



City of Kenmore - 18120 68th Avenue NE - Kenmore, WA 98028
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City of Kenmore
City Council Special Meeting Agenda
6:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 30, 2018
Kenmore City Hall, Council Chambers
18120 68th Ave. NE, Kenmore, WA 98028

If you have any questions or to confirm agenda items prior to the meeting, or if you require special accommodations, please call the City Clerk at 425-398-8900. You may also stop by City Hall at 18120 68th Avenue NE, Kenmore. Council agendas are also available on our website at www.kenmorewa.gov.

I. 6:00 p.m. - CALL SPECIAL MEETING TO ORDER

II. ROLL CALL

III. FLAG SALUTE

IV. AGENDA APPROVAL

V. CITIZEN COMMENTS

- A. This is an opportunity to express your views on issues that are important to you and to the community. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes.

VI. BUSINESS AGENDA

- A. Surface Water Management Service Charge Analysis - Surface Water Manager Richard Sawyer
[Agenda Item](#)
- B. Presentation of 2019-2020 Proposed Biennial Budgets for the Following Funds: Surface Water Management Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Public Works Shop Fund and Equipment Replacement Fund and Other Department Budgets and Funds if needed - Finance and Administration Director Joanne Gregory and Surface Water Program Manager Richard Sawyer
[Agenda Item](#)

VII. STAFF REPORT

VIII. COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS & COMMENTS & INITIATIVES

IX. ADJOURNMENT

Upcoming Meetings:

- A. Monday, November 5, 2018 - Special Council Meeting
- Monday, November 12, 2018 - Regular Council Meeting
- Monday, November 19, 2018 - Regular Council Meeting
- Monday, November 26, 2018 - Regular Council Meeting



City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Surface Water Management
Service Charge Analysis

For Council Meeting Agenda of: October 30, 2018

Department: Public Works

Prepared by: Richard Sawyer *RS*

Initial & Date

Approved by Department Head: _____

Approved by City Attorney: _____

Approved by Finance Director: *JWG 10/25/18*

Approved by City Manager: *POK*

Proposed Council Action/Motion: Review and provide direction to City staff regarding the proposed Surface Water Management Service Charge rates, General Facilities Charge (GFC), and private facility maintenance service charge rate reduction policy.

Exhibits/Attachments:

GFC Analysis Consultant Report

INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:

Surface Water Management (SWM) Service Charge

The city is responsible for managing surface water, including both constructed and natural systems, within the city's rights-of-way, city owned properties and within easements/tracts dedicated to the City for this purpose. The City is also responsible for implementing development standards and enforcing environmental regulations on privately owned properties in the city. To fund these activities, the city established a surface water management (SWM) service charge on all developed properties in the city. At the time of the city's incorporation, Council adopted King County's service charge model and has contracted with King County to collect these revenues on the city's behalf since that time. King County includes this service charge on annual property tax statements to all billable Kenmore property owners.

In order to charge rates for any kind of utility or service, there must to be measurable metrics that quantify a customer's usage of that service. For utilities such as water, sewer and power, it is relatively straight forward to measure the quantity of the service being provided. For surface water management, it is more complicated to measure "usage". To date, the current SWM service charge model uses the amount of impervious area on a property to determine a parcel's service charge. Though it doesn't fully capture the total surface water impact, impervious area is a reliable metric to use. It has been shown through numerous studies and projects that increasing the amount of impervious area on a property negatively impacts water quality, and increases both the runoff velocity and quantity of runoff leaving the property when compared to its historical, natural conditions. As development standards improve and require developing properties to mitigate some of the surface water

impacts through the use of engineered facilities and best management practices on those properties, the city must still manage the collective surface water impacts for all development, including the city's rights-of-way, which all properties have a vested interest in. Whereas some municipalities have developed slightly different methods for using impervious area in their calculations, it remains the most commonly used metric for assessing surface water management rates in every jurisdiction.

