

CITY OF GRANITE FALLS

ORDINANCE NO. 861-2013

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF GRANITE FALLS, WASHINGTON, CONCERNING THE 2013 ANNUAL DOCKET FOR AMENDMENTS TO CITY OF GRANITE FALLS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; MAKING FINDINGS OF FACT; AND THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS:

- 1. AMENDING THE LAND USE ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD A POLICY ENCOURAGING CLEAN, QUIET INDUSTRY IN THE COMMERCIAL AREAS OF THE CITY TO INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
- 2. AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO UPDATE THE SIX YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM;**
- 3. AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT TO THE LIST OF SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS;**
- 4. AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD A POLICY TO ALLOW FOR ALTERNATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS AND OTHER REVENUE SOURCES ALLOWED UNDER STATE LAW TO FINANCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE;**
- 5. AMENDING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD A POLICY TO UPDATE THE SIX YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS;**
- 6. AMENDING THE SHORELINE ELEMENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO INCORPORATES BY REFERENCE THE CITY OF GRANITE FALLS 2012 SHORELINE MASTER PROGRAM GOALS AND POLICIES;**
- 7. AMENDING THE DEFINITIONS APPENDIX OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO ADD DEFINITIONS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE, COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT, AND FACILITY, AND**

PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; REQUIRING A COPY BE PROVIDED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE; PROVIDING FOR SUMMARY PUBLICATION BY TITLE ONLY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.130(2) requires the City of Granite Falls, a “fully planning” city within Snohomish County to update its Comprehensive Plan and development regulations, as necessary, to reflect local needs, new data and current laws; and

WHEREAS, the Granite Falls City Council has determined that certain amendments are necessary to keep the Comprehensive Plan and Unified Development Code contained in GFMC Title 19 updated and to accommodate the needs of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Granite Falls City Council has reviewed the amendments contained in this ordinance and finds that these amendments meet the required criteria in Ordinance No. 740-07 and UDC 19.4.130.E; and

WHEREAS, public hearings were held by the City of Granite Falls Planning Commission on July 23, August 27, September 10, and September 24, 2013 pursuant to GFMC 19.4.130.E.5; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held by the City of Granite Falls City Council on November 20, 2013 that was continued and concluded on December 4, 2013 pursuant to GFMC 19.4.130.E.6; and

WHEREAS, the requirements of the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) RCW Chapter 43.21C have been met;

NOW, THEREFORE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRANITE FALLS, WASHINGTON, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Findings. The City Council hereby adopts the following findings in support of this Ordinance, together with the recitals expressed herein.

1. RCW 36.70A.470(2) stipulates that all cities planning under the Growth Management Act (RCW36.70A.040) shall provide procedures for any interested citizen or agency to suggest comprehensive plan and development regulation amendments.
2. The suggested amendments pursuant to RCW 36.70A.470(2) are to be docketed and considered on at least an annual basis.
3. The City of Granite Falls docket procedures are provided under UDC 19.4.130.F.
4. Pursuant to UDC 19.4.130.F.1, a notice advertising the Docket opening was published in the City's newspaper of record, the Everett Daily Herald, on September 2, 2012 and October 1, 2012 and posted at the Granite Falls City Hall, Library, and U.S. Post Office.
5. A private development company, YG3, has proposed amendments to allow the establishment of Community Faculty Districts (CFD) under RCW 36.145.005 for the purposes of financing community development infrastructure, file No. CPA/ZCA2013-002 - CFD.
6. The City of Granite Falls has submitted applications proposing the following amendments to :
 - a. Adopt by reference in the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations the updated Shoreline Master Program (SMP) policies and regulations, file No. CPA/ZCA2013-001 – SMP Update;
 - b. Update and amend the 6-year Capital Improvement Program and add a policy to update bi-annually the 6-year Capital Improvement Program, file No. CPA2013-004
7. On December 11, 2012, the Planning Commission directed staff to prepare a Comprehensive Plan Amendment and a Zoning Code Amendment to allow quiet, indoor, light industrial uses in the Central Business District and General Commercial zones.
8. On January 8, 2013, the Planning Commission recommended the proposed amendments be included in the 2013 Annual Docket.

9. UDC 19.4.0140.F.3 requires the City Council to adopt a resolution directing the Designated City Official to proceed with processing of the selected Docket amendments.
10. On February 6, 2013, the City Council adopted Resolution No.2013-02, a resolution directing the Designated Official to proceed with analysis and processing of the 2013 Annual Docket as recommended by the Planning Commission.
11. As required under RCW 36.70A.106, the proposed 2013 Annual Docket amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations were submitted electronically to the Washington State Department of Commerce on April 22, 2013 to begin the mandated 60-day review & comment period by state agencies. No comments were received.
12. A Determination of Non-significance (DNS) was issued for each of the proposed amendments. No comments applicable to the proposed amendments were received during the mandatory 14 day comment periods and no appeals were filed on or before the appeal deadlines.
13. To encourage public involvement, the City held a public open house on July 23, 2013. The open house was noticed in the Everett Daily Herald and posted at the Granite Falls City Hall, Library and U.S. Post Office and on the city website.
14. The proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan appear to be consistent with and aid in the effective implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and the city's development regulations.
15. On June 25, 2013, the Planning Commission conducted a work session to review staff analysis of the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations in preparation for the 2013 Annual Docket public hearings scheduled for July 23, and August 27, 2013.
16. Public hearing notices in compliance with GFMC 19.4.0130.D.5 and GFMC 19.4.080.C.1.a and .2 were posted at the local U.S. Post Office, City Hall, and Granite Falls Library and on the city's web site notifying the public of the Planning Commission public hearings regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.
17. Public hearing notices in compliance with GFMC 19.4.0130.D.5 and GFMC 19.4.080.C.1.c and .2 were published in the Everett Daily Herald newspaper notifying the public of the Planning Commission public hearings regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.
18. The Planning Commission held public hearings regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan on July 23 and August 27, 2013.
19. The Planning Commission July 23, 2013 public hearing regarding updates and amendments to the 6-year Capital Improvement Program was continued to and concluded on September 10, 2013.
20. On September 24, 2013 the Planning Commission deliberated, adopted findings of fact, and recommended approval of the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations as proposed.
21. On November 13, 2013, the City Council conducted a work session to review the Planning Commission recommendation and staff analysis regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations in preparation for a public hearing scheduled for November 20, 2013.
22. On October 30, 2013, a public hearing notice in compliance with GFMC 19.4.0130.D.5 and GFMC 19.4.080.C.1.a and .2 was posted at the local U.S. Post Office, City Hall, and Granite Falls Library and on the city's web site notifying the

