

CHAPTER 7

CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Capital Facilities Element is to set policy direction for determining capital improvement needs and for evaluating proposed capital facilities projects. The Element also establishes funding priorities and a strategy for utilizing various funding alternatives. It represents the City's policy plan for the financing of public facilities for a 20-year planning horizon, and includes a six year financing plan for capital facilities.

The Capital Facilities Element promotes efficiency by requiring the City to prioritize capital improvements for a longer period of time than a single budget year. It also requires coordination between other government bodies to ensure that all levels of government are working together to help the City achieve its community vision. Long range financial planning presents the opportunity to schedule projects so that various steps in development logically follow one another, with regard to relative need, economic feasibility, and community benefit. In addition, the identification of funding sources results in the prioritization of needs and requires that the benefits and costs of projects are evaluated explicitly.

The Capital Facilities Element is concerned with needed improvements that are of relatively large scale, are generally nonrecurring high cost, and may require multi-year financing. Day to day operating items such as paper, desks, and shovels are not included. The list of facilities and improvements has been limited to major components in order to analyze community needs at a level of detail that is both manageable and reasonably accurate.

For purposes of this Capital Facilities Element, capital improvements are those major facilities or items which cost \$10,000 or more and which require the expenditure of public funds over and above annual operating expenses. These facilities and items will generally have a life or use expectancy of more than ten years and will result in an addition to the City's fixed assets and/or extend the life or usefulness of existing capital improvements. The cost of capital improvements may include design, engineering, permitting, environmental work, land acquisition, construction, landscaping, initial furnishings, and equipment.

Facilities and improvements which cost less than \$10,000, routine maintenance (e.g. painting and reroofing), and the City's rolling stock (e.g. police cars, public works trucks) will be addressed in the City's annual budget and not within this Capital Facilities Element. The Element will also not include the capital expenditures or improvements of private or nonprofit organizations that provide services or facilities to the public.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CAPITAL FACILITIES ELEMENT

The Capital Facilities Element is organized into the following sections:

- Introduction
- State planning context
- Local planning context
- Public schools, land, and buildings
- Goals and policies
- Level of service standards
- Current and possible funding sources
- Six-year capital improvements program

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ELEMENTS AND FACILITY PLANS

Most information about facilities is contained in other elements and documents. To avoid redundancy, this Capital Facilities Element provides references to information contained in other elements and documents instead of repeating information.

Utilities and Transportation Elements

The Utilities, Transportation, and Park, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Elements of the Comprehensive Plan are concerned with many of the same public facilities as the Capital Facilities Element. To improve readability of the Comprehensive Plan, all topics related to Fircrest-owned public utilities, other than the 6-year CIP, are consolidated in the Utilities Element. Likewise, topics related to transportation are consolidated in the Transportation Element, and park, recreation and open space facility topics are consolidated in the PROS Element. . Specifically, those elements contain facility inventories, existing demand and capacities, levels of service, and future needs for water, sanitary sewer, stormwater, transportation, and park, recreation and open space facilities. Where an improvement will result in capacity changes in a utility, capacity information for the improvement is included in the Utilities Element. The Utilities Element contains additional references to other utility or facility plans as necessary for more detailed information. Detailed project descriptions are available for future projects in the Fircrest Public Works Department.

Park, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

The PROS Element of this Comprehensive Plan incorporates by reference the *City of Fircrest Comprehensive Park, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan*. The PROS plan contains facility inventories, existing demand and capacity, levels of service, future needs, and project information for Fircrest's park, recreation and open space facilities. The PROS Plan will be updated periodically during the implementation of this Comprehensive Plan to reflect changing facility needs and preferences, capacities, and desired improvements. If there are conflicts between the PROS Plan and this Comprehensive Plan, the information in this Comprehensive Plan will supersede that in the PROS Plan. All capital improvement program revisions in the PROS Plan will be included in amendments to this Capital Facilities Element during the Comprehensive Plan amendment process.

STATE PLANNING CONTEXT

Section RCW 36.70A.070 (3) of the *Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA)* requires that all comprehensive plans contain:

"A capital facilities element consisting of:

- (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- (b) A forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- (c) The proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- (d) At least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
- (e) A requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent. Park and recreation facilities shall be included in the capital facilities plan element.

Additionally, the GMA contains a planning goal that states that comprehensive plans and their associated development regulations must:

"Ensure 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."

LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT

CAPITAL FACILITIES VISION

Looking ahead 20 years...

In the 2030s, infrastructure and services meet the needs of a growing, aging and diverse population and promote a safe and healthy environment.

Fircrest provides high-quality public safety services and well-maintained and dependable public facilities.

The community continues to enjoy excellent fire and emergency response times, professional police services, beautiful parks, clean drinking water, and effective wastewater and stormwater management because the capital facilities needed to provide these services were, and still are, planned and maintained for the long term.

An efficient multimodal transportation system has taken shape and is continually improved. The City's arterials have been redeveloped as complete streets to enable safe and convenient access for all road users, while accommodating the movement of freight and goods where appropriate. Pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit riders of all ages and abilities can safely move along and across these complete streets.

The design for each of these streets is unique and responds to its community context. Complete streets in Fircrest include a mix of design elements including sidewalks, bike lanes, special bus lanes, comfortable and accessible public transportation stops frequent and safe crossing opportunities, median islands, accessible pedestrian signals, curb extensions, and narrower travel lanes.

Complete streets have improved safety and created efficient connections for all users, and eliminated barriers to achieve neighborhood-level walking routes, within and between residential and business areas, parks and other public facilities. They have increased capacity, avoided the need for expensive retrofits, encouraged physical activity, and helped create a more walkable community. Capital improvements have supported increased street life and community vibrancy. Fircrest residents also embrace and support the high-quality educational, cultural and recreational facilities in the community.

Expansion of park, open space and recreation facilities and services has been achieved through cooperative efforts of the City, school districts, and citizen volunteers. Residents enjoy enhanced neighborhood parks and public spaces, a community center, and a variety of recreation programs and activities for children, youth, adults, and senior citizens.

Long-term planning for services and facilities.

Long-term planning carries out the Comprehensive Plan goals and policies, such that new development and new services and facilities arrive concurrently.

The cost of providing and maintaining Fircrest's quality services and facilities is borne equitably, balancing the needs of the community with those of the individual.