Rate Model

Single family residential parcels are assessed a flat annual charge. Multi-family and non-residential parcels are assessed an annual charge based on the area of impervious area on the parcel as a ratio to the total parcel area. Six rate classes are used depending on the ratio of impervious area to total parcel area and the rate increases as the ratio increases. Once a parcel's corresponding rate has been determined, it is multiplied by the parcel area to determine the total annual service charge. The following equation and rate table summarizes the current service charge model. The city conducted a rate analysis in 2008, which resulted in a rate increase spread over four years (2009-2012).

$$\text{SWM Service Charge} = \text{Class Rate} \times \text{Parcel Area (Acre)}$$

City of Kenmore Surface Water Management Service Charges							
CLASS	IMPERVIOUS AREA	1998-2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013-2018
Residential*	NA	\$85.02	\$120.24	\$143.40	\$166.80	\$167.40	\$167.40
Very Light*	0% to 10%	\$85.02	\$120.24	\$143.40	\$166.80	\$167.40	\$167.40
Light	10% to 20%	\$198.40	\$280.59	\$334.63	\$389.24	\$390.64	\$390.64
Moderate	20% to 45%	\$410.98	\$581.23	\$693.18	\$806.30	\$809.20	\$809.20
Moderately Heavy	45% to 65%	\$793.60	\$1,122.35	\$1,338.53	\$1,556.96	\$1,562.56	\$1,562.56
Heavy	65% to 85%	\$1,006.16	\$1,422.97	\$1,697.05	\$1,973.98	\$1,981.08	\$1,981.08
Very Heavy	85% to 100%	\$1,317.94	\$1,863.90	\$2,222.92	\$2,585.66	\$2,594.96	\$2,594.96
Percent Increase			41.4%	19.3%	16.3%	0.4%	

*Rate is per parcel; all other rates are per acre

The city developed as a "bedroom community" and a majority of the city's parcels are used for single family residential properties. Even though the number of commercial and multi-family properties are much fewer in comparison, they account for a third of the total impervious area. Additionally, staff conducted an analysis to determine the number of vehicular trips created per day, on average, for single family residential properties compared to commercial and multi-family. This analysis allows city staff to consider the "usage" of the city's roads and public surface water facilities. Despite the fact that single family residential properties are more numerous, the analysis showed that commercial and multi-family properties account for ¾ of the average daily trips produced in the city.

The current rate model results in approximately 55% of total service charge revenue being collected from single family residential and 45% being collected from commercial and multi-family. This does not take into account any discounts offered by the city, which can fluctuate year to year by 3% to 4%.

2019 – 2024 Surface Water Management Costs

The city conducted its last rate study in 2008 and implemented the city's first and only rate increase, spread over four incremental steps beginning in 2009 and ending in 2012. The 2012 rates (shown above) have remained the same through 2018. The 2008 rate study included an analysis of general operational SWM costs, with an

emphasis on upcoming 2007-2012 Western Washington Municipal Stormwater Permit (NPDES) requirements, and surface water capital projects under development at that time. From that study, rates were established and based on projections that the annual SWM operational budget and annual capital project budget would require \$1.1M, and \$500K, respectively, from 2009 through 2012.

The 2008 rate study was conducted prior to the city establishing a surface water management division in Public Works and rates were based on estimates of what the future programs and projects might cost. The city now has almost ten years of experience and data to utilize for the current rate study. The city must comply with many regulatory "unfunded" mandates established under the Clean Water Act and Endangered Species Act. To comply, the city must implement many programs, including but not limited to, education and outreach, operations and maintenance of an increasing number of new and existing facilities, water quality monitoring and enforcement, enforcement of increasingly rigorous development standards on both private and public projects, and more. Each year, the expectations and standards for these activities increase with more stringent permit requirements set by various federal and state departments. Current projections show that surface water operational expenditures range from \$1.95M to \$2.29M in 2019 through 2024. In the previous rate study, surface water specific projects scheduled from 2009-2012 were reviewed, but not surface water components of all city projects. As surface water regulatory requirements have increased so have the proportional surface water costs of all capital projects. For instance, a new trail in a park or new sidewalks on a road all have surface water management costs associated with them. When considering the surface water costs for all projects on the city's 6-year capital project schedule, the projects include \$10.4M total of surface water costs. Of this, only \$2.73M is currently funded under the City's current service charge rate schedule. In order to fund surface water management operational costs and support all capital needs, surface water service charges need to be increased.

