

Next Ord: 1856-16
Next Res: 947-16

VISION STATEMENT

SEDRO-WOOLLEY IS A FRIENDLY CITY THAT IS CHARACTERIZED BY CITY GOVERNMENT AND CITIZENS WORKING TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE A PROSPEROUS, VIBRANT AND SAFE COMMUNITY

MISSION STATEMENT

TO PROVIDE SERVICES AND OPPORTUNITIES WHICH CREATE A COMMUNITY WHERE PEOPLE CHOOSE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA

October 26, 2016

7:00 PM

Sedro-Woolley Municipal Building

Council Chambers

325 Metcalf Street

- 1. Call to Order
- 2. Pledge of Allegiance
- 3. Consent Calendar.....4-19

NOTE: Agenda items on the Consent Calendar are considered routine in nature and may be adopted by the council by a single motion, unless any Councilmember wishes an item to be removed. The Council on the regular agenda will consider any item so removed after the Consent Calendar.

- a. Approval of Agenda
- b. Minutes from Previous Meeting
- c. Finance
 - Claim Checks #184767 to #184875 plus EFT's in the amount of \$525,906.62
 - Payroll Checks #59073 to #59086 plus EFT's in the amount of \$258,577.41
- d. Final Acceptance – Contract 2016-PW-03, 2016 Ferry Street and Township Street Overlay Project – Colacurcio Brothers Inc.
- 4. Special Presentation – Skagit 911 Update with Helen Rasmussen
- 5. Proclamation – National Hospice Palliative Care Month – November 2016 with Kacey Shoemaker from Hospice of the Northwest Foundation.....20
- 6. Public Comment.....21

PUBLIC HEARING

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

- 7. Property Tax Levy Ordinances (1st reading).....22-30
- 8. AWC Legislative Priorities 2017.....31-47

COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

- 9. Written Reports to Council.....48

10. Informational Items.....49-51

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There may be an Executive Session immediately preceding, during or following the meeting.

Next Meeting:

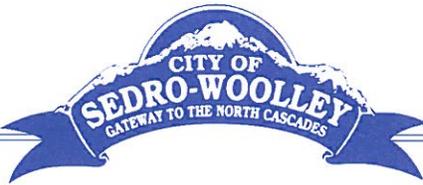
**November 2, 2016 Council Worksession
Public Safety Training Room
220 Munro
7:00 PM**

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
2016**

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Public Safety | Chuck Owen, Chair Brenda Kinzer Germaine Kornegay |
| Utilities | Judith Dunn Lee, Chair Julia Johnson Brenda Kinzer |
| Finance & Personnel | Rick Lemley, Chair Germaine Kornegay Judith Dunn Lee |
| Parks & Recreation | Germaine Kornegay, Chair Brenda Kinzer Brett Sandström |
| Planning | Brett Sandström, Chair Rick Lemley Julia Johnson |
| Business Development | Julia Johnson, Chair Brett Sandström Chuck Owen |
| Mayor Pro-tem | Brenda Kinzer |

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 1-3



DATE: October 26, 2016
TO: Mayor Wagoner and City Council
FROM: Patsy Nelson, Finance Director
SUBJECT: 1) CALL TO ORDER; 2) PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE; 3) CONSENT CALENDAR

1. CALL TO ORDER - The Mayor will call the October 26, 2016 Regular Meeting to Order. The Finance Director will note those in attendance and those absent.

___ Ward 1 Councilmember Judith Dunn Lee
___ Ward 2 Councilmember Germaine Kornegay
___ Ward 3 Councilmember Brenda Kinzer
___ Ward 4 Councilmember Julia Johnson
___ Ward 5 Councilmember Chuck Owen
___ Ward 6 Councilmember Rick Lemley
___ At-Large Councilmember Brett Sandström

2. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE - The Mayor will lead the City Council and citizens in the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States of America.
3. CONSENT CALENDAR - Mayor will ask for Council approval of Consent Calendar items.

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 36

CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY

Regular Meeting of the City Council
October 12, 2016 – 7:00 P.M. – Council Chambers

ROLL CALL: Present: Mayor Keith Wagoner; Councilmembers: Judith Dunn Lee, Germaine Kornegay, Brenda Kinzer, Julia Johnson, Chuck Owen, Rick Lemley and Brett Sandström. Staff: Recorder Brue, Finance Director Nelson, Planning Director Coleman, Fire Chief Klinger and Police Chief Tucker.

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 P.M. by Mayor Wagoner.

Pledge of Allegiance

Consent Calendar

- Approval of Agenda
- Minutes from Previous Meeting (Including Worksession Minutes of October 5, 2016)
- Finance
 - Claim Checks #184671 to #184766 in the amount of \$202,954.51.
 - Payroll Checks #59056 to #59072 plus EFT's in the amount of \$292,497.77
- Agreement with Seahurst Electric Inc. – Professional Services Agreement 2016-PS-22
- Request for Out of State Travel to Accept Planning Award on Behalf of Sedro-Woolley

Councilmember Kinzer moved to approve the consent calendar items A through E. Seconded by Councilmember Kornegay. Motion carried (7-0).

Special Presentation – Skagit Watershed Council – Richard Brocksmith

Mayor Wagoner introduced Richard Brocksmith, Executive Director of the Skagit Watershed Council who presented a powerpoint presentation on Salmon Recovery in the Skagit River Watershed. He stated that they focus on habitat and projects that will fit the community values to support the local watershed. Brocksmith reviewed the mission, work plan, priority areas, project results, and habitat gains. He then entertained questions from the Council and asked the City to consider participation in the Watershed Council.

Public Comment

No Public comment

PUBLIC HEARING

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

NEW BUSINESS

COMMITTEE REPORTS AND REPORTS FROM OFFICERS

Police Chief Tucker – reported that we have begun commercial vehicle enforcement and word is getting out. He also reported on the storm reports and that our Detectives have wrapped up their part of the SMART team investigation in the Cascade Mall Shootings. Chief Tucker also noted he attended a very impressive memorial service on Saturday for one of the victims of the mall shootings.

Fire Chief Klinger – reported they are prepared for the upcoming storm. He also reported the Boot to Burn event raised over \$21,000 for the Burn Foundation.

Finance Director Nelson – reported the State Auditors are still here. They have finished the financial audit and are working on compliance. She also noted the budget process is ongoing.

Councilmember Johnson – thanked Finance Director Nelson for her work in preparing for the audit. She also commented on the recent self-defense class.

Councilmember Lemley – announced the passing of longtime community member Lowell Engberg and spoke of his many contributions to the community. His service will be held on Saturday.

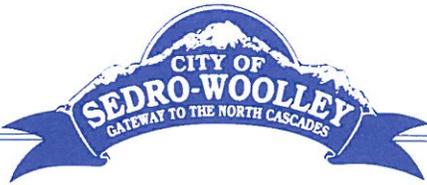
Councilmember Sandström – thanked Nathan, Kevin and crew for all their help.

Mayor Wagoner – also acknowledged the passing of Lowell Engberg and commented that he was legendary in his own right. Wagoner noted he had attended Cub Strong Day at the High School and encouraged anyone who might have the opportunity to participate.

With no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 7:40 P.M.

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 30



DATE: October 26, 2016
TO: Mayor Wagoner and City Council
FROM: Patsy Nelson, Finance Director
SUBJECT: FINANCE - CLAIMS

Attached you will find the Claim Checks register proposed for payment for the period ending October 26, 2016.

Motion to approve Claim Checks #184767 to #184875 plus EFT's in the amount of \$525,906.62.

Motion to approve Payroll Checks #59073 to #59086 plus EFT's in the amount of \$258,577.41.

If you have any comments, questions or concerns, please contact me for information during the working day at 855-1661. This will allow me to look up the invoices that are stored in our office.

CHECK REGISTER

City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

10/13/2016 To: 10/26/2016

Time: 13:20:20 Date: 10/20/2016
Page: 1

| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--|-------------------|------|
| 8210 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | EFT | US Bank -- Purchase Cards | 4,563.81 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 513 10 43 000 - Meals/Travel | 16.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 513 10 43 000 - Meals/Travel | 16.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 513 10 43 000 - Meals/Travel | 15.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 30 49 001 - Tuition/Registration | 186.20 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 517 90 49 003 - Employee Wellness (supplies) | 54.12 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 31 001 - Repair & Maintenance Sup | 36.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 42 021 - Internet Services | 71.26 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | 22.68 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | 99.95 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 32 000 - Auto Fuel | 67.80 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 30 31 010 - Public Education Supplies | 196.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 41 030 - Investigation | 24.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 301.09 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 43 000 - Meals/Travel | 45.06 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 43 000 - Meals/Travel | 658.60 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 49 010 - Misc-Dues/Subscriptions | 116.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 49 030 - Misc-Tuition/Registration | 420.00 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 35 000 - Small Tools/Minor Equip | 251.14 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 558 60 43 000 - Travel | 473.70 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 558 60 49 030 - Tuition/Registration | 175.00 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 31 010 - Supplies | 162.19 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 31 010 - Supplies | 32.55 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 43 000 - Travel | 26.00 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 48.76 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 594 18 64 001 - Network Hardware | 70.51 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 594 18 64 001 - Network Hardware | 75.86 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 524.37 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 325.91 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 595 10 31 000 - Supplies | 52.06 | |
| 8211 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | EFT | US Bank St. Paul CM-9690 | 250,800.00 | |
| | | | | | 230 - 591 21 71 230 - Bond Principal-GO Bonds | 230,000.00 | |
| | | | | | 230 - 592 21 83 230 - Bond Interest-GO Bonds | 4,600.00 | |
| | | | | | 407 - 592 35 83 407 - Bond Interest | 16,200.00 | |
| 8212 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | EFT | WA State Dept Of Revenue | 11,163.01 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 31 001 - Repair & Maintenance Sup | 8.98 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 35 000 - Small Tools/Minor Equip | 1.86 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 49 000 - Software Maint & Support | 19.04 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 30 31 010 - Public Education Supplies | 23.80 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 118.83 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 524 20 31 000 - Off/Oper Supps & Books | 32.73 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 - Maintenance Of Lines | 146.63 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 44 010 - Taxes & Assessments | 5,071.45 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 31 000 - Office Supplies | 18.74 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 44 010 - Taxes And Assessments | 63.06 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 44 001 - Taxes & Assessments | 5,450.66 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 31 010 - Supplies | 24.40 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 44 010 - Taxes & Assessments | 8.97 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 31 003 - Operating Sup - Parks Shop | 22.18 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 44 010 - Taxes And Assessments | 90.82 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 5.10 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 595 10 49 020 - Software Licenses/Support | 55.76 | |
| 8213 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184767 | ATV Signs | 129.12 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 595 10 31 001 - Address & Street Signs-Reiml | 129.12 | |
| 8214 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184768 | AWC | 45.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 511 60 43 000 - Travel | 45.00 | |
| 8215 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184769 | Allelujah Business Systems | 5.37 | |

CHECK REGISTER

City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

10/13/2016 To: 10/26/2016

Time: 13:20:20 Date: 10/20/2016
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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 5.37 | |
| 8216 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184770 | Anacortes Printing | 168.18 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 31 010 | | - Printing/Publications | 168.18 | |
| 8217 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184771 | Aramark Uniform Services | 82.29 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 49 000 | | - Laundry | 15.15 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 49 000 | | - Laundry | 14.17 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 49 000 | | - Laundry | 18.08 | |
| | | | 102 - 536 20 49 030 | | - Misc-laundry | 1.04 | |
| | | | 102 - 536 20 49 030 | | - Misc-laundry | 1.04 | |
| | | | 102 - 536 20 49 030 | | - Misc-laundry | 1.04 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 49 000 | | - Misc-Laundry | 10.59 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 49 000 | | - Misc-Laundry | 10.59 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 49 000 | | - Misc-Laundry | 10.59 | |
| 8218 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184772 | Assoc Petroleum Products | 9,369.40 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel | 1,301.63 | |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 488.40 | |
| | | | 425 - 531 50 32 000 | | - Vehicle Fuel | 96.57 | |
| | | | 425 - 531 50 32 000 | | - Vehicle Fuel | 82.01 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 227.98 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 144.06 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 82.36 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 895.06 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 1,304.36 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 1,228.83 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 94.42 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 2,391.53 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 58.57 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 91.25 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 72.94 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 103.89 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 69.29 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 67.05 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 460.06 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 10.15 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 98.99 | |
| 8219 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184773 | Assoc of State Floodplain Mgrs. Inc. | 240.00 | |
| | | | 001 - 558 60 49 010 | | - Dues/Subscript/Membership | 140.00 | |
| | | | 001 - 558 60 49 030 | | - Tuition/Registration | 100.00 | |
| 8220 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184774 | Association Of WA Cities | 3,421.38 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 27 000 | | - Retired Medical | 3,421.38 | |
| 8221 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184775 | Bay City Supply | 337.98 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 31 007 | | - Operating Sup - Library | 337.98 | |
| 8222 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184776 | Bioscience Inc | 1,150.00 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 | | - Maintenance Of Lines | 1,150.00 | |
| 8223 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184777 | Bonner Electrical Contracting LLC | 722.07 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 050 | | - Maint Of General Equip | 459.50 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 050 | | - Maint Of General Equip | 262.57 | |
| 8224 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184778 | Bostec Inc | 210.10 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 48 000 | | - Repairs & Maintenance | 210.10 | |
| 8225 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184779 | Boulder Park Inc | 8,676.08 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 35 020 | | - Solids Handling | 8,676.08 | |

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City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

