

Capital Facilities & Utilities Table of Contents

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A. INTRODUCTION

A Capital Facilities and Utilities Element is used to identify essential public capital facilities along with private infrastructure facilities, establish acceptable levels of service, and ensure that these facilities and services are provided in a timely manner to support existing and future residents. It is the mechanism the City can use to coordinate its physical and fiscal planning. Since capital facilities and utilities are closely related, the City’s comprehensive plan has combined them both into one element. This element reviews staffing and related facility needs; inventories existing facilities; review the Capital Improvements Plan and potential funding sources; and concludes with review of the fiscal environment and mechanisms available to make the capital investments.

Goal 9: *The City provides, and encourages other public and private entities to provide, high quality public services and infrastructure facilities to Snoqualmie’s current and future residents.*

B. DRIVING FACTORS: CAPITAL FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Capital Facilities and Utilities planning is primarily driven by two guiding concerns – maintaining the community standard for services, and addressing existing and future infrastructure needs.

The City has long operated with a strong standard for community services, which means maintaining parks at a certain level of upkeep, maintaining the aesthetic of roads and public spaces, and expedient emergency service. Different departments have internal policies that reflect this strong community standard, such as the Parks Department maintaining grass playfields on a schedule to maintain turf height. Police have a “no call too small” policy, where every incident will eventually receive a police visit to write up a formal report, whereas in other communities people may have to print & fill out their own forms for more minor incidents such as vandalism. Other departments may have other internal policies or special services to meet special community needs. As every community is unique, with different geographic layouts; natural emergency profiles; weather challenges; housing stock; demography; types of crime incidents; and different types of facilities and services offered, service planning (and to some extent, facility planning) has to adjust to community needs and expectations.

A strong community service standard means that police, fire, public works and parks departments all require certain staffing levels to adequately address current and future citizen demand. Capital Facilities analysis estimates future population service demand, and attempts to measure the quantity and quality of facilities and staff needed to meet that demand. Staffing growth may also sometimes imply facilities growth, to accommodate staff needs ranging from office space to police cars. Overall, this element attempts to project the cost of providing the necessary materials for staff to accomplish their duties. Concurrent with the need to manage physical demands, and staff growth to meet that demand, the City must likewise grapple with managing citizen expectation on the level of service the City can reasonably, fiscally support.

Capital Facilities

As used in this element, "Capital Facilities" means all property, real or personal, used by the City to deliver municipal services, together with the property addressed by the *School District No. 410 Capital Facilities Plan* adopted annually, included by reference in this Plan. The plans of other public agencies specifically mentioned are also included in this plan by reference.

This definition does not include minor equipment under \$20,000 that has a regular 5-year replacement schedule, or consumable supplies.

Another driving factor for this analysis concerns infrastructure. While separate water, wastewater and storm water system plans are incorporated by reference, top system plan priorities are reviewed in this element. The schedule of planned utility capital improvements, as well as the schedule for planned streets and parks system capital improvements, are addressed in the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP), which is adopted herein by reference. While the Comprehensive Plan may only be amended annually, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130(2)(a)(iv), the Capital Facilities Element and/or the CIP adopted by reference may be amended separate from general Comprehensive Plan amendments, concurrent with the adoption or amendment of the City budget.

C. SIX-YEAR GROWTH PROJECTIONS

This Element incorporates a number of different scenarios in projecting future population and employment growth including the completion of the SR II development and Kimball Creek Village, the planned Salish Lodge expansion, and the eventual development of the Snoqualmie Hills Planning Area.

This and other elements of the comprehensive plan contain projections for growth and capital facility needs through 2032, the end of the current 20-year planning period. GMA requires that at least a six-year plan of financing be developed. A full list of capital projects recommended for funding over the six year period until 2020 is set forth in Element 2, Implementation Section D, Capital Improvement Program. The Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) will be updated yearly in conjunction with the annual City budget process and Implementation Element.

In the 2010 U.S. Census, the City of Snoqualmie population was 10,670. By April 1, 2013, the Washington State Office of Financial Management population estimate for the City was 11,700. The City population is expected to continue growing over the next 20 years; in the near-term, the population projection for the six-year park plan timeframe is estimated to be 14,410 persons. The below table incorporates data from Land Use Table 7.3 on the 2032 City population projections.

GMA & Capital Facilities

RCW 36.70A.070 of the Growth Management Act (GMA) requires a city’s capital facilities element to contain the following:

1. An existing capital facilities inventory, including location & capacity;
2. A forecast of future capital facilities needs;
3. The proposed location and capacities of expanded or new facilities;
4. A minimum six year facilities financing plan with projected and clearly identified funding capacities;
5. A requirement to reassess the land use element if funding levels fall short. At all times the land use element, Capital Improvement Plan & financing plan should remain consistent.

Policy 7.1.8 requires that the land use plan be reassessed should anticipated funding fall short

Table 9.1
2022 & 2032 PROJECTED POPULATION

	Interim Year 2022			Total Year 2032		
	Low	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High
2010-2032 Est. Population Gain	3,206	3,504	3,504	3,912	4,782	5,071
<i>2010 Census Base Population</i>	<i>10,670</i>					
Total Population	13,876	14,174	14,174	14,582	15,452	15,741

Table 9.2: 6-Year Population Growth indicates the 2018 population projection for the City and UGA.

Table 9.2
6-YEAR POPULATION GROWTH*

	2018		
	Low	Med	High
2010-2018 Est. Population Gain	3,281	3,281	3,281
City population in 2010 Census	<i>10,670</i>		
Total Population	13,951	13,951	13,951

Based on data originally reported in Land Use Table 7.6, this table assumes that Snoqualmie Ridge I & II will finish residential development by 2018, that half of the projected Historic and Meadowbrook growth will have occurred, and that no additional Hills development will have occurred. For the Kimball Creek development in the Snoqualmie Falls Planning area, it is assumed that all of the associated Single Family housing will have developed, but not the multifamily housing. No other residential growth in this area is projected to have achieved building occupancy status as of 2018.

D. SIX-YEAR CAPITAL FACILITIES FINANCING PLAN

Under the GMA, a capital facilities element is required to address all public facilities except transportation facilities, which are addressed separately in the Transportation Element. Accordingly, there are separate Transportation and Capital Facilities Elements, as well as a separate 2012 City of Snoqualmie Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan. However, planned capital facilities, transportation and park improvement are combined in the Capital Improvement Plan in Element 2, Implementation to allow comprehensive overview of planned City capital expenditures.

According to the GMA, public facilities and services shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is first occupied without decreasing the level of service described in the Comprehensive Plan. Adequate public facilities and services, such as water, sewer, and surface water management, are required in order to serve development. Additionally, the GMA mandates concurrency for transportation services to ensure that transportation improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a financial commitment is made to complete the improvement within 6 years.

City water and sewer plans have demonstrated the ability to meet current demand at the service levels established in the Comprehensive Plan. The City uses the King County 2009 stormwater manual to assure that new development meets the established service standards for surface water management and requirements of the current NPDES II permit. The City continues to work with all non-city-managed service providers so that they continue to meet their service standards in the projected 20-year planning period.

There are no new staffing facilities anticipated in the next six-year period of City Capital planning, though depending on population growth and service needs associate with potential annexations, the City may consider an expansion of the police station beyond 2020, as well as additional dry storage for parks maintenance equipment.

Table 9.3

SUMMARY OF GENERAL GOVERNMENT CAPITAL FACILITY NEEDS

Facility	Short Term Need	Anticipated Construction
Police Station Expansion	Low	After 2020*
Parks Maintenance Facility, equipment storage	Low	Unknown*

**Specific timing to be determined through planning process.*

As these needs are beyond the 6-year horizon, these projects are not currently addressed in the City CIP.

Revenue Sources: Unrestricted

Consistent with long-range revenue forecasts, a portion of revenues available for capital investment in the Six-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) are unrestricted revenues. Unrestricted revenues do not have restrictions placed by state law on how they are spent. The City may allocate unrestricted funds to various functional areas on a percentage basis to better facilitate long-range capital planning and year-to-year consistency within the CIP. This permits the community to clearly assess the City’s funding priorities to particular functional areas, and also permits those responsible for developing capital facilities to rely on specific revenue streams and plan facility development accordingly.

Revenue Sources: Developer and Other Restricted Funding

Restricted revenues include those collected through taxes and fees. Impact fees are a type of restricted revenue that allow new growth to assume an equitable share of the costs associated with growth. For development, impact fees can create public benefits, but also raise home sale prices, and thus property taxes for existing homes. A potential trade-off is reduced demand on the general fund for capital improvements that support growth.

The cost of desired capital facilities will always exceed current revenue sources, which necessitates conversations about trade-offs, and pros and cons of topics like development and density. Private redevelopment or publicly-funded improvement projects are mechanisms to provide desired amenities, but in lieu of these, community members will be faced with considering alternate funding sources, such as user fees, bonds, local improvement districts or impact fees. For more information on financing options, see Appendix 9-II Capital Facilities & Utilities Financial Primer.

E. STAFFING

The City of Snoqualmie provides multiple public services to service area residents. To ensure these services are provided at acceptable levels for both current and future residents, the City must assess and project staffing needs to adequately plan for the facilities that provide services and working space for staff to complete their duties. Although no facilities expansions are anticipated in the next six years, this section describes current trends in different departments that may affect staffing beyond the next six years, and options for facility expansions when needed further in the future.

E.1 FIRE

The Fire Department provides fire protection services within the City limits of Snoqualmie, and also includes the Department of Emergency Management. In addition, the City contracts with the Snoqualmie Tribe to provide fire and emergency medical response to the Snoqualmie Casino and Washington State to provide Fire and medical services to Echo Glen Children’s Center. Advance life support (ALS) services are provided by the King County Emergency Management Services (KC EMS) Division, which operates a unit in cooperation with Bellevue Fire Department in North Bend. The City is also a part of a regional Mutual Aid agreement that allows the sharing of resources as needed throughout the County. Fire dispatch services are contracted through NORCOM,¹ in which the City is a managing partner, in Bellevue. As of 2012, the City entered into an Interlocal Agreement with King County Fire Protection Districts #27 and #45 for shared staffing and resources to help reduce overtime demand beyond 72+ hours.