King County and many other jurisdictions currently have higher rates than those applied in Kenmore. Many neighboring jurisdictions face the same increasing surface water costs and have also increased their rates or are in the process of doing so. The following graph shows a comparison of the city's rates to other jurisdictions.

Comparison of annual surface water management service charge rates

	Residential (per parcel)		Non-Residential (per acre)	
	Low	High*	Low	High
Mukilteo	\$281.16	Same	NC	NC
Mountlake Terrace	\$274.80	Same	NC	NC
Everett	\$270.72	Same	NC	NC
King County	\$240.44	Same	\$647.96	\$3669.84
Woodinville	\$240.44	Same	\$647.96	\$3669.84
Kirkland	\$237.88	Same	NC	NC
Edmonds	\$206.16	Same	NC	NC
Lake Forest Park	\$203.50	Same	\$489.14	\$3,154.68
Redmond	\$198.72	\$337.82	NC	NC
Bothell	\$169.70	Same	\$395.86	\$2634.92
Kenmore	\$167.40	Same	\$390.64	\$2,594.96
Burien	\$164.40	Same	\$410.86	\$2573.74
Seattle	\$159.68	\$603.90	NC	NC
Snohomish County	\$90.00	Same	\$128	\$383.96

*Some jurisdictions have a range of residential rates

NC – Not Comparable Model

Surface Water General Facilities Charge (GFC)

Many utilities, such as water, waste water, and stormwater, are authorized by state law (RCW 35.92.025) to collect general facilities charges (GFC) from new and updated developments. These charges are commonly referred to as “hookup fees” or “connection fees”. The City stormwater utility provides a vital public health service for our community through flood management and environmental protection. The GFC ensures that property owners seeing to utilize the community’s stormwater system bear an equitable share of the system’s costs.

The attached GFC analysis, prepared by Peninsula Financial Consultants, explains the process of calculating the City’s GFC. Just as service charge rates rely on impervious area, the GFC uses impervious area to set the foundation of the GFC equation:

$$\text{GFC} = (\text{impervious area}) \times (\text{Existing Facility Component}).$$

The GFC analysis (attached) concluded that the existing facility component is \$2.84 per square foot of impervious surface area.

To be consistent with the City’s service charge model, the proposed GFC is based on the establishment of a flat rate applied to single family residential parcels, referred to as an Equivalent Residential Unit or ERU. The ERU represents the GFC applied to a typical new single family residential parcel containing 2,500 square feet of impervious area. The analysis concludes that the City may authorize an ERU GFC up to (2,500 square feet impervious area) x (\$2.84 per sq. ft. impervious area), or \$7,100.00. This value represents the maximum for an ERU GFC that is supported by the GFC model based on current regulations and available data. It does not represent the amount that Council must approve if the GFC is established, but only the amount not to exceed.

Once the ERU GFC is determined, staff can calculate GFCs on proposed multi-family and commercial development as it relates to the ERU, similar to the service charge model. For instance, a proposed development of 10,000 square feet would be charged $(10,000 / 2,500) \times (\text{ERU GFC})$ or 4 times the ERU GFC.

Surface Water Management Facility Rate Discounts

Currently, the city provides discounts to property owners that own, operate, and maintain an engineered facility that provides flow control and/or water quality treatment. Since the city’s incorporation, these facilities have been required as part of the development process for new and redeveloped properties. The current discount program offers a service charge reduction between 10%-40% depending on the standards used on the facility. The discount program, originally adopted from King County, was presumably intended to provide incentive for property owners to maintain their facilities even though the construction and maintenance of these facilities was required. During the 1990s, when these discounts were initiated, surface water management was still a relatively new and evolving component within development regulations and incentives may have been an applicable strategy at the time. However, within today’s development and NPDES regulatory framework, privately owned facilities do not decrease the level of service needed from the city. Managing stormwater runoff at the source, such as with the construction of private drainage facilities, is a critical component of the overall surface water management program, however, having more private facilities requires more city resources to manage them.