Fircrest continues to draw from diverse revenue streams to finance capital facility projects. Additionally, maintenance of new facilities is anticipated well in advance as part of the capital planning program to ensure facility maintenance costs can be effectively incorporated into the City's operating budget. The public facility costs associated with new growth are recovered in part using impact fees that reflect up-to-date costs, including those related to land acquisition and construction. In addition, Fircrest continues to seek grants and other outside funding to maintain its high quality of life.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, LAND, AND BUILDINGS

Capital facilities in Fircrest that are not associated with utilities, transportation, or parks, recreation and open space consist of public schools and Fircrest-owned land and buildings. This section provides basic information about those facilities. All of the facilities discussed in this Element are owned and operated by Fircrest except school facilities. Information about school facilities is included to ensure that all capital facilities owned by public entities are addressed. Information about school facilities is based on school district capital facilities plans and other documentation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Tacoma Schools

, The Tacoma School District serves a large portion of the City of Fircrest. Whittier Elementary, located at 777 Elm Tree Lane, provides classrooms and other facilities for grades kindergarten through 5. A second elementary school, Wainwright Elementary, was closed by the District several years ago and is scheduled to be replaced by a new grade 4-8 facility in 2016.

The Tacoma School District determines level of service (LOS) standards for the three school types in the district: 1) elementary schools; 2) middle schools; and, 3) high schools. The Tacoma School District's 2014-2019 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), dated June 10, 2014, identifies for each type of school, student capacity (with and without portables), existing LOS standards (with and without portables), as well as a recommended LOS for each school type. Six-year needs, six-year funding and projects, a rolling capacity balance sheet, and operating and maintenance costs for both the current inventory and proposed projects are all included.

Existing Inventory

An inventory of Tacoma schools is contained within the Tacoma School District 2014-2019 CFP. The CFP indicates that the District operates 35 elementary schools, nine middle schools and eight high schools. For detailed information about these schools, refer to the Tacoma School District CFP.

Future Needs

The Tacoma School District CFP has calculated six-year capacity needs for each school type based on recommended LOS. These are summarized in **Table CF-1**.

**Table CF-1
Tacoma School District Projected Capacity Needs**

School Type	Year 2019 (Demand)	Square Feet Required
Elementary School (1)	15,834	1,425,060
Middle School (2)	6,375	658,570
High School (3)	7,589	936,970

(1) Recommended LOS of 90 sq. ft. per student (K-5)

(2) Recommended LOS of 90 sq. ft. per student (grade 6), 110 sq. ft. (grades 7-8)

(3) Recommended LOS of 110 sq. ft. per student (grade 9), 130 sq. ft. (grades 10-12)

Proposed Location and Capacities

The Tacoma School District's 2014-2019 CFP identifies proposed projects over a six year period for each school type. Nine elementary school (ES) replacement projects are planned as well as the replacement of Fircrest's Wainwright Elementary School with an elementary/middle school (4-8 grades), historic modernization of McCarver ES, historic modernization and additions to Stewart Middle School (MS), and replacement of Hunt MS, modernization and additions to Wilson High School (HS), and modernizations and additions to SAMI HS. Completion of these projects should leave a net reserve of 766,648 square feet.

The District proposes the development of no new middle schools. However, as noted above, a new elementary/middle school would be established on the site of Wainwright ES, and two existing middle schools, Stewart and Hunt, would be replaced. Completion of these projects would result in a year 2019 net reserve of 427,903 square feet.

The Tacoma School District's capacity balance sheet for high schools indicates that with Wilson and SAMI High School modernizations, a net reserve of 492,924 square feet is projected for the year 2019.

Six-Year Funding Plan

Six-year funding plans are included in the Tacoma School District's CFP for each school type. Six-year operation and maintenance cost schedules by school type have also been prepared. The District will rely upon State matching funds, remaining levy funds, 2013 Capital bond funds, impact fees through voluntary agreements, and impact fees by ordinance, to fund school improvements. For elementary schools, the District anticipates an approximate total of \$307,800,000 from funding sources, \$118,500,000 for middle schools, and \$81,500,000 for high schools.

University Place Schools

University Place School District has no facilities within Fircrest or its Potential Annexation Area. The district has completed a series of capital improvements district-wide that were designed to meet projected build-out demand as well as current demand at the district's recommended levels of service. Fircrest and Potential Annexation Area students who attend University Place schools typically attend the neighborhood schools

listed in the following table. Each school's capacity and the district's levels of service are provided in **Table CF-2**.

**Table CF-2
Capacity and Level of Service**

Facility	Capacity and Recommended Level of Service
Evergreen Primary Grades kindergarten through 4	Evergreen School capacity is 572 students. The district's recommended level of service is 20-24 students per classroom in Kindergarten to 4 th grade.
Narrows View Intermediate Grades 5 through 7	Narrows View School capacity is 702 students. The district's recommended level of service is 24-26 students per classroom.
Curtis Junior High Grades 8 through 9	Curtis Junior High School capacity is 1,000 students. The district's recommended level of service is 26-28 students per classroom and 1,000 students on a 20-acre site.
Curtis Senior High Grades 10 through 12	Curtis Senior High School capacity is 1,600 students. The district's recommended level of service is 26-28 students per classroom.

FIRCREST-OWNED LAND AND BUILDINGS

Fircrest owns a number of tracts of land for the purpose of delivering urban services. The table below summarizes information about Fircrest's land, buildings and other facilities. Park, recreation, and open space facilities are noted in **Table CF-3** and described in greater detail in the *City of Fircrest PROS Plan*.

**Table CF-3
Park, Recreation and Open Space Facilities**

Location, Size, and Use	Improvements
302 Regents Blvd. Approximately 0.5 acres Public Safety Building	<p>Existing: This 9,750 sq. ft. building was completed in 1979 and is shared by the Fircrest Police Department and Tacoma Fire Department. The first floor (5760 sq. ft.) is mostly dedicated for fire purposes including 3 bays for fire apparatus, with the exception of the Police Department offices. The basement area (3,176 sq. ft.) is mostly dedicated to police uses, including a four-stall parking garage. Parking for employees and visitors is provided on site. The Tacoma Fire portion was remodeled in 1995.</p> <p>Planned: There are no plans to remodel or add facilities to the Public Safety Building at this time.</p>