public of the City Council public hearing regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations.

23. On October 30, 2013, a public hearing notice in compliance with GFMC 19.4.0130.D.5 and GFMC19.4.080.C.1.c and .2 was published in the Everett Daily Herald newspaper notifying the public of the City Council public hearing regarding the proposed amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations.
24. The City Council held a public hearing to consider the Planning Commission recommended amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations on November 20, 2013, and continued the hearing to December 4, 2013 to allow additional time for consideration of the proposed amendments.
25. On December 4, 2013 the City Council concluded the public hearing, adopted findings of fact, and directed staff to prepare an ordinance for consideration that would adopt the amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations as recommended by the Planning Commission.

Section 2. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element – Commercial Land Use Policies. The Comprehensive Plan Land Use Element is hereby amended to read as set forth below. New text is underlined. All other provisions of the Compressive Plan Land Use Element shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Commercial Land Use Policies

LU22 Increase the land supply for commercial uses in and around the existing commercial district.

LU23 Encourage the assemblage of small commercially zoned lots to provide parcels large enough for commercial development or uses.

LU24 Cluster additional commercial activities near major intersections or established commercial districts.

LU25 Discourage strip development along highways or major arterials.

LU26 Facilitate pedestrian use with sidewalk and bicycle path networks connecting residential areas and public facilities to commercial districts.

LU27 Combine parking alternatives such as on-street spaces, off-street lots, and shared parking to provide an adequate supply in the commercial districts.

LU27a Increase opportunities for additional employment and economic development in the City of Granite Falls by encouraging clean, quiet industry in the commercial areas of the city in a manner compatible with adjacent existing and planned-for development where the necessary infrastructure is in place to support this type of development.

Section 3. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element – Six-year Capital Improvement Program. The Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element Six-year Capital Improvement Program is hereby amended to read as set forth in Attachment A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as if set forth in full. All other provisions of the Compressive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Section 4. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element – Special Purpose Districts. The Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element Special Purpose District section is hereby amended to read as set forth below. New text is underlined. All other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Special-Purpose Districts

RCW 67.38.130 authorizes cultural arts, stadium/convention special purpose districts with independent taxing authority to finance capital facilities. The District requires a majority voter approval for formation, and has a funding limit of \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

RCW 36.145 authorizes Community Facilities Districts to finance construction of local and sub-regional improvements and infrastructure needed to support growth. RCW Chapter 36.145.090 designates a Community Facilities District as “an independently governed, special purpose district”.

Section 5. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element – Policies. The Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element Policies section is hereby amended to read as set forth below. New text is underlined. All other provisions of the Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element shall remain unchanged and in full force and effect.

Policies

Level of Service Standards

CF1 Survey residents and business owners to determine their level of satisfaction with public facilities and services.

CF2 Determine adequate level of service standards based on public responses as well as established state and national standards.

CF3 Base standards on quantitative as well as qualitative measurements.

Discussion: Level of service standards should be established to reflect realistic expectations with respect to growth rates. Standards set too high without adequate funding could impede desired growth.

CF4 Calculate the typical cost per unit of capacity for each facility and service provided to determine funding and timing needs.

CF5 Analyze the city's financial capacity to provide facilities and services at the desired level of service standard.

CF6 Review and revise the Capital Facility Plan to make certain it is consistent with the level of service standards that funding sources are identified/available, and that implementation is concurrent with proposed development.

CF7 Exercise caution when considering level of standards applied by state, federal, or other agencies. Standards can be ideal and may not be practical for cities with limited resources.

Annexations

CF8 Design an annexation plan to phase in sections of the urban growth area as needed for growth.

CF9 Make certain that the Capital Facilities Plan recognizes and plans for annexations into the city from the urban growth area.

Essential Public Facilities

See Essential Public Facilities Element.

Wastewater Treatment and Collection

CF13 Carry out the recommendations in the 1993 Capital Facilities Plan.

Local Service Area

CF14 Contain extension of the sewer system within the geographic Local Service Area.

CF15 The Local Service Area should coincide with the proposed Urban Growth Area.

CF16 Prevent new residential development from installing septic service where sewer extensions can be installed.

CF17 Consolidate new utility extensions into existing right-of-way and easements whenever possible.

CF18 Enter into agreements with Snohomish County to define mutually exclusive and exhaustive spheres of influence for major public service responsibilities.

Discussion: Such agreements should be subject to periodic review, should include procedures for joint review of proposed annexations, and other adjustments to boundaries or responsibilities.

On-Site Systems

Beyond the Local Service Area wastewater must be disposed of on-site. The Snohomish County Health District permits and regulates private disposal systems. Lot size requirements are 12,500 feet minimum depending on soils except when septic disposal and wells are on the same lot. In that case, the size requirement is one acre.

Solid Waste

CF19 Comply with state standards for collection of solid waste.

CF20 Promote recycling as a method for reducing solid waste.

Water

CF21 Continue to work to improve the city's distribution system.