10/13/2016 To: 10/26/2016

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---|-----------|------|
| 8226 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184780 | Brat Wear | 81.92 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 26 000 - Uniforms/Accessories | 81.92 | |
| 8227 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184781 | Brown & Caldwell | 7,609.42 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 594 35 63 000 - Engineering Services | 7,609.42 | |
| 8228 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184782 | Brown & Cole Stores | 6.98 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 523 20 31 000 - Office/Operating Supplies | 6.98 | |
| 8229 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184783 | Budget Towing & Repair | 301.09 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 301.09 | |
| 8230 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184784 | Cascade Natural Gas Corp | 406.08 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 47 000 - Public Utilities | 10.60 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 50 47 000 - Public Utilities | 62.24 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 47 000 - Public Utilities | 177.65 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 47 052 - Bingham Caretaker | 32.63 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 47 070 - City Hall | 122.96 | |
| 8231 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184785 | Central Valley Ambulance Authority | 3,024.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 41 000 - Professional Services | 3,024.00 | |
| 8232 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184786 | Combined Construction Inc. | 27,125.00 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 41 002 - Contracted Services | 27,125.00 | |
| 8233 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184787 | Comcast | 268.95 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 268.95 | |
| 8234 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184788 | Crystal Springs | 49.02 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 49.02 | |
| 8235 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184789 | Cues | 1,370.51 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 - Maintenance Of Lines | 518.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 - Maintenance Of Lines | 852.51 | |
| 8236 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184790 | Databar | 2,257.00 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 42 010 - Postage | 90.28 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 42 015 - Postage | 1,467.05 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 42 010 - Postage | 699.67 | |
| 8237 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184791 | Day Wireless Systems Inc | 176.83 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 594 21 64 000 - Machinery & Equipment | 176.83 | |
| 8238 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184792 | Demco Inc | 456.33 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 31 010 - Supplies | 456.33 | |
| 8239 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184793 | Dwayne Lane's North Cascade Ford | 6,919.24 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 - Repair & Maint - Auto | 48.67 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 - Repair & Maint - Auto | 1,381.90 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 48 000 - Repairs/Maint-Equip | 5,320.61 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 48 000 - Repairs/Maint-Equip | 168.06 | |
| 8240 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184794 | E & E Lumber | 721.29 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 78.90 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 64.38 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 - Maintenance Of Lines | 15.03 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 060 - Maintenance Of Buildings | 23.70 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 060 - Maintenance Of Buildings | 71.82 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 32.80 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 48 040 - Repair/Maint-Equip & Bldg | 14.82 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 36.35 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 16.28 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 35 000 - Small Tools & Minor Equip | 103.08 | |

CHECK REGISTER

City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

10/13/2016 To: 10/26/2016

Time: 13:20:20 Date: 10/20/2016
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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 118.27 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 6.84 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 27.36 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 37.26 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 9.17 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 10.16 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 9.17 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 006 - Memorial Park | 9.17 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 016 - City Hall | 10.14 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 019 - Skatepark | 26.59 | |
| 8241 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184795 | Eastwood Plumbing Const. Inc. | 188.13 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 50 48 010 - Repairs/Maint-Dorm | 188.13 | |
| 8242 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184796 | Edge Analytical Inc | 548.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 120.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 120.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 139.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 49.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 120.00 | |
| 8243 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184797 | Enterprise Office Systems | 219.97 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 514 23 31 000 - Supplies | 219.97 | |
| 8244 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184798 | Fastenal Company | 1,543.45 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 79.94 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 10.25 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 1,362.21 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 41.53 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 35 010 - Safety Equipment | 40.92 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 8.60 | |
| 8245 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184799 | Frontier | 925.31 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 512 50 42 020 - Telephone | 43.08 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 513 10 42 020 - Telephone | 64.62 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 514 23 42 020 - Telephone | 64.62 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 30 42 001 - Telephone | 28.72 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 518 80 42 020 - Telephone | 21.54 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 42 020 - Telephone | 215.15 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 42 020 - Telephone | 78.98 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 42 020 - Telephone | 114.38 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 524 20 42 020 - Telephone | 21.54 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 42 020 - Telephone | 57.44 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 42 020 - Telephone | 28.72 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 42 020 - Telephone | 7.18 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 558 60 42 020 - Telephone | 21.54 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 42 020 - Telephone | 35.90 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 42 020 - Telephone | 14.36 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 47 010 - Community Center | 57.28 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 595 10 42 020 - Telephone | 50.26 | |
| 8246 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184800 | G.W. Inc. Law Enforcement & Safety Eq. | 1,363.85 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 594 21 64 000 - Machinery & Equipment | 1,363.85 | |
| 8247 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184801 | Glenn Gardner | 79.92 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 79.92 | |
| 8248 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184802 | Great America Financial Svcs | 125.69 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 572 20 48 020 - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 125.69 | |
| 8249 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184803 | Patrick Hayden | 3,000.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 30 41 001 - Prosecuting Attorney | 3,000.00 | |

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City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|---|-----------|------|
| 8250 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184804 | Herb's LLC | 18.17 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 32 000 - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 18.17 | |
| 8251 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184805 | Humane Society Of Skagit | 242.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 41 020 - Veterinary Services | 242.00 | |
| 8252 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184806 | Infrastructure Technologies LLC | 1,500.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 000 - Maintenance Contracts | 1,500.00 | |
| 8253 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184807 | Ingram Library Services | 48.53 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 48.53 | |
| 8254 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184808 | Katy Isaksen Associates | 2,057.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 000 - Professional Services | 2,057.00 | |
| 8255 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184809 | Kesseling Tactical Supply | 4,605.46 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 015 - Ammunition | 2,240.53 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 015 - Ammunition | 539.03 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 015 - Ammunition | 29.13 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 594 21 64 000 - Machinery & Equipment | 1,796.77 | |
| 8256 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184810 | Lakeside Industries | 12,804.22 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 595 30 63 020 - Contracted Overlay | 266.91 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 595 30 63 020 - Contracted Overlay | 12,537.31 | |
| 8257 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184811 | Language Exch Inc (The) | 290.28 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 512 50 41 040 - Language Interpreter | 248.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 41 001 - Professional Services | 42.28 | |
| 8258 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184812 | Law Office of Scott G. Thomas | 715.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 558 60 41 001 - Professional Svcs-Reimb | 715.00 | |
| 8259 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184813 | Lil John Sanitary Services Inc. | 271.25 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 - Senior Center | 271.25 | |
| 8260 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184814 | Locksmith Skagit LLC | 97.65 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 41 001 - Professional Services | 97.65 | |
| 8261 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184815 | William R McCann | 4,050.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 93 41 000 - Indigent Defender | 3,500.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 93 41 000 - Indigent Defender | 550.00 | |
| 8262 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184816 | Meredith Books | 36.79 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 36.79 | |
| 8263 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184817 | Mid-American Research Chem | 753.81 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 104.44 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 649.37 | |
| 8264 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184818 | Municipal Emergency Services Inc | 599.86 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 48 000 - Repairs/Maint-Equip | 599.86 | |
| 8265 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184819 | Neofunds By Newpost | 1,200.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 512 50 42 010 - Postage | 361.38 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 514 23 42 010 - Postage | 238.51 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 515 30 42 000 - Postage | 1.73 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 42 010 - Postage | 296.83 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 42 010 - Postage | 3.97 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 524 20 42 000 - Postage | 13.61 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 9.07 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 42 015 - Postage | 117.94 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 42 010 - Postage | 3.97 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 42 010 - Postage | 54.43 | |

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| | | | 001 - 558 60 42 010 | | - Postage | 54.96 | |
| | | | 001 - 595 10 42 000 | | - Postage | 43.60 | |
| 8266 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184820 | Neopost Northwest | | 199.62 |
| | | | 001 - 514 23 31 000 | | - Supplies | 199.62 | |
| 8267 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184821 | Norco | | 10.70 |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 45 000 | | - Equipment Lease | 10.70 | |
| 8268 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184822 | North Central Laboratories | | 3,896.95 |
| | | | 401 - 594 35 64 001 | | - Portable Equipment | 3,896.95 | |
| 8269 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184823 | North Hill Resources Inc | | 75.52 |
| | | | 412 - 537 60 47 020 | | - Site Yard Waste Disposal | 75.52 | |
| 8270 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184824 | O'Reilly Auto Parts | | 10.18 |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 | | - Repair & Maint - Auto | 10.18 | |
| 8271 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184825 | Oasys | | 1,532.81 |
| | | | 001 - 524 20 31 000 | | - Off/Oper Supps & Books | 510.93 | |
| | | | 001 - 558 60 31 000 | | - Supplies/Books | 510.94 | |
| | | | 001 - 595 10 31 000 | | - Supplies | 510.94 | |
| 8272 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184826 | Oliver-Hammer Clothes | | 493.61 |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 26 000 | | - Uniforms | 173.58 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 | | - Operating Supplies | 168.15 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 35 010 | | - Safety Equipment | 151.88 | |
| 8273 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184827 | Pacific Power Batteries | | 465.27 |
| | | | 425 - 531 50 49 000 | | - Tuition/Training | 415.01 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 020 | | - Op Supplies-Chemicals | 25.00 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 | | - Operating Supplies | 25.26 | |
| 8274 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184828 | Pat Rimmer Tire Ctr Inc | | 3,013.05 |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 | | - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 239.69 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 2,340.41 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 44.50 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 325.20 | |
| | | | 103 - 542 30 48 010 | | - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 33.66 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 48 021 | | - Equipment | 29.59 | |
| 8275 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184829 | Peters Towing LLC | | 217.00 |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 41 001 | | - Professional Services | 217.00 | |
| 8276 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184830 | Public Safety Testing | | 200.00 |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 41 001 | | - Professional Services | 200.00 | |
| 8277 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184831 | Public Utility Dis No1 | | 914.28 |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 47 000 | | - Public Utilities | 41.80 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 47 000 | | - Public Utilities | 58.35 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 47 000 | | - Riverfront | 30.02 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 47 040 | | - Train | 30.02 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 47 051 | | - Bingham / Memorial | 153.51 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 47 070 | | - City Hall | 600.58 | |
| 8278 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184832 | Puget Sound Energy | | 1,874.83 |
| | | | 103 - 542 63 47 000 | | - Public Utilities | 1,874.83 | |
| 8279 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184833 | Readers Digest | | 15.00 |
| | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 | | - Books & Materials | 15.00 | |
| 8280 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184834 | Rodda Paint Co | | 289.25 |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 48 005 | | - Senior Center | 289.25 | |
| 8281 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184835 | Safelite Auto Glass | | 343.17 |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 | | - Repair & Maint - Auto | 343.17 | |

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---|------------------|------|
| 8282 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184836 | Science News | 90.00 | |
| | | | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 - Books & Materials | 90.00 | |
| 8283 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184837 | Sedro-Woolley Auto Parts | 943.26 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 - Repair & Maint - Auto | 29.08 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 48 010 - Repair & Maint - Auto | 19.51 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 48 000 - Repairs/Maint-Equip | 9.20 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 48 000 - Repairs/Maintenance | 155.69 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 334.46 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 62.22 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 040 - Maintenance Of Vehicles | 43.44 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 4.12 | |
| | | | | | 102 - 536 20 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 11.23 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 41.51 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 25.76 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 7.55 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 23.21 | |
| | | | | | 501 - 548 30 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 118.48 | |
| | | | | | 501 - 548 30 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 36.22 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 021 - Equipment | 21.58 | |
| 8284 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184838 | Sedro-Woolley Glass | 466.55 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 48 016 - City Hall | 466.55 | |
| 8285 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184839 | Sirchie Finger Print | 80.06 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | 80.06 | |
| 8286 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184840 | Sjostrom Law Office | 3,563.00 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 41 003 - Collection Services | 142.52 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 41 020 - Collection Services | 2,315.95 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 41 020 - Collection Services | 1,104.53 | |
| 8287 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184841 | Skagit 911 | 36,694.67 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 51 030 - 911 Contracted Services | 28,294.07 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 51 000 - Central Dispatch | 7,306.61 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 522 20 51 000 - Central Dispatch | 1,093.99 | |
| 8288 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184842 | Skagit CD | 523.19 | |
| | | | | | 425 - 531 50 41 002 - Contracted Services | 523.19 | |
| 8289 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184843 | Skagit Co Dist Court | 2,500.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 512 50 51 000 - Municipal Court Prob. | 2,500.00 | |
| 8290 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184844 | Skagit Co. Dept of Public Health | 5,110.26 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 569 00 51 000 - Skagit Senior Services | 5,110.26 | |
| 8291 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184845 | Skagit County Auditor | 76.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 49 040 - Misc-Filing Fees/Lien Exp | 76.00 | |
| 8292 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184846 | Skagit County Auditor | 528.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 49 040 - Misc-Filing Fees/Lien Exp | 264.00 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 80 49 020 - Misc-Filing Fees/Lien Exp | 264.00 | |
| 8293 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184847 | Skagit County Government | 6,091.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 51 020 - Spillman System | 6,091.00 | |
| 8294 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184848 | Skagit DV & SA Services | 389.95 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 565 50 51 000 - Sk Domestic Violence | 389.95 | |
| 8295 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184849 | Skagit Farmers Supply | 210.18 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | 71.06 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | -39.03 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 - Office/Operating Supplies | 19.24 | |