Staff: 14

- 1 Fire Chief
- 1 Battalion Chief/Training Officer
- 3 Lieutenants (Shift Supervisors)
- 8 Fire Fighters
- ~19 Volunteer Fire Fighters*
- *Volunteers are trained to IFSAC Firefighter 1 standards & are certified as EMTs. Numbers fluctuate; goal is 25 to supplement career staffing.
- 1 Administrative Assistant

Other Statistics

- Average 2012 response time for fire emergencies, call to arrival: **5 Min., 47 Sec.** within City limits.
- Average 2012 time between citizen call and dispatch for fire emergencies: **84 Sec.**
- Due to the Snoqualmie River, Snoqualmie Falls, and potential for flood events, personnel must be certified to perform swift water & high angle rescue.

Background

According to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 2013 report,² current Fire Department staffing levels are proportionate for the current and near-term City population. Across the U.S., fire departments protecting communities of between 10,000 – 24,999 residents had a median of 1.00 to 1.34 career firefighters, per every 1,000 persons. The median value reflects that half the departments have higher values, and half lower. The report stresses that this rate is

¹ NORCOM is the North East King County Regional Public Safety Communication Agency.

² Karter, Michael and Gary Stein, NFPA (National Fire Protection Association), “U.S. Fire Department Profile through 2012,” October 2013, <http://www.nfpa.org/~media/Files/Research/NFPA%20reports/Fire%20service%20statistics/osfdprofile.pdf>, pg. 5, 7.

Levels of Service

Service standards represent a yardstick against which to measure the performance of a particular type of capital facility. Service standards may be defined by local, state or federal law, as is the case with water and sewer systems and facilities. Standards may also be recommended by national professional associations, or may be locally defined based on community preferences, such as policing standards. Once service standards are established for capital facilities, they indicate the level of investment that must be made to maintain the standards. Increased population and employment growth, for example, may generate the need for increased levels of capital investment to keep capital facilities performing up to standard. Levels of Service are discussed in the Policy Plan of Element 1, under Capital Facilities and Utilities.

Every City is Unique

The U.S. Fire Department Profile through 2012² notes that,

The rates of a particular size of community may vary widely because departments face great variation in their specific circumstances and policies including length of work week, unusual structural conditions, types of service provided to the community, geographical dispersion of the community & other factors. (7)

Both career and volunteer firefighter averages also vary based on city size and region. Fire departments in the Western US have lower averages of both career and volunteer firefighters per population ratio.

based on reported NFPA data, and does “not reflect recommended rates or some defined fire protection standard.” The number of fire department staff is usually establish within a range of the capability level, what a community wants and acceptable community risk as established by elected officials. Multiple factors affect staffing levels including call volumes, response times, unit reliability, effective force assembly, industry standards, population levels and funding.

Minimum staffing levels are impacted by Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 296-305-05001 (10) a & (11), which state that firefighting personnel cannot enter a building to begin fire suppression until there are two people outside to rescue those operating within a structure, referred to as the “two in, two out” rule, except to perform a rescue, when a firefighting team may enter a building with only one on standby on the exterior. The Snoqualmie Fire Department LOS is set to meet state law, supporting a community standard of redressing building entries with 3 fire-suppression trained individuals, which could be 3 career firefighters, or 2 career firefighters and 1 trained volunteer firefighter.

Population growth may not directly affect future firefighter hiring, though indirect impacts, emergency services needs and community expectations may impact staffing needs, including the provision of Basic Life Support (BLS). Different regional departments may also call in mutual aid support. Should the Snoqualmie Fire Department also begin to log a larger proportion of mutual aid requests it may indicate a need for of additional firefighting staff to lessen service impacts on neighboring jurisdictions.

The Snoqualmie Fire Department has a strong volunteer firefighter base, which is typical for fire departments serving a population under 25,000 persons. Departments serving this population size have median volunteer firefighter rates of 1.14 to 20.00 per 1,000 persons. As noted in page 8 of the NFPA report, “This wide range in median rates for smaller communities reflects the fact that it takes a minimum number of firefighters to staff a department regardless of community size. Also volunteer firefighters are usually available on a part-time basis only, so it takes more of them to ensure an adequate response to each alarm.” In 2013, the average experience level of the volunteer force was 3.5 years.

E.2 POLICE

The Police Department provides law enforcement services including traffic safety, community policing, accident and crime investigation, crime prevention, and public education. The department presently employs 14 officers and 3 support staff. The City has one police station at the corner of Snoqualmie Parkway and SE Douglas St., which can accommodate up to 21 personnel at any given time if offices are shared during a shift, or roughly 39 for occupation throughout the day; see Section D. Inventory, for additional station information. Dispatch and jail service is provided through contract by the Issaquah Police Department; inmate management services are contracted with the City of Issaquah and King County. Although the Police Department does not oversee the Echo Glen juvenile detention center outside of City limits, staff coordinates with Echo Glen staff as appropriate for agency assistance and cooperation.

In September 2012, the Cities of North Bend and Snoqualmie entered into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) for the Snoqualmie to provide Police services to North Bend; terms were amended for additional service in May, 2013. The agreement lasts through March, 2019. Per the ILA, Snoqualmie agreed to hire seven full time-equivalent police officers, one additional records administration person, and acquire three fully equipped patrol vehicles to provide a minimum of one officer on duty within North Bend city limits at all times. At present, officers are planned to be stationed at the Snoqualmie Police Station, though will spend substantial time on patrol in North Bend.

Performance Objectives

Fire departments must comply with state code RCW 35.103, which sets standards for specifying performance measures for major service response times. The RCW notes that it does not, and is not intended to, in any way limit of modify the authority of cities and towns to set levels of service. Each objective is to be met at 90% of the time, and is based on historical performance averages.

- Turnout time: 90 seconds.
- Response/travel time: 8.5 minutes for arrival of the first engine company at a fire suppression incident.
- Response/travel time: 6.5 minutes for the arrival of a first responder unit to an emergency medical incident.
- Response/travel time: 15.5 minutes for the arrival of a full 1st alarm response at a fire suppression incident.

The City may adopt additional policies, standards or objectives to help meet Fire Department standards per RCW 35.103.



Staff: 19

- 1 Chief of Police
- 1 Captain
- 4 Sergeants
- 8 Patrol Officers
- 2 Records/Evidence Technicians
- 1 Administrative Assistant
- 1 Police Support Officer
- 1 School Resource Officer

Other Statistics

- Average response time for police emergencies: Call to arrival 5 Min.; Dispatch to arrival 3 Min.
- Police received 6,147 Calls for Service in 2013
- Priority calls previously not tracked; priority call tracking planned for 2014

Background

The City previously used a per-capita approach to staffing, but as the box at right notes, it is no longer as popular as it does not assess officer performance, workload, or unique community conditions. In recent years the City has used minimum staffing to determine baseline policing needs, though various workload factors may either reduce or contribute to workloads and potentially affect additional policing needs. The Department utilizes Community-Oriented Policing, a policing philosophy systematically using partnerships and problem-solving to address the immediate conditions that impact public safety issues. The Department also maintains participation in the Coalition of Small Police Agencies (CSPA), allowing it to maximize its training budget through cooperative and flexible in-service classes. Although these practices help improve efficient and effective policing practice, training requirements, investigations or other factors may affect overtime impacts and/or staffing needs. Although overtime can in some cases be mitigated or managed,³ additional staff may be required for investigation or special services. Additional staff may also help restore the balance between proactive policing (anticrime strategies initiated by the police), versus reactive policing (crime strategies used to respond to civilian service requests).⁴ The last few years have shown increasing interest in a detective and/or dedicated traffic officer, either of which may help target specific workload needs. Over time there may be other options that would reduce officer workloads, including having reserve or non-commissioned officers processing minor calls such as vandalism, or moving away from the City’s “no call too small” policy.

E.3 PUBLIC WORKS

The responsibilities of the Public Works Department include maintenance and repair of the City infrastructure, property and equipment. This includes water supply, treatment and distribution; wastewater collection and treatment; stormwater collection and discharge; street maintenance; landscaping; and facility and vehicle maintenance, including the City’s Equipment Repair and Replacement Program. The Department also provides snow and ice control, flood assistance and various educational programs for residents. The department is divided into five divisions: Streets and Storm, Water, Wastewater, Fleet and Facilities.

Staffing for multiple public work utility systems is determined directly or indirectly by pertinent regulating entities. For instance, the Department of Health requires a specific number of staff be present to monitor potable water operations and water quality. In contrast, the Department of Ecology is the regulating agency that approves the City sewer plan, regulates and monitors treatment plan discharges, and oversees stormwater activity under NPDES II permit requirements. Although the pertinent regulations for these agencies do not directly require a specific number of staff, they do require certain maintenance levels and oversight, which indirectly impact staffing hours.

Staff: 21

- 1 Director
- 1 Operations Manager
- 1 Administrative Assistant
- 1 Project Engineer
- 5 Water staff
- 6 Wastewater staff
- 3 Fleet staff
- 3 Streets & Storm staff

³ Bayley, David and Robert Worden, US Department of Justice, “Police Overtime: An Examination of Key Issues,” National Institute of Justice, Research in Brief, May 1998. <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/167572.pdf>

⁴ There are various studies and materials helpful in understanding policing methods, and which statistics are useful in assessing police performance. Reactive versus Proactive policing definitions reviewed in the text by: Walker, Samuel and Charles M Katz, “The Police in America, Seventh Edition,” (McGraw-Hill), 2011.

Other Statistics

- There are approximately 64 miles of potable water and 43 miles of sewer pipe throughout the City.
- The Streets Division maintains 44 miles of streets.

The Public Works Director, Project Engineer, Operations Manager and Administrative Assistant are located at City Hall. Other operation and maintenance staff are stationed at either the Wastewater Treatment Plant, or the Public Works Facility building. For more information on these facilities, see the Section F. *Capital Facilities Inventory*.

E.4 PARKS

The Parks & Recreation Department manages and maintains parks, trails, multiple open spaces, play equipment, athletic courts, play fields and provides urban forestry services as well as park information and rental management.

Staff: 10

Other Statistics

- Staff maintains over 35 parks and 24 miles of trails.
- Staff includes 8 full-time department staff, in addition to seasonal summer employment.