Schools

CF22 School sites should be central to residential neighborhoods to encourage walking and to provide access during after school hours.

Discussion: The premises for planning for elementary and secondary education at the local level are: 1) that the physical and social community supports and reinforces the family and the role of learning during child rearing; and 2) that a full range of educational opportunities is provided to all citizens so that parents can choose from an increasingly diverse curriculum for their children.

School site planning is most beneficial and economical when done with consideration to educational needs, safety, land and energy conservation, and multiple use facility opportunities.

CF23 Provide schools with the capital facilities and public services necessary to fulfill the purpose of education.

Discussion: This can include services such as police and fire protection, parking, sewer and water, transportation access and routes, sidewalks, trails.

CF24 Require school sites to be large enough for sufficient recreation, parking, and future expansion.

Discussion: Off-street parking guidelines recommend one parking space for each twelve seats in the auditorium or assembly room, plus one space for each two employees, plus sufficient off-street spaces for the safe and convenient loading and unloading of students from school buses.

CF25 Establish a cooperative relationship with the school district to permit use of school facilities for community activities.

Open Space, Parks, Community Facilities

CF26 Improve the city's parks to provide both passive and active recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

CF27 Increase the amount of park space to accommodate a growing population. Base the increase on established level of service standards.

CF28 Improve access to community facilities for use as activity centers for youth and elders.

Discussion: Connect facilities to schools and residential neighborhoods with walkways and bike paths.

Stormwater

CF29 Adopt and implement a storm drainage management plan based on the Department of Ecology Stormwater Manual.

CF30 Implement the Puget Sound Action Team's 2000 Water Quality Plan.

Alternative Financing Mechanisms

CF31 City will consider alternative financing mechanisms and other revenue sources allowed under state law to finance the construction of community development infrastructure.

Six-year Capital Improvement Program

CF32 The 6-year Capital Improvement Program shall be updated at least bi-annually pursuant to state requirements.

Section 6. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Shoreline Element. The Comprehensive Plan Shoreline Element is hereby amended to read as set forth below. New text is underlined; deleted text is indicated by ~~strikethrough~~.

Shoreline Element

Introduction

~~The City of Granite Falls has adopted the Snohomish County Shoreline Management Master Program and its goals and policies. This Plan is currently undergoing amendments per state requirements and will be adopted, as amended, in 2006.~~

~~The state law requires incorporation of goals and policies into comprehensive plans that guide development regulations for specific shoreline uses including measures for conservation, economic development, recreation, housing, and others. This Plan incorporates Snohomish County's Shoreline Master Program (Ordinance No. 88-075) and subsequent amendments by reference.~~

RCW 36.70A.480(1) requires the goals and policies of a shoreline master program for a city approved under chapter 90.58 RCW shall be considered an element of the city's comprehensive plan. This Plan incorporates by reference the City of Granite Falls 2012 Shoreline Master Program (Ordinance No. 844-2013) and subsequent amendments there to.

Section 7. Amendment to Comprehensive Plan Appendix – Definitions. The Comprehensive Plan Definitions Appendix is hereby amended to read as set forth below. New text is underlined; deleted text is indicated by ~~strikethrough~~.

Appendix - Definitions

1. **Act** means the Growth Management Act as enacted in Chapter 17, Laws of 1990, 1st Ex. Sess., and Chapter 32, Laws of 1991, 1st Special Sess.. State of Washington.
2. Adequate capital facilities means facilities which have the capacity to serve development without decreasing levels of service below locally established minimums.
3. Adopt a comprehensive land use plan means to enact a new comprehensive land use plan or to update an existing comprehensive land use plan.
4. Agricultural land means land primarily devoted to the commercial production of horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, dairy, apiary, vegetable, or animal products or of berries, grain, hay, straw, turf, and seed. Christmas trees not subject to the excise tax imposed by RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140, or livestock that has long-term commercial significance for agricultural production.
5. Available capital facilities means that facilities or services are in place or that a financial commitment is in place to provide the facilities or services within a specified time. In the case of transportation, the specified time is six years from the time of development.
6. Capital facility means a physical structure owned or operated by a government entity which provides or supports a public service.

7. Characterized by urban growth refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth.
8. City means any city or town, including a code city.
9. **Community development infrastructure** means those systems and facilities that support land use development including, but not limited to sanitary sewer, domestic water, streets, stormwater, parks and open space, and other public infrastructure necessary to support growth.
10. **Community Facilities District or CFD** means a district created under Chapter 36.145.005 RCW to finance the construction of community development infrastructure.
- 9-11. **Concurrency** means that adequate capital facilities are available when the impacts of development occur. This definition includes the two concepts-- "adequate capital facilities" and of "available capital facilities" as defined above.
- 10-12. **Consistency** means that no feature of a plan or regulation is incompatible with any other feature of a plan or regulation. Consistency is indicative of a capacity for orderly integration or operation with other elements in a system.
- 11-13. **Comprehensive** land use plan, comprehensive plan, or plan means a generalized coordinated land use policy statement of the governing body of a county or city that is adopted pursuant to this chapter.
- 12-14. **Contiguous development** means development of areas immediately adjacent to one another.
- 13-15. **Coordination** means consultation and cooperation among jurisdictions.
- 14-16. **Critical areas** include the following areas and ecosystems: (a) wetlands; (h) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas; and (e) geologically hazardous areas.
- 15-17. **Demand Management Strategies or Transportation Demand Management Strategies (TDM)** means strategies aimed at changing travel behavior rather than at expanding the transportation network to meet travel demand. Such strategies can include the promotion of work hour changes, ride-sharing options, parking policies, or telecommuting.
- 16-18. **Department** means the department of community development.
- 17-19. **Development regulations** means any controls placed on development of land use activities by a county or city, including, but not limited to, zoning ordinances, official controls, planned unit development ordinances, subdivision ordinances and binding site plan ordinances.
- 18-20. **Domestic Water System** means that any system providing a supply of potable water for the intended use of a development which is deemed adequate pursuant to RCW 19.27.097.
21. **Facility or facilities** means the local improvement included under RCW 36.145.100.