As an example, much of the commercial development in the city consists of re-developing existing and mostly impervious parcels. The existing level of service required from the city on pre-developed parcels is very low because they typically do not have facilities for city staff to inspect and they have lower traffic volume, which means less usage of the city’s facilities in the roadway. When these parcels develop, there is an expense to the developer to construct a private drainage facility in order to mitigate the direct local impacts, but there is also an increase in the level of service required by the city. The City must annually inspect these new facilities, enforce

maintenance and increase service to city owned facilities in the roadway to respond to the increased volume of traffic and people created by development. Increasing the need for city resources accompanied by a reduction in revenue is not sustainable in the long term.

2019 Recommendations

The following recommendations, including 1) increase rates, 2) establish a general facilities charge, and 3) eliminate facility maintenance rate reductions, are all being proposed to comply with the city's adopted policies to maintain long-term fiscal viability and fund solvency for the surface water management fund, maintain an operating reserve and appropriately manage debt.

1) Staff recommend that Council approve the rates in the following table for 2019 through 2024.

Classification (Impervious Area)	2018 Current Rate	2019 Proposed Rate	2020 Proposed Rate	2021 Proposed Rate	2022 Proposed Rate	2023 Proposed Rate	2024 Proposed Rate
Single Family (Per Parcel)	\$167.40	\$200.88	\$239.05	\$247.41	\$256.07	\$265.04	\$272.99
Very Light (Per Parcel)	\$167.40	\$200.88	\$239.05	\$247.41	\$256.07	\$265.04	\$272.99
Light (Per Acre)	\$390.64	\$535.70	\$717.14	\$742.24	\$768.22	\$795.11	\$818.96
Moderate (Per Acre)	\$809.20	\$1,138.38	\$1,553.81	\$1,608.19	\$1,664.48	\$1,722.73	\$1,774.42
Moderately Heavy (Per Acre)	\$1,562.56	\$2,042.38	\$2,629.52	\$2,721.55	\$2,816.81	\$2,915.39	\$3,002.86
Heavy (Per Acre)	\$1,981.08	\$2,695.25	\$3,585.71	\$3,711.21	\$3,841.10	\$3,975.54	\$4,094.80
Very Heavy (Per Acre)	\$2,594.96	\$3,415.12	\$4,422.37	\$4,577.16	\$4,737.36	\$4,903.16	\$5,050.26

The table below summarizes annual surface water management fund financial impacts projected out through 2024 based on the corresponding revenue generated by the proposed rate increases above.

Accounts	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
OPERATIONAL SUMMARY						
(+) Total Operating Revenues	\$ 2,477,400	\$ 3,091,700	\$ 3,198,800	\$ 3,309,700	\$ 3,424,500	\$ 3,526,300
(-) Total Operation & Maintenance	\$ (1,949,200)	\$ (2,017,700)	\$ (2,081,200)	\$ (2,147,500)	\$ (2,216,200)	\$ (2,287,500)
(-) Total Debt	\$ -	\$ (191,400)	\$ (687,100)	\$ (811,100)	\$ (811,100)	\$ (811,100)
NET REVENUE	\$ 528,200	\$ 882,600	\$ 430,500	\$ 351,100	\$ 397,200	\$ 427,700