The Parks & Recreation Director and Administrative Assistant are located in the City Hall building. Parks operation and maintenance staff are stationed at the Public Works Facility building.

E.5 CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

Multiple departments are grouped into Central Administration, with staff housed at City Hall. With the exception of Information Technology, little staff growth is anticipated within the next decade, as most work increases can be accommodated by processes that are already automated, technology improvements and/or shared staffing duties.

Finance & Administration Department

The Finance & Administration Department is the liaison between Snoqualmie citizens and other departments. This Department includes the offices of Administrative Services; City Clerk; City Attorney; Finance; Human Resources; Payroll; Utility Billing; Information Technology; and Communications.

Staff: 18

Background: Information Technology

The Information Technology (IT) Division manages the technology necessary to facilitate City government, service City buildings and facilities, support employees citywide, and assist elected officials. This Division is responsible for computer hardware and software, telephone systems, cell phones, audio and video, security systems and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) management and services. The City is anticipating adding one position to the IT Division to support potential contracted services for the Duvall Fire District; there may be another 1 or 0.5 FTE requested by the City of North Bend in the near future as well. If the IT Division continues to grow to meet service from City service demands or contracted services to outside agencies, there is space to accommodate some of that growth in City Hall for staff persons; what is uncertain is whether there is sufficient storage space for IT equipment at City Hall as well. If current City Hall storage spaces are deemed insufficient or inefficient in the future, there is the possibility to house the IT Division at the Public Works Facility Building, or to renovate the City-owned old Snoqualmie Library Building adjacent to City Hall at 38580 SE River Street for adequate equipment safety and staff space, whichever is deemed the better option at that time.

Building Department

The City of Snoqualmie is responsible for regulatory oversight during and after construction projects. After construction projects are completed, the Building Department is responsible for fire and life safety maintenance codes in non-residential buildings through annual inspections. In 2009 the City entered into an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) with the City of Carnation to provide building inspection services.

Staff: 4

Planning Department

The Planning Department manages current and long range planning for the City of Snoqualmie. Current planning involves implementation of adopted land use plans, policies and development regulations through land use and development application review. The Planning Department manages all land use approvals within the City, and oversees compliance with regulations that help create a more livable city. Long range planning involves planning for future City growth, development and conservation through the development and adoption of the Snoqualmie Comprehensive Plan, Shoreline Master Program and Snoqualmie Municipal Code development regulations. Long range planning also involves various strategic planning activities and documents, including sub-area plans, economic development, urban design and floodplain management.

Staff: 4

F. CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

This section provides a brief summary of existing publicly-owned capital facilities that support services to those who live and work in the City of Snoqualmie. The descriptions are intentionally brief, with pertinent background information added as warranted. The facilities described below were assessed for potential expansions for additional staff that may be needed during the near- and long-term planning period. Although no near-term facility expansions are anticipated at this time, some alternatives for select facilities are described in case expansions must be considered for unexpected annexations or unique service needs within the planning term. The documents listed at the conclusion of this element contain more detailed information on existing and planned capital facilities in Snoqualmie.

F.1 EMERGENCY FACILITIES

Fire & Emergency Response Facilities

The Snoqualmie Fire Station, located at 37600 SE Snoqualmie Parkway, was constructed in 2005. The Station is approximately 17,360 square feet with four apparatus bays, an Emergency Operations Center, and the capacity to accommodate 36 to 40 full time equivalent (FTE) Fire Department staff. Given the size of the Fire Station, no expansions are anticipated within the span of this planning document, though if additional areas of the UGA are annexed into the city a satellite station may need to be considered to meet travel time Level of Service Standards (see Capital Facilities policies under LOS). The Fire Station’s estimated replacement year is 2055.



Vehicles

- Two Basic Life Support (BLS) Units
- Two Command vehicles
- Main Engine, 6 years old
- Reserve Engine, 10 years old

Police Facilities

The City of Snoqualmie Police Station, located at 34825 SE Douglas Street, was constructed in 1999. The Station is 16,906-square feet in size, which includes 5,250 square feet of office and circulation space, as well as: an indoor firing range; holding cells; training room; interrogation rooms; classrooms; and storage facilities. The Station has 3 “executive” offices; a detectives’ office; a sergeants’ office; 3 additional non-designated offices; reception & lobby areas; and a large central patrol area with 6 workstations. At present the Station can accommodate up to 21 personnel at any for one shift if offices are shared, or roughly 39 for occupation by different

Fleets & Emergency Vehicles

All city vehicles, including police, fire & special service equipment, is rented from the City Equipment Repair & Replacement (ERR) program. Having two “pumper” engines is common for a community of this size; pumpers last an average of 10-15 years. For communities with populations of 10,000 to 24,999 about half have no aerial/ladder trucks, and half have one aerial truck² (see Appendix 9-III *City of Snoqualmie Fleet Inventory* for more information). The City has a Mutual Aid Agreement with Eastside Fire & Rescue regarding use of a ladder truck when necessary.

shifts throughout the day.⁵ Currently the Police Department employs 14 officers and 3 support staff that share the work stations; there are a.m. and p.m. assignments with three 10-hour shifts assigned apiece, providing about 2 hours of overlap between shifts. Not all police staff will occupy a work station throughout their entire shift, given patrol duties and call responses. Station expansion should be based on the shift size, and amount of time and space needed to efficiently complete duties. Space modifications would be options prior to Station expansion or relocation, including: increasing the modular office approach for officers to share more space; converting the indoor firing range to office space; or recouping one workstation currently rented to the State Patrol. The costs and benefits to community relationships, policing effectiveness, and financial impacts should be considered prior to a final decision on Police Station expansion.

No expansion or modification of the Police Station is anticipated within the next six years, though depending on call service growth and priority call response times that necessitate additional police staff, the station may need additional work space within the next 15 years. The facility was designed for a future expansion via a 3,360 square foot ground-level addition, which would accommodate an additional 21 officers and support staff. Alternative scenarios include a second-story expansion over the current station parking lot, or construction of a new police station on the municipal campus location next to the Fire Station on the SE Snoqualmie Parkway. Barring expansion or relocation, the police station’s estimated replacement year is 2047. The Police Department’s patrol vehicles are shared among the officers, with a vehicle assigned to every two officers. Patrol vehicles are on a 5-year rotational replacement schedule.

The indoor gun range is used for the required two times/year marksmanship certifications for police officers. If the firing range was decommissioned, officers would travel to Enumclaw/ Ravensdale for biannual certifications. The indoor firing range is currently used by other local law enforcement agencies for certification. A fee is not charged for other coalition agency users, though outside users may be charged in the future

Vehicles

- 6 Patrol vehicles
- 4 North Bend Patrol vehicles
- 1 Jail Transport vehicle
- 2 Supervisory/Patrol vehicles

F.2 PUBLIC WORKS & PARKS FACILITIES

Open Space, Parks & Recreation Facilities

City facilities include a range of community, neighborhood and mini parks, various open spaces, and a network of trails used for transportation and recreation. The City has 39 parks, over 25 miles of trails and over 620 acres of open space. The Snoqualmie Community Center, located at 35018 SE Ridge Street, was built in 2012 at 12,917 square feet; it is owned by the City but operated by the YMCA; the Community Center’s estimated replacement year is 2061. Parks facilities are discussed more in the 2012 City of Snoqualmie Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan.

Transportation Facilities

The Transportation Element of this Plan provides a detailed discussion of the transportation facilities in Snoqualmie, including an inventory, functional classification and 20-year project list. The City prepares and adopts a six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) as part of the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) each year that is drawn from the CIP, which lists both street and non-motorized projects, and can include both funded and unfunded projects. This plan is prepared for transportation project scheduling, prioritization and grant eligibility purposes.

Water Facilities

Water facilities serving the City of Snoqualmie and the greater current Retail Service Area are developed and maintained by the City water utility. Potable water is supplied through a combination of groundwater and local springs, including five active wells grouped into the South and North Wellfields, five storage “tanks “ (reservoirs) with a distribution system of almost 64 miles of pipe, ranging from 1 to 20 inches in diameter. The City water system is

⁵ Assumes double occupancy of all offices during a shift, save the three executive offices (Chief; Assistant Chief; Commander); assumes that all offices will be occupied during both shifts, save the executive offices. Assumes that central space will stay at 6 workstations, as the central area has not been evaluated for an increased number of workstations currently.

essentially separated into two areas, the Canyon Springs area and the Snoqualmie Ridge area. These two areas used to operate fairly independently of each other, but with continued growth and demand requirements in both areas, the system is now operated more holistically. About 12% of the distribution system is asbestos cement (AC) pipe located in the Canyon Springs area, much of which is undersized and is nearing the end of its useful life. The other major distribution components are 68% Ductile Iron (DI), 10% PVC, and 5% Cast Iron (CI).

Although capital improvements are fully articulated in the 2012 Water Comprehensive Plan, three system priorities are:

- Operational or component upgrades for increased mixing at the 1040 Reservoir to improve area water quality.
- Replacing aging and leaking water pipe to meet State Department of Health (DOH) water leakage standards, reduce breaks and protect water quality.
- New holding tanks to filter backwash at each plant to increase the available City water supply and reduce backwash flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

Sewer Facilities

Through its sewer utility, the City of Snoqualmie is the sole sewer service provider within City limits; some properties in the City are served by private septic systems. In addition, the City provides limited sewer service to areas outside the City limits. The City owns and operates a municipal sewage collection and treatment system that includes approximately 43 miles of gravity sewer pipes, 14 pump stations with associated force mains, and a water reclamation facility that is capable of producing reuse quality effluent and Class A biosolids. The Water Reclamation Facility, located at 38190 SE Stearns Road/38180 SE Mill Pond Road, was constructed in 1997 with about 2,000 square feet of office/laboratory space, 2,000 square feet of shop space, along with four aeration tanks and processing equipment. The Facility sits on a 30-acre lot, and is valued at \$35 million. Although the City may seek to make energy efficiency, upgrades and maintenance improvements to the facility, no expansions or alternations due to capacity concerns are anticipated in the near future; if a significant customer increase occurs, capacity alterations may be required.