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 | | - Operating Supplies | 12.93 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 32 000 | | - Auto Fuel/Diesel | 117.15 | |
| | | | 101 - 576 80 31 008 | | - Operating Sup - Memorial | 28.83 | |
| 8296 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184850 | Skagit Law Group, PLLC | 1,490.00 | |
| | | | 112 - 515 30 41 112 | | - Legal Services | 1,490.00 | |
| 8297 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184851 | Skagit Publishing | 342.89 | |
| | | | 001 - 511 60 31 001 | | - Legal Publications | 79.13 | |
| | | | 001 - 558 60 41 011 | | - Advertising Reimbuseable | 152.98 | |
| | | | 001 - 558 60 41 011 | | - Advertising Reimbuseable | 110.78 | |
| 8298 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184852 | Skagit Soils | 1,885.58 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 60 47 020 | | - Site Yard Waste Disposal | 147.78 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 60 47 021 | | - Curbside Yard Waste Dispos | 1,737.80 | |
| 8299 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184853 | Solid Waste Systems Inc | 1,028.08 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 520.30 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 | | - Repairs/maint-equip | 507.78 | |
| 8300 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184854 | Sparkle Shop Laundries | 782.70 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 26 010 | | - Uniform Cleaning | 214.27 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 26 010 | | - Uniform Cleaning | 562.34 | |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 49 030 | | - Misc-Laundry | 6.09 | |
| 8301 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184855 | Staples Business Advantage | 310.65 | |
| | | | 001 - 514 23 31 000 | | - Supplies | 46.74 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 | | - Office/Operating Supplies | 141.75 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 000 | | - Office Supplies | 90.17 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 31 010 | | - Office Supplies | 31.99 | |
| 8302 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184856 | State Auditor's Office | 4,677.83 | |
| | | | 001 - 514 23 41 000 | | - State Auditing | 4,677.83 | |
| 8303 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184857 | Stiles Law Inc., PS | 3,098.00 | |
| | | | 001 - 512 50 41 010 | | - Municipal Court Judge | 3,098.00 | |
| 8304 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184858 | Summit Law Group | 1,685.00 | |
| | | | 001 - 513 10 41 000 | | - Negotiations | 114.00 | |
| | | | 001 - 513 10 41 000 | | - Negotiations | 1,453.50 | |
| | | | 001 - 513 10 41 001 | | - Professional Services | 117.50 | |
| 8305 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184859 | Taste Of Home | 29.98 | |
| | | | 105 - 594 72 64 000 | | - Books & Materials | 29.98 | |
| 8306 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184860 | Payment Center Thomson Reuters -- West | 269.96 | |
| | | | 001 - 515 30 41 002 | | - Westlaw Services | 269.96 | |
| 8307 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184861 | True Value | 553.65 | |
| | | | 001 - 521 20 31 002 | | - Office/Operating Supplies | 2.16 | |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 31 000 | | - Operating Supplies | 19.51 | |
| | | | 001 - 522 20 35 000 | | - Small Tools & Minor Equip | 26.03 | |
| | | | 001 - 523 20 31 000 | | - Office/Operating Supplies | 36.31 | |
| | | | 001 - 523 20 31 000 | | - Office/Operating Supplies | 24.14 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 060 | | - Maintenance Of Buildings | 15.17 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 060 | | - Maintenance Of Buildings | 5.73 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 50 48 060 | | - Maintenance Of Buildings | 65.91 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 | | - Operating Supplies | 75.58 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 | | - Operating Supplies | 5.20 | |
| | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 | | - Operating Supplies | 30.89 | |
| | | | 102 - 536 20 31 010 | | - Operating Supplies | 8.13 | |
| | | | 102 - 536 20 48 040 | | - Repair/Maint-Equip & Bldg | 10.07 | |
| | | | 412 - 537 80 31 000 | | - Operating Supplies | 129.08 | |

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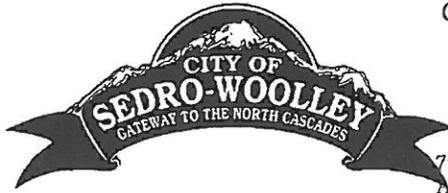
City Of Sedro-Woolley
MCAG #: 0647

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| Trans | Date | Type | Acct # | Chk # | Claimant | Amount | Memo |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---|------------------|------|
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 31 000 - Operating Supplies | 42.27 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 35 000 - Small Tools/Minor Equip | 41.21 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 31 002 - Operating Sup - RV Park | 16.26 | |
| 8308 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184862 | USA Blue Book | 57.31 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 57.31 | |
| 8309 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184863 | USDA | 50,000.00 | |
| | | | | | 205 - 591 18 71 000 - Bond Principal USDA | 50,000.00 | |
| 8310 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184864 | USPS | 1,180.70 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 513 10 42 000 - Communication | 1,180.70 | |
| 8311 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184865 | United Laboratories | 677.69 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 298.26 | |
| | | | | | 101 - 576 80 31 001 - Operating Sup - Riverfront | 379.43 | |
| 8312 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184866 | Univar USA Inc | 1,327.50 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 020 - Op Supplies-Chemicals | 1,327.50 | |
| 8313 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184867 | Util Underground Loc Ctr | 84.70 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 80 31 010 - Operating Supplies | 84.70 | |
| 8314 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184868 | Valley Auto Supply | 6.71 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 6.71 | |
| 8315 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184869 | Valley Freightliner Inc | 102.41 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 48 010 - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 102.41 | |
| 8316 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184870 | WA St Dept Of Prof Licen | 522.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 51 000 - Intergov Svc-Gun Permits | 360.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 51 000 - Intergov Svc-Gun Permits | 162.00 | |
| 8317 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184871 | WA St Dept Of Transport | 858.02 | |
| | | | | | 104 - 595 10 63 070 - Eng SR20 Cascade Trail Phas | 104.95 | |
| | | | | | 104 - 595 10 63 075 - Eng SR20 Cascade Trail Phas | 104.96 | |
| | | | | | 104 - 595 30 63 033 - Const-Ferry/Township Overla | 648.11 | |
| 8318 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184872 | Washington State Patrol | 354.00 | |
| | | | | | 001 - 521 20 51 000 - Intergov Svc-Gun Permits | 354.00 | |
| 8319 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184873 | Waste Management Of Skgt | 3,650.80 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 60 47 010 - Curbside Recycling Disposal | 3,650.80 | |
| 8320 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184874 | Western Peterbuilt | 227.80 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 227.80 | |
| 8321 | 10/26/2016 | Claims | 2 | 184875 | Wood's Logging Supply Inc | 743.51 | |
| | | | | | 401 - 535 50 48 010 - Maintenance Of Lines | 225.39 | |
| | | | | | 412 - 537 50 48 000 - Repairs/maint-equip | 170.99 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 48 010 - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 8.68 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 48 010 - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 110.65 | |
| | | | | | 103 - 542 30 48 010 - Repair/Maintenance-Equip | 227.80 | |
| | | | | | 001 Current Expense Fund | 102,199.93 | |
| | | | | | 101 Parks & Facilities Fund | 4,298.72 | |
| | | | | | 102 Cemetery Fund | 421.20 | |
| | | | | | 103 Street Fund | 15,952.18 | |
| | | | | | 104 Arterial Street Fund | 858.02 | |
| | | | | | 105 Library Fund | 1,947.71 | |
| | | | | | 112 Code Enforcement Fund | 1,490.00 | |
| | | | | | 205 2008 G/O Bond Fund | 50,000.00 | |
| | | | | | 230 1996 G/O Bond Redemption Fund | 234,600.00 | |
| | | | | | 401 Sewer Operations Fund | 42,883.39 | |
| | | | | | 407 1998 Sewer Revenue Bond Fund | 16,200.00 | |



CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 3d

CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY
Sedro-Woolley Municipal Building
325 Metcalf Street
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Phone (360) 855-1661
Fax (360) 855-0707

David Lee, PE
City Engineer

MEMO TO: City Council and Mayor Wagoner

FROM: David Lee, PE

RE: **Final Acceptance - Contract 2016-PW-03, 2016 Ferry Street and Township Street Overlay Project Colacurcio Brothers Inc.**

DATE: October 19, 2016 (for Council action October 26, 2016)

ISSUE:

Should Council approve final acceptance of the 2016 Ferry Street and Township Street Overlay Project contract 2016-PW-03 as constructed by Colacurcio Brothers Inc., of Blaine, WA, in the amount of \$269,192.28 (including sales tax)?

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

The construction contract for the **2016 Ferry Street and Township Street Overlay Project** with Colacurcio Brothers Inc., of Blaine, WA, was executed on May 9, 2016. The work was started on May 25, 2016, with substantial completion on June 24, 2016 and final completion on August 3, 2016

We have filed Notice of Completion documents with Washington Department of Labor & Industries, Department of Revenue and Employment Security. Once clearance is received from these agencies, the retention will be released.

FINANCIAL:

SCH A – TIB Funded Overlay Project – Ferry Street and Township Street

Revenue:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| TIB – total reimbursement – Design & Construction | \$ 264,784 |
| Account 104 Transportation Benefit District | \$ 45,364 |
| TOTAL ANTICIPATED | \$ 310,148 |

Expenditures:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Schedule A Design Engineering – City Staff/Misc Cost/Design Survey | \$ 11,540 |
| Schedule A Construction Engineering – Contracts (MTC & SSE) | \$ 2,279 |
| Schedule A Construction Engineering – BNSF Inspection | \$ 2,122 |
| Schedule A Construction Engineering – WSDOT Admin/Inspection | \$ 4,826 |
| Schedule A Construction Engineering - City Staff | \$ 12,567 |
| Schedule A Construction Engineering – Ineligible TIB Costs | \$ 7,622 |
| Schedule A Construction Contract – Colacurcio Brothers | \$ 269,192 |
| TOTAL ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURES | \$ 310,148 |

ANALYSIS:

The original construction contract for this project totaled \$284,850.15. The final construction cost for the project is \$269,192.28 which is 5.5% under the bid amount. Final design and construction engineering, city staff plus consultants, costs are 9.8% of the final construction cost.

The project included the installation of two rapid flashing beacons installed at the mid-block crosswalk on Ferry Street (in front of the Ford dealership). The costs for these (\$7,000) was not eligible for reimbursement from TIB. The City's payroll benefit and indirect cost percentages exceeded the TIB allowable percentages resulting in \$622 of the City staff cost being ineligible for TIB reimbursement.

Due to the proximity of work to the BNSF tracks at Ferry Street, a BNSF Inspector was required on site during the pavement grinding and paving operations. The project also included replacing a traffic loop on Township Street at the SR 20 intersection. WSDOT was required to modify the signal during construction and provide inspection and testing of the new loop installation.

The Contract Award memorandum reviewed at the April 27, 2016 Council meeting approved \$38,161 from the Transportation Benefit District for local match for the project. The final cost of local match for the project totals \$45,364, an increase of \$7,203. The increase is mainly due to the addition of the rapid flashing beacons installed on Ferry. The \$7,000 cost of these beacons was not eligible for TIB reimbursement as they were added to the project after award of TIB funding. Approval of the additional local match funds from the TBD account is also recommended.

MOTION:

Move for final acceptance of the 2016 Ferry Street and Township Street Overlay Project contract 2016-PW-03 as constructed by Colacurcio Brothers Inc., of Blaine, WA, in the amount of \$269,192.28 (including sales tax)?

Move to authorize use of \$45,364 from the Transportation Benefit District fund for local match for the project.

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 5



National Hospice Palliative Care Month – November 2016

Office of the Mayor
Sedro Woolley, Skagit County, Washington

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, hospice and palliative care empower people facing a serious or life-limiting illness to live as fully as possible, surrounded and supported by family and loved ones;

WHEREAS, hospice and palliative care professionals are dedicated to helping diverse communities access quality end-of-life care and are committed to removing barriers to accessing care;

WHEREAS, hospice and palliative care bring patients and family caregivers the highest quality care delivered by an interdisciplinary team of skilled professionals that includes physicians, nurses, social workers, therapists, counselors, health aides, spiritual care providers and others who make the wishes of each patient and family a priority;

WHEREAS, through pain management and symptom control, caregiver training and assistance, and emotional and spiritual support, allowing patients to live fully and make more meaningful moments until the end, surrounded and supported by the faces of loved ones, friends, and committed caregivers;

WHEREAS, Each year, hospice saves Medicare more than \$2 billion by providing solutions for physicians, care to patients and comfort to families anywhere, at any time.

WHEREAS, every year more than 1.5 to 1.6 million Americans living with life-limiting illness, and their families, received care from the nation's hospice programs in communities throughout the United States;

WHEREAS, more than 355,000 trained volunteers contribute 16 million hours of service to hospice programs annually in the U.S.;

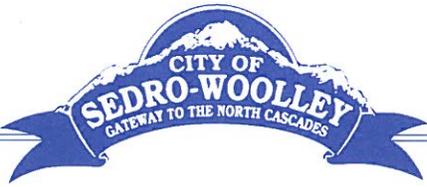
WHEREAS, hospice and palliative care providers encourage all people to learn more about options of care and to share their wishes with family, loved ones, and their healthcare professionals;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that I, Keith Wagoner, Mayor by virtue of the authority vested in me Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County, Washington State do hereby proclaim November 2016 as **National Hospice Palliative Care Month** and encourage citizens to increase their understanding and awareness of care at the end of life and to observe this month with appropriate activities and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
this 26th day of October, 2016 and caused this seal to
be affixed.

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO.



SUBJECT: PUBLIC COMMENT

Name:
Address:
Narrative:

OCT 26 2016

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO.

Memorandum

To: Mayor Wagoner and City Council
From: Patsy Nelson *Patsy*
Date: 10/17/16
Re: Property Tax Levy Ordinances (first reading)

Background information:

General Property Tax Revenues As the population of the City is greater than 10,000, we fall under the Implicit Price Deflator (IPD) levy limit factor. The IPD limits the property tax levy to the lesser of 100% plus the IPD or 101% (plus new construction and annexation). The Department of Revenue calculates the rate of inflation based upon the percentage change in the IPD. For the 2017 tax year the change in the IPD is .953% which limits the 2017 property tax to 100.953% of the 2016 dollar amount of tax (plus any new construction & annexations).

