532)	\$2,290,000	\$280,000	\$700,000	\$1,310,000			
Miscellaneous	\$250,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
272nd (81st - 72nd w water/sewer)	\$700,000			\$120,000	\$580,000		
72nd (272nd - 276th)	\$540,000					\$340,000	\$200,000
80th (276th - 280th)	\$1,600,000					\$340,000	\$1,260,000
80th (280th - 284th)	\$340,000						\$340,000
Pavement Inventory	\$50,000			\$50,000			
Viking Way / 90th	\$2,915,000			\$225,000	\$690,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
270th (94th-96th - Olson Bond)	\$205,000	\$205,000					
270th (Florence - 88th) - TBD	\$100,000	\$100,000					
92nd - TBD	\$48,200	\$48,200					
Viaduct Roundabout - TBD	\$350,000		\$100,000	\$250,000			
80th (276th - Cedarhome Round - TBD)	\$350,000				\$100,000	\$250,000	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$10,837,700</b>	<b>\$957,700</b>	<b>\$1,300,000</b>	<b>\$2,180,000</b>	<b>\$1,470,000</b>	<b>\$2,030,000</b>	<b>\$2,900,000</b>
<b>Ending Cash &amp; Investments</b>	<b>\$1,344,350</b>	<b>\$639,476</b>	<b>\$704,876</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>-\$1</b>	<b>-\$1</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Table CF-20**  
**2015-2020**  
**Six Year Capital Improvement Plan**

Parks (104/120/121)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
<b>Beginning Cash &amp; Investments</b>		\$930,466	\$805,716	\$808,006	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Revenues</b>							
Impact Fees	\$640.80	\$0	\$32,040	\$19,224	\$19,224	\$19,224	\$19,224
REET 1 Transfer-In	\$650,000	\$120,000	\$50,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$120,000
Bond Proceeds / Debt	\$0						
Grant Proceeds	\$3,884,098			\$252,520	\$2,260,526	\$1,260,526	\$110,526
Interest	\$1,500	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250	\$250
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	<b>\$7,188,720</b>	<b>\$1,050,716</b>	<b>\$888,006</b>	<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,400,000</b>	<b>\$1,400,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>	<b>Total Proj Cost</b>						
Ovenell Property	\$1,070,000	\$70,000		\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000
Church Creek Bathrooms / Shelter	\$125,000	\$125,000					
Heritage Park - 4th Field & Trail	\$1,025,000	\$25,000		\$200,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	
Hamilton Property	\$1,500,000			\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	
Trail Plan (non-motorized)	\$825,000	\$25,000	\$50,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	
Farmland Acquisition	\$1,000,000				\$1,000,000		
New Neighborhood Park	\$30,000		\$30,000				
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,575,000</b>	<b>\$245,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>	<b>\$1,200,000</b>	<b>\$2,400,000</b>	<b>\$1,400,000</b>	<b>\$250,000</b>
<b>Ending Cash &amp; Investments</b>	<b>\$1,613,720</b>	<b>\$805,716</b>	<b>\$808,006</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Sewer (403/405)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
<b>Beginning Cash &amp; Investments</b>		\$2,861,521	\$2,387,848	\$802,514	-\$45,000	-\$636,000	-\$1,830,000
<b>Revenues</b>							
Connection Fees	\$500	\$0	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
Plant Investment Charge	\$6,476	\$0	\$323,800	\$194,280	\$194,280	\$194,280	\$194,280
Performance Bond Proceeds		\$100,000					
Bond Proceeds / Debt							
Grant Proceeds				\$1,149,206	\$525,720	\$975,720	\$4,225,720
Transfer in from Operations		\$115,027	\$172,366	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$130,000
Interest		\$6,300	\$7,500	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	<b>\$12,539,362</b>	<b>\$3,082,848</b>	<b>\$2,911,514</b>	<b>\$2,296,000</b>	<b>\$825,000</b>	<b>\$684,000</b>	<b>\$2,740,000</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>	<b>Total Proj Cost</b>						
Miscellaneous Improvements Pipe Replacement (EX1)		\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Collector/Interceptor System Flow Monitoring and Video (EX 2)	\$120,000	\$40,000		\$40,000		\$40,000	
270th Street NW/94th-96th (EX3 - Bret Olson Bond)		\$100,000					
272nd St NW/76th Dr NW pipe replacement (EX4)					\$96,000	\$547,000	
271st/94th -99th (EX14)	\$3,350,000	\$350,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000			
272nd/101st-99th (Ex13)	\$950,000				\$200,000	\$750,000	
Upper Pioneer Hwy/85th to Cedarhome (EX16)	\$572,000				\$86,000	\$486,000	
Pioneer Highway/Cedarhome to 267th St (EX 17)							
Miscellaneous Improvements Facilities (EX6)	\$210,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
Telemetry	\$75,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$15,000			
Biosolids (EX8A-C)	\$2,534,000	\$110,000	\$289,000	\$545,000	\$545,000	\$545,000	\$500,000
Grit Removal Unit Installation (EX9)					\$51,000	\$76,000	\$76,000
Ultraviolet Disinfection (EX10)				\$48,000			
Sheetpile Walls WWTP (Note 1)	\$4,700,000		\$200,000				\$4,500,000
Main Lift Station Upgrades				\$73,000	\$413,000		
Sewer System Plan		\$15,000					
Wastewater Rate Study	\$50,000			\$50,000			
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$14,266,000</b>	<b>\$695,000</b>	<b>\$2,109,000</b>	<b>\$2,341,000</b>	<b>\$1,461,000</b>	<b>\$2,514,000</b>	<b>\$5,146,000</b>
<b>Ending Cash &amp; Investments</b>	<b>-\$1,726,638</b>	<b>\$2,387,848</b>	<b>\$802,514</b>	<b>-\$45,000</b>	<b>-\$636,000</b>	<b>-\$1,830,000</b>	<b>-\$2,406,000</b>