Location, Size, and Use	Improvements
<p>115 Ramsdell Street Approx. 1.44 acres City Hall</p>	<p>Existing: The building, which is approximately 7,800 sq. ft., serves as City Hall, Municipal Court, and Administrative Offices. It was built in 1998 and replaced the prior City hall building on the site. Parking for employees and visitors is provided on the building site and the south side of Ramsdell Street. Planned: There are no plans to remodel or add facilities to the City Hall at this time.</p>
<p>120 Ramsdell Street 7.07 acres Public Works Building, 2 water wells (wells 4 and 5)</p>	<p>Existing: The 3,600 sq. ft. public works building with offices, meeting rooms, showers, and shared office facilities was completed in 1993. Associated with the building are two 2,400 sq. ft. enclosed vehicle/equipment storage bays and four 4,800 sq. ft. open bays. Planned: There are no plans to remodel or add facilities to the Public Works Building at this time.</p>
<p>Pierce County Parcel 668000-001 (Paradise Parkway Lot 1, Block 1)</p> <p>Pierce County Parcel 0220143-008 (1500 block of Alameda Ave)</p> <p>Pierce County Parcel 0220113-001 (Property owned by Fircrest Golf Club)</p> <p>Orchard and 25th Street (Located outside of City boundaries; Access to site is via 25th Street).</p> <p>Pierce County Parcel 7160200370</p>	<p>These tracts are improved as described:</p> <p>Contains water wells 6 and 7</p> <p>Contains water well 8</p> <p>Contains one water tank</p> <p>Contains two water tanks (one high, one low)</p> <p>Contains water well 9 (located in Masko Park)</p>
<p>805 San Juan Avenue 1.2 acres Masko Park Special Use Area</p>	<p>Existing: Veterans Memorial Garden, Rhododendron Garden, and Seabrook Specialty Garden. Planned: See PROS Plan.</p>
<p>601 San Juan Avenue 0.2 acres Alice Peers Park Pocket Park</p>	<p>Existing: City of Fircrest flag pole, rose garden, and community message board. Planned: See PROS Plan.</p>

Location, Size, and Use	Improvements
611 Contra Costa Avenue 1.4 acres Gene Goodwin Tot Lot Neighborhood Park	Existing: Tot Lot contains children’s play area with pre-school play opportunities, playground equipment, large sand area, restrooms, lawn and picnic area. The park also has three tennis courts with fencing separation between the children’s playground area and the active courts. Planned: See PROS Plan.
555 Contra Costa Avenue 7.8 acres Fircrest Park Community Park	Existing: Community Center, seasonal swimming pool and wading pool, Ron Russo Pavilion group picnic shelter and outdoor basketball court, sports fields for soccer and ball games, and open space for annual community events. The park maintenance center is located onsite, as is limited parking. Planned: See PROS Plan.
921 Contra Costa Avenue 10.0 acres Whittier Park Community Park	Existing: Baseball field, softball field, two soccer fields, three outdoor tennis courts, basketball court, group picnic shelter, restrooms, Bocce courts and nature trail. Planned: See PROS Plan.
921 Contra Costa Avenue 6.5 acres Thelma Gilmur Park Natural Open Space	Existing: Mostly undeveloped with a designated wetland. Nature trails bisect the forested hillside on the eastern edge of the site and the native plant-dominated upland area abutting the centrally located wetland. Planned: See PROS Plan.

GOALS AND POLICIES

This section contains the goals and policies that will guide the design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, removal, cost management, and financing of capital facilities in Fircrest for a 20-year planning horizon following adoption of the Comprehensive Plan and amendments thereto. The following goals reflect the general direction of the City, while the policies provide more detail about the steps needed to meet the intent of each goal. Discussions provide background information, may offer typical examples, and clarify intent. Goals and policies are organized into the following categories:

- Level of service and concurrency
- Environmental impacts
- Facility and service providers
- Financial feasibility
- Potential Annexation Areas
- Coordination with the Comprehensive Plan, other Plans, and other Policies
- Siting facilities
- Essential public facilities

LEVEL OF SERVICE AND CONCURRENCY

GOAL CF1:

Provide and maintain adequate public facilities to meet the needs of existing and new development. Establish level of service (LOS) standards and identify capital improvements needed to achieve and maintain these standards.

Policy CF1.1

Establish level of service (LOS) standards for certain City owned and operated public facilities. The City shall work with owners and operators of non-City owned and operated facilities to establish levels of service standards necessary to provide for growth and achieve the City's vision. Levels of service should be established in interlocal or contractual agreements between the City and the service provider. Where Fircrest's service area for a particular facility or service extends beyond Fircrest's boundaries, extensions shall be planned and built to a master plan that will ensure adequacy for the entire service area.

Discussion: Level of service (LOS) standards are benchmarks for measuring the amount of a public facility and/or services provided to the community. Level of service means an established minimum capacity of public facilities or services that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need (WAC 365-195-210). Level of service standards will be a determining factor for when and where development will occur. This is because level of service is intricately tied to concurrency. (See Policy CF1.2.)

Policy CF1.2

Require transportation, storm water, sewer, and water facilities concurrent with development. Other public facilities such as schools and parks will be provided based on adopted plans and development schedules.

Discussion: GMA Goal 12 states that public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time of development without decreasing current service level standards below locally established minimums (RCW 36.70A.020(12)). The GMA requires concurrency for transportation facilities. (The City's level of service for transportation facilities is established in the Transportation Element.) In addition, water and sewer concurrency is highly recommended by the Department of Commerce.

Policy CF1.3

Issue no development permits (such as a building permit or a land use approval associated with a building permit) unless sufficient capacity for facilities exists or is developed concurrently to meet the minimum level of service for both existing and proposed development.

Discussion: New development must not cause the level of service to drop below the City's adopted minimums. If a development causes the level of service to drop below an adopted

minimum, a permit will not be issued allowing the new development until the City has assurances that the level of service will be maintained. Other public facilities will be monitored by the City as development occurs. Provision of these public facilities will be evaluated against applicable codes and levels of service per local, state, and federal requirements.

Policy CF1.4

If necessary public facilities are not already provided at the level of service for facilities identified in CF1.2, or if the development proposal would decrease the level of service below the locally established minimum, the applicant may:

1. Provide the public facilities and improvements;
2. Delay development until public facilities and improvements are available; or
3. Modify the proposal to eliminate the need for public facilities and improvements. (Modification may include reduction in the number of lots and/or project scope.)

Discussion: Should a development cause level of service to go below the established minimum, then options do exist that may allow development to proceed at some point in time.

Policy CF1.5

Exempt the following development from concurrency requirements:

1. Development “vested” in accordance with RCW 19.26.095, 58.17.033, or 58.17.170;
2. Expansions of existing development that were disclosed and tested for concurrency as part of the original application; and,
3. Development that creates no additional impact to public facilities.

Discussion: Concurrency requirements do not apply to vested developments. (Vested developments are those projects entitled to develop under the regulations that were in effect when application was made. Washington State courts and the legislature have defined “vested rights” and these continue to evolve.) Additionally, phased developments can be tested once for all phases, allowing construction to proceed thereafter without the need to revisit concurrency.

Policy CF1.6

Evaluate needed improvements to the City’s public facilities on an annual basis.

Discussion: Public facilities must be kept in good repair and need to be maintained or expanded as the City grows. Well-maintained facilities with appropriate capacity contribute to quality of life. The City should evaluate the condition of public facilities and determine needed repairs (non-capacity projects). Additionally, the City should annually assess expansion needs based on projected growth (capacity projects). This will assist in the timely identification of improvements needed to achieve minimum LOS standards.