The Council can still levy the full 1% or bank the capacity for the future by passing an ordinance of “substantial need” by a super-majority of the City Council. In 2009 the IPD was a negative number which limited 2010’s property tax to 99.152% of the prior year tax. The City Council passed an ordinance declaring substantial need in order to set the 2010 property tax limit at 100% of the 2009 tax amount.

The Skagit County Auditor’s Office has issued the City’s preliminary assessed valuations with preliminary tax rate calculations which is attached. The final assessed valuations and resulting tax rate, will not be known until January/February, 2017.

If the Council were to decide upon a levy increase in the amount of 1% and declare substantial need, it would result in \$18,118.68 of additional property tax; and a levy increase at the highest lawful levy would result in \$66,801 of additional property tax. Low-income senior citizens and disabled persons either do not pay this tax or receive a tax reduction, as determined by the Skagit County Assessor’s Office. The use of this tax increase is not limited to the general fund; it may be restricted for specific items such as the acquisition of land, payment of debt etc.

During 2016 another parcel within the City limits, owned by Skagit Valley Hospital was determined to be exempt from property taxation. The total assessed valuation of this parcel

was \$2,309,300. The Skagit County Treasurer refunded \$5,518 of general taxes and \$649 of public safety bond taxes to the taxpayer for the current year. The related 2017 general taxes will be assumed by the remaining parcels with in the City which are subject to property taxation in 2016.

Process of Banking Property Tax If the Council does not wish to increase general property tax this year and save it as banked capacity for the future; approve an Ordinance with an increase of 1% and instruct the Finance Director to complete the 2017 Budget/Levy Request with a lower percentage increase. The difference between the ordinance and the levy request will be banked for the future.

If the Council does not wish to create banked capacity, either take the 1% tax increase (nothing left to bank) or approve an increase of 0%.

According to the Washington State Department of Revenue, no one has the authority to delete prior banked capacity so the dollar amount which is currently banked will remain available until used.

Sample property tax ordinances are attached showing differing increases in general property taxes.

- 0%, keeping property taxes at the same dollar amount for existing properties. Additional revenue will be received from new construction which is taxed at the same rate as existing properties.
- 1% which requires two ordinances as a result of the low IPD. The first ordinance sets the property tax at the IPD which increases the dollar amount of the tax by 100.953%. The second ordinance finds a “substantial need” and sets the general levy amount at 101%.
- 3.69%. If the City Council were to choose impose taxes at the City’s highest allowable levy amount in 2017, it would result in an estimated tax increase of 3.69%.

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY APPROVING THE PROPERTY TAX LEVY AT AN INCREASE OF 0%.

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley has properly given notice of the public hearing held November 9, 2016, to consider the City of Sedro-Woolley 2017 Real Estate Property Tax Levy; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after hearing, and after duly considering all relevant evidence and testimony presented, has determined that the City of Sedro-Woolley will not require an increase or decrease in general property tax revenue from the previous year, in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state assessed property, in order to discharge the expected expenses and obligations of the City of Sedro-Woolley and in its best interest; and

WHEREAS, the City's actual levy amount from the previous year was \$1,811,868; and

WHEREAS, the population of this City is more than 10,000; and now, therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley, an increase in the regular property tax levy shall not be imposed in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state-assessed property. It is further ordained that the City Council hereby authorizes the 2017 levy in the amount of an increase of 0.00% from last year, or \$0.00 not to exceed the levy limit as allowed by law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS 9th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2016.

Keith Wagoner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

0%

ORDINANCE NO. -16

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY APPROVING THE PROPERTY TAX LEVY AT AN INCREASE OF 0.953%.

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley has properly given notice of the public hearing held November 9, 2016, to consider the City of Sedro-Woolley 2017 Real Estate Property Tax Levy; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after hearing, and after duly considering all relevant evidence and testimony presented, has determined that the City of Sedro-Woolley will require an increase in general property tax revenue from the previous year, in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state assessed property, in order to discharge the expected expenses and obligations of the City of Sedro-Woolley and in its best interest; and

WHEREAS, the City’s actual levy amount from the previous year was \$1,811,868; and

WHEREAS, the population of this City is more than 10,000; and now, therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley, an increase in the regular property tax levy shall be imposed in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state-assessed property. It is further ordained that the City Council hereby authorizes the 2017 levy in the amount of an increase of 0.953% from last year, or \$17,267.10 not to exceed the levy limit as allowed by law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS 9th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2016.

Keith Wagoner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

0.953%

ORDINANCE NO. -16

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY MAKING A DECLARATION OF SUBSTANTIAL NEED FOR PURPOSES OF SETTING THE LIMIT FACTOR FOR THE PROPERTY TAX LEVY FOR 2017.

WHEREAS, RCW 84.55.010 provides that a taxing jurisdiction may levy taxes in an amount no more than the limit factor multiplied by the highest levy of the most recent three years plus additional amounts resulting from new construction and improvements to property, newly constructed wind turbines, and any increase in the value of state-assessed utility property; and

WHEREAS, under RCW 84.55.005(2)(c), the limit factor for a taxing jurisdiction with a population of 10,000 or over is the lesser of 101 percent or 100 percent plus inflation; and

WHEREAS, the population of this City is over 10,000; and

WHEREAS, RCW 84.55.005(1) defines “inflation” as the percentage change in the implicit price deflator for personal consumption expenditures for the United States as published for the most recent 12-month period by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the federal Department of Commerce in September of the year before the taxes are payable; and

WHEREAS, “inflation” for July 2016 is 0.953 and the limit factor is 100.953 percent, meaning the taxes levied in City of Sedro-Woolley in 2016 for collection in 2017 will be less than 101% except for the amounts resulting from new construction and improvements to property, newly constructed wind turbines, and any increase in the value of state-assessed utility property; and

WHEREAS, RCW 84.55.0101 provides for use of a limit factor of 101 percent or less with a finding of substantial need by a majority plus one councilmember; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley has determined that, property tax increases of less than 101% and increased general maintenance and operations expenses, will cut into the City’s ability to provide core services as expected by its citizens;

1%

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley finds that there is a substantial need to set the levy limit at one hundred and one percent (101%).

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley, that a substantial need exists under RCW 84.55.0101 which authorizes the use of a limit factor of one hundred and one percent (101%) for the property tax levy for 2017.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS 9th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2016.

Keith Wagoner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

1%

ORDINANCE NO. -16

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY APPROVING THE PROPERTY TAX LEVY AT AN INCREASE OF 3.69%.

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley has properly given notice of the public hearing held November 9, 2016, to consider the City of Sedro-Woolley 2017 Real Estate Property Tax Levy; and

WHEREAS, the City Council, after hearing, and after duly considering all relevant evidence and testimony presented, has determined that the City of Sedro-Woolley will require an increase in general property tax revenue from the previous year, in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state assessed property, in order to discharge the expected expenses and obligations of the City of Sedro-Woolley and in its best interest; and

WHEREAS, the City's actual levy amount from the previous year was \$1,811,868; and

WHEREAS, the population of this City is more than 10,000; and now, therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED, by the City Council of the City of Sedro-Woolley, an increase in the regular property tax levy shall be imposed in addition to the increase resulting from the addition of new construction and improvements to property, addition of properties as a result of annexation and any increase in the value of state-assessed property. It is further ordained that the City Council hereby authorizes the 2017 levy in the amount of an increase of 3.69% (estimated) from last year, or \$66,801 not to exceed the levy limit as allowed by law.

PASSED BY THE CITY COUNCIL AND APPROVED BY THE MAYOR THIS 9th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2016.

Keith Wagoner, Mayor

ATTEST:

Finance Director

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Attorney

3.69% estimated

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSED VALUE
FOR COMPUTATION OF PROPERTY
LEVY FOR DISTRICTS WITH
POPULATION MORE THAN 10,000
2016 LEVY FOR 2017 TAXES**

TAXING DISTRICT: CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Tax Base for Regular Levy | |
| 1. Preliminary total district taxable value (excluding boats, timber assessed value and senior citizen exemptions from regular levy). Tax base for regular levy: | \$794,317,775 |
| 2. 2015 State Assessed Utility value: | \$14,568,879 |
| Preliminary Total Tax Base for Regular Levy | <u>\$808,886,654</u> |
| Tax Base for Excess and Voted Bond Levies | |
| 3. Less assessed value of the senior citizen/disability exempt property: | |
| 4. Plus 2015 Timber Assessed Value (TAV): | \$0 |
| 5. Tax Base for Excess and Voted Bond Levies (1+2-3+4): | <u>\$808,886,654</u> |

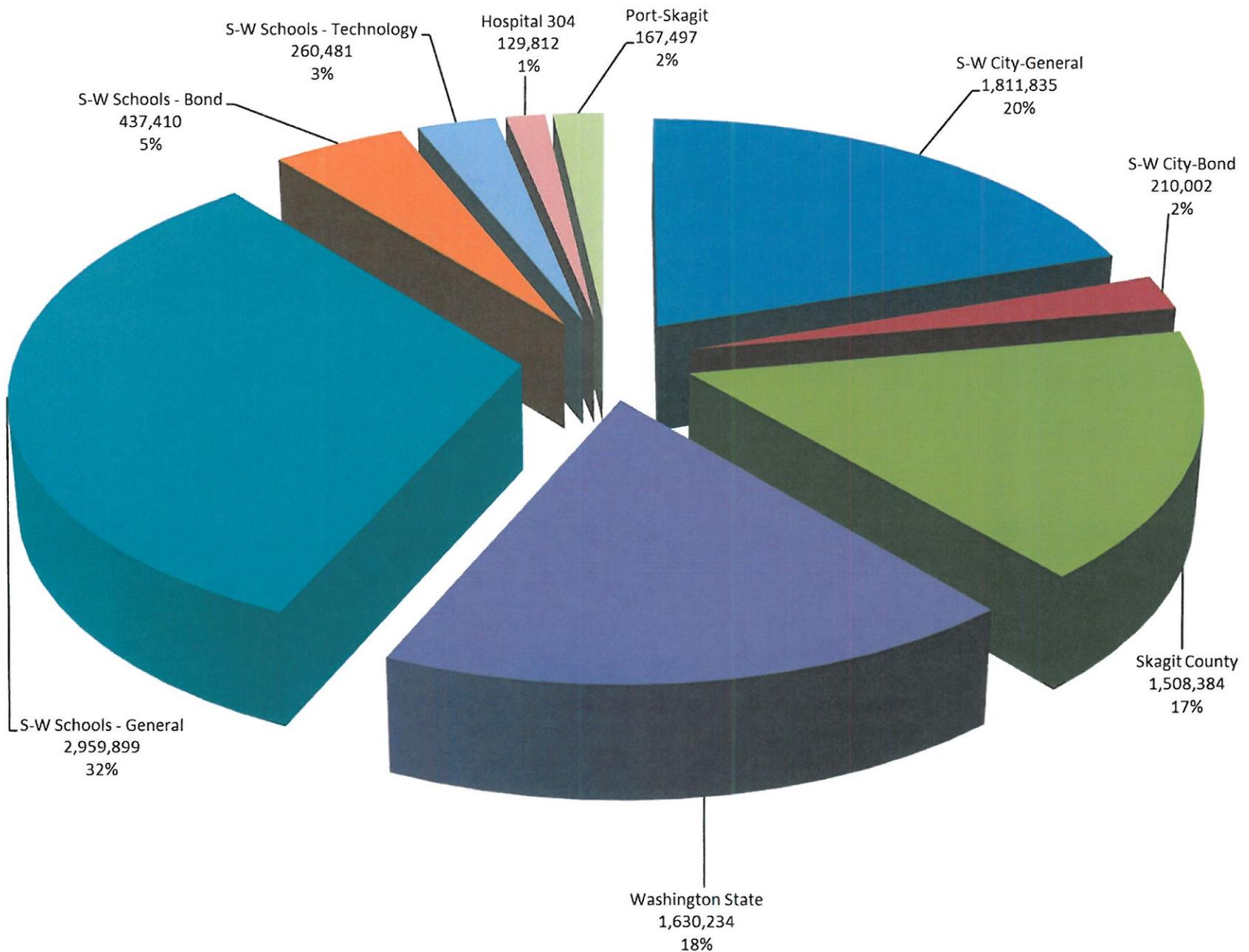
**PRELIMINARY
LEVY LIMIT CALCULATION
2016 LEVY FOR 2017 TAXES**

| | | |
|----|--|---------------------------|
| A. | Highest regular tax which could have been lawfully levied beginning with the 1985 levy. Year: 2015 \$1,860,068 X 101% = \$1,878,669 (Actual levy taken: \$1,811,868, \$48,200 banked) | |
| B. | Current year's assessed value of new construction, improvements and wind turbines, solar, biomass and geothermal facilities in original district before the annexation occurred times last years levy rate. A.V. \$10,687,300 X 2.3895440000 / \$1,000 = \$25,538 | |
| C. | Current year's assessed value of state assessed property in original district if annexed, less last years value of state assessed property. The remainder to be multiplied by last year's regular levy rate. \$ _____ - \$ _____ = \$ _____ Current Yr. A.V. Previous Yr. A.V. Remainder \$ _____ X \$ _____ .000000000 / \$1,000 = Remainder Last Years Levy Rate | |
| D. | Refund Levy (Amount levied that was not collected in previous tax years) | \$ - |
| E. | Regular Property Tax Limit: A+B+C +D= | <u>\$1,904,206</u> |

**PRELIMINARY LEVY RATE
COMPUTATION**

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Regular Levy | |
| Type of Taxing District: | |
| Statutory maximum dollar rate for taxing district: | \$3.3750 |
| The dollar amount of the certified levy divided by the assessed value | |
| \$1,904,206 / \$808,886,654 = | 2.35411 * |
| For Regular Rate, enter the lesser of the statutory maximum dollar rate or the certified levy rate: | \$2.35411 |
| <i>*Not to exceed the Statutory Maximum rate shown above!</i> | |

Where do S-W residents Property Taxes go?