- 19.22. **Financial commitment** means that sources of public or private funds or combinations thereof have been identified which will be sufficient to finance capital facilities necessary to support development and that there is assurance that such funds will be timely put to that end.
- 20.23. **Forest land** means and primarily useful for growing trees, including Christmas trees subject to the excise tax imposed under RCW 84.33.100 through 84.33.140 for commercial purposes, and that has long term commercial significance for growing trees commercially.
- 21.24. **Geologically hazardous areas** means areas that because of their susceptibility to erosion, sliding, earthquake, or other geological events, are not suited to the siting of commercial, residential, or industrial development consistent with public health or safety concerns.
- 22.25. **Growth Management Act** - see definition of "Act."
- 23.26. **Level of Service** means an established minimum capacity of capital facilities or services provided by capital facilities that must be provided per unit of demand or other appropriate measure of need.
- 24.27. **Long-term commercial significance** includes the growing capacity, productivity and soil composition of the land for long-term commercial production, in consideration with the land's proximity to population areas, and the possibility of more intense uses of the land.
- 25.28. **Master planned resort** means a self-contained and fully integrated planned unit development, in a setting of significant natural amenities, with primary focus on destination resort facilities consisting of short-term visitor accommodations associated with a range of developed on-site indoor or outdoor recreational facilities.
- 26.29. **Minerals** include gravel, sand and valuable metallic substances.
- 27.30. **New fully contained community** is a development proposed for location outside of the initially designated urban growth areas which is characterized by urban densities, uses and services.
- 28.31. **Planning period** means the 20-year period following the adoption of a comprehensive plan or such longer period as may have been selected as the initial planning horizon by the planning jurisdiction.
- 29.32. **Public facilities** include streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools.
- 30.33. **Public services** include fire protection and suppression, law enforcement, public health, education, recreation, environmental protection and other governmental services.
- 31.34. **Regional transportation plan** means the transportation plan for the regionally designated transportation system which is produced by the regional Transportation Planning Organization.
- 32.35. **Regional Transportation Planning Organization (RTPO)** means the voluntary organization conforming to RCW 47.80.020, consisting of local

- governments within a region containing one or counties which have common transportation interests.
- 33.36. **Rural lands** means all lands which are not within an urban growth area and are not designated as natural resource lands having long term commercial significance for production of agricultural products, timber, or the extraction of minerals.
- 34.37. **Sanitary sewer systems** means all facilities, including approved on-site disposal facilities, used in the collection, transmission, storage, treatment or discharge of any waterborne waste, whether domestic in origin or a combination of domestic, commercial or industrial waste.
- 35.38. **Solid waste handling facility** means any facility for the transfer or ultimate disposal of solid waste, including landfills and municipal incinerators.
- 36.39. **Transportation facilities** include capital facilities related to air, water or land transportation.
- 37.40. **Transportation level of service standards** means a measure which describes the operational condition of the travel stream, usually in terms of speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, convenience and safety.
- 38.41. **Transportation system management (TSM)** means low capital expenditures to increase the capacity of the transportation network. TSM strategies include but are not limited to signalization, channelization, and bus turn-outs.
- 39.42. **Urban growth** refers to growth that make intensive use of land for the location of buildings, structures, and impermeable surfaces to such a degree as to be incompatible with the primary use of such land for the production of food, other agricultural products, fiber, or the extraction of mineral resources. When allowed to spread over wide areas, urban growth typically requires urban governmental services. "Characterized by urban growth" refers to land having urban growth located on it, or to land located in relationship to an area with urban growth on it as to be appropriate for urban growth.
- 40.43. **Urban growth areas** means those areas designated by a county pursuant to RCW 36.70A.1 10.
- 41.44. **Urban governmental services** include those governmental services historically and typically delivered by cities, and include storm and sanitary sewer systems, domestic water systems, street cleaning services, fire and police protection services, public transit services, and other public utilities associated with urban areas and normally not associated with non-urban areas.
- 42.45. **Utilities** means facilities serving the public by means of a network of wires or pipes, and structures ancillary thereto. Included are systems for the delivery of natural gas, electricity, telecommunications services, and water and for the disposal of sewage.
- 43.46. **Visioning** means a process of citizen involvement to determine values and ideals for the future of a community and to transform those values and ideals into manageable and feasible community goals.

44.47. **Wetland** or **wetlands** are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Wetlands do not include those artificial wetlands intentionally created from non-wetland sites, including, but not limited to, irrigation and drainage ditches, grass lined swales, canals, detention facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, farm ponds and landscape amenities. However, wetlands may include those artificial wetlands intentionally created to mitigate conversion of wetlands, if permitted by the county or city.

Section 8. Severability. Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance be held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by the Growth Management Hearings Board, then the section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, shall be in full force and effect for that invalidated section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase, as if this Ordinance had never been adopted.

Section 9. Copy to Department of Commerce. Pursuant to RCW 36.70.A.106(3), the City Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Ordinance to the State Department of Commerce for its file within ten (10) days after adoption of this Ordinance.

Section 10. Publication and Summary. This Ordinance or summary thereof consisting of the title shall be published in the official newspaper of the City.

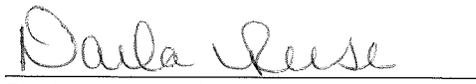
Section 11. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect five (5) days after publication of the summary consisting of the title.

Said Ordinance was passed in open session by the City Council of the City of Granite Falls on the 18th day of December, 2013, and signed in authentication of its passage this 18th day of December, 2013.