Policy CF1 When prioritizing improvement projects, Fircrest should consider if the project is needed to correct existing deficiencies, replace needed facilities, or extend

the life or usefulness of facilities; increase public health and safety; reduce long-term maintenance and operating costs; coordinate with other providers' projects; meet state facility requirements; and improve the environment. Financial feasibility and the impact on Fircrest's budget should also be considered.

Policy CF1.7

Fircrest shall apply its concurrency management regulations to new development to support the implementation of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy CF1.8

Re-evaluation of total cumulative future demand for capital facilities shall be a requirement prior to issuance of any permits for large-scale residential development on the Fircrest golf club property. No development permits shall be issued if such development will cause levels of service to fall below standards established in this Comprehensive Plan, unless the developer provides the compensating facilities and improvements at the time of development or provides funds to Fircrest to make the necessary facilities improvements when they become necessary to maintain levels of service.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

GOAL CF2

Capital facilities and services shall be designed and managed to minimize and mitigate adverse environmental impacts resulting from construction, use, operation, maintenance, renovation, and removal of the facilities.

Policy CF2.1

Facilities, services, programs, and procedures should be structured to prevent or minimize pollutants entering the air, water, and soil and to protect the environmental integrity of critical areas.

Policy CF2.2

During facility planning and implementation, the cumulative adverse environmental impacts of all projects should be considered as well as immediate adverse impacts.

Policy CF2.3

Facilities, services, programs, and procedures should be designed and managed to conserve resources and reduce demand for facilities with significant adverse environmental impacts. Similarly, procedures, programs, and rate structures should encourage citizens to conserve resources and to minimize the negative environmental impacts of their use of facilities and services.

FACILITY AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

GOAL CF3

Fircrest may contract with other facility and service providers to ensure adequate urban facilities and services. All providers serving Fircrest should conform to Fircrest's service standards.

Policy CF3.1

When selecting facility and service providers, potential providers should be evaluated with respect to cost, Fircrest's service standards, and environmental responsibility. Additional evaluation criteria may be established as appropriate. Fircrest should select the provider offering optimum conformance with evaluation criteria.

Policy CF3.2

Existing facility and service providers that do not conform to Fircrest's service standards should be informed in writing of nonconformance issues.

FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY**GOAL CF4**

Provide needed public facilities within the City's ability to fund or within the City's authority to require others to provide.

Policy CF4.1

Require new development to fund a fair share of costs to provide services for growth generated by that development.

Discussion: New development creates impacts upon public facilities and should be responsible for bearing its fair share of costs. Impact fees are one possible source to fund certain public facilities for new growth. However, impact fees cannot be used to pay for existing deficiencies. Other funding sources must be used to pay for existing system deficiencies.

Policy CF4.2

Review project costs scheduled in the Capital Improvements Program so that expected revenues are not exceeded.

Discussion: Financial feasibility is required for scheduled capital improvements that support new developments. Revenue estimates and amounts must be realistic and probable. Revenues for transportation improvements must be "financial commitments" as required by the GMA. A financial commitment is one sufficient to finance the public facility and to provide reasonable assurance that the funds will be used for that purpose.

Policy CF4.3

Consider life cycle costs when making capital facilities purchases.

Discussion: Capital facilities acquisition often focuses on purchase cost. However, a need also exists to focus on facility maintenance and operation costs and/or depreciation. Capital facility purchases commit the City to an operation and maintenance program. Sound financial practices are necessary when considering capital facility purchases, especially given other existing or anticipated long-term life cycle cost commitments.

Policy CF4.4

Provide public facilities and services that the City can most effectively deliver, and contract for those best provided by other public entities and the private sector.

Discussion: Certain public facilities and services are provided to the City by other public entities through contracts or other agreements. The City should regularly evaluate and monitor each service provider's quality of service and rates. The City may study the feasibility of directly owning and operating these public facilities and services should concerns arise.

Policy CF4.5

Help residents develop Local Improvement Districts (LIDs) and Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULIDs) and consolidate them to save administrative costs.

Discussion: A process exists, mandated by state law, to approve and implement LIDs and ULIDs. This process is often lengthy and consumes considerable staff time and resources. Rather than supporting numerous separate LIDs and ULIDs within a geographic area, the City should anticipate other LID and ULID improvements in the area and help residents implement them under one LID formation process.

Policy CF4.6

Aggressively seek conventional and innovative funding sources necessary to achieve the City's capital facilities goals, policies, and service standards. Fircrest should make efforts to secure grants and similar sources of funding and should explore other funding mechanisms when such sources will provide needed funding for capital improvements.

Policy CF4.7

If proposed facility plans, projects, operating procedures, and maintenance procedures will cause cumulative adverse impacts to the natural environment, future costs of mitigating cumulative adverse impacts should be estimated. When decisions are made to implement such plans, projects, or procedures, funding programs should be established concurrently to ensure funds sufficient for future restoration and mitigation programs. Funding programs should be designed to ensure availability of funds when restoration or mitigation programs are expected to be needed.

POTENTIAL ANNEXATION AREAS

GOAL CF5

Fircrest shall take steps to ensure smooth and efficient post-annexation transitions for provision of urban facilities and services in areas that may eventually be annexed.

Policy CF5.1

Fircrest should assume an active role in facility planning for existing and new development and for redevelopment within its Potential Annexation Area. Fircrest should encourage and, where possible, require adherence to its goals, policies, and service standards for all development within its Potential Annexation Area.

Policy CF5.2

During annexation processing or within two years of annexation, Fircrest should revise facility plans as necessary to describe in detail the approach to achieving Fircrest's levels of service throughout the annexed area within 20 years of the annexation. Revisions shall be consistent with this Comprehensive Plan.

COORDINATION WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, OTHER PLANS, AND OTHER POLICIES

GOAL CF6

Implement the Capital Facilities Element in a manner that is consistent with other applicable plans, policies, and regulations. This includes, but is not limited to, the Growth Management Act (GMA), VISION 2040, Pierce County County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs), other Comprehensive Plan Elements, and plans of other regional entities, Pierce County, and municipalities.

Policy CF6.1

Ensure that public facility improvements are consistent with the adopted land use plan map and other Comprehensive Plan Elements.

Discussion: The GMA requires internal consistency between the Capital Facilities Element (CFE) and other Comprehensive Plan Elements. Consistency is essential because the cost and long life of capital facilities sets precedent for location and intensity of future development. Consistency is also important because the CFE implements other Comprehensive Plan Elements. The CFE serves as a catalyst for financing key proposed projects, and establishes a process to balance competing requests for funds.

Policy CF6.2

Reassess the Land Use Element if funding for concurrent capital facilities is insufficient to meet existing needs.