City Priorities

Agenda # 8

In order for Washington State to be its best and attract the best, our 281 cities and towns must be strong.

- Cities are where more than 4.6 million people call home, and this number is growing quickly.
- Cities are where the majority of the state's revenues are generated, including \$1.3 billion in property taxes, and \$7.5 billion in sales tax.
- Cities contain the state's economic engines, where 69% of job-generating businesses are located.

The 2017 legislative session will be lengthy and difficult. In light of competition for the state's limited resources, this session could be a game changer for cities and communities around the state. In order to help solve our shared critical challenges and maintain Washington's vibrant communities, the Legislature must:



Update the Public Records Act so cities can continue to provide open and transparent government services to Washington residents.



Respect city local authority with regards to revenue, taxes, licensing, and home rule; city officials are elected and must have the authority to solve local challenges.



Support and enhance actions to increase affordable housing, decrease homelessness, and improve a strained mental and behavioral health system.



Maintain the city-state partnership for shared revenues to fund key services.



Revitalize key infrastructure assistance programs to support job creation, our health and safety, economic vitality, and quality of life.



Provide adequate and sustainable funding to maintain high-quality statewide training for law enforcement personnel.



Maintain funding for the Municipal Research and Services Center (MRSC) to provide vital support for local government performance.

Founded in 1933, the Association of Washington Cities (AWC) is a private, nonprofit, nonpartisan corporation that represents Washington's cities and towns before the state legislature, the state executive branch and with regulatory agencies. Membership is voluntary. However, AWC consistently maintains 100% participation from Washington's 281 cities and towns.

Contact:

Dave Williams

Director of Government Relations
dave@awcnet.org • 360.753.4137

Association of Washington Cities • 1076 Franklin St SE, Olympia, WA 98501 • 1.800.562.8981 • awcnet.org





Public Records Issue Brief

The Public Records Act needs updates so cities can continue to provide open and transparent government services to Washington residents

Cities are champions of open and transparent government. Passed by voters in 1972, Washington's Public Records Act (PRA) is an important law that protects citizens' right to know how their governments operate, and is a vital tool that ensures accountability to the public.

Every day, local government officials ensure transparency in government and serve as stewards of public resources by effectively implementing the PRA. However, advances in technology and the increased volume and complexity of records requests are undermining the PRA. This act must be updated to reflect 21st century realities in order to fulfill its original purpose, provide government transparency, and make wise use of taxpayer dollars.

According to a recent study by the State Auditor's Office (SAO), cities received over 114,000 requests in 2015. The majority of those requests were straightforward and easy to fulfill. The increasingly complex nature of technology coupled with over 400 exemptions and numerous court decisions has impacted government's ability to comply with the PRA.

The PRA needs reasonable updates to continue to meet the law's original intent and to keep pace with changing technology. Extraordinary and abusive requests allowed under the current law drain limited taxpayer resources. Reasonable updates to the law are necessary to ensure continued accountability and transparency.

Strong cities need:

To update and modernize the PRA, legislators should focus on the following areas:

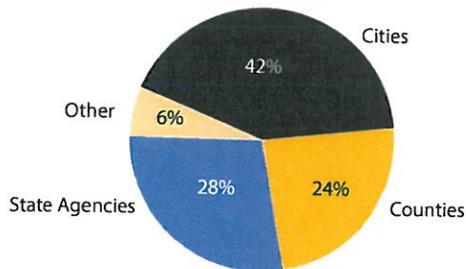
 **Permit cities to charge for digital data** – Cities use and invest in technologies that were inconceivable at the original passage of the PRA, and the law needs to be updated to account for those technological advances. Cities need the ability to charge a reasonable fee for transmitting electronic copies of public records, similar to those of making a paper copy, and for providing complex digital data.

 **Allow alternative dispute resolution** – This offers cities and requestors an opportunity to solve disagreements quickly without costly litigation.

 **Provide consistency and clarity** – The Public Records Act is nearly four decades old. Over time, the law has grown in complexity, causing confusion and disagreement among governments, requestors, and legislators. Clear and consistent language is necessary for governments to accurately comply with the law.

 **Designate technical and funding assistance** – Cities, especially smaller communities, need help to implement the leading technology practices for better records management. Funding must be restored to grant programs that provide assistance.

Local governments received the majority of records requests in 2015



Source: 2016 SAO performance audit "The Effects of Public Records Requests on State and Local Government", pg. 16.

More details

Why does the Public Records Act need changes?

The Public Records Act provides protections for public access to records and strong penalties for agencies and officials who fail to comply. Unfortunately, the law lacks provisions to protect the public from those who misuse or abuse the law. Further, the law has failed to keep up with changing technologies and nationwide best practices, like some form of alternative dispute resolution.

[more details on back](#)

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Logan Bahr
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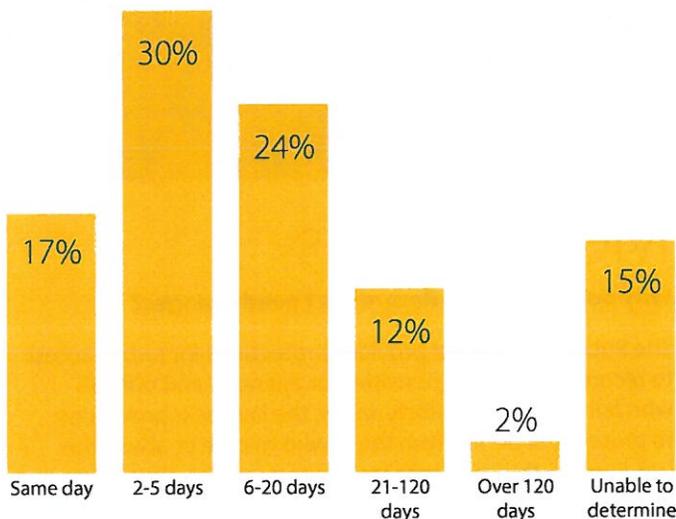
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More details cont.

- The PRA is a cornerstone of government transparency. However, technological advances and incremental changes to the law over the past 40 years have made the PRA vulnerable to misuse. Stakeholders need to work together to ensure that the PRA continues to meet its original intent while prohibiting harassment, abuse, and the waste of taxpayer dollars.
- Significant technological advances since 1972 – the year the PRA was adopted by voters – have considerably changed the number, size, and complexity of the records that cities and counties must manage. Between 2011 and 2015, the average number of requests increased by 36 percent.
- Despite growth in the number and complexity of requests, local governments are making a concerted effort to keep up. Governments fulfill 17 percent of requests the same day. Overall, they fulfill 47 percent of requests within five days and 71 percent in less than 21 days.
- Cities and counties invest a significant amount of time and resources in managing records and fulfilling records requests. Governments spent more than \$60 million last year fulfilling public records requests. The dollars allocated to records management bring this figure even higher.
- Fear of litigation drives too many decisions. Jurisdictions are agreeing to large settlements out of fear of enormous litigation costs. This is not a good use of taxpayer dollars, nor does it create a more open and accountable government. We need more clarity to avoid disputes and prevent misuse, as well as better options for resolving disputes when they arise.

Governments fulfilled most records requests quickly



Source: 2016 SAO performance audit "The Effects of Public Records Requests on State and Local Government", pg. 19.

Solutions to strengthen the intent of the law

Cities need tools to protect resources intended for essential services from those who use records requests for harassing or profit-driven motives.

- **Reasonable charges for providing electronic data**
Records simply aren't the same as they used to be. In 1972, when the PRA passed, typewriters and filing cabinets were standard office equipment. Today, cities use websites, email, Facebook, Twitter, and more to serve the public. The State Auditor found that only 25% of requests were for paper records, while 70% were for some form of electronic records. Legislators should recognize the reality of government work and adjust the PRA for our modern world.
- **Alternative Dispute Resolution**
Too often cities and requestors end up in court over disputed public records requests. Litigation results in wasted time and money, while diverting resources that could be used to better serve the public. Alternative dispute resolution offers cities and requestors an opportunity to solve disagreements without litigation. It costs less than going to court and results in quicker resolutions.
- **Reasonable charges for fulfilling specialized requests and conducting research**
Some jurisdictions are seeing a rise in complex requests that may require developing specialized access or conducting extensive research to fulfill. When a request goes beyond what is routine, agencies should be able to recoup a portion of the costs. This type of cost recovery is already assumed in the Attorney General's model rules, but without better definitions, cities aren't able to use this tool.
- **Technical and funding assistance**
Cities need help to implement leading technology practices for better records management. Funding must be restored to grant programs that provide assistance. Additionally, the state should explore ways to encourage the use of online records access like the portals being put into place by some local governments.

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Homelessness, Housing & Human Services Issue Brief

Support and enhance responses to increase affordable housing, decrease homelessness, and improve a strained mental and behavioral health system

Urban and rural cities throughout the state are grappling with increasing homeless populations, lack of affordable housing, and a poorly-funded mental health and substance abuse system. After many years of decline, 2013 saw an increase in homeless populations for many of Washington’s cities and towns. Cities are struggling to solve these issues with limited resources. Together with the state, counties, and nonprofit partners, we support current efforts to develop new strategies that address the issues plaguing our human service, homeless, and affordable housing systems.

Strong cities need:

Eliminate the sunset and increase the document recording fee. This fee on real estate transactions provides the bulk of state funding for homelessness programs at the state and local levels, and faces a 60% reduction if allowed to sunset in 2019. The sunset must be eliminated and the fee increased to expand investments in homelessness assistance.

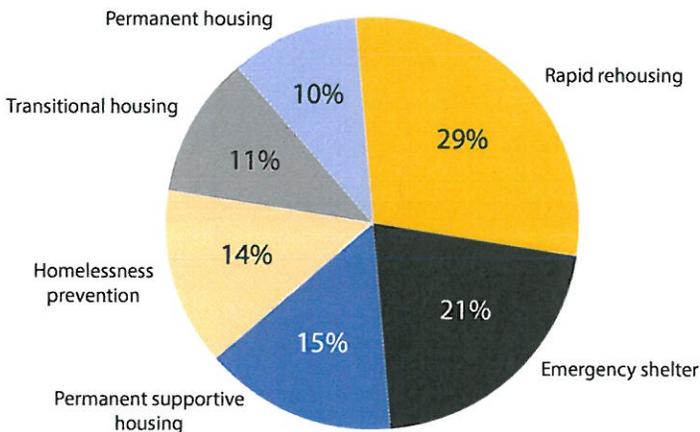
Make a \$200 million investment in the Housing Trust Fund, the preeminent tool in the state to fund capital construction of affordable housing across the state.

Ensure full Operating Budget authority to allow the state to maximize federal resources through the Medicaid Waiver which authorizes funding for permanent supportive housing with Medicaid dollars.

Provide additional resources for mental health and chemical dependency services, including coordinated treatment, increasing treatment beds, support for step-down services and programs for transient drug populations.

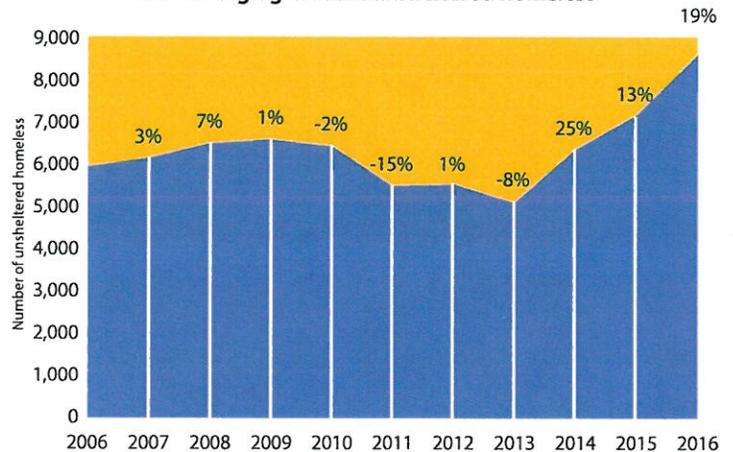
Create new local options to generate revenue for homeless services and for capital construction of affordable housing, and improve standing options to make implementation easier.

The document recording fee pays for essential homeless and housing programs



Source: WA Department of Commerce report "Homelessness in Washington State" (2015).

After years of decline, there is now double-digit growth in unsheltered homeless



Source: WA Department of Commerce "Point In Time Counts", 2006-2015.

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Local Infrastructure Issue Brief

Cities need the state to be a reliable partner in building and repairing local infrastructure.

Over the past several years, the Washington State Legislature responded to the Great Recession and the Supreme Court McCleary decision by using dedicated infrastructure accounts to balance the state's operating budget.

City infrastructure systems are a critical part of a larger network that serves and benefits the entire state. Diversion from programs that support basic local infrastructure means that communities cannot affordably maintain and secure new infrastructure. We need to reboot, and potentially reformulate this partnership. Abandonment should not be the only option.

Strong cities need:



Provide stable and reliable infrastructure assistance – This assistance must help cities overcome the financial challenges of building and repairing local infrastructure systems that support economic development and benefit the entire state.



Proactive state partnership in key programs – If the current programs are not workable, they need to be reformed. Cities can't do it alone.

More details

City infrastructure systems are a critical part of the larger network that serves and benefits the entire state. City streets move traffic seamlessly from one place to another. Businesses relying on city water and sewer systems create a positive impact on the entire region. Cities take on major toxic cleanup efforts to enhance our communities and bring new economic development opportunities to the state.