Sheikh Haroon Saleem, Mayor

ATTEST:



Darla Reese, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Thom Graafstra, City Attorney

ORDINANCE No. 861-2013

DATE OF ADOPTION:

12/18/13

DATE OF PUBLICATION:

12/21/13

EFFECTIVE DATE:

12/26/13

ORDINANCE NO. 861-2013

ATTACHMENT A

**2013 ANNUAL DOCKET
Comprehensive Plan Capital Facilities and Utilities Element
Six Year Capital Improvement Program Amendments**

The following are the amendments to the Six-year Capital Improvement Program portion of the Capital Facilities and Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Proposed additions are underlined. Strikethroughs indicated deletions.

Six-Year Capital Improvement Program

Water Supply, Distribution and Storage Facilities

Water Supply and Treatment

Inventory

The City has an agreement with Snohomish County Public Utility District (PUD) for provision of water and therefore, the only future needs will be in the replacement of the aging distribution system.

Future Needs

The City of Granite Falls currently buys its water from Snohomish County Public Utility District (PUD). The PUD and City of Everett indicated that they have adequate supply for their customers over the next decade. ~~Therefore, the City of Granite Falls will have no water supply capital facilities costs over the next six years.~~

The City ~~currently is preparing a~~ updated its Water Plan Comprehensive Water Plan, July 2013. ~~It is to be completed by spring of 200.~~ Theat updated plan will be adopted and referenced in this Plan after Washington Department of Health approval, anticipated in the 3rd quarter of 2013 when completed.

Water Distribution

The City distribution system is comprised of 23,840 lf of a AC (Concrete) pipe which is brittle and subject to breakage. The current capital facility plan includes the following projects:

**Table CF-11
Water System Costs**

PROJECT	Estimated Cost	Project Date	Project Cost in Year Planned⁽²⁾
Stanly St. Cascade Ave. to Prospect Ave. Waterline Replacement	\$119,000	2006	\$122,000
Menzel Lake Road Waterline Replacement with 8 inch DI	\$181,000	2007	\$190,200

North Alder Ave. Waterline Replacement	\$119,000	2010	\$134,600
Grand St. Waterline Replacement	\$167,000	2008	\$179,800
Burn Rd. New Master Meter	\$110,000	2007	\$115,500
Mt. Loop New Master Meter	\$80,000	2008	\$86,640
Leak Detection Survey	\$3,000	2007	\$3,200
Total	\$963,000		\$1,035,040

(1) Capital project cost estimates are tied to the June 2005 Seattle Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index (CSI).

(2) Project Costs in the year planned are based on inflating 2005 project costs by 2.2 percent annual inflation.

PROJECT	Estimated Cost ¹	Project Date	Project Cost In Year Planned ²
D-1 - Alder Avenue Master Meter Pressure Relief Valve	\$30,000	2013	\$30,000
D-2 - South Granite Avenue, Grand to City limits	\$100,000	2013	\$100,000
D-3 - Radio Read Water Meters	\$250,000	2014	\$257,500
D-4 - Sample Stations	\$15,000	2014	\$15,500
D-5 - Cascade Avenue Water Main Replacement	\$456,000	2016	\$498,300
D-6 - Menzel Lake Water Main Replacement	\$453,000	2017	\$509,900
D-7 - Stanley Street Water line and Decommissioning of Portage Ave Master Meter	\$336,000	2019	\$401,200
D-8 - Grand Street Water Main Replacement	\$226,000	2020	\$278,000
D-9 - Galena Street, Cascade to Prospect Water Main	\$195,000	2022	\$247,000
D-10 - South Granite Ave, Stanley to Galena	\$167,000	2023	\$217,000
D-11 - North Alder Avenue Water Main Replacement	\$226,000	2024	\$303,000
D-12 - Annual AC Main Replacement	\$200,000	Annual	\$200,000
S-1 - West 100 th Street (Burn Road) Master Meter	\$125,000	2015	\$132,600
S-2 - Mt. Loop Hwy. Master Meter	\$130,000		\$-146,000-
TOTAL			\$2,984,900

(1) Capital project cost estimates are tied to the June 2012 Seattle Engineering News Record (ENR) Construction Cost Index (CSI).

(2) Project Costs in the year planned are based on inflating 2013 project costs by 3.0 percent annual inflation.

Sewage Treatment and Collection Facilities

Treatment Facilities

The City of Granite Falls owns and operates its own wastewater sewage treatment facility plant with has the capacity to treat .414,555 million gallons of raw sewage per day maximum month and 1.387 million gallons per day for a peak hour. Based on the population projections in this plan, the plant will need a capacity of 0.865-(t.b.d.) million gallons per day maximum month in 2025/2035. The proposed additional components of the system needed will include a new headworks with a mechanical fine screen, two a second oxidation ditches, two secondary clarifiers, additional UV disinfection, and sludge handling facilities and upgrades to the City's lift station and force main. One of the secondary clarifiers, ultraviolet light disinfection, new mixers in the oxidation ditch, a bioselector, new activated sludge pumping system and new headworks were added in 2003. A second new clarifier, a new oxidation ditch, a river diffuser upgrades, new sludge handling processes and potentially a new odor control facility will be constructed in the next six years. Electrical upgrades to the wastewater facility are scheduled for 2013. The City projects that the new facilities will cost about \$5,250,000 \$9,200,000 in 2007/2013 dollars. (Note: This is to achieve the capacity above.)

In order to fund the necessary expenditures, rates will increase as follows:

**Table CF-12
Sewer Rate Increases to Fund Improvements**

<u>Rate/Month Increased To:</u>	<u>Date</u>
\$4055	10/1/051/1/2013
\$4557.50	10/1/061/1/2014
\$5060	10/1/061/1/2015

Collection

The existing LOS for sewage collection is stated as “Meet the intent of the WSDOE Criteria for Sewer Works Design.” The Department of Public Works has determined that this standard is also adequate to meet future planning needs. The City has recently completed an inflow and infiltration study. That study identified significant leaks into the system. The city should continue to remove leaks into the system.