Discussion: The Comprehensive Plan needs to continually be reassessed to determine whether or not projected capital facilities funding is sufficient to meet existing needs. If probable funding for capital facilities is insufficient to meet existing needs, then Plan

Elements will be reassessed. At a minimum, this includes reassessment of the Land Use Element to evaluate whether the growth projected in the Land Use Element can realistically be achieved given expected capital facilities funding. Additional options include re-evaluating projected funding, alternative sources of funding, and level of service standards.

Policy CF6.3

Amend the six-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) on an annual basis.

Discussion: The six-year CIP should be amended on a relatively short-term basis so that financial planning remains current with changing conditions, development trends, and the economy.

Policy CF6.4

Implement the Capital Facilities Element consistent with the requirements of the adopted Pierce County County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs), Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) VISION 2040, the GMA, and other relevant plans.

Discussion: The CPPs, VISION 2040 and the GMA represent region-wide visions for growth. Inter-jurisdictional consistency for capital projects within these regional visions is important in achieving the goal of managed growth. Fircrest should participate in project coordination efforts and joint planning with other jurisdictions to ensure achievement of capital facilities goals, policies, and service standards and to ensure consistency among jurisdictions.

Policy CF6.5 Seek inter-jurisdictional agreements allocating costs equitably for improvements, operations, and maintenance of facilities that are shared by other jurisdictions.

Policy CF6.6

Explore opportunities to share facilities and services with nearby jurisdictions to achieve mutually beneficial increases in services or overall reduction in costs to the citizens of Fircrest and those of other jurisdictions.

Policy CF6.7

Inform affected school districts early in the permit application review process for any residential developments that will significantly increase demand for school facilities. Permit applications may be denied if the school district is unable to provide educational services at the time that development is available for occupancy. Impact fees may be imposed to compensate for the school facilities impact of new developments.

Policy CF6.8

Plans and projects described in other elements shall be consistent with the financial plan of the Capital Facilities Element and with the capacity of the City to fund facility operations and maintenance. If probable funding falls short of meeting needs, affected elements and the Capital Facilities Element shall be reassessed and revised as necessary to ensure an achievable Comprehensive Plan. Levels of service may be adjusted if other reconciliation measures do not achieve consistency.

SITING FACILITIES

GOAL CF7

Locate capital facilities for maximum public benefit while minimizing negative impacts.

Policy CF7.1

Site public facilities to encourage physical activity, and minimize impacts on residential neighborhoods and sensitive environmental areas.

Discussion: Like other development, public facilities may impact surrounding land uses and environmentally sensitive areas. Techniques to minimize negative impacts include: completing the environmental review process, conforming to code requirements related to landscaping, setbacks, buffering etc., and avoiding sensitive areas whenever reasonably possible (e.g., designing public roads to avoid sensitive areas).

Policy CF7.2

Acquire and locate public facilities to create multiple use opportunities and support business areas where appropriate.

Discussion: Certain public facilities support multiple uses. For instance, public facilities may have meeting rooms available for use by community groups and private parties. Accessible areas should be considered when acquiring and siting public facilities. Further, certain public facilities attract people to an area and promote adjacent business development. This provides a convenience to the public while also fostering economic development.

Policy CF7.3

Encourage adaptive reuse of existing buildings as community facilities when possible.

Discussion: Where feasible and if appropriate, the City will consider adaptive reuse of existing buildings as community facilities. Certain buildings may become notable community landmarks. In such cases, adaptive reuse should at least initially be considered as an alternative to demolition.

Policy CF7.4

Coordinate capital facility siting with the plans of surrounding jurisdictions and regional and State agencies as required and as appropriate for each facility.

Discussion: Inter-jurisdictional coordination is a fundamental GMA concept. Certain capital facilities are linear in nature and pass through more than one jurisdiction. These facilities often require significant inter-jurisdictional coordination. Other capital facilities may be site specific but regional in nature. These capital facilities serve a population beyond City limits and may have a disproportionate financial burden on the jurisdiction where sited. These facilities also require considerable coordination and may have specific siting criteria.

ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

GOAL CF8

Permit the siting of essential public facilities in accordance with state requirements and City codes.

Policy CF8.1

Use the City-adopted process and approval criteria when siting listed State-wide, County-wide, and local essential public facilities.

Discussion: Essential public facilities are capital facilities typically difficult to site. The GMA requires that no local comprehensive plan may preclude the siting of essential public facilities. Essential public facilities may be drawn from three sources:

- a) the State list,
- b) the County-wide list; and
- c) the City list.

Fircrest will identify essential public facilities of a State-wide nature as defined by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) list. The Pierce County County-Wide Planning Policies (CPPs) and the Pierce County Comprehensive Plan policies will be used as guidance to identify County-wide essential public facilities. City essential public facilities will be identified using, at a minimum, criteria recommended in WAC 365-195-340 (2)(ii)(C).

Policy CF8.2

Adaptively manage the process for siting and permitting essential public facilities to insure the public is protected from adverse impacts.

Discussion: Adaptive management involves the monitoring of processes and outcomes to determine if they are achieving their purpose and to modify the process if necessary to achieve the desired outcome. By definition, essential public facilities are difficult and controversial to site due to negative impacts associated with these facilities. An intensive public involvement process, analysis and appropriate mitigation are needed before an essential public facility can be sited. The process needs to be dynamic in order to adapt to changing conditions and technologies.

Policy CF8.3

Actively monitor and participate in siting of essential public facilities in other parts of the County that may have an impact on Fircrest.

Discussion: The siting of essential public facilities in a neighboring jurisdiction or in the County may have an adverse impact on facilities and services and the citizens of Fircrest. By monitoring proposals to site essential public facilities, the City will be better prepared to mitigate and seek mitigation for any associated impacts.

LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

In order to determine existing capacity and future capital improvement needs, level of service standards are required. Level of service (LOS) standards are an indicator of the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by a facility or improvement. These levels of service, the land use vision, or the capital facilities program may need to be modified in the future in response to changing community expectations or vision, revenue shortfalls, or unforeseen or emergency expenditures.

It is important to note that the level of service standards listed below should be considered minimums. Future capital improvements are not limited to meeting these standards, and in some cases the City may choose to exceed these standards. The City's adopted 2014 Comprehensive Water System Plan Update, 2002 Comprehensive Sewer System Plan, and 2014 PROS Plan contain capital and non-capital improvements that exceed the level of service standards. These plans contain additional projects and improvements that although desirable for the community are not essential to the day-to-day operation of the City. **Figure CF-1** identifies level of service standards that are used to determine what capital improvements are essential to the community.