Collectively, the strength of Washington's local infrastructure systems creates a stronger state, better positioned for continued economic recovery.

Cities need the state to be a partner on local infrastructure
AWC is focused on maintaining and enhancing state infrastructure support because cities are:

- **Behind on the basics** – The core infrastructure systems such as streets, water, sewer and stormwater that residents and businesses depend on are aging.
- **Making tough choices** – Cities are forced to choose between funding basic city services like police and fire, and building and maintaining capital assets.
- **Struggling to accommodate a growing population** – The cities of today are building the infrastructure systems to support the next generation.

All infrastructure assistance programs are important

In order to build essential infrastructure systems, cities rely on state and federal assistance. Assistance programs include the Public Works Assistance Account, toxic cleanup accounts, Centennial Clean Water fund, and federal revolving funds. However, diversion from these programs that support basic local infrastructure leaves communities unable to affordably maintain and secure new infrastructure. For example, continued erosion of the toxic cleanup accounts as a general fund piggy bank is now endangering core projects.

User fees cannot always cover capital needs

Utility systems are operated as enterprise funds, meaning they are intended to be self-supporting through user fees. However, well-structured fees cannot always cover capital needs. Reasons include:

- It is very difficult for cities to anticipate future mandates and plan for those through reserve funds. Meeting continually strengthening environmental regulations costs money.
- Smaller communities have special challenges because they lack economies of scale, and rates can exceed their residents' ability to pay for multi-million dollar facilities. Some small communities are blazing past \$200/month utility bills, while needs still have not been met.
- Infrastructure costs have outpaced inflation and are only increasing.

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City Home Rule Issue Brief

As one of the first home rule states, local and state officials must understand the key legal concept of home rule

One of AWC's core principles is to protect local control and oppose preemption of city powers. One of the powers that AWC works to protect is home rule authority to ensure that cities preserve and enhance their local powers to meet their needs.

First class and code cities have broad home rule powers granted in both the state constitution and statute. Cities may determine structure and regulate under their police powers, as long as they do not conflict with the constitution or laws.

Article XI of the state constitution provides that cities may:

Sec. 10 "Frame a charter for its own government, consistent with and subject to the Constitution and laws of this state" (first class cities); and

Sec. 11 "Any county, city, town or township may make and enforce within its limits all such local police, sanitary and other regulations as are not in conflict with general laws."

Code cities

In 1966, the legislative Municipal Code Committee's report recommended that "Dillon's Rule" which limits municipal powers to only those granted by the Legislature be specifically rejected in Washington. This report's recommendations related to city powers became the framework for adopting the code city form of government with broad home rule powers.

RCW 35A.11.020 includes broad language that the "legislative body of each code city shall have all powers possible for a city or town to have under the constitution of this state and not specifically denied to code cities by law."

What does this mean?

In Washington, it means that the 204 code and first class cities have broad home rule powers and have been granted all powers available to other classes of cities. Statutes make clear that a specific grant of municipal power in a statute is in addition to, or explanatory of the powers of code cities, not a limitation.

Strong cities need:

Respect city local authority with regards to revenue, taxes, licensing, and home rule authority.

- **Sustain local authority** – Before looking to the Legislature to pass legislation for a new specific authority, ask if there is a statute that otherwise prohibits you from taking the action. If you are challenged, ask to be shown exactly where the constitution or statutes specifically say you cannot exercise local authority.
- **Promote fiscal home rule** – Powers of cities related to issues such as taxation, eminent domain, franchises, and debt generally have specific preemptions in statute, and courts follow Dillon's Rule on these topics. Cities need to work with the Legislature to clarify or grant additional authority, especially related to fiscal home rule.
- **Remind courts of city powers** – If a power is challenged, remind the courts of the Legislature's intent that cities have broad general powers, unless specifically denied.
- **Determine cases that support city powers** – The court track record on recognizing city home rule powers is inconsistent and Dillon's Rule is sometimes used to justify a court's decision in a case. Learn more about the cases that challenged city powers based on preemption arguments, particularly where decisions support the powers of cities to regulate its government operations.
- **Exercise home rule authority** – First class and code cities should confidently exercise their broad home rule authority to operate and regulate within their cities, as long as not specifically prohibited.

More details

AWC's ad hoc committee on municipal finance

In 2012, AWC formed an ad hoc committee on municipal finance made up of city elected officials, city managers, finance directors, and intergovernmental relations directors. The group

was charged with considering short and long-term strategies to address the challenges of current revenue options.

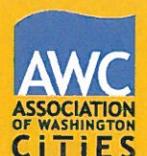
UW law professor Hugh Spitzer has presented twice to the committee about his research on home rule powers.

[more details on back](#)

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More details cont.

Based on the recommendations of the committee, AWC has been educating city officials and others about city home rule powers.

Next steps include researching statutes that might lead to confusion on city powers or unreasonably limit authority as targets for clarification or repeal. When they are challenged, cities need to educate courts and others about city home rule powers, especially related to structure, administration, exercising regulatory authority, and providing city services.

What about the powers of second class cities and towns?

Second class cities and towns have more limited powers than code cities and first class cities. For example, neither class can adopt the power of local initiative or referendum, and they must operate under the mayor-council form of government.

Courts still apply Dillon’s Rule of “show me where the Legislature says I can” interpreting the powers of second class cities and towns.

What does it take to change a form of government?

Changes in the form of government must be submitted to city voters for approval. A change in the form of government to a code city can start with a resolution of the legislative body to submit a proposed change to city voters at the next general or special election. An election may also start with a petition, signed by at least ten percent of the votes cast in the last general city election.

City classifications impact authority and structure

There are four classes of cities and towns (first class, code, second class, and town), plus one unclassified city operating under a pre-statehood territorial charter, each with unique characteristics that impact its authority and structure.

Number of cities by classification and form of government

| Class | All Cities | Mayor-Council | Council-Manager | Commission |
|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| First | 10 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Second | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Town | 69 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Code | 194 | 144 | 49 | 1 |
| Unclassified | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 281 | 227 | 53 | 1 |

Graphic: Source www.mrsc.org 9/2016

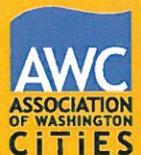
For more information, see:

Bright Rights, Big City: Washington Cities Have Broader Powers Than They Often Think, Hugh Spitzer, CityVision May/June 2016

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BRIGHT RIGHTS, BIG CITY



LEGAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON CITIES HAVE BROADER POWERS THAN THEY OFTEN THINK.

WASHINGTON CODE AND CHARTER CITIES have many more powers than we often think. City officials and their lawyers frequently run to the Legislature for express permission to do one thing or another, but that's often not necessary.

Our state's 1889 Constitution was the third in the country to allow residents of large cities to draft their own charters and decide how to structure city government. The same Constitution gave cities, towns, and counties all of the police (regulatory) authority of the state, except where denied by statute. But outside of police powers, the courts usually interpreted city powers conservatively, following the late-19th-century "Dillon's Rule" that municipalities have only the powers expressly granted by the Legislature or necessarily implied.

In 1966, the Legislature formed a Municipal Code Committee chaired by the influential Senator Martin Durkan. That committee's report recommended adoption of the Optional Municipal Code, stating that its proposed bill "expresses the state legislature's intent to confer the greatest power of local self-government consistent with the State Constitution, upon the cities, and directs that the laws be liberally construed in favor of the city as a clear mandate to abandon the so-called 'Dillon's Rule' of construction."

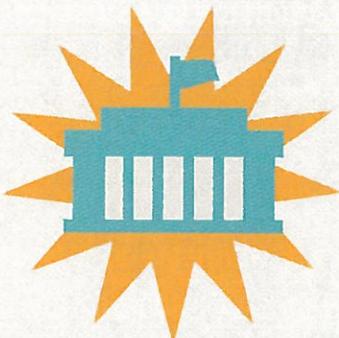
The legislation was approved in 1967 and codified at Title 35A RCW. Almost all non-charter cities promptly converted to code city status. RCW 35A.11.020 declared that the "legislative body of each code city shall have all powers possible for a city or town to have under the Constitution of this state, and

not specifically denied to code cities by law," including "the rendering of local social, cultural, recreational, educational, governmental, or corporate services, including operating and supplying of utilities and municipal services commonly or conveniently rendered by cities."

An additional clause (RCW 35A.11.050; see "Express Yourself" below) emphasized that just because the Legislature occasionally gives express authority to cities to provide a particular service or to carry out its functions in a particular way, that doesn't mean that a code city has to wait around for an express grant to do what it wants to do. And other provisions of Titles 35 and 35A make it clear that charter cities have all of the powers of code cities, and vice versa. So the bottom line is that both classes of cities have broad authority both to regulate and to provide a broad array of municipal service—unless the Legislature has cut back on city power in a specific area (such as rent control, which cities are expressly barred from enacting).

Why are municipal lawyers continually nervous about whether cities *really* have all of these powers the Legislature granted in 1967? Because the State Supreme Court has been inconsistent about following the Legislature's directive that cities have all of the powers not expressly *continued* →

Professor Hugh Spitzer teaches local government law and state constitutional law at the UW Law School. He continues to work part-time as a public finance lawyer at Foster Pepper PLLC in Seattle.



Express Yourself

A statutory provision from 1967 makes it clear that cities have powers beyond those explicitly granted by the Legislature.

"The general grant of municipal power conferred by this chapter and this title is intended to confer the greatest power of local self-government consistent with the Constitution of this state and shall be construed liberally in favor of such cities. Specific mention of a particular municipal power or authority contained in this title or in the general law shall be construed as in addition and supplementary to, or explanatory of the powers conferred in general terms by this chapter."

—RCW 35A.11.050

denied by statute. The most famous example was the 1983 *Chemical Bank* decision, in which the Court held that cities, along with special purpose districts, did not have the authority to enter into a specific type of power purchase contract with the Washington Public Power Supply System. The Court (incorrectly) thought it was helping the municipalities off the hook, but its flawed legal opinion on municipal powers relied on the ancient Dillon's Rule and set back city authority for a decade or two. Since then, the courts have often sustained city powers, but they have occasionally gone back to Dillon's Rule when it helped reach a judicially favored outcome.

There are at least three reasons the restrictive Dillon's Rule keeps popping up in court rulings. First, the doctrine clearly applies to special purpose districts, second-class cities, and towns. That means the rule continues to float around in legal literature, resurfacing when lawyers or judges fail to make the crucial distinction between code and charter cities, on the one hand, and other municipalities on the other. Second, the Legislature continues to give express powers to cities, which reinforces the notion that those grants are

necessary. Third, the Optional Municipal Code was less than clear about four key powers: taxation, debt, eminent domain, and granting franchises. That has led to a working assumption that Dillon's Rule must be alive in those areas.

The solution is straightforward: cities need to act every day on the assumption that they have all of the powers they need to do what they want—unless expressly denied. That's what RCW 35A.11.050 says, and that's what it means. If a court disagrees? Well, as the saying goes: "Better to ask forgiveness than permission." If judges deny cities powers they should have, and the denial is not constitutionally based, then cities should ask the Legislature to reinforce the Optional Municipal Code—perhaps repealing the hundreds of statutes giving *express* authority and restating the 1967 mantra that cities have *all* of the powers they need unless they are expressly denied by statute. Finally, flexibility in the areas of taxation, debt, eminent domain, and franchises should be statutorily enhanced.

The bottom line: cities have robust powers, so we should not spend too much time dithering around when we're trying to get a job done. 

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Property Tax Issue Brief

Increase the 1 percent property tax limit

Property tax is the largest revenue source for cities in Washington State. This revenue supports critical city services, including infrastructure and public safety. Compared to sales tax, which fluctuates with the economy, property tax is much more stable.

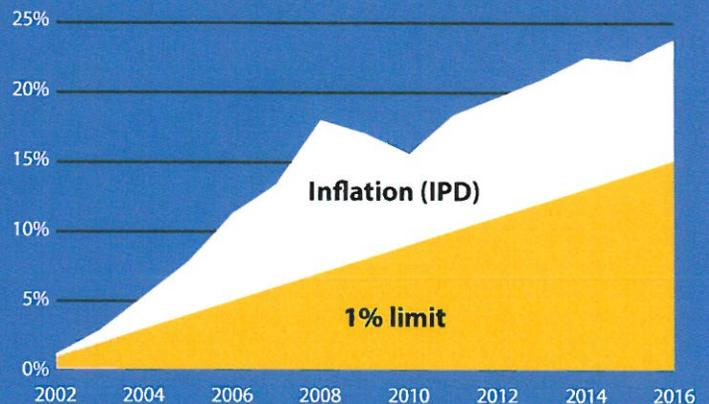
While this revenue is critically important for cities, it comes with challenges. Since 2001, when Initiative 747 was passed by voters, annual property tax increases have been capped at 1%, preventing it from keeping pace with inflation and population growth. Even after the Supreme Court found I-747 unconstitutional, the Legislature reenacted this problematic 1% limit. Cities have the option of levy lid lifts and excess levies. However, both require voter approval, and neither permanently change the annual percentage increase allowed.

Property tax is the largest city revenue source comprising nearly 25%. However, on average cities only receive 13 cents of each property tax dollar paid.

Strong cities need:

The authority to increase property tax to an extent that accounts for inflation and population growth. The 1% limit fails to keep up with inflation. Since the limit was imposed, inflation has almost always exceeded 1%.

1% annual property tax increase fails to keep pace with inflation



More details

Limits on property tax increases

In 1973, the Legislature responded to concerns that property taxes were rising too fast by passing a 106% annual cap. This means that property tax levies could not increase by more than 6% annually.

Then, Initiative 747 passed in the November 2001 election. It limited regular property levies for all taxing districts to 101% of the previous year plus new construction. After the Supreme Court found I-747 unconstitutional, the Legislature reenacted this 1% limit.