The City recently completed a Westside Sewer Facility Plan outlining its preference for expansion of the sanitary sewer collection system to the westside of the City, west of Quarry Road. That plan identifies capital facilities improvements to extend sewer and to upgrade the capacity of the existing lift station, or divert wastewater around it. Estimated costs are approximately \$3,000,000. The cost to expand the system west of Quarry Road will be developer funded and thus the costs are not included below.

Sewage Capital Improvement Plan

Electrical upgrades – wastewater treatment facility	\$1,290,000
Oxidation Ditch, associated piping and motors	\$5,690,000
Sludge handling and Compost Upgrades	\$1,110,000
Burn Road Lift Station Improvements or Bypass	\$1,100,000
TOTAL	\$9,190,000

Stormwater Management Facilities

The information in this section is based on the 1992 2005 Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin- Western Washington published by DOE. It establishes statewide-levels of service for stormwater facilities. ~~The city will need to adopt the 2001 manual in the near future.~~

In that manual levels of service for all new development are as follows:

- Stormwater discharge rates after development shall be less than or equal to the existing pre-development rate, assuming undeveloped conditions unless runoff is discharged either directly or indirectly to a stream. In that case, the peak rate shall be limited to 50 percent of the existing 2-year, 24-hour design storm, while maintaining the existing condition peak rate runoff for the 10-year, 24-hour and 100-year, 24-hour design storms. Discharge estimates shall be made using Western Washington Continuous Simulation Hydrology Manual.
- All projects meeting specific thresholds shall provide treatment and detention of stormwater. Treatment system shall be sized to capture and treat the water quality design storm defined as the 6-month, 24-hour return period storm.
- Conveyance facilities, in conjunction with allowable ponding, shall be sized to convey the 100-year, 24-hour storm.

- ~~• Detention facilities shall be sized to ensure that the post-development peak discharge rate for the 100-year, 24-hour storm shall not exceed the predevelopment peak discharge rate for the same storm.~~

~~The City of Granite Falls hopes to use Lake Gardner for regional stormwater detention for the Central Business District Basin. Currently, the downtown stormwater from this area has been is directed through pipes to an outfall via Lake Gardner for many years. In 2007, the lake outlet was reconfigured to allow the lake level to fluctuate in response to stormwater runoff, in compliance with the Western Washington Stormwater Management Manual, prior to discharge to the Pilchuck River. The system has no treatment or detention facilities. Developers Redevelopment in the CBD are is required to provide stormwater treatment and detention to comply with the DOE Manual.~~

~~The City has discussed using Lake Gardner for detention prior to outletting the water to the Pilchuck. To date, no specific plans are in place, but this Plan addresses policies that encourage the City of formalize its plans and add the cost to its CIP. This plan contains no costs because they are ill defined but should be modified in the future once the project is designed.~~

Under the Growth Management Act, comprehensive plans must include at least a six-year plan to finance needed capital facilities. In order to comply with the Act, a balance must be maintained between the costs of the needed capital facilities projects and the probable funding for those projects. Table CF-14 sets forth a six-year forecast based on the capital facilities needs identified in this element. It also portrays the transportation facilities costs, as shown in the Transportation Element. It has been included with Capital Facilities so that a total picture of facilities costs are depicted. Since the comprehensive planning process is a continuing, evolving process, this six-year plan will have to be continuously reviewed and updated.

Revenue Sources

This section summarizes the revenue sources available to the City of Granite Falls and highlights those available for capital facilities.

There are two types of revenue sources for capital facilities:

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

Multi-Use Revenue Sources

Property Tax

Local governments most often use property tax levies for operating and maintenance costs. They are not commonly used for capital improvements. However, in Granite Falls 25% is used for capital improvements to streets.

The 2005 *(t.b.d.)* property tax rate in Granite Falls is currently \$1.55 *(t.b.d.)* per \$1,000 of assessed value (AV). The maximum rate allowed by state law is \$3.60 per \$1,000 AV. Local jurisdictions can limit the amount to any amount equal to or below that number.

Under state law, local governments are prohibited from raising the property tax levy more than ~~six~~ one percent or the rate of inflation (whichever is less) of the highest amount levied in the last three years (before adjustments for new construction and annexations). ~~This is known as the "106 percent lid."~~ However, the state authorizes temporary or permanent increases above this up to a statutory limit under local voter approval.

General Obligation Bonds & Lease-Purchase (Property Tax Excess Levy)

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

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

Councilmanic are authorized by a jurisdiction's legislative body without the need for voter approval. Principal and interest payments for councilmanic bonds come from general government revenues, without a corresponding increase in property taxes. Therefore, this method of bond approval does not utilize a dedicated funding source for repaying the bond holders. Lease-purchase arrangements are also authorized by vote of the legislative body and do not require voter approval.

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

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

Of the 2.5 percent for General Purpose Bonds, the City may issue up to 0.75 percent in the form of councilmanic bonds.

Depending on the amount in-term of the bonds or lease-purchase arrangement, the impact on the individual taxpayer would vary widely; however, the GO bond scenario below illustrates the effect on property tax. Please note that the annual debt service costs given are in addition to regular property taxes.

Real Estate Excise Tax

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

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

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

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

- a. The acquisition and maintenance if authorized by code at least until 2016 of parks and recreational facilities;
- b. The planning, acquisition, construction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of law enforcement facilities, protection of facilities, trails, libraries, administrative and judicial facilities, and river and/or floodway/flood control projects and housing projects subject to certain limitations.