CAPITAL SUMMARY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Start of Year Cash	\$ 1,324,000	\$ 1,199,700	\$ 2,252,100	\$ 2,167,700	\$ 1,973,500	\$ 1,066,900
(+) Connection Charges & Interest Inc.	\$ 354,900	\$ 365,400	\$ 376,100	\$ 377,600	\$ 372,800	\$ 373,100
(+) Transfer from Operations	\$ 528,200	\$ 882,600	\$ 430,500	\$ 351,100	\$ 397,200	\$ 427,700
(+) Total Loan Funds	\$ 1,409,400	\$ 5,904,100	\$ 912,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(+) Total CIAC Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(-) Total Capital Expenses	\$ (2,416,800)	\$ (6,099,700)	\$ (1,803,300)	\$ (922,900)	\$ (1,676,600)	\$ (326,500)
NET CAPITAL REVENUE	\$ (124,300)	\$ 1,052,400	\$ (84,400)	\$ (194,200)	\$ (906,600)	\$ 474,300
End of Year Cash	\$ 1,199,700	\$ 2,252,100	\$ 2,167,700	\$ 1,973,500	\$ 1,066,900	\$ 1,541,200

- 2) Staff recommend that Council establish a surface water management general facilities charge (GFC) on new development and redevelopment as shown in the table below.

	ERU Calculation	GFC Calculation
Single Family Residential	ERU = 1	ERU x \$3,500
All Non-Single Family Residential (Commercial and Multi-Family)	ERU = Parcel Impervious Area / 2,500	ERU x \$3,500

- 3) Staff recommend that Council continue offering the rate reduction for parcels that operate and maintain a private surface water facility in 2019, but eliminate the reduction in 2020. Eliminating this reduction supports the implementation of the general facilities charge and provides a sustainable revenue source for the surface water management fund.

FISCAL CONSIDERATION:

The recommendations provided in this Council report will maintain long-term fiscal viability and fund solvency for the surface water management fund, maintain an operating reserve and appropriately manage debt. Additionally, applicable surface water components of current transportation and parks capital projects would be appropriately funded by the surface water fund. Staff will follow Council's direction received during this meeting and input the applicable rates into the City's 2019 Fee Schedule being presented to Council for adoption on November 19th.

COUNCIL GOAL/BUDGET OBJECTIVE BEING ADDRESSED:

To implement the Walkways and Waterways Projects.
 To continue to implement a Parks Improvement Plan.
 To protect and enhance the water, air and forest environment.
 Priority Based Budgeting Result: A sustainable, Healthy Environment and the Preservation of Natural Resources.

STORMWATER GENERAL FACILITY CHARGES

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines the calculation of the general facility charge, or GFC for the City's stormwater utilities. A GFC is also commonly referred to as a connection charge or system development charge.

A GFC is a one-time charge paid by a new customer connecting to a utility system. A GFC can include a pro-rata share of the cost of existing facilities (existing facility component) and a pro-rata share of planned facilities (future facility component). The existing facility component offsets the historical contributions from existing customers used to acquire existing assets of benefit to a new customer. The future facility component is a new customer's proportional share of the cost of capital improvements required to serve future growth and is intended to minimize the impact to existing customers to fund the construction of growth-related facilities.

OVERVIEW

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) addresses some aspects of how a GFC should be determined. However, GFCs are determined primarily based on practices that have been upheld by State courts and are consistent with industry standards (e.g. American Water Works Association). RCW 35.92.025, which authorizes cities and towns to charge for connecting to a water, wastewater, or stormwater system, requires that the charge be an equitable share of the cost of the existing system and may include up to ten years of interest charges at a rate commensurate with the rate of interest applicable to the City at the time of construction. RCW 57.08.005, which address connection charges for special purpose districts, also specifically allows districts to charge a pro rata share of the cost of future facilities planned in the next ten years. An opinion provided by Foster, Pepper, and Shefelman, PLLC concluded that cities might also include costs of future facilities intended to serve growth. Therefore, this analysis includes a pro rate share of planned facilities in addition to existing facilities as part of the equitable share allowed by RCW 35.92.025.

Under RCW 57.08.005, special districts are not allowed to include costs associated with facilities that are funded from grants or donations. In 1999, the Washington State Supreme Court ruled in the case Landmark Development, Inc. versus the City of Roy that there was no implied statutory requirement that a city include an offset for grants or donations when calculating water connection charges. Therefore, this analysis includes the costs of all existing facilities that will benefit future customers, regardless of how these assets were funded.

GENERAL FACILITY CHARGE DETERMINATION

The existing and planned facility components of the water and sewer system GFCs are analyzed in this section.