The 1% limit on annual increases has significantly strained many city budgets. In the first five years, cities lost an estimated \$500 million in property tax revenue, and those impacts are ongoing. The result is an erosion of critical city services, including core infrastructure and public safety.

Other property tax limits

In addition to this 1% limit on annual increases, cities are also constrained by a statutory dollar levy rate that ranges from \$1.60 to \$3.60. The maximum regular property tax levy rate for most cities is \$3.375. As property values plummeted during and immediately after the Great Recession, a number of cities found themselves at their statutory maximum, and some saw actual declines in their property tax revenue.

Exceptions to the 1% limit

Some limited exceptions to the 1% limit are available to cities and towns. However, these options require voter approval and do not permanently change the annual percentage increase allowed.

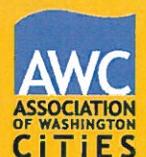
[more details on back](#)

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More details cont.

Limited exceptions to the 1% limit

Cities have the following options to exceed the 1% limit:

- **One-year levy lid lift:** This type provides a one-time “bump” in property taxes and may be used as the base for which to calculate the following year’s 1% increase. A simple majority vote is required. Although the purpose of the levy lid lift need not be stated, voters seldom approve a levy lid lift without a purpose specified.
- **Multi-year levy lid lift:** This option allows voters to approve an increase greater than 1% annually for a period up to 6 years. (For example, voters could allow a city to raise property tax by 2% each year for up to 6 years.) A simple majority vote is required. It may be done for any purpose, but that purpose must be stated in the title of the ballot measure. Again, voters rarely approve a lift unless dedicated for a specific purpose.
- **Excess levy:** An excess levy may be used to exceed a city’s statutory dollar levy limit. This option provides a temporary, one-year increase in the property tax levy. The revenue may be used for any purpose, but because it is a one-year increase, it is typically only useful for one-time expenditures. It is also subject to 60% voter approval with voter turnout requirements.

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Task force on local business tax & licensing simplification

During the 2016 legislative session, lawmakers passed **HB 2959**, establishing a task force to evaluate simplification and centralization options for local business tax and licensing. The task force is required to evaluate use of the state's Business Licensing Service (BLS) for nearly 230 cities that issue local business licenses and consider aspects of the city business and occupation (B&O) tax imposed by 43 cities. Overall, the task force's recommendations have the potential to impact nearly every city in the state.

The nine-member task force is chaired by a representative of the Department of Revenue (DOR) and includes four city representatives and four business representatives. Representing cities on the task force are AWC's CEO Peter King, FileLocal Executive Board Member and Seattle's Finance Director Glen Lee, Tacoma's Finance Director Andy Cherullo, and Burien's Finance Director Kim Krause.

Most recently, the task force has focused on two areas:

1. A threshold before a city can require licenses for out-of-town businesses.
2. City participation in the state's Business Licensing Service (BLS).

Of the more than 230 cities that have business license requirements, 67 participate in the state's Business Licensing System (BLS), which recently underwent a major upgrade and overhaul. In addition, four of the state's largest cities have launched FileLocal for B&O tax administration and business licensing. FileLocal will be available for additional cities in 2017. Licenses for the remaining cities must be obtained directly from the city (online, in-person, or by mail). Of the cities with business licenses, most require licenses for all businesses based outside of the jurisdiction, even if it conducts a minimum amount of business within the city.

Businesses express concern

Business representatives to the task force have expressed concern about businesses being required to register and pay for licenses in multiple jurisdictions with different requirements. They assert this creates confusion for small businesses and seek a one-stop shop for business licensing.

Business representatives also have expressed concern about some businesses being required to get a license for one trip into a city. Examples include a locksmith who unlocks one car door or a furniture store that delivers one couch to a customer in an adjacent city. As a result, cities are facing mounting pressure to develop a minimum, uniform threshold before these out-of-town businesses would be required to get a license. The state already has a threshold for out-of-state businesses of \$12,000 in gross receipts per year, unless the business is required to collect sales tax. For cities, businesses have proposed dollar thresholds as low as \$1,000 and as high as \$12,000 in gross receipts from customers in the city.

Cities consider a voluntary model licensing ordinance

Instead of a strict dollar threshold, one proposal to address simplification is the development of a voluntary model ordinance for business licenses *in non-B&O tax cities*. The model could include a definition of "engaging in business" that mirrors the city B&O model ordinance and establish a de minimus threshold that would guide when an out-of-town business would be required to obtain a business license. In addition, businesses not meeting the threshold would still be required to register with the city, without charge, to address city concerns about knowing which businesses are operating in their jurisdiction.

As for city participation in BLS, the task force is considering a proposal that would encourage cities to voluntarily join the state's licensing service. Key items in that proposal include:

- City participation in BLS would remain voluntary.
- AWC and DOR would continue to work together to communicate the benefits of BLS to cities.
- DOR will use its 2017 experience of onboarding new cities to determine a reasonable pace under which additional cities can partner with BLS.
- DOR will provide a report to the Legislature by October 31, 2017, with an action plan identifying various paces at which cities can be on-boarded and the funding required to on-board at each of those levels, not to exceed five years.
- The Legislature will provide grant funding to support cities that want to partner with BLS but face hardship that prevent them from doing so. Such support may include financial assistance, staffing support, hardware and software, broadband/internet access, kiosks, and other services.
- When DOR has exhausted the list of cities wanting to partner/join BLS or by January 1, 2023, whichever is sooner, DOR will submit a report to the Legislature describing its efforts to onboard cities, identifying cities that have and have not partnered with BLS, and describing any identified barriers.
- DOR will establish an advisory committee with local jurisdiction partners to provide input to the BLS on service level agreements/expectations, partner portal changes, and administration of partner change priorities.
- DOR and FileLocal will explore a seamless interchange between the two systems.

Principles guide cities on task force

AWC recognizes individual cities have different perspectives on city B&O taxes and business licensing. With that in mind, the task force's city representatives have developed principles to evaluate any recommendations for centralization and simplification. These principles are

1. Revenue neutrality to cities;
2. Maintaining local authority and flexibility;
3. No increase in administrative costs; and
4. Benefits to the end users (local businesses).

Your feedback needed

AWC is seeking city feedback as the task force works through these items. Cities with business licenses are being contacted to review the above proposal with the opportunity to comment. Please do not hesitate to contact AWC with questions or comments at:

- Peter King (peterk@awcnet.org),
- Victoria Lincoln (victorial@awcnet.org), or
- Serena Dolly (serenad@awcnet.org)

Shared revenues with cities: 2015-17 biennium

| Summary of city distributions | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Liquor profits | Liquor taxes | Municipal criminal justice | City-County Assistance | SST mitigation | Fire Insurance Premium Tax | Marijuana excise tax | Total |
| \$ 79.0 M | \$40.0 M | \$33.5 M | \$12.5 M | \$27.1 M | \$9.2 M | \$7.1 M | \$208.4 M |

Direct distributions from the state to local governments are driven by decades of past decisions on government operations. Without those past decisions, some local authorities could have been granted. Instead, cities have come to rely on these state funds. The following provides some explanation about the direct distributions and what cities are estimated to receive in the state's FY 15-17 budget:

Liquor profits and taxes – Since cities are responsible for policing liquor establishments and responding to liquor-related incidents, but pre-empted from taxing liquor by the state, a portion of liquor profits and taxes are returned to cities to help defray policing costs.

Estimated FY 15-17 distributions:

- *Liquor profits: Cities – \$79.0 million; Counties – \$19.8 million*
- *Liquor excise tax: Cities – \$40 million; Counties – \$10 million*

Streamlined sales tax mitigation – Distributed to approximately 50 cities depending upon sales tax revenue collection and distribution formula. This funding was part of an agreement between state and local government to mitigate for the significant shift in revenue resulting from taxing sales based on destination.

Estimated FY 15-17 distributions: Cities – \$27.1 million; Counties & transit – \$20.5 million

Municipal Criminal Justice Account – Distributed on a per capita basis to all cities. In addition, some cities get additional distributions if they have a “high” or “violent” crime rate (determined by a particular percentage of the state-wide average rate).

Estimated FY 15-17: Cities – \$33.5 million

City-County Assistance Account – Distributed to approximately 170 cities with low tax bases per sales tax collections, assessed value, and MVET backfill funding amounts.

Estimated FY 15-17: Cities – \$12.5 million; Counties – \$12.5 million.

Fire Insurance Premium Tax – Distributed to 44 cities with active firefighters that were required by the state to create a fire fighter’s pension system. The funding provides a small offset for continuing medical and pension obligations.

Estimated FY 15-17: Cities – \$9.2 million; Fire districts – \$.4 million.

Marijuana excise tax – Distributed to cities with licensed retail marijuana stores. Distributions based on the annual taxable retail sales within the jurisdiction. Revenue sharing formula changes in the 2017-19 biennium.

Estimated FY 15-17: Cities – \$7.1 million; Counties – \$4.9 million.



Pension Merger Issue Brief

Ensure any pension merger does not create new negative impacts for cities.

In 2016 the Legislature directed a study about the possibility of merging the Law Enforcement Officers' and Fire Fighters' (LEOFF) 1 pension system and the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) 1, as well as examining the potential merger of the LEOFF 1 and LEOFF 2 systems. The Select Committee on Pension Policy and the LEOFF 2 Board are currently working with the State Actuary to prepare a study by December 2016.

While AWC has not yet taken a position on a potential merger, we have identified several areas where more clarification is needed, and cities need assurances that any merger will not create new negative fiscal impacts.

A potential merger should not:

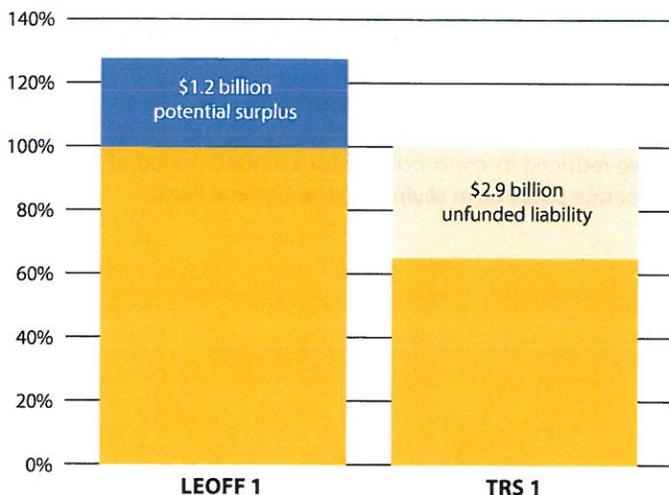
- Destabilize the LEOFF 1 system in a manner that requires new employer contributions.
- Result in any new benefits that increases employer contribution rates.

A potential merger should:

- Fully respond to legal issues and obtain IRS approval. Merging pension systems and any payouts to retirees or employers should be conditioned on final IRS approval of a merger.
- Address governance of the merged funds to ensure that employers have equal standing.

If a merger results in withdrawing surplus funds from LEOFF 1, a proportional amount of surplus funds representing the amount attributed to employer LEOFF 1 contributions (approximately 11%) should be returned to employers to help offset the costs of LEOFF 1 medical benefits.

Current pension funding status



More details

The LEOFF 1 retirement system was created by the Legislature in 1969. At that time, the state consolidated 52 municipal police and fire pension systems and transferred their existing members to the new LEOFF system. Cities and counties retained responsibility for benefits existing for "pre-LEOFF" members and their beneficiaries.

Employers and employees were both required to immediately start contributing to the new system at a rate of 6% of annual salary for members; however, the state failed to begin making significant financial contributions to the LEOFF system until 1976. The initial unfunded liability as of March 1, 1970 was estimated at \$239 million, by 1974 that had grown to \$400-500 million.

more details on back

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More details cont.

The reasons for the growth in unfunded liability are complex, but can be attributed at least in part to:

- Lower-than-anticipated retirement age of 50 (versus 55);
- The Legislature at the time not making the necessary contributions to the new system; and
- A higher-than-expected number of early retirements due to disability.

When the state created the LEOFF retirement system, it also required employers to provide medical benefits to retirees for necessary and reasonable medical expenses. Those benefits are defined by state law and local LEOFF 1 Disability Boards. In a 2015 report, the State Actuary estimated the current liability for providing medical benefits at about \$3 billion to cover costs of approximately 7,800 eligible LEOFF 1 members. Many cities struggle with these ongoing costs, especially as the inflation rate for medical expenses is regularly in the double digits and there are few insurance options for long-term and assisted care, the most expensive part of medical care.

By 1976 it was clear that the LEOFF system as it was established in 1969 was not fiscally sustainable. The Bakenhaus Supreme Court decision of 1956 protects existing public pension benefits, making it nearly impossible to change benefits for existing members. As a result, the Legislature opted to close the LEOFF plan and create a new LEOFF 2 plan in 1977 for all police officers and fire fighters entering service. The original LEOFF plan became known as LEOFF 1.

As of June 2000 all employer, employee and state contributions to the LEOFF 1 plan were suspended. LEOFF 1 is currently estimated to be funded at 127% with a potential surplus of \$1.2 billion. Under RCW 41.26.080 no additional contributions will be required of employers and employees unless the actuarial valuation shows the plan has unfunded liabilities. The State Actuary predicts that LEOFF 1 would become underfunded only in a "very pessimistic" scenario which has a likelihood only about 5% in their simulated outcomes.

While there have been occasional efforts to discuss what to do with the LEOFF 1 surplus – it is important to note that the actual surplus cannot be determined until the plan has completely closed.

There are outstanding legal issues regarding the ability to merge LEOFF 1 with either TRS 1 or LEOFF 2. Any merger would be subject to IRS approval.