The water reclamation facility has one outfall to the Snoqualmie River immediately upstream of Snoqualmie Falls. Effluent is also pumped to the “Eagle Lake” holding pond located in the Snoqualmie Ridge Golf Course for reuse as irrigation water at the golf course, Snoqualmie Ridge I parks, and Snoqualmie Parkway median and street planter strips. In the summer the system cannot always produce enough reclaimed water to meet irrigation demand, at which time water is drawn from the North Wellfield and diverted to the Class A irrigation system prior to potable treatment.

Although capital improvements are fully articulated in the Sewer Comprehensive Plan currently undergoing updates, three system priorities are:

- A Raw Wastewater Pump Station upgrade to better measure flows and assure compliance with the City NPDES Permit
- A Standby Generator System upgrade to assure continued plant operation for water treatment during power outages and emergencies.
- An Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection System upgrade to assure the City continues to meet the State Department of Ecology (DOE) reclaimed water disinfection requirements.

Stormwater and Surface Water Facilities

The Snoqualmie Department of Public Works manages drainage systems, stormwater facilities and surface water systems for the City. Stormwater management goals are to: (a) convey common storm event runoff so that the utility of streets, sidewalks and public facilities is not adversely impacted; (b) provide for system overflow during significant storm events to minimize building and property impacts; and (c) provide treatment facilities to remove pollutants.

The City's natural drainage course includes 4.1 miles of the Snoqualmie River, and 17.2 miles of streams and creeks flowing through the City limits. The constructed stormwater system in the City includes more than 70 miles of public storm drainage pipes; 4,500 catch basins; approximately 50 stormwater ponds; and 12 bioswales/rain garden features providing water quality treatment and flow control. Counts are approximate because many of the ponds and bioswales are multi-cell or multi-segment features which have been aggregated to count as single facilities. The conveyance system includes numerous flow splitters, flow controls and pollution control devices. There are nineteen stormwater outfalls to the Snoqualmie River, including an outfall from the North High Flow Bypass Line crossing steep slope areas that requires periodic geotechnical assessment. Stormwater infrastructure in older City areas is less robust, with older pipes, and some sections lacking stormwater conveyance. The Streets and Storm Division inspects drainage and stormwater facilities annually to ensure these systems are maintained and functioning as designed. Maintenance of the public stormwater system occurs via the City's Streets & Storm Division.

An increasing topic in storm water is NPDES II Municipal Stormwater Permit compliance. "NPDES" stands for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, a type of water quality permit authorized by the Clean Water Act in 1987. Urban areas that collect stormwater runoff in municipal separate storm sewers (MS4s) and discharge it to surface waters are required to have a permit (see EPA). There are two phases to the municipal stormwater permit program – Phase I covers cities and counties serving more than 100,000 people, and Phase II permits for small MS4s serving 10,000 to 100,000 people. The Department of Ecology (DOE) handles permit requirements and issuance, and as of their 2012/2013 issued permits, Snoqualmie was required to obtain permit coverage. The City applied for coverage under the DOE NPDES permit, which became effective as of Aug. 1, 2013. Permit holders must comply with increasing requirements over a 5 year period, including catch basin cleaning, storm sewer inspections, detecting illegal discharges to storm drains, public education, and code modification.

Although capital improvements are articulated in the Stormwater Comprehensive Plan Inventory, the 2010 Hazard Mitigation Plan Update, and the full Snoqualmie Stormwater Comprehensive Plan to be completed in 2014, three system priorities are:

- Meeting the 2010 stormwater hazard plan update requirements (most of the projects on the stormwater CIP list)
- Complying with the requirements of the City NPDES Phase II Municipal Stormwater Permit.
- Developing designs for River Street/ Park Avenue bank stabilization.

Fleets

The City of Snoqualmie Vehicle Fleet Maintenance Division maintains over 200 pieces of equipment for eight different departments. The Division provides multiple services including asset management, fleet replacement planning and purchasing, vehicle specification, used vehicle sales and maintenance. Repair work includes fire trucks, aid units, police cars, backhoes, dump trucks, pickups, mowers, portable equipment, welding and metal fabrication. The Division also conducts repairs to pump stations, wells and emergency generator facilities.

Replacement Schedules for vehicles are influenced by industry standards, but are also based on other variables. Some influential factors include equipment use, storage (covered vs. non-), availability of staff to conduct regular maintenance, procuring proper equipment (such as purchasing police units not rated for police service or purchasing cars to haul materials instead of pickups, etc.). Vehicles are also evaluated in replacement classes of standard replacement in less than/more than 5 years, such as police patrol units which are set up on a 60 month replacement. City Fleet and replacement purchasing accounts for these individual variables in addition to expected vehicle replacement age and mileage. A full inventory of Fleets equipment, valued at or above \$20,000 currently or at time of purchase, is listed in Capital Facilities Appendix 9-III City of Snoqualmie Fleet Inventory.

F.3 OTHER FACILITIES

General Government Facilities

The City owns and operates other capital facilities for administrative, maintenance and special services, including the Snoqualmie City Hall in downtown Snoqualmie, and the City Public Works Facility.

Snoqualmie City Hall, located at 38624 SE River Street, was built in 2009 to green standards at approximately 14,000 square feet valued at \$6.8 million. The building houses the Mayor's Office, City Administrator's Office, City Council Chambers, and staff from five City departments; its replacement year is estimated to be 2059. The lower story of City Hall has 10 workstations occupied by permanent staffing positions, with space for an additional four workstations if needed. The upper story of City Hall has 21 workstations occupied by permanent staffing positions, with space for an additional four workstations if needed; one of these space is currently rented by the Snoqualmie Valley School District for use, and is utilized by auditors during financial reviews.

The Public Works Facility, located at 38194 SE Stearns Road, was built in 1997, provides approximately 5,400 square feet of office space, 2,880 square feet of mezzanine storage space, and a 7,800 square foot municipal service garage. The Facility is the operations center for fleet, facilities, parks and most public works staff that repair and maintain the City's capital infrastructure. The Vehicle Fleet Maintenance Division maintains over 150 pieces of equipment for eight different departments. As the Public Works Facility still has room for several additional personnel, no expansion of the Public Works Facility is anticipated in the near future for staffing, however, the City may consider dry storage of parks equipment and fleets in the future to help protect and extend the useful life of maintenance equipment. The below spaces are currently not occupied by City staff, and are currently used by community service groups.

Former Administrative Office
8020 Railroad Avenue SE

Historic City Hall
38767 SE River Street

Old Snoqualmie Library Building
38580 SE River Street

Functional Plans

Functional plans are major components of the City's overall Capital Facilities Program. The following functional plans, as they now exist or as may hereafter be amended, are adopted by reference, and may be consulted for more detailed information regarding existing and planned facilities, service standards and facility development:

- *The City of Snoqualmie General Sewer Plan*. Adopted 2003.
- *The 2012 City of Snoqualmie Open Space, Parks and Recreation Plan*. Adopted by Resolution 1137 by AB 12-020.
- *The 2012 City of Snoqualmie Water System Plan*. Adopted in 2013 by Resolution 1179 by AB 13-005.
- *The City of Snoqualmie Hazard Mitigation Plan Update*. Adopted in 2010 by Resolution 946 by AB 10-057.
- *The City of Snoqualmie Stormwater Management Plan* (March 2010) & *Stormwater System Operations & Maintenance Manual* (April 2013), or the plan as adopted hereafter.

Note: While not a functional Capital plan, the City Shoreline Master Program is also adopted by reference into this Comprehensive Plan

Other Public Agency Capital Facilities

- *King County Final 2009 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*

The City of Snoqualmie is served by four other local public agencies: Snoqualmie Valley School District #410, King County Hospital District #4, the King County Library System, and King County Solid Waste Management. Of the four, only the School District and King County Solid Waste Management have capital improvement plans. As these public agencies operate and are financed independently of the City, their capital costs are not planned for in City government capital facilities financing.

The City is also served by regional and state agencies. Per state law, cities planning under GMA must include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities (See Section G. *Essential Public Facilities*). Public capital facilities of a countywide or statewide nature have characteristics that usually make them difficult to site, such as the number of jurisdictions served by the facility; facility size; and potential adverse impacts such as noise, odor, pollution and traffic. Some facilities are privately owned and regulated by public entities, while others can be owned by the state and used by residents from throughout the state, such as universities and their branch campuses.



Public Education Facilities

The Snoqualmie Valley School District (SVSD) serves the City with public primary and secondary education at the below Snoqualmie locations. The Snoqualmie Valley School District #410 Capital Facilities Plan (CIP) is updated annually by the SVSD, and forms the basis for school impact fees, which are established in the Plan. The City Council reviews each annual update and, upon its approval by resolution, the SVSD CIP is deemed incorporated by reference in this element. The updated impact fees are adopted by ordinance subsequent to annual approval and incorporation by reference of the Capital Improvement Plan.

Administration Building
8001 Silva Avenue SE

Cascade View Elementary School
34816 SE Ridge Street

Mount Si High School
Main Campus
8651 Meadowbrook Way SE

Snoqualmie Elementary School
39801 SE Park Street

Freshman Campus
9200 Railroad Avenue SE

Library Facilities

The Snoqualmie Library, located at 7824 Center Blvd SE, was built in 2007 at 5,844 square feet. The library is owned and operated by the King County Library System as one of its 48 libraries, which has 22 million items in circulation.

G. GMA ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

Under the Growth Management Act, Snoqualmie cannot restrict the siting of essential public facilities (EPF; defined by GMA) within the City, and has limited control over decisions regarding these projects. However, per RCW 36.70A.200, the City Comprehensive plan must establish guidelines directing how and where these facilities can be established. As such, the following land use siting project applies to projects meeting the GMA definition of essential public facilities, such that the proposed facility (see RCWs 36.70A.200(1) & 36.70A.200(4):

EPFs are distinct from Essential *Capital* Facilities. Policies 7.6.3, 9.2.2, 9.2.3 and 9.3.3 more specifically address EPFs. See Appendix 9-1 *Definitions: Capital Facilities & Utilities* for more definitions of both terms.