Note 1: Split 50% with Drainage

**Table CF-20  
2015-2020  
Six Year Capital Improvement Plan**

Drainage (411/412)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
Beginning Cash & Investments	Fees	\$328,521	\$42,200	\$72,022	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Revenues</b>							
Plant Investment Fees	\$665		\$33,250	\$19,950	\$19,950	\$19,950	\$19,950
Drainage Connection Fees	\$200		\$10,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Transfer-In from Drainage Operating		\$72,579	\$60,672	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Bond Proceeds / Debt					\$2,700,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,600,000
Grant Proceeds		\$300,000	\$200,000	\$2,243,566	\$1,112,485	\$1,518,150	\$5,920,498
Interest		\$1,100	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	<b>\$19,923,343</b>	<b>\$702,200</b>	<b>\$347,022</b>	<b>\$2,442,438</b>	<b>\$3,939,335</b>	<b>\$3,845,000</b>	<b>\$8,647,348</b>
<b>(CIP#) Expenditures</b>							
	Proj Cost						
(-) Drainage Rate Study	\$0						
(-) Retention Pond Improvements	\$150,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
(10) 85th Ave N Runoff	\$738,635		\$50,000	\$344,300	\$344,335		
(13) Irvine Slough Pump Station (pump repl)	\$190,000	\$190,000					
(1) Irvine Slough Stormwater Separation	\$8,800,000	\$300,000		\$1,000,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,600,000
(11) SR532 Flood Berm	\$1,000,000			\$500,000	\$500,000		
(14) Irvine Slough Mitigation	\$50,000	\$50,000					
(5) 270th (Florence to 89th)	\$273,138	\$95,000		\$178,138			
(7) 101st, 102nd, 103rd Replacement	\$2,112,000			\$250,000	\$250,000	\$1,000,000	\$612,000
(9) 7 Flood Culvert Structure	\$145,000			\$145,000			
(2) 92nd Ave (271st-SR532)	\$640,000				\$120,000	\$520,000	
(3) 271st (101st-102nd)	\$500,000					\$100,000	\$400,000
(12) Sheetpile Walls WWTP (Note 1)	\$4,700,000		\$200,000				\$4,500,000
(4) 276th Pl Pioneer Hwy Drainage Imp	\$58,791						\$58,791
(6) Augusta St. Pipe Upsize	\$292,915						\$292,915
(8) 271st St. NW @ Florence Rd Upsize	\$158,642						\$158,642
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$19,809,121</b>	<b>\$660,000</b>	<b>\$275,000</b>	<b>\$2,442,438</b>	<b>\$3,939,335</b>	<b>\$3,845,000</b>	<b>\$8,647,348</b>
Ending Cash & Investments		\$42,200	\$72,022	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Note 1: Split 50% with Sewer