The appeal of a LEOFF 1/TRS 1 merger for the state is clear – the TRS 1 plan is currently underfunded (65% funded with an estimated \$2.9 billion unfunded liability) and requires significant contributions by the state. The TRS 1 plan is significantly larger than LEOFF 1. TRS 1 has 34,800 retirees and 1,025 active members while LEOFF 1 has 7,750 retirees and 120 active members.

The appeal of a LEOFF 1/LEOFF 2 merger is similar for the state in that it allows the Legislature to access the potential surplus for General Fund expenses and reduce the state contributions to the LEOFF 2 system.

Under the current LEOFF 2 system contributions are split between the employee, employer, and the state. The employee contributes 50%, employers 30%, and the state 20%. The LEOFF 2 plan has approximately 16,700 active members and 3,300 retirees.

During the 2013-15 biennium, the state contributed \$114.4 million to the LEOFF 2 system. According to the 2011 merger study by the State Actuary, a merger of LEOFF 1 and LEOFF 2 could save \$1.85 billion in contributions over 25 years. However, if as part of a merger proposal the Legislature removed money from the fund for other purposes, then the reduction in contributions would likely be smaller. The impact of the merger could also vary depending on whether or not the state retained its responsibility for 20% on the contributions. In a 2011 legislative proposal, the state would have reduced its contributions for a limited period of time to generate short-term savings to the General Fund.

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Basic Law Enforcement Academy Issue Brief

Local governments fund law enforcement training

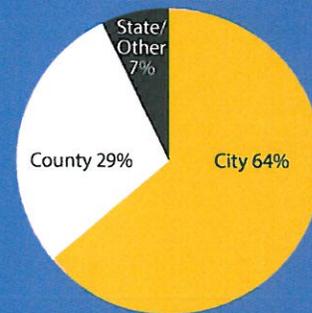
Washington is a national pioneer in centralized, state-mandated law enforcement training. To pay for the basic training of police officers, a portion of city traffic ticket revenue is sent to the state—\$22.2 million in fiscal year 2016. With increasing retirements, law enforcement agencies need to hire more officers and, in order to do so, the Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC) has requested eight additional classes in the 2017 supplemental budget and increased funding for 18 classes in the 2017-19 budget. Support for law enforcement training should be prioritized as the Legislature considers ways to balance the state budget.

Strong cities need:



Increased funding in the 2017 supplemental budget to cover eight additional classes and funding for 18 classes in 2017-19 budget.

Cadets in FY 2016



481 cadets enrolled

More details

Why was the Criminal Justice Training Commission created?

In the early 1970s, numerous basic law enforcement trainings were being held around the state – independently taught without standardized curriculum. In response, the Washington Legislature established the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (CJTC), to provide standardized, mandatory training for law enforcement agencies statewide. Washington was the first state in the nation to provide mandated law enforcement training through the Basic Law Enforcement Academy (BLEA).

How much money do locals send to the PSEA?

With PSEA's elimination, it is much more difficult to track the funds. However, cities and counties sent the state's general fund more than \$22.2 million in traffic ticket revenue in FY 2016. It costs the CJTC \$5.3 million dollars per year to provide mandated training to local law enforcement.

How much are cities being asked to pay?

For more than 30 years, the traffic ticket revenue sent from local police to the state was used to cover the full cost of training local law enforcement officers, as agreed to when the training mandate was established. The state now requires local governments to pay 25% of the BLEA cost - \$3,187 per cadet trained.

How is the Basic Law Enforcement Academy funded?

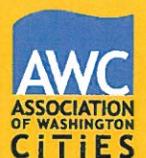
To pay for the mandated training, Washington State and local governments agreed that the training would be funded through an added percentage to every traffic ticket written by local law enforcement. In 1984, the state created a special account – the Public Safety and Education Account (PSEA) – where funds were placed to pay for BLEA and other public safety uses. In 2009, the state eliminated the PSEA account and began depositing the dedicated traffic ticket revenue into the general fund. As a result, the funding for BLEA and the CJTC was shifted to the general fund.

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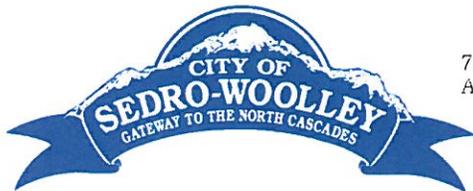
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CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING

OCT 26 2016



7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 9

CITY OF SEDRO-WOOLLEY

Sedro-Woolley Municipal Building
325 Metcalf Street
Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Phone (360) 855-1661
Fax (360) 855-0707

Christine Salseina
Deputy Clerk

MEMO TO: City Council
FROM: Christine Salseina, Deputy Clerk
RE: **Report of Contracts approved under SWMC 2.104.060**
DATE: October 26, 2016

The following agreements were approved and are provided for your information:

| <u>Contract</u> | <u>Purpose</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Dollar Amount</u> |
|--|--|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. Public Works Agreement 2016-PW-26 JM Construction and Drywall. LLC | Bingham Park BBQ Pit Repair Project | 10/12/2016 | \$3,227.88 |

Contract(s) available in their entirety at the Finance Department

We provide professional, efficient services to create a lifetime positive difference for our Community.

**CITY COUNCIL AGENDA
REGULAR MEETING**

More investment is needed to maintain basic conditions

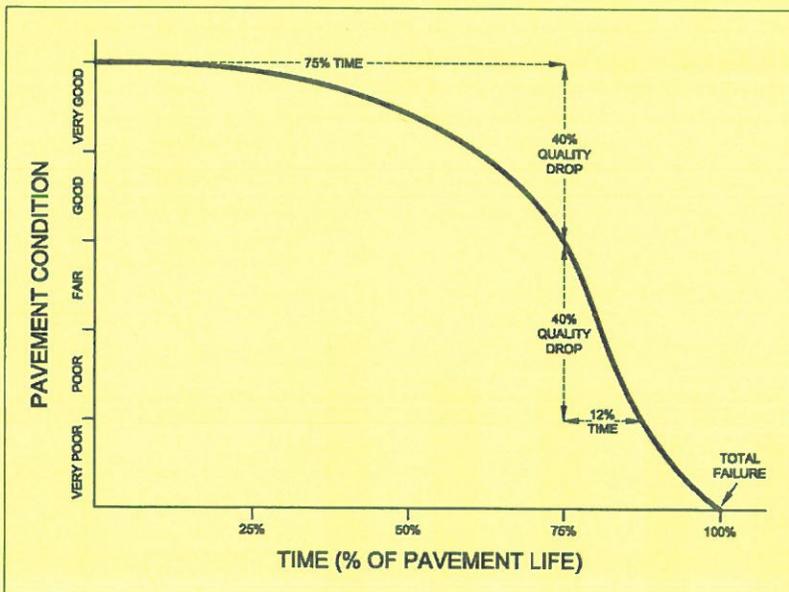
The City of Mount Vernon Public Works Department's Street Operations Division is responsible for maintaining streets, and the storm drain and sanitary sewer collection systems of the City. Specifically:

- 274 lane miles of streets, 150 miles of sidewalks, 5000 signs
- 31 traffic signals, 12 bridge inspections, 2500 pavement markings

In addition to the items listed above, the Operations crew are responsible for ditch maintenance, alley grading, crack sealing, flood fighting, and inclement weather response. These crews are BUSY!



The City of Mount Vernon has historically funded our street maintenance program every year with revenue from real estate excise tax (REET) which fluctuates based on the economy, fuel tax, & property tax. In 2015, we spent \$450,000 for pavement projects. Our Public Works engineers work diligently to track and monitor the condition of our pavement – recommending projects each year to the City Council within the projected REET revenues. **Unfortunately this revenue stream is proving to be insufficient to keep pace with basic maintenance and preservation. Staff is recommending a minimum investment of close to \$1 million per year just to keep up on maintenance projects. This minimum recommendation does not include funding for new capital expenses such as intersection upgrades or new roads.**



What options do we have?

Mount Vernon City Council has formed the **Mount Vernon Transportation Benefit District**.

A transportation benefit district (TBD) allows the City to create an independent taxing district for the sole purpose of **constructing, improving and funding transportation improvements** within the district (Mount Vernon City limits).

Rather than assessing a car tab fee, City Council has chosen a more equitable funding solution by submitting a November 2016 ballot measure for a 0.2% (.002) local sales tax increase.

The impact of such a measure would be shared by all who use Mount Vernon's transportation infrastructure—if the measure passed, **patrons of Mount Vernon businesses would notice an additional 10 cents on a \$50 purchase.**

What would additional funds be used for?

100% of all TBD tax revenue goes directly to fund transportation needs in the City. The City would immediately use additional funding to "stop the slide" of deferred maintenance by increasing the street overlay program, begin reducing the number of 'failed' rated streets, increase normal maintenance, and improve compliance with Federal ADA law requirements for sidewalk/ramp/and signal specifications. In addition, the City would be able to more adequately fund capital projects such as intersection improvements.

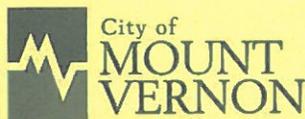
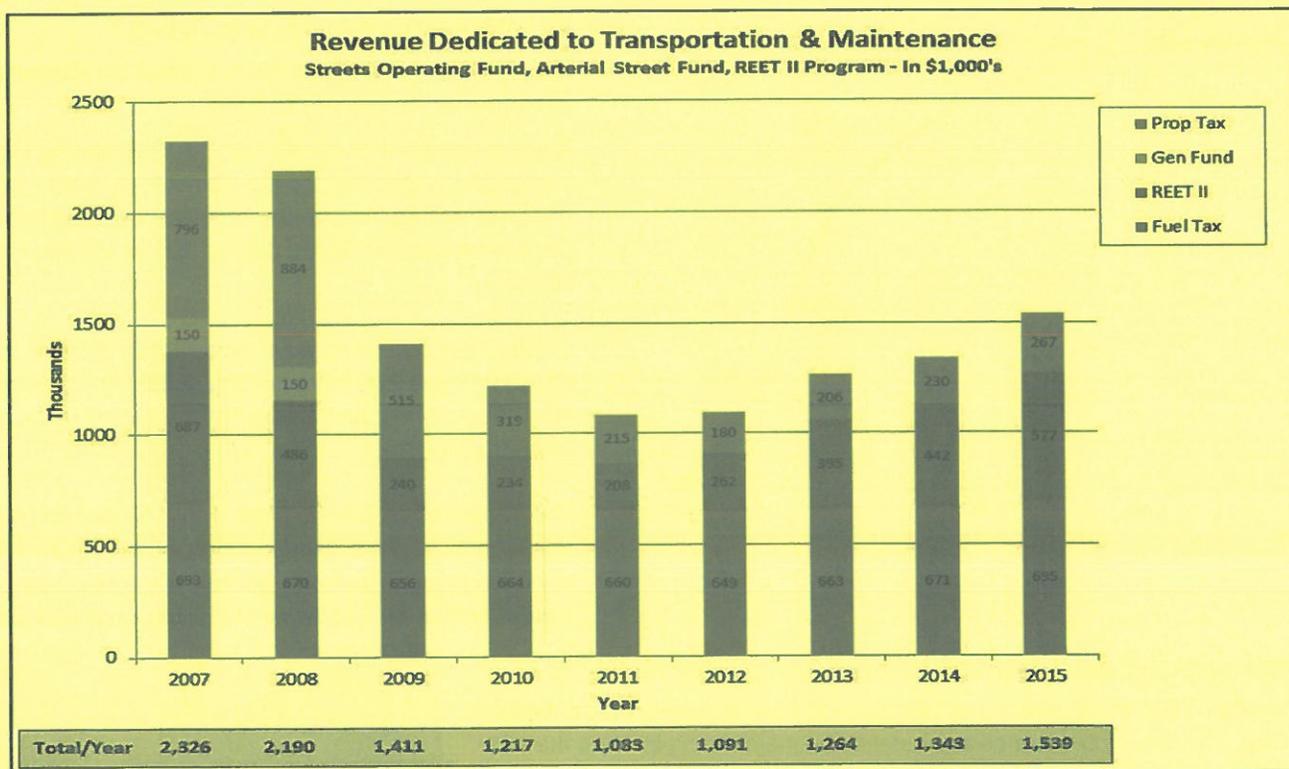


WHAT DO WE GAIN BY INVESTING?

A successful passing of the ballot measure this November will allow the City of Mount Vernon to join over 20 other cities in Washington State who are already directly addressing transportation needs by enacting the same modest sales tax measure.

These cities are restoring and expanding their infrastructure. For the City of Mount Vernon, a 0.2% (.002) sales tax bump would produce an estimated \$1.3 million for:

- Future-minded funding for capital projects program
- Leveraging more grant dollars (with matching funds)
- Compliance with ADA requirements
- Reducing our failed streets by 50% in 5 years
- Increase maintenance in system
- Stopping the decline in pavement condition
- Enhancing the safety and usability of our roads



AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD FOR TOMORROW

OCT 26 2016

**Sedro Woolley Senior Center
Quarterly Report**

7:00 P.M. COUNCIL CHAMBERS
AGENDA NO. 10

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| July 2016 | | |
| | Lunch Totals | 641 |
| | Volunteer Totals | 195 |
| | Activity Totals | 424 |
| | Meeting Totals | 58 |
| | Visit/Other Totals | 105 |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| August 2016 | | |
| | Lunch Totals | 730 |
| | Volunteer Totals | 232 |
| | Activity Totals | 555 |
| | Meeting Totals | 57 |
| | Visit/Other Totals | 162 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| September 2016 | | |
| | Lunch Totals | 743 |
| | Volunteer Totals | 187 |
| | Activity Totals | 565 |
| | Meeting Totals | 165 |
| | Visit/Other Totals | 150 |