- a. Meets the GMA definition of an essential public facility, now and as amended; or
- b. Is on the statewide list maintained by the Office of Financial Management, or on the countywide list of essential public facilities; and
- c. Is not otherwise regulated by the Snoqualmie Municipal Code (SMC).

The City supports locating essential public facilities (EPFs) equitably throughout the City, County and State, as no jurisdiction or area of the City should have a disproportionate share of EPFs. The City would participate in interjurisdictional efforts to site countywide or statewide EPFs with neighboring jurisdictions. Through participation, the City would seek agreement among jurisdictions to mitigate against the disproportionate financial burden of such facilities, which may fall on jurisdictions that become the site of a facility of a state-wide, regional, or countywide nature.

The essential public facility siting process set forth below is an interim process. If a different countywide siting process is adopted through the Growth Management Planning Council (GMPC), the City may modify this process to be consistent with the GMPC recommendations. The City shall use this interim Siting Process to site EPFs in Snoqualmie, and to implement this process through appropriate procedures incorporated into the SMC.

Interim EPF Siting Process

1. Site EPFs through a separate multi-jurisdictional process, if one is available, when the City determines that a proposed essential public facility serves a countywide or statewide need.
2. Require an agency, special district, or organization proposing an EPF to provide information about the difficulty of its siting, and about the alternative sites considered.
3. Process applications for siting essential public facilities through SMC Section 17.60 — Unclassified Use Permit, and address the following criteria in addition to the Unclassified Use Permit decision criteria:

- a. Consistency with the plan under which the proposing agency, special district or organization operates, if any such plan exists;
- b. Include conditions or mitigation measures on approval that may be imposed within the scope of the City’s authority to mitigate against any environmental, compatibility, public safety or other impacts of the EPF, its location, design, use or operation; and
- c. The EPF and its location, design, use, and operation must be in compliance with any guidelines, regulations, rules, or statutes governing the EPF as adopted by state law, or by any other agency or jurisdiction with authority over the EPF.

After a final siting decision has been made on an essential public facility according to this process, the City would pursue any amenities or incentives offered by the operating agency, or by state law, other rule, or regulation to jurisdictions within which such EPF is located.

For EPFs having public safety impacts that cannot be mitigated through the process, the City should participate in any process available to provide comments and suggested conditions to mitigate those public safety impacts to the agency, special district or organization proposing the EPF. If no such process exists, the City should encourage consideration of such comments and conditions through coordination with the agency, special district, or organization proposing the EPF. A mediation process may be the appropriate means of resolving any disagreement about the appropriateness of any mitigating condition requested by the City as a result of the public safety impacts of a proposal.

H. UTILITIES

The utilities portion of the Capital Facilities Element is developed per GMA Section 36.70.A.070 to address utility services in the City and the adjacent urban growth area. The main purpose of this section is to ensure that Snoqualmie will have utility capacity to adequately serve the Land Use Plan, gauging the ability of existing and planned utility facilities to meet future demand. Generally, providing utility services and meeting future population demand in the City is not hindered by serious constraints. This section presents basic information regarding the general location and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities, including electrical, natural gas, telephone, cable and broadband. Generally, the City may recommend “service goals” for these, but does not have ultimate authority to affect them directly, except in its agreements to pay for services. Water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities are discussed in the Capital Facilities section. City agencies and private companies providing utility services use independent rate bases to fund capital investments, operations and maintenance costs. Private utilities are thus not reflected in the general government capital facilities financing. Further information and/or planning documents are available from individual utilities. Please note that “Facility” in the below policies refers to utility facilities.

H.1 ENERGY

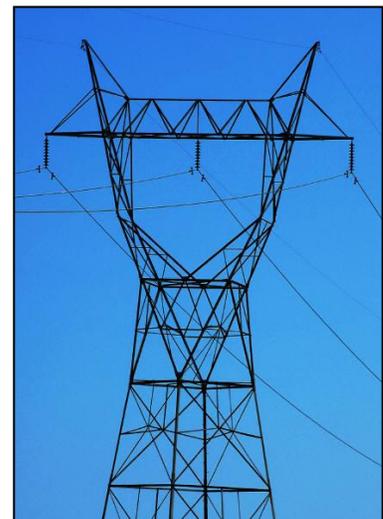
Electricity and natural gas are provided by Puget Sound Energy (PSE), a private, investor-owned utility with the responsibility for providing energy service to over 1.1 million and more than 760,000 natural gas customers in 6,000 square mile, a ten-county service area.

Other than one project listed in the electricity section, PSE has no major projects planned in Snoqualmie at this time, but new projects can be developed in the future at any time due to:

- 1. New or replacement of existing facilities to increase capacity requirements due to new building construction and conversion from alternate fuels.
- 2. New or replacement of existing facilities for improved maintenance and reliability.
- 3. Replacement or relocation of facilities due to municipal and state projects.

Electricity

PSE imports electrical energy from generating stations in Canada, on the Columbia River, and from other sites inside and outside of Puget Sound Energy’s service territory, including the Snoqualmie Falls hydroelectric plant. PSE’s electric



system is interconnected to distant generation by way of 230 kV transmission lines which bring power into north King County to the Sammamish and Novelty Hill Transmission Substations (Redmond). There the voltage is transformed (or reduced) from 230 kV to 115 kV, with 115 kV Transmission lines linking the transmission substations to distribution stations in Snoqualmie and throughout King County.

In the Snoqualmie/North Bend Area, there are four small hydroelectric developments. In Snoqualmie, PSE owns the Snoqualmie Falls Hydroelectric Project, which completed a \$250 million, five-year upgrade in 2013. Upgrades to the 111-year-old facility's two power plants included new turbines, penstocks, and water-intake systems that will increase energy production to 54 Megawatts, enough to power 40,000 households. A 115 kV transmission switching station called Snoqualmie Switch is located next to Snoqualmie Falls. This substation integrates the Snoqualmie Falls generation into the power system, as well as providing an interconnection point for the transmission lines in the area.

The Snoqualmie Switch 115 kV substation is the hub of the local transmission system serving the area. Here two lines connect to the two powerhouses that make up the Snoqualmie Falls generation complex. A third line extends to the Fall City substation and beyond to the Novelty Hill substation, while a fourth line extends to Seattle City Light's Cedar Falls generation and beyond to the Berrydale substation. Finally there are two lines to the Lake Tradition substation in Issaquah, which supply most of the power to the Snoqualmie area when the area load exceeds area generation. Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) also owns a 5-mile long transmission line from PSE's Mount Si substation to Tanner Electric's substation in North Bend.

The highest voltage transmission line currently within the Snoqualmie/North Bend Area is the Monroe-Echo Lake 500 kV line owned by BPA. This line is the only North-South 500 kV in Western Washington. BPA also owns a 345 kV line on the North flank of Rattlesnake Ridge. This line, connecting Rocky Reach on the Columbia River, to Maple Valley in Renton, traverses the area from east and west. Both of these high voltage lines supply power to the Puget Sound Area electric transmission system.

There are four distribution substations (Snoqualmie, Mount Si, Fall City and North Bend) which serve the Snoqualmie area. From these four substations there are 10 distribution circuits serving the customers in the City of Snoqualmie. The distribution substations reduce voltage to standard distribution levels, 12 kV, with 12 kV feeders distributing power to individual customers. The Snoqualmie distribution substation is located within the City of Snoqualmie and is south of the Snoqualmie River and just east of the Power Station near the Falls.

There is one future project planned, as PSE is under contract with Snohomish PUD to expand the Snoqualmie Switching Station to interconnect two small hydro generating plants being developed east of Snoqualmie. Substation expansion construction is expected in 2015.

Green Energy

Various State policies, as well as local and utility initiatives, contribute to the generation of green power. Washington is one of 30 states with a Renewable Energy Portfolio standard, which requires the purchase of green energy. In this State, this means 15% renewable sourcing by 2020 outside of hydropower, and cost-effective conservation.

PSE also offers programs such as household green power purchasing. In 2013 the City participated in a Green Power Challenge to encourage program participation. In eight months there was 156% increase in account enrollment, raising participation to 8.3%, double the state average. In return, PSE awarded the City \$40,000 towards a solar panel installation, which the City plans to install on its Community Center.

How is Natural Gas Supplied?

Natural gas is supplied from gas wells in the Rocky Mountains and in Canada, transported interstate by Williams Northwest Pipeline to the Beaver Lake Gate Station, which has a 650,000 cubic feet per hour (cfh) capacity.

From Gate Stations, supply mains transport gas to district regulators that reduce pressures to distribution levels of between 25 to 60 psig. There are approximately two miles of supply mains within city limits, typically 4"- 20" in welded steel pipe that has been coated and is cathodically protected to prevent corrosion. There is one district regulator within the city limits.

Distribution mains are fed from the district regulators, ranging in size from 1-1/4" to 8" in pipe typically made from polyethylene (PE) or wrapped steel (STW). Individual residential service lines are fed by 5/8" or 1-1/8" diameter distribution mains, whereas commercial and industrial service lines are between 1-1/4", 2", or 4" in diameter.

Natural Gas

Puget Sound Energy supplies natural gas to more than 780,000 customers in six Western Washington counties: King, Kittitas, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish and Thurston. PSE currently serves over 3,600 customers within the City of Snoqualmie.

According to the American Gas Association, the average US house uses about 750 natural gas therms per year for both heat and hot water, or approximately 70,500 cf per household, per year. Natural gas is not considered an essential service, and therefore service is not mandated. Extension of service is based on requests and the results of a market analysis to determine if revenues from an extension will offset the cost of construction.

H.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication is broadly defined as communication using technology, covering a broad range of services in the City including telephone, fiber optics, communications satellites, cloud and enterprise services, and high speed internet. Although these technologies were once offered separately, they are increasingly combining into merged networks operated by separate, competing providers.

Telephone

Local telephone service in Snoqualmie is provided by CenturyLink, usually as PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network), also called POTS (plain old telephone service). CenturyLink provides local, long distance, internet access, as well as cloud, enterprise and data services in 37 states. The investor-owned company is headquartered in Monroe, Louisiana, and is the 3rd largest telecommunications company in the U. S., with 17 million access lines and 5 million broadband customers.