Water (422/423/424)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	50	30	30	30	30
Beginning Cash & Investments		\$1,530,517	\$501,654	\$292,422	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$111,400
<b>Revenues</b>							
Connection Fees	\$600	\$0	\$30,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Cedar Home Benefit Area							
Transfers-In from Operating Funds		\$108,337	\$311,868	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Plant Investment Charge (\$5,280)	\$5,280	\$0	\$371,100	\$158,400	\$158,400	\$158,400	\$158,400
Bond Proceeds / Debt				\$50,000	\$258,000		
Grant Proceeds				\$296,178	\$913,600		\$593,200
Interest		\$2,800	\$2,800	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
<b>Total Resources (includes BNC)</b>	<b>\$6,925,479</b>	<b>\$1,641,654</b>	<b>\$1,217,422</b>	<b>\$1,017,000</b>	<b>\$1,569,000</b>	<b>\$397,400</b>	<b>\$1,083,000</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>							
	Total Proj Cost						
Water System Plan	\$10,000	\$10,000					
Improvements	\$300,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Bryant Well #1 treatment Facility Pilot Study							
Additional Flow	\$435,000		\$30,000	\$405,000			
Long Term Water Supply Study	\$40,000			\$20,000			\$20,000
297 Zone Res Design and Construction	\$2,000,000			\$500,000	\$1,500,000		
Pioneer Hwy (64th - 72nd) Water Main	\$500,000	\$500,000					
Bryant Well #2 Monitor				\$23,000			
Bryant Well #2 Replacement	\$550,000	\$550,000					
Hatt Slough Study	\$25,000						\$25,000
Decommission Fure Well	\$30,000	\$30,000					
Cedarhome Generator	\$250,000		\$250,000				
Knittle Generator (2021-2026)	\$260,000						\$260,000
Knittle Booster Upgrades	\$945,000					\$236,000	\$709,000
Knittle Res #2 Recoating	\$540,000		\$540,000				
Pressure Relief Valve - Zone 245	\$55,000		\$55,000				
Decommission Sill Well	\$15,000	\$15,000					
Telemetry Equipment	\$43,000	\$10,000				\$33,000	
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$5,940,000</b>	<b>\$1,140,000</b>	<b>\$925,000</b>	<b>\$998,000</b>	<b>\$1,550,000</b>	<b>\$286,000</b>	<b>\$1,064,000</b>
Ending Cash & Investments		\$501,654	\$292,422	\$19,000	\$19,000	\$111,400	\$19,000

Other Bond-Qualified Projects which may not be listed above (Per Exhibit B of bond ordinance)

267 Water Main Upgrade	\$113,000
Pressure Zone Improvement 297 to 365	\$839,000
Pressure Zone Improvement 125 & 242 to 245	\$664,000
Bailey Reservoir to Hatt Slough Telemetry	\$50,000
Water Use Efficiency Program	\$50,000
Wellhead Protection Program	\$50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,766,000</b>

**Table CF-20**  
**2015-2020**  
**Six Year Capital Improvement Plan**

Fire Impact Fees (105)		Budget 2015	Budget 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 & Beyond
	SFR Building Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Cash & Investments		\$25,194	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Revenues							
Impact Fees		\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interest		\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Resources (includes BNC)	\$31,204	\$31,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Expenditures:	Total Proj Cost						
Machinery & Equipment	\$31,204	\$31,204					
Total Expenditures	\$31,204	\$31,204	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ending Cash & Investments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0