Business and Occupation Tax

RCW 35.11 authorizes cities to collect this tax on the gross or net income of businesses, not to exceed a rate of 0.2 percent. Revenue may be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, maintenance, and operations. Voter approval is required to initiate the tax or increase the tax rate. The City has not utilized this revenue source.

Local Option Sales Tax

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

Motor Vehicle Excise Tax

This tax is paid by motor vehicle owners, and is administered by the Department of Licensing. Cities receive 17 percent of the total revenues from this tax, distributed on a per capita basis.

Utility Tax

RCW 35A.52 authorizes cities to collect a tax on gross receipts of electrical, gas, garbage, telephone, cable TV, water, sanitary sewer, and stormwater management providers. Service users pay the tax as part of their utility bill.

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

Community Development Block Grants

Approximately ~~\$8.5~~ *(t.b.d.)* million in community development block grant (CDBG) funding is available annually state-wide through the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for public facilities, economic development, and housing projects which benefit low- and moderate-income households. Funds may not be used for maintenance and operations. Because the amount of CDBG funding varies substantially from year to year, it is not possible to reliably forecast revenue from these grant sources.

Community Economic Revitalization Board Grant (CERB) (note: staff to determine if still available)

The state Department of Trade and Economic Development provides low-interest loans, and occasionally grants, to finance sewer, water, access roads, bridges, and other facilities for specific private sector development. Funding is available only for projects which support specific private developments or expansion which promotes the trading of goods and services outside the state.

The average requirement is to create one job per ~~\$3,000~~ *(t.b.d.)* of CERB financing.

Public Works Trust Fund Grants (PWTF)

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

Loans for construction projects require a local match generated only from local revenues or state-shared entitlement (gas tax) revenues. The required local match is ~~10~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent of a ~~3~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent loan, ~~20~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent for a ~~2~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent loan, and ~~30~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent for a ~~1~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent loan.

Emergency planning loans are at a ~~five~~ *(t.b.d.)* percent interest rate. If state or federal disaster funds are received, they must be applied to the loan for the life of the project (20 years). Capital improvement planning loans are at least 0 percent interest, but require a 25 percent local match.

Single-Purpose Revenue Sources

Special-Purpose Districts

RCW 67.38.130 authorizes cultural arts, stadium/convention special purpose districts with independent taxing authority to finance capital facilities. The District requires a majority voter approval for formation, and has a funding limit of \$0.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. Typically, such a special-purpose district would serve a larger geographical area than the single city. Revenue would be based on the tax base of the area within the special service district.

Parks and Recreation

Open Space and Park Facility General Obligation Bonds

See General Obligation Bonds (under Multi-Use Revenue, above) for general discussion of the purpose, requirements, and decision basis for GO bonds. Total amount of local government debt which may be committed to open space and park facilities is 2.5 percent. Granite Falls currently does not have any open space and park facility general obligation debt.

Park Districts

State law authorizes metropolitan park districts and park and recreation districts, each with independent taxing authority. Granite Falls presently does not have park and recreation districts.

Park and Recreation Service Area (PRSA)

RCW 36.68.400 authorizes park and recreation service areas as junior taxing districts for the purpose of financing the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, or operation of any park, senior citizen activity center, zoo, aquarium, or recreation facility. The maximum levy limit is ~~0.15, or \$0.15~~ *(t.b.d.)* per \$1,000 AV. A PRSA can generate revenue from either the regular or excess property tax levies and through general obligation bonds, subject to voter approval. Revenue may be used for capital facilities maintenance and operations. Voters approve formation of a PRSA, and subsequently approve an excess levy for the purpose of constructing facilities.

User Fees and Program Fees

These fees are charged for using park facilities (such as field reservation fees) or participating in recreational programs (such as arts and crafts registration fees).

Park Impact Fees

RCW 80.02.050-090 authorizes local government to enact impact fees to be paid by new development for its “fair share” of system improvements, costs of parks and recreation facilities necessary to serve the development. Impact fees must be used for capital facilities necessitated by growth, and not to correct existing deficiencies in levels of service. Impact fees cannot be used for operating expenses.

State Parks and Recreation Commission Grants

These grants are for parks, capital facilities acquisition, and construction, and require a 50 percent local match. Granite Falls currently has no state parks and recreational commission grants. It is not possible to reliably forecast the amount of revenue the City would receive over 20 years from this source.

Roads, Bridges, and Mass Transit

Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax

RCW 82.36 authorizes this tax, which is administered by the state Department of Licensing and paid by gasoline distributors. Cities and counties receive 11.53 percent and 22.78 percent, respectively, of motor vehicle fuel tax receipts. Revenues must be spent for “highway purposes” including the construction, maintenance, and operation of city streets, county roads, and highways.

Local Option Fuel Tax

RCW 82.80 authorizes this countywide local option tax equivalent to 10 percent of the state-wide motor vehicle fuel tax and a special fuel tax of 2.3 cents per gallon. Revenues are distributed back to the county and its cities on a per capita basis (1.5 for population in unincorporated areas and 1.0 for population in incorporated areas). Revenues must be spent for “highway purposes” as described in 21, above. Snohomish County has not enacted this local option fuel tax.

Commercial Parking Tax

RCW 82.80 authorizes a tax for commercial parking businesses, but does not set rates. Revenues must be spent for “general transportation purposes” including highway purposes, public transportation, high-capacity transportation, transportation planning and design, and other transportation-related activities.

Transportation Benefit District

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

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

Transportation improvements funded with district revenues must be consistent with state, regional, and local transportation plans; necessitated by existing or reasonable foreseeable

congestion levels attributable to economic growth; and partially funded by local government or private developer contributions, or a combination of such contributions.

To date, no jurisdiction in the state has formed a transportation benefit district. A transportation benefit district would address specific transportation projects reducing congestion caused by economic development. Consequently, the amount of revenue is a function of the cost of the project, rather than a levy rate, assessment amount, or fee schedule. It is, therefore, not possible to reliably forecast revenue from this source.