Area telephone service is provided via both copper and fiber optic aerial and buried cables. The City and its UGA are located partially in the North Bend and Fall City exchanges of CenturyLink's service area, with extended area service available between the two. Service is provided by a remote switching location at 9418 384th Ave SE and by the North Bend switch located at 131 E 2nd St, with the Snoqualmie Ridge Phase I (SRI) population served by the Snoqualmie Ridge Business Park remote switch and a Next Generation Digital Loop Carrier (NGDLC) facilities. The SRII population is served by the Echo Glen remote switch, with enough capacity to meet the development's forecasted needs. Additional infrastructure, including a potential Mill Pond Road site, could easily be developed for future growth, likely with minor infrastructure investments using cabinets (rather than buildings) to house equipment. CenturyLink plans to continue to reinforce its fiber cable and facilities network which runs throughout the Valley as determined to be reasonable to support new development as well as growth driven by existing customers.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephone service, also known as digital telephone service, is locally available through Comcast. VoIP telephone uses technology that allows phone calls to be made over an IP network, such as the Internet. In addition, mobile telephone services (cellular phone) are widely available in the City via different cellular networks such as Verizon Wireless, AT&T Mobility, Sprint and T-Mobile US. Mobile telephones make and receive telephone calls over a radio link via a cellular network to the public telephone network. All of Snoqualmie is serviced by multiple cellular networks, although access reliability may vary by provider.

Cable Broadband & Television

Comcast Corporation provides Snoqualmie with cable services including broadband and cable television. An investor-owned firm headquartered in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, it is the largest U.S. cable company serving more than 24 million customers in over 40 states. The company operates a small system in the Upper Snoqualmie Valley including the Snoqualmie, North Bend, and Fall City areas. The City of Snoqualmie is serviced by a combination of fiber cable and coaxial cable, backed up by small standby power facilities in several locations in the City. Local nodes are served by a main fiber cable, with connections of coaxial cable running from these nodes to individual homes. Comcast has no immediate plans for additional facilities, however, the company expects to extend its fiber optics and coaxial cable network as needed to serve additional development.

The demand for cable television is likely to increase at the same pace as population growth, though the demand for broadband services such as cable television, VoIP telephone or data/internet services, will likely grow as networks are

bolstered with additional bandwidth. This growth will most likely occur relative to data/internet service, as more content becomes accessible online. These broadband services can be provided over fiber optic networks, cable networks or Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) telephone networks.

H.3 SOLID WASTE

Solid waste disposal services are provided by various private hauling companies which use King County landfills as the ultimate waste destination; the City of Snoqualmie has a contract with Waste Management Inc. for solid waste collection services. The disposal of solid waste is guided by the *King County 2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management* and the 2009 Update to the Washington State Solid Waste Management Plan. Collected garbage is transported to the King County Cedar Hills Regional Landfill in the Maple Valley area. Through various waste reductions and changes in the economy,

it is expected that Cedar Hills will accommodate the area's garbage through the year 2025; the County has begun exploring alternative waste disposal options. When Cedar Hills reaches capacity and closes, the division's solid waste tipping fee is expected to increase to cover the cost an alternate disposal method, whether it is export to an out-of-county landfill or disposal at a waste-to-energy (WTE) facility. Significant capital investments have been identified for the interim handling of waste streams, including five new recycling & transfer stations. New stations have been constructed in Shoreline (2008) and Bow Lake (2012); a Factoria station will be constructed from 2014-2016; and the closure and replacement of stations operating in Algona and Houghton will follow. In 2011, the overall recycling rate for the county was 52 percent.

“While waste export to an out-of-county landfill is still a viable alternative, current and emerging conversion technologies might also offer viable alternatives for handling all or some components of King County’s waste in the future.” – King County 2013 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

APPENDIX

9-I DEFINITIONS: CAPITAL FACILITIES & UTILITIES

All definitions are intended to apply to the context of this element.

Capital Facility Categories

The Capital Facilities portion of this Element consists of the following components, which are incorporated by reference in this Plan or are contained in other Elements of this Plan: General Government Services Capital Facilities, including the facilities necessary to house the police, fire, public works, planning, building, administrative, and parks and recreation departments of the City; parks and recreation capital facilities; transportation capital facilities, including roads, sidewalks, bridges, and associated urban design elements; other public agency capital facilities; and utilities including water, sewer, storm water, electricity, natural gas, telephone, and communications, cable and stormwater

Concurrency

Providing essential public facilities that enable the City to stay within its adopted level of service standards within three years of substantial completion of any proposed development or significant portion of a development, except for transportation facilities (detailed in the transportation element).

Essential Capital Facilities

Facilities required to be provided concurrent with development based on adopted level of service standards; this includes:

1. Buildings to house police, fire, public works, city administration, planning, building and parks and recreation staff and equipment;
2. Major equipment for the above named services;
3. Water and Sewer Utility Capital Facilities;
4. Transportation Capital Facilities;
5. Parks and Recreation Capital Facilities;
6. School Capital Facilities.

Essential Public Facilities

Facilities or a regional or statewide significance: airports, state education, and state or regional transportation facilities (RCW 47.06.140); regional transit authority facilities (RCW 81.112.020); state and local correctional, solid waste handling, and inpatient facilities including substance abuse, mental health, group homes, and secure community transition facilities (RCW 71.09.020).

Infrastructure

Includes Capital Facilities and Utilities.

Level of Service

Availability and/or size of facilities deemed necessary to the provision of public service to the residents of Snoqualmie on a per capita or other basis.

Utilities

Applies to both City-Managed Utilities and Non-City Managed Utilities.

City-Managed Utilities: Water, Sewer and Stormwater Utilities.

Non-City-Managed Utilities: Electricity, Natural Gas, Telephone, Cellular Communication Facilities, Cable Television and Internet Cable.

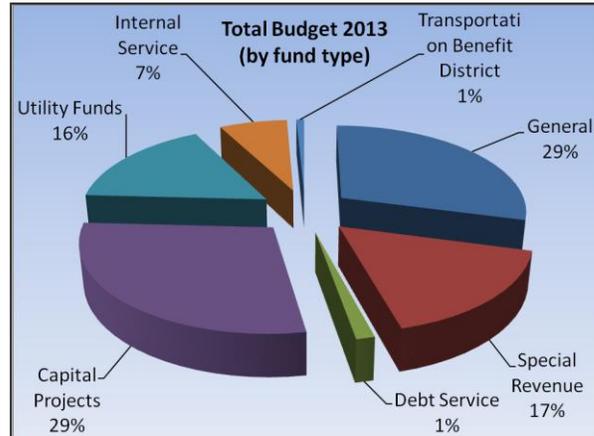
9-II FINANCIAL PRIMER: CAPITAL FACILITIES & UTILITIES

Multiple components affect a City’s financial terrain at any given time, including internal financial policies and practice; federal or state legal requirements; which funding mechanisms or strategies are deployed; and, as always, local context. This section provides an overview of City finance, and some of the tools available to plan for capital expenditures.

Overview

Since 2010, the City has averaged a projected spending revenue and budget of between \$30-\$40 million annually, with roughly

- \$10-13 million in the General Fund;
- \$5-8 million Utility Funds;
- \$3-8 million Capital Project Funds
- \$3-5 million Special Reserve funds; and
- \$2-3 million Internal Service Funds.



Funds with lesser totals include debt service of about \$300-\$600 thousand annually, and Transportation Benefit District (TBD) Fund of about \$100-\$150 thousand annually.

The proportion of projected expenditure out of any fund in a given year is proportionate to the expected revenue that fund will see, which is in turn influenced by residential and commercial growth and assessed property values, utility rates, grant awards, and the use of different fiscal mechanisms and strategies applied in a budgetary cycle. Some funds are restricted to specific uses, such as utility funds or TBD funding; other funds are unrestricted. Fund purposes generally are as follows:

- General Fund: Accounts for most taxes, and functions as a sort of current expense fund.
- Special Revenue Funds: Revenue/Costs for specific, limited purposes.
- Debt Service Funds: Accrues money to pay off debt.
- Capital Facility Funds: Construction of major capital facilities, such as buildings, streets & utility plant.
- Enterprise/Utility Funds: Fees to commodity users, such as water, sewer & stormwater.
- Internal Service: Fees for service from one department to another.

Local Factors

In addition to regularly-occurring variances in City funding sources and expenditures, other factors impact the City’s ability to raise funds, or depend on regular funding streams.

Property Tax Limitation: In Washington State, taxing districts are restricted to annual property tax increases of the lesser of inflation, or one percent. This limitation applies to the collected taxes, and not on the growing value of the property, such that a taxing district can only collect one percent more than the previous year’s cumulative property tax total – effectively instituting what was commonly called Initiative 747. Previously, property taxes were subject to a 106% annual cap. The property tax restriction dramatically altered the regular, non-voted revenue of a City’s property tax base. As stated in the 2011, Legislative Guide to Washington State Property Taxes, “Property taxes are the largest source of tax revenue for local governments, generating about \$4.4 billion in 2010. The property tax is the fourth largest source of revenue to the state General Fund...”⁶

The property tax restriction has a disproportionate impact on the residential component of a City’s tax base. Cities have 4 major local tax options: property tax, sales tax, utility tax, and business and occupation (B&O) tax (though few cities use the B&O). Commercial uses add to all of these tax bases, while residential uses only directly support property and utility taxes. Over time, this law will shift the tax burden from the residential base to the commercial base. In an

⁶ See, pg 3, 10. This law, embedded in RCW 84.55 was passed as HB 2416 in 2007 in a special Legislative session, came at the heal of a court ruling that declared the 2001 Initiative 747 unconstitutional, as it rested on a previously overturned 2% property tax limitation passed in Initiative 722; 722 was ruled unconstitutional because it violated the constitutional requirement that initiatives only involve a single subject. www.leg.wa.gov/LIC/Documents/EducationAndInformation/Citizens_Guide_to_Property_Taxes.pdf

environment where revenues grow slower than the general cost of living, these tax changes will force cities to “do more with less,” sometimes concentrating resources in the most critical areas at the expense of providing a full menu of services.