Figure CF-1 - Summary of LOS Standards

<u>Facility/Improvement</u>	<u>Level of Service Standard</u>
Fire/EMS	4-minute response time
Law Enforcement population	1.33 uniformed commissioned officers/1000
Parks/Open Space	See PROS Plan for each type of facility
Power (electric)	Undergrounding for new facilities; National Electric Code and Washington State Electric Code; LOS as adopted by Tacoma Power
Schools	LOS as adopted by Tacoma Public School and University Place School Districts
Sanitary Sewer	220 gpd/eru
Stormwater	Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington – Latest Adopted Version
Streets (arterial)	LOS “D”
Streets (collector/local)	FMC Chapters 22.22 and 22.64
Water (supply service)	173 gpd/eru
Water (fire flow)	1000 gpm @ 20 psi for residential; 2500 gpm @ 20 psi for non-residential

Note: For additional detailed information on existing and proposed levels of service and LOS standards, please see the Transportation, Utilities, and Park, Recreation and Open Space Elements, and specific facility plans referenced in this Comprehensive Plan.

CURRENT AND POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES

This section of the Capital Facilities Element describes the current budgeted sources of City revenue for the General Fund. The possible funding sources listed within this Element are subject to change and should be periodically reviewed for applicability and appropriateness for the City. Additional sources in other funds will also be used in the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program.

Figure CF-2 - 2015 Sources of Revenue

TAXES

General Property Taxes	\$1,502,174
E.M.S. Taxes	311,478
Retail Sales & Use Tax	280,000
Zoo Tax	50,000
Sales Tax - Criminal Justice	92,000
Franchise Fee Cable TV	103,000
Gas Utility Tax	132,000
Garbage/Solid Waste Tax	91,000
Television Cable Tax	130,000
Telephone/Telegraph Tax	200,000
Water Utility Tax	68,000
Water Franchise Fee	5,100
Sewage Utility Tax	120,000
Gambling Excise Tax	4,000
TOTAL TAXES	3,088,752

LICENSES & PERMITS

Business Licenses & Permits	\$45,000
Home Occupation Permit	2,500
Building/Structures/Equipment	99,630
Mechanical Permit	17,000
Plumbing Permit	14,600
Excavation Permit	100
Sign Permit	270
Other/Miscellaneous Fees	950
TOTAL LICENSES & PERMITS	90,050

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

Reimbursements – State of WA	\$5,000
Planning Grant – State of WA	9,000
City Assistance	73,500
MVET/CJF/Violent Crimes/Pop	1,600
MVET/CJ/Special Programs	5,830
DUI – Cities	1,200
Liquor Excise Tax	12,520
Liquor Board Profits	45,860
Liquor Control Board	11,630
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT REVENUES	166,140

OTHER SERVICES AND CHARGES

Passport Fees	\$7,500
Plan Checking Fees	63,000
Planning Permit	14,990
Site Development	5,800
Swimming Pool Fees	31,000
Swim Team Fees	3,500
Swimming Instructions	32,000
Recreation Fees	6,000
Basketball Registration	12,250
Baseball Registration	17,500
Indoor Soccer	1,500
Police Reimbursement & Special Inspection	2,000
5K Race Registration	2,500
Flag Football	800
Instructor Based Revenue	17,000
RCO Grant	36,500
Interdepartmental Service Charges	430,876
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	684,716

FINES & FORFEITS

Municipal Court	\$220,000
Investigative Fund	4,500
DUI Invest	3,500
TOTAL FINES & FORFEITS	228,000

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

Investment Interest	5,000
Interest - Utility Deposits	100
Sales Interest	75
Interest on General Property Taxes	100
Interest on EMS Property Taxes	50
Space & Facility Rental	17,000
Land Rental	85,070
Parks Donations	10,500
Police Donations	5,000
Fireworks Donations	1,000
Beautification Donations	10,000
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	1,000
Non-Competition Charge	210,000
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	344,895

TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE **\$4,374,553**

POSSIBLE FUNDING SOURCES

The following are major sources of funding that could be explored to meet existing and projected capital improvement needs. These funding sources are divided into the following categories, with the more common funding sources within each of these categories described in greater detail in the following pages.

- Debt Financing
- Local Multi-Purpose Levies
- Local Single Purpose Levies
- Local Non-Levy Financing Mechanisms
- State Grants and Loans
- Federal Grants and Loans
- Utility Rates

Debt Financing

Short-Term Borrowing: The extremely high cost of many capital improvements requires local governments to occasionally utilize short-term financing through local banks.

Revenue Bonds: Bonds financed directly by those benefiting from the capital improvement. Revenue obtained from these bonds is used to finance publicly owned facilities. The debt is retired using charges collected from the users of these facilities. In this respect, the capital project is self-supporting. Interest rates tend to be higher than for general obligation bonds, and issuance of the bonds may be approved without a voter referendum.

General Obligation Bonds: Bonds backed by the value of the property within the jurisdiction. Voter-approved bonds increase property tax rates and dedicate the increased revenue to repay bondholders. Councilmanic bonds do not increase taxes and are repaid with general revenues. Revenue may be used for new capital facilities, or maintenance and operations at existing facilities. These bonds should be used for projects that benefit the city as a whole.

Local Multipurpose Levies

Ad Valorem Property Taxes: (Tax rate in mills (1/10 cent per dollar of taxable value). The maximum rate is \$3.75 per \$1,000 assessed valuation. The city is prohibited from raising its levy more than 1% of the highest amount levied in the previous year, before adjustments for new construction and annexation. A temporary or permanent excess levy may be assessed with voter approval. Revenue may be used for new capital facilities, or maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

Local Option Sales Tax: Retail sales and use tax of up to 1%.

Real Estate Excise Tax (REET): REET 1 authorizes a 0.25% tax on each sale of real property and the Growth Management Act authorized another 0.25%. Revenues must

be used solely to finance new capital facilities, or maintenance and operations of existing facilities, as specified in the Capital Facilities Element.

Utility Tax: A tax assessed on the gross receipts of electric, gas, telephone, water, sewer, stormwater utilities, cable TV and solid waste services. Revenue may be used for new capital facilities, or maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

Local Single Purpose Levies

Emergency Medical Services Tax: Property tax level of \$.50/1,000 assessed valuation for emergency medical services. Revenue may be used to offset the costs of emergency medical services provided by the Tacoma Fire Department.

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax: Tax paid by gasoline distributors. Local jurisdiction receives a percentage of total tax receipts. Shared revenue is distributed by the State of Washington. Revenues must be spent for highway construction, maintenance, or operation; policing of local roads; or related activities.

Zoo Tax: A Countywide voter approved tax equivalent to one-tenth of 1% sales and use tax to provide funds for capital and operating costs for parks and nationally accredited zoos, aquariums and wildlife preserves pursuant to RCW 82.14.400. Fifty percent is authorized for Point Defiance Zoo and Northwest Trek. The remainder is distributed on a per-capita basis for parks to Pierce County (with a required match), Tacoma Metropolitan Park District, and each city and town in the county (except Tacoma).