Road Impact Fees

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

Local Option Vehicle License Fee

RCW 82.80 authorizes a countywide local option fee of up to \$15.00 maximum annually per vehicle registered in the county, subject to the periodic "sunset." Revenues are distributed back to the county and cities within the county levying the tax on a weighted per capita basis (1.5 for the population in unincorporated areas and 1.0 for population in incorporated areas). Revenues must be spent for "general transportation purposes." This fee is currently being collected in Snohomish County.

Street Utility Charge

RCW 35.95.040 authorizes cities to charge for city street utilities to maintain, operate, and preserve city streets as defined in RCW 82.80.050. Facilities which may be included in a street utility include street lighting, traffic control devices, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, parking facilities, and drainage facilities.

Businesses and households may be charged a fee of up to 50 percent of the actual cost of construction, maintenance, and operations, while cities provide the remaining 50 percent. The fee charged to businesses is based on the number of employees and may not exceed \$2 per full-time employee per month. Owners or occupants of residential properties are charged a fee per household, which may not exceed \$2 per month. The City does not currently have any street utilities.

Surface Transportation Program (STP) Grants

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

Funds are available on an 86.5 percent federal/13.5 percent local match based on highest-ranking projects from the regional TIB list.

Federal Aid Bridge Replacement Program Grants

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

Urban Arterial Trust Account Grants (UATA)

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

Transportation Improvement Account Grants (TIA)

The state TIB provides funding for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. Eligible projects should be multi-agency, multi-modal, congestion, and economic development-related, and partially funded locally. Funds are awarded on an 80 percent/20 percent local matching basis.

Sanitary Sewer

User Fees

The state authorizes cities, counties, and special purpose utility districts to collect fees from wastewater generators. Fees may be based on the amount of potable water consumed, or may be flat fees. Revenues may be used for capital facilities or operating and maintenance costs.

System Development Charges/Connection Fees

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

Centennial Clean Water Fund (CCWF)

The Department of Ecology (DOE) issues grants and loans for the design, acquisition, construction, and improvement of water pollution control facilities and related activities to meet state and federal requirements to protect water quality. Future funding cannot be reliably forecast. DOE offers \$45 million in grants and loans annually through this program. Most facilities receive 50% of the total eligible costs with an additional 15% if the match would result in local hardship.

State Revolving Fund Loans

DOE administers low-interest loans and low-interest guarantees for water pollution control projects. Applicants must demonstrate water quality need, have a facility plan for water quality treatment, show ability to repay a loan through a dedicated source of funding, and conform to other state and federal requirements. Granite Falls does not have any programs to qualify for these funds.

Solid Waste

Department of Ecology Grants

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

Flood Control Special Purpose Districts

RCW 86.15.160 authorizes flood control special purpose districts with independent taxing authority (up to 50 cents per \$1,000 assessed value property tax levy limit without voter approval) to finance flood control capital facilities. In addition, the district can, with voter approval, use an

excess levy to pay for general obligation debt. Granite Falls does not have a flood control special district.

Storm Drain Utility Fee

The state authorizes cities and counties to charge a fee to support storm drain capital improvements. The fee is usually a flat rate per residential equivalency. Residential equivalencies are based on average amount of impervious surface. Commercial property is commonly assessed a rate based on a fixed number of residential equivalencies. Granite Falls currently has a storm drain utility.

Utilities

General Obligation Bonds and Property Tax Excess Levy

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

Water Supply

User Fees

The state authorizes cities, counties and special purpose utility districts to charge for water consumption, usually on the basis of volume of water consumed. Revenue may be used for capital facilities, operations and maintenance.

Six-Year Capital Revenue and Expenditure Study

This study analyzes revenue and expenditures for the following four separate capital facility categories: 1) Transportation; 2) Water and Sewer; 3) Parks; and 4) General Capital Facilities.

The revenue projections used for this study include projecting taxes, general facility charges for utilities, and impact fees currently earmarked for capital facilities. Also included in this analysis are funds currently available and reserved for capital facility projects.

Transportation

The Transportation CIP is located in the Transportation Element and the projected costs and timing of expenditures transferred to this Element.

Capital Facility Revenue and Expenditure Summary

Table CF-13 summarizes the revenue and expenditures for each of the five capital facility categories addressed previously. City sources include the general fund, developer mitigation and enterprise funds. Other sources include state and federal sources, grants and loans.

**Table CF-13
Six-Year Capital Facility Cost/Revenue Summary**

(Dollar amounts t.b.d.)

Capital Facility	Total Revenue Available		Total Expenses
	City Sources	Other Sources	
Transportation	\$3,621,000	\$26,262,000	\$29,883,000
Water		\$181,500	\$181,500
Sewer		\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Parks	\$555,000		\$555,000
General Facilities	\$160,000		\$160,000
Totals	\$4,336,000	\$30,443,500	\$34,779,500

Table C-14 describes the timing of the expenditures. These expenditures occur over the next six years.

**Table CF-14
Parks and Recreation
Six-Year Capital Improvement Program**

(Dollar amounts t.b.d.)

Improvements	Est. Project Cost	<u>2005</u> <u>2013</u>	<u>2006</u> <u>2014</u>	<u>2007</u> <u>2016</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>2019</u>
Transportation ¹	\$29,883,000	\$201,000	\$15,515,000	\$10,420,000	\$3,790,000	\$3,790,000	\$3,790,000
Sewer	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000					
Water	\$181,500						
Parks	\$500,000			\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$200,000
General Facilities	\$174,000				\$100,000	\$60,000	
TOTAL	\$34,738,500	\$4,201,000	\$15,515,000	\$10,520,000	\$3,990,000	\$2,950,000	\$3,990,000