Levy Lid Lifts. A levy lid lift is one method the City may use to bridge operational funding gaps or to target specific capital expenditures; it is allowable under RCW 84.55.050, providing it is passed by a simple majority of voters when the jurisdiction’s current property tax rate is below its maximum amount. A levy lid lift allows the City to levy an amount approved by its voters up to the applicable statutory rate limitations, effectively increasing the City’s tax “base” for the purposes of the 101% levy lid in future years: in subsequent years, the jurisdiction can levy 101% of this new base. However, such mechanisms should be used sparingly and avoided where possible, as it is not prudent for a city’s budget to rely on voter-approval.

“A government for the people must depend for its success on the intelligence, the morality, the justice, and the interest of the people themselves.”
 – Grover Cleveland

Still, for many cities, property tax revenues account for between 30% and 50% of general fund revenues. With these revenues now constrained, cities will be forced to cut services or seek voter approval to exceed the 1% limit. Fiscally, some cities will operate much like school districts seeking regular levy authorization to continue providing services. With or without regular lid lifts, the public will need to be informed and engaged in the process. A well-informed citizenry will allow more staff energy and resources to be focused on productive functions.

One-Time Tax Revenues. In addition to the effects of property tax limitations as described above, it should be noted that a notable yet decreasing proportion of the City’s tax base over the next 6 years consists of one-time revenues. Approximately 40% of the City’s sales tax collections are derived from construction activities. As the City has experienced significant growth over the past two decades, the relative amount of revenues received from construction activities are high. As the City matures and its development stabilizes, one-time revenues will decline and plateau at a level representing base retail and construction/tenant improvement activities.

State & Federal Mandates. In addition to decreasing revenue sources, the City may have to account for increasing costs to respond to increasing federal or state requirements. One example includes NPDES II Permit requirements for stormwater quality and storm system inspections. Another example relates to the conversion of all publically-owned City fleet vehicles to bio-fuels or electric power by June 1, 2018, subject to the State Department of Commerce (Doc) rulemaking by June 1, 2015.⁷ Finally, the federal Affordable Healthcare Act may also impact City expenditures.

Operational Finance Strategies

The strategies for financing planned capital investments generally focus on either increasing revenues or decreasing the cost of providing service.

Revenue-Focused Strategies

- Assessing tax policies:* Consider options for replacing lost property tax, including the role of future levy lid lifts or voter-approved bond measures.
- Economic development planning:* Identify ways to grow the non-residential tax base.
- Growth paying for growth:* Review impact and development fees.
- Considering new special purpose districts or dedicated funding:* Create dedicated funding for parks or public health, so that they do not have to compete with general government services.
- Local improvement districts:* Assess the beneficiaries for new capital costs.
- Reviewing user fees:* Maximize fee uses to reduce general fund demands (parks & recreation, current planning).
- Seeking new tax mechanisms:* Work with Association of Washington Cities (AWC) and others to expand list of funding options (Tax-Increment Financing (TIF), local option taxing authority).
- Reviewing land use policies:* Review the mix of land uses in the Comprehensive Plan to optimize the capacity to generate revenue, and minimize the costs to meet service and infrastructure demands.

⁷ See *Alternative Fuel Use Requirement*: US DOE, Alternative Fuels Data Center, “Washington Laws and Incentives for Fleet Purchaser/Manager,” http://www.afdc.energy.gov/laws/laws/WA/user/3261_last_updated_07/22/2013; also RCW 43.19.648 & 43.19.647.

Cost of Service-Focused Strategies

- Redesign processes:* Review how services are delivered; look for efficiencies and technology options.
- Establishing performance measures & benchmarks:* Manage toward measurable objectives.
- Reviewing LOS standards:* Assess current service standards and practices.
- Focusing on core business areas:* Assess and prioritize demands for scarce resources.
- Zero-based or outcome-based budgeting:* Consider alternative approaches to budgeting.
- Reviewing labor policies:* Assess the role of labor agreements in growing public service costs, such as cost of living adjustments (COLAs), step increases, work rules, etc.
- Partnering opportunities:* Identify opportunities to partner with other entities, including non-profits and community groups such as schools, youth recreation organizations, Adopt-a-Parks, etc.
- Contracting opportunities:* Identify opportunities to use the private sector.
- Review land use policies:* Assess the cost implications of current land use policies.

Capital Financing

Financing for capital projects can be estimated as the sum of general fund surpluses in a given year, the total Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) revenue, utility revenues and general facilities charges, and any project grants or awards that may be directed toward specific capital projects.

Revenue Sources and Strategies

There are several potential sources of revenue for the construction of capital facilities. The following are recommended strategies for addressing capital shortfalls when they occur:

Percentage of General Tax Revenues: This would be using a percentage of the general City taxes, including property, sales, business and occupation, and utility taxes. Although such revenues are mainly used for general City operations, most cities allocate a portion of their general revenues for capital. The ability to dedicate some of the City’s General Fund resources depends on baseline operating challenges. To the extent practical, one-time revenues from construction activities have already been allocated to one-time uses.

REET: Real estate excise tax (REET) revenues are based on the sales price of real estate transactions, and are restricted to capital purposes; the tax is at its allowed maximum of 0.5%. Given continuing new construction in the City, REET will be a significant source of capital funding. It can be estimated based on expected sales from new construction plus re-sales of existing residential and commercial activity (5% residential assessed value and 2% commercial assessed value annually).

Developer Mitigation: The City has the authority to require developers to mitigate the impacts of their projects either through developer impact fees or general mitigation under SEPA. It should be noted that the law does not allow the City to impose both methods in a way that charges developers twice for the same mitigation. In addition, mitigation will only be used to ensure that new development pays its "fair share" of capital facilities (unless precluded by any agreement).

State and Federal Grants: There are various State and Federal Grant programs, though most are intended for parks, streets, water, sewer and storm. Each of these sources is discussed in the respective documents for these services.

Special Assessment Districts: This includes Local Improvement Districts (LID), Utility Local Improvement Districts (ULID), and Road Improvement Districts (RID), intended to finance a public improvement where specific property owners receive greater benefit than the general public.

Project Deferrals: The Comprehensive Plan includes investments which are not Level of Service (LOS)-driven, such as non-essential transportation projects. When facility funding needs are great, one option is to defer nonessential projects beyond the 6-year planning horizon.

Sale of surplus properties: The City may raise funds through the sale of excess properties, such as the old Administration Building, which became surplus in 2012 with the completion of the new City Hall.

Debt Financing

In addition to the above, several forms of debt are available to the City including the following:

Limited Tax General Obligation Bonds: (Non-voted) Limited tax general obligation bonds, also referred to as "councilmanic" bonds, do not require voter approval and are payable from the issuer's general tax levy and other legally available revenue sources. As these funds are used to run the government, a pledge to repay councilmanic bonds directly affects a municipality's operating budget; money budgeted to pay debt service on these bonds is unavailable to pay for other municipal services. There are constitutional and statutory limits on a municipality's authority to incur non-voted debt. The state constitution limits non-voted municipal indebtedness to an amount not exceeding 1 and 1/2% of taxable properties' assessed value within City limits.

Unlimited Tax General Obligation Bonds: (Voted) These bonds differ from limited bonds in that they require voter approval because they are repaid from ad valorem property taxes in excess of the general tax levy limit. When citizens vote for a bond, they are being asked to approve: (a) Issuance of a fixed general obligation bond amount and (b) Levying additional tax to repay the bonds, unlimited as to rate or amount. Once voter approval is obtained, the City is still restricted by constitutional and statutory debt limits on this type of debt, at 2 and 1/2% of the assessed value of property. An additional 2 and 1/2% is allowed for water, light and sewers.

Revenue Bonds: Revenue bonds are issued to finance new revenue-producing public enterprises, or to improve an existing revenue-producing facility. These are mostly used for utility financing and are discussed more in City *Water and Sewer Comprehensive Plans*.

State of Washington Municipal Debt Programs: The State of Washington has several programs to finance municipal improvements, the most significant of which has been the Public Works Trust Fund, which offered low-interest financing in the past. The fund was valuable, although it is limited to items such as pipes rather than buildings or equipment. This fund has unfortunately been depleted in recent years by the state legislature to pay for education funding; recent legislative action indicates that fund revenues will be completely unavailable at least through 2019.

Conditional Sales Contracts and Lease Purchase Obligations: Generally, most cities have the authority to enter into conditional sales contracts (including leases and lease-purchase agreements) permitting a city to acquire certain types of property over time, including equipment and real property. A lease purchase agreement permits a public entity to lease property and, at the end of the term, exercise an option to purchase the property at a nominal price. The conditional sales contract's term may not be longer than the useful life of the item being purchased. If the City defaults in its payments, vendors may repossess the property. This type of debt has to be included in the City's debt limitations.

Improvement District Financing: These bonds are issued to finance improvements within a defined area and are repaid from special assessments levied on property owners who receive a direct special benefit from the financed improvement, separate and apart from the general benefit accruing to the public.

Transportation Funding

The City of Snoqualmie currently funds transportation improvements, operations, and maintenance through a variety of revenue sources, including local taxes and fees as well as state and federal grants. In addition to City programs, WSDOT currently funds improvements along SR 202 through Snoqualmie and King County funds arterial improvements in unincorporated areas adjacent to the City. Revenues available to the City for financing transportation improvements vary each year, depending upon the amount of development activity, number of successful grant applications, and local economic factors. The City can use funds from the following sources for transportation improvements:

- City general funds (sales tax, real estate excise tax, and property tax)
- Distributions from State gas tax
- Developer contributions and mitigation (impact fees)

- Bond financing
- Local Improvement District financing
- Contributions from local/regional jurisdictions (King County)
- Grants-both Federal and State sources

Conclusion

The capital facilities required to serve the expected new population resulting from the land use assumptions have already been addressed in Water and Sewer Comprehensive Plans as well as developer agreements, and planned improvements to maintain infrastructure outside of service requirements are financed within expected and identified revenues in the City Capital Improvement Plan.

Even so, there is always some uncertainty in funding streams, and available funding for non-required capital service projects may not always coincide with desired construction years. A common strategy is to defer projects until the funding climate is more appropriate, though some of the strategies in this primer may occasionally be employed, including levy lid lifts or issuance of general obligation bonds when warranted.