Local Non-Levy Financing Mechanisms

Fines, Forfeitures, and Charges for Services: This includes various administrative fees and user charges for services and facilities operated by the jurisdiction. Examples are franchise fees, sales of public documents, permits, sale of public property, and all private contributions to the city. Revenue from these sources may be restricted in use.

Impact Fees: These fees are paid by new development based upon its impact to the delivery of services. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities needed by growth, not for current deficiencies in levels of service, and cannot be used for operating expenses. These fees must be equitably allocated to the specific entities that will directly benefit from the capital improvement, and the assessment levied must fairly reflect the true costs of these improvements. Impact fees may be imposed for public streets, parks, open space, recreational facilities, school facilities, and fire protection facilities.

Reserve Funds: Revenue that is accumulated in advance. Sources of funds can be surplus revenues, funds in depreciation reserves, or funds resulting from the sale of capital assets.

Special Assessment District: District created to service entities completely or partially outside of the jurisdiction. Special assessments are levied against those who directly benefit from the new service or facility. Includes Local Improvement Districts (LIDs), Road Improvement Districts, Utility Improvement Districts, and the collection of development fees. Funds must be used solely to finance the purpose for which special assessment district was created.

Special Purpose District: District created to provide a specified service. Often the district will encompass more than one jurisdiction. Includes districts for fire facilities, hospitals, libraries, metropolitan parks, airports, ferries, parks and recreation facilities, cultural art/stadiums/ convention centers, sewers, water flood control, irrigation, and cemeteries. Voter approval required for airports, parks and recreation facilities, and cultural art/stadiums/convention center districts. The district has authority to impose levies or charges. Funds must be used solely to finance the purpose of which the district was created.

User Fees, Program Fees, and Tipping Fees: Fees or charges for using park and recreational facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, sewer and water services, surface water drainage facilities. Fee may be based on measure of usage, flat rate, or design features. Revenue may be used for new capital facilities, or maintenance and operations of existing facilities.

State Grants and Loans

Community Development Block Grants: Grant funds available for public facilities, economic development, housing, and infrastructure projects that benefit low and moderate income household. Grants distributed by the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development primarily to applicants who indicate prior commitment to a project. Revenue restricted in type of project and may not be used for maintenance and operations.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF): The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan is an agreement entered into between the City and the State of Washington, and the Public Works Board, acting through the Department of Community Trade & Economic Development. Funds for the loan are provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, CFDA No. 66.468, Title: Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The loan funds local improvement projects that further the goals and objectives of the Washington State Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Program.

Recreation and Conservation Office: Administers several grant programs for outdoor recreation and habitat conservation purposes. Each grant program requires that monies be spent for specific types of projects. The program requires sponsors to complete a systematic planning process prior to seeking IAC funding. IAC has grant limits on most of its programs, and also encourages and often requires sponsors to share in the project's cost. Grants are awarded by the Committee based on a public, competitive

process that weighs the merits of proposed projects against established program criteria.

Public Works Trust Fund: Low interest loans to finance capital facility construction, public works emergency planning, and capital improvement planning. To apply for the loans, the city must have a Capital Facilities Element in place and must be levying the original .25% REET authorized for capital facilities. Funds are distributed by the Department of Commerce. Loans for construction projects require matching funds generated only from local revenues or state shared entitlement revenues.

Transportation Improvement Account: Revenue available for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. Entitlement funds are distributed by the State Transportation Improvement Board subject to a percentage match. Revenue may be used for capital facility projects that are multimodal and involve more than one agency.

Water Pollution Control State Revolving Fund: Low interest loans and loan guarantees for water pollution control projects. Loans distributed by the Department of Ecology. Applicant must show water quality need, have a facility plan for treatment, and show a dedicated source of funding for repayment.

Federal Grants and Loans

Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality: Established under the ISTEA Section 1009. The purpose of the program is to fund transportation projects and programs that will contribute to attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Federal participation for most CM/AQ projects is 80 percent, which increased to 86.50 percent due to public lands adjustments. Federal participation can be 90 percent for some activities that are on the Interstate system. Pedestrian and bicycle activities are limited to 80 percent federal participation.

Utility Rates

Utility Rates: Revenues for replacement and repair of existing capital improvements and for new capital improvements can be collected through utility rates.

SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

This section of the Capital Facilities Element determines whether sufficient revenue will be available under the current budgeting assumptions to fund needed capital improvements. It provides an analysis of revenue sources available for capital improvements and balances these revenues against anticipated expenditures for capital improvements. Using this process, the City can estimate annual revenue surpluses and shortfalls. Proposed funding sources for currently unfunded capital projects have also been provided.

The improvements schedules provided in the following pages set forth each capital project that the City intends to construct over the next six years and presents estimates of the resources needed to finance the projects. The schedules will reflect the goals and policies of the Capital Facilities Element and the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan. The first year of the schedules will be included within the annual capital budget, while the remaining five-year programs will provide long-term planning. The Six-Year Capital Improvement Program is a rolling plan that will be revised and extended annually to reflect changing needs and aspirations of the community, revenue projections, implementation of utility, transportation, and park, recreation and open space plans, and changing circumstances. Improvement schedules are included for the following facilities:

- Transportation
- Sanitary sewer
- Stormwater management
- Water
- Parks, recreation, and open space

The Transportation schedule extends through 2035, Fircrest's 20-year planning horizon, to provide additional information required under RCW 36.70A.070(6) for the City's multi-year transportation financing plan.

Transportation Facility Improvements

Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL	2024-2036	20 Year Total
<i>The following revenue sources may be available to the City to be used for part or all of the Capital Appropriations identified</i>										
Light Funds from the sale of the Light Utility	50,000	50,000	50,000					150,000		150,000
Property Tax										
Real Estate Excise Tax- To be used as deemed necessary by the City Council to fund improvements	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	700,000	1,050,000
State/Federal Grant	539,000	1,592,000	560,000	624,000	648,000	320,000		4,283,000	1,760,000	6,043,000
Local Match Funds for Grants – From REET or Rate Revenue	31,000	248,000	140,000	156,000	102,000	80,000		757,000	440,000	1,197,000
Utility Funds for grind and overlay with utility work									500,000	500,000
Developer Contributions									1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Revenues	670,000	1,940,000	800,000	830,000	800,000	450,000	50,000	5,540,000	4,400,000	9,940,000
<hr/>										
Capital Appropriations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL	2024-2036	20 Year Total
1. Major Pavement Patching: Citywide	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	700,000	1,050,000
2. Alameda Avenue: Regents Blvd to Columbia St/South 19 th	230,000							230,000		230,000
3. Alameda Avenue: Greenway to Regents Blvd		1,840,000						1,840,000		1,840,000
4. Alameda Avenue: Emerson to Rosewood Ln (<i>curb, gutter, sidewalk on east side, bike lane designation</i>)			450,000					450,000		450,000
5. Alameda Avenue: 42nd to Emerson (<i>curb, gutter, and sidewalk on west side, and bike lane designation</i>)			250,000					250,000		250,000
6. 44th Street: 67th Ave to 62nd Ave (<i>curb gutter and sidewalk on north side</i>)				400,000				400,000		400,000
7. Regents: Alameda Ave to 67 th Ave (<i>grind and overlay</i>)				0	750,000			750,000		750,000
8. Emerson Street: Alameda Avenue to Woodside Drive (<i>planter strip and sidewalk on south side</i>)				380,000				380,000		380,000
9. Emerson – Woodside to 67 th (<i>Retaining walls and entry islands</i>)						400,000		400,000		400,000