9-III CITY OF SNOQUALMIE FLEETS INVENTORY

Capital Facilities and Utilities

For equipment with existing or purchase value above \$20,000

VEHICLE #	MAKE	YEAR	DEPARTMENT USER	DEPT #	SIZE	FUEL	PURCHASE DATE	PURCHASE \$	VALUE
2	CHEVY	2001	Finance & Administration/City Hall	14	M	U	6/20/2001	\$32,300	\$3,230
505	HONDA	2005	Finance & Administration/City Hall	14	M	U	5/20/2005	\$33,000	\$18,315
305	TOYOTA	2008	Finance & Administration/City Hall	14	L	U	2/20/2008	\$25,000	\$7,857
501	CHEV.	2012	Building	24	M	U	10/1/2011	\$27,200	\$24,000
504	CHEV.	2012	Building	24	M	U	10/1/2011	\$27,200	\$24,000
310	BACK HOE/CASE	1997	Water	34	H	D	6/19/1997	\$68,000	\$49,844
228	DUMP TCK- GMC	1998	Water	34	H	D	6/19/1998	\$77,000	\$51,301
240	TRAILER-ETNYRE	1998	Water	34	H	N	6/19/1998	\$20,000	\$13,325
232	CHEVY	2003	Water	34	H	U	6/20/2003	\$45,000	\$22,311
237	FORD	2003	Water	34	M	U	6/20/2003	\$41,800	\$4,180
455	CHEVY	2004	Water	34	M	U	6/20/2004	\$27,000	\$17,988
303	CHEV.	2010	Water	34	M	U	6/1/2010	\$31,200	\$29,613
233	CHEVROLET	2011	Water	34	M	U	5/1/2011	\$28,500	\$34,096
236	FORD	2000	Wastewater	35	H	D	6/20/2000	\$40,000	\$26,650
231	CHEVY	2004	Wastewater	35	H	U	6/20/2004	\$24,000	\$16,095
224	GRADER-JD	1975	Streets	42	H	D	6/19/1975	\$95,000	\$63,293
241	MOWER-FORD	1997	Streets	42	H	D	6/19/1997	\$80,000	\$44,400
226	BACKHOE-CASE	1997	Streets	42	H	D	6/19/1997	\$68,000	\$49,844
229	DUMP TCK-GMC	1998	Streets	42	H	D	6/19/1998	\$77,000	\$51,301
230	CHEVY	2004	Streets	42	H	U	6/20/2004	\$24,000	\$15,990
225	KUT KWICK	2008	Streets	42	H	D	10/1/2008	\$51,932	\$39,839
434	FORD	2008	Streets	42	H	U	5/1/2008	\$24,000	\$14,600
235	CHEVROLET	2008	Streets	42	M	U	7/1/2008	\$24,000	\$10,725
227	FORD	2009	Streets	42	H	U	8/1/2009	\$75,000	\$90,625
257	KUBOTA	2011	Streets	42	H	D	5/1/2011	\$63,778	\$69,626
234	FORD	2012	Streets	42	H	U	10/1/2012	\$35,000	\$41,859
248	SWEEPER/Schwarze	2014	Streets	42	O	D	8/20/2013	\$340,000	\$340,000
245	LIFT TRK - CAT	1997	Fleets	48	H	N	6/19/1997	\$25,000	\$0
30	GMC	1998	Fleets	48	M	U	6/19/1998	\$27,500	\$0
24	CHEVY	1998	Fleets	48	H	U	6/19/1998	\$27,000	\$0
21	CHEVROLET	2008	Fleets	48	M	U	7/1/2008	\$24,000	\$10,725
407	MOWER-TORO	1999	Parks	76	H	D	6/19/1999	\$33,600	\$11,172
430	LOADER - JDEERE	2000	Parks	76	H	D	6/20/2000	\$20,000	\$13,325

9-III CITY OF SNOQUALMIE FLEETS INVENTORY

Capital Facilities and Utilities

For equipment with existing or purchase value above \$20,000

VEHICLE #	MAKE	YEAR	DEPARTMENT USER	DEPT #	SIZE	FUEL	PURCHASE DATE	PURCHASE \$	VALUE
34	FORD	2002	Parks	76	M	U	6/20/2002	\$27,000	\$0
435	TY-CROP	2002	Parks	76	M	N	6/20/2002	\$20,000	\$13,325
443	CHEVY	2003	Parks	76	M	U	6/20/2003	\$24,000	\$15,990
442	TORO	2007	Parks	76	H	D	4/11/2007	\$31,200	\$17,160
406	TORO	2008	Parks	76	H	D	7/1/2008	\$54,400	\$29,920
401	FORD	2008	Parks	76	M	U	4/1/2007	\$29,000	\$12,325
454	FORD	2008	Parks	76	H	U	5/1/2008	\$27,150	\$14,721
466	TORO	2008	Parks	76	M	N	4/15/2008	\$25,000	\$12,341
403	FORD	2009	Parks	76	H	U	7/1/2009	\$27,000	\$23,261
404	FORD	2011	Parks	76	H	U	10/1/2011	\$38,156	\$33,400
502	CHEV.	2012	Parks	76	M	U	10/1/2011	\$27,200	\$24,000
503	CHEV.	2012	Parks	76	M	U	10/1/2011	\$27,200	\$24,000
412	MOWER-TORO	2013	Parks	76	H	D	6/1/2013	\$101,364	\$80,800
<u>Emergency Vehicles</u>									
130	FORD	2004	Police	21	M	U	6/20/2004	\$30,000	\$7,300
123	CHEVY	2008	Police	21	H	U	9/1/2008	\$53,300	\$11,664
101	CHEVY	2009	Police	21	H	U	5/1/2009	\$57,900	\$20,031
102	CHEVY	2009	Police	21	H	U	5/1/2009	\$57,900	\$20,031
103	CHEVY	2009	Police	21	H	U	9/1/2009	\$57,900	\$20,031
104	CHEVY	2009	Police	21	H	U	9/1/2009	\$57,900	\$20,031
108	CHEVY	2009	Police	21	H	U	9/1/2009	\$57,900	\$20,031
106	CHEVROLET	2011	Police	21	H	U	11/1/2010	\$62,600	\$32,552
109	CHEVROLET	2011	Police	21	H	E	11/1/2010	\$62,600	\$32,552
122	CHEVROLET	2011	Police	21	H	U	11/1/2010	\$62,600	\$32,552
105	CHEVY	2013	Police	21	H	U	6/1/2013	\$78,371	\$68,750
107	CHEVY	2013	Police	21	H	U	6/1/2013	\$78,371	\$68,750
110	CHEVY	2013	Police	21	H	U	6/1/2013	\$78,371	\$68,750
111	CHEVY	2013	Police	21	H	U	6/1/2013	\$78,371	\$68,750
601	FIRE E-LAFRANCE	2003	Fire	22	H	D	6/20/2003	\$390,000	\$224,737
603	FORD	2006	Fire	22	H	D	8/1/2007	\$114,000	\$46,708
602	CRIMSON FIRE T.	2008	Fire	22	H	D	1/1/2010	\$510,000	\$429,500
607	FORD	2009	Fire	22	H	U	12/2/2008	\$38,000	\$15,925

9-III CITY OF SNOQUALMIE FLEETS INVENTORY

Capital Facilities and Utilities

For equipment with existing or purchase value above \$20,000

VEHICLE #	MAKE	YEAR	DEPARTMENT USER	DEPT #	SIZE	FUEL	PURCHASE DATE	PURCHASE \$	VALUE
606	CHEVY	2011	Fire	22	H	U	7/1/2011	\$45,000	\$44,175
604	FORD	2013	Fire	22	H	D	3/15/2013	\$257,031	\$168,500
Generators									
243	GENERATOR/ONAN	1999	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	D	6/19/1999	\$110,000	\$80,630
244	GENERATOR/ONAN	1999	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	34	H	D	6/19/1999	\$110,000	\$80,630
G-1	WWTP CUMMINS	1997	<i>Not part of mobile fleets: Wastewater</i>	35	H	D	6/19/1997	\$60,000	\$43,980
G-2	KIMBAL CK	1995	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	D	6/19/1995	\$75,000	\$54,975
G-3	POLICE KOHLER	1998	<i>Not part of mobile fleets: Police</i>	21	H	N	6/19/1998	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-4	LIFT-BP KOHLER	2008	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	1/1/2008	\$35,000	\$30,065
G-5	CITYHALL-KOHLER	1997	<i>Not part of mobile fleets: City Hall</i>	14	H	N	6/19/1997	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-6	LIFT E KOHLER	1997	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/19/1997	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-7	LIFT F KOHLER	1998	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/19/1998	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-8	LIFT K3 KOHLER	1998	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/19/1998	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-9	LIFT L- KOHLER	2001	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/20/2001	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-10	LIFT 1 GENERAC	2003	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/20/2003	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-11	LIFT Z KOHLER	2003	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	6/20/2003	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-12	FIRE ONAN	2005	<i>Not part of mobile fleets: Fire</i>	22	H	N	2/20/2005	\$40,000	\$29,320
G-13	LIFT K-2 KOHLER	2005	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	H	N	5/1/2005	\$35,000	\$25,655
G-14	LIFT N-6 KOHLER	2007	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	M	N	3/1/2007	\$35,000	\$25,943
G-15	1260 PS KOHLER	2007	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	34	H	D	7/1/2007	\$90,000	\$77,310
G-16	1260 PS KOHLER	2007	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	34	H	D	7/1/2007	\$90,000	\$77,310
G-17	1260 PS KOHLER	2007	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	34	H	D	7/1/2007	\$90,000	\$77,310
G-18	LIFT-3 KOHLER	2011	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	M	N	1/1/2011	\$35,000	\$31,955
G-19	LIFT-4 KOHLER	2011	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	35	M	N	1/1/2011	\$35,000	\$31,955
G-20	KOHLER 200KW	2011	<i>Not part of mobile fleets</i>	34	M	N	4/1/2011	\$35,000	\$32,165

Note

Department Users are identified for “Billing” purposes of replacement vehicles, as well as the Maintenance & Operations (M&O) cost in the Equipment Repair & Replacement (ER&R) software, and City budgeting. All equipment is “owned” by the Fleet Division and rented to various user groups. Generators, which also use internal combustion engines, are maintained and repaired by the City Fleet & Facilities Division.