10. Traffic Signal Safety Improvement Program – signalization Improvements	340,000							340,000		340,000
11. LED Street Light Replacement	50,000	50,000	50,000					150,000		150,000
12. Grind and Overlay: Various City Streets									1,500,000	1,500,000
13. Sidewalk Gap Completion and Replacement									950,000	950,000
14. Regents Blvd. and Alameda Avenue (<i>channelization and restriping for bike lanes shared facilities</i>)									250,000	250,000
15. New development roadway improvements									1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Capital Appropriations	670,000	1,940,000	800,000	830,000	800,000	450,000	50,000	5,540,000	4,400,000	9,940,000

Sewer Facility Improvements

Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<i>The following revenue sources may be available to the City to be used for part or all of the Capital Appropriations identified.</i>								
Sewer Rate Revenue	371,000	346,000	341,000	471,000	271,000	446,000	325,550	2,571,550
Real Estate Excise Tax - To be used as deemed necessary by the City Council to fund improvements								0
Public Works Trust Fund Loan								0
Washington State Department of Ecology Loan								0
Capital Contributions - Tap Fees	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	28,000
Bond Issue								
Total Revenues	375,000	350,000	345,000	475,000	275,000	450,000	329,550	2,599,550

Capital Appropriations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
1. Drake Street Lift station upgrades		300,000						300,000
2. Alameda Lift station upgrades	350,000							350,000
3. 44 th (Fordham) lift station upgrades			75,000					75,000
4. Estate Place Lift station roadway/generator/control panel			100,000					100,000
5. Condition 4 repair evaluation	25,000							25,000
6. Crestwood Lane (Cond 4)		50,000						50,000
7. 200 Block Alameda; 45th St Ct (Cond. 4)			170,000					170,000
8. 1000 Block Fairway/Electron (Cond. 4)				475,000				475,000
9. 900 Block Alameda (Cond. 4)					275,000			275,000
10. 400 Block Contra Costa (Cond. 4)						450,000		450,000
11. 300 Block Contra Costa (Cond. 4)							175,000	175,000
12. 200 Block Contra Costa (Cond. 4)							154,550	154,550
Total Capital Appropriations	375,000	350,000	345,000	475,000	275,000	450,000	329,550	2,599,550

Stormwater Management Facility Improvements

Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<i>The following revenue sources may be available to the City to be used for part or all of the Capital Appropriations identified.</i>								
Rate Revenues	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	140,000
Real Estate Excise Tax - To be used as deemed necessary by the City Council to fund improvements								
WSDOE grants monies	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	108,750		1,233,750
Local Match Funds for Grants – From REET or Rate Revenue	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	36,250		411,250
Total Revenues	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	165,000	20,000	1,785,000

Capital Appropriations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
1. Upgrades to existing stormwater conveyance and treatment system	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	140,000
2. Storm Water Quality outfall projects, SQ1 to SQ11 (2 per yr.)	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	145,000		1,645,000
Total Capital Appropriations	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	165,000	20,000	1,785,000

Water Facility Improvements

Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<i>The following revenue sources may be available to the City to be used for part or all of the Capital Appropriations identified.</i>								
Rate Revenues	421,000	196,000	271,000	86,000	86,000	41,000	41,000	1,142,000
Real Estate Excise Tax - To be used as deemed necessary by the City Council to fund improvements								
Capital Contributions - Tap Fees	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	28,000
Bond Issue								
Local Match Funds for Grants – From REET or Rate Revenue								
Total Revenues	425,000	200,000	275,000	90,000	90,000	45,000	45,000	1,170,000

Capital Appropriations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
1. 8" Water Main on Ramsdell Ave from Alta Vista to Contra Costa	425,000							425,000
2. Recoat exterior of the "High Tank" reservoir		200,000						200,000
3. 12" Water Main on Summit Ave from Princeton St to Columbia St			275,000					275,000
4. 8" Water Main on Farallone from Stanford Street to Golden Gate Avenue				45,000				45,000
5. 8" Water Main on Eldorado Avenue from Princeton St to Columbia St				45,000				45,000
6. 8" Water Main Replacement of Old & Undersized Mains					90,000	45,000	45,000	180,000
Total Capital Appropriations	425,000	200,000	275,000	90,000	90,000	45,000	45,000	1,170,000

Parks and Recreation Improvements

Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
<i>The following revenue sources may be available to the City to be used for part or all of the Capital Appropriations identified.</i>								
State/Federal Grants	532,800			540,000				\$1,072,800
General Fund								
General Obligation Bonds			3,062,200	23,291,000		167,000		26,520,200
Donations								
Real Estate Excise Tax - To be used as deemed necessary by the City Council to fund improvements								
Local Match Funds for Grants (44 th & Alameda fund)	59,200			60,000				\$119,200
Total Revenues	592,000		3,062,200	23,891,000		167,000		\$27,712,200.00

Capital Appropriations	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
1. Fircrest Park Parking and Pathways	377,000							\$377,000
2. Tot Lot Paved Paths and Parking (grant 2017)	215,000							\$215,000
3. Tot Lot Restroom Shelter			324,000					\$324,000
4. Tot Lot Improvements			218,200					\$218,200
5. Fircrest Park Sports Fields Improvements			1,320,000					\$1,320,000
6. Fircrest Park Playground Development			1,200,000					\$1,200,000
7. Whittier Park Drainage Improvements				600,000				\$600,000
8. Masko Park Misc. Improvements				131,000				\$131,000
9. Alice Peers Park Reader Board				60,000				\$60,000
10. Whittier Park Lighting and Electrical				600,000				\$600,000
11. Masko Park Landscape & Irrigation						130,000		\$130,000
12. Concrete Stair/Walk Connections to City Hall						37,000		\$37,000
13. Recreation Center Renovation/Replacement				9,500,000				\$9,500,000
14. Fircrest Park Pool Replacement				13,000,000				\$13,000,000
Total Capital Appropriations	\$592,000		\$3,062,200	\$23,891,000		\$167,000		\$27,712,200.00