EXISTING FACILITY COMPONENTS OF THE GFC

The pro-rata share of the original cost of existing facilities, or existing facility component, is determined by dividing the cost of existing utility assets that will benefit future customers by the total square footage of impervious surface area of rate paying stormwater customers. The cost of existing utility infrastructure assets is estimated by developing replacement costs for all existing assets and then deflating these costs to the year of installation using the Engineering News Record Construction Cost Index (CCI). All existing assets have been assigned to the mid-year of the decade associated with the major development in that area. Table 1 summarizes the calculation of the estimated cost to replace all existing facilities and the estimated cost to construct these facilities in the years they were built.

TABLE 1

Assets	Estimated Replacement Cost	Estimated Original Cost
Catch Basins	\$16,953,530	\$9,091,038
Manholes	\$2,867,947	\$2,104,865
Pipes & Culverts	\$142,982,465	\$73,276,580
Ditches & Swales	\$542,907	\$242,755
Ponds	\$6,638,160	\$3,936,420
Vaults	\$22,179,720	\$16,940,104
Total	\$192,164,728	\$105,591,761

The RCW allows a City to include up to ten years of accumulated interest costs in the calculation of a GFC. This analysis in order to be as conservative as possible does not include accumulated interest. This approach was utilized to reflect the lack of specific information regarding the installation of facilities and also due to the fact that the method used to estimate original construction can artificially inflate costs as a result of more rigorous safety practices and work place standards.

Table 2 shows the determination of the total cost of existing facilities included in the determination of the existing facility component of the GFC. Note that the stormwater utility has no existing debt and therefore Table 2 reflects no deduction for outstanding debt principal.

TABLE 2

Existing Facility Component	Amount
Total Estimated Original Cost of Existing Assets	\$ 105,591,761
(-) less outstanding debt principle	\$ -
Total Existing Assets	\$ 105,591,761

The existing facility component is determined by dividing the total cost of existing assets from Table 2 by the total impervious surface area of customers paying monthly rates as provided by the City of 37,159,603 square feet.

TABLE 3

Existing Facility Component	
Total Costs incl. in Existing Facility Component	\$ 105,591,761
Total Impervious Surface Area (sq. ft.)	37,159,603
Existing Facility GFC Component (\$/Sq. ft. of ISA)	\$ 2.84

FUTURE FACILITY COMPONENTS OF THE GFC

A GFC may also include a pro-rata share of the cost of facilities. The future facility component is calculated by dividing the total cost of planned capital improvement costs by the number of benefiting customers (or impervious surface area, ISA). Special purpose districts are restricted to including capital improvements scheduled to occur within ten years. The RCW is silent with regard to future facilities for cities but it is accepted industry practice to include a 10-year forecast of improvements in GFCs for cities. The pro rata share of the cost of future facilities is determined by dividing by the cost of each planned improvement by the number of benefiting customers. The proposed GFC for Kenmore does not include a future facility component. This approach was utilized due to the fact that being a relatively new utility the City is planning on using a combination of rate revenue and debt to fund the majority of planned projects. Therefore customers that will pay a GFC will also be paying a pro rata share of the cost of planned facilities through monthly stormwater fees.

Peninsula Financial Consulting

GENERAL FACILITY CHARGES

Table 4 lists the total GFC for consideration by the City. The GFC recommended by this analysis are consistent with the Revised Code of Washington, case law, and industry practice. The estimated GFC is for a single-family residence (SFR) and is based on an assumed impervious surface area for an average single-family residence of 2,500 square feet. Therefore, a new SFR with 2,500 sq. ft. would be charged $2,500 * (\$2.84)$, or \$7,100.

TABLE 4

General Facility Charge	
Total Original Costs included in GFC	\$ 105,591,761
Total Impervious Surface Area (sq. ft.)	37,159,603
Existing Facility GFC Component (\$/Sq. ft. of ISA)	\$ 2.84



City Council Business Agenda Item
City of Kenmore, WA

Subject/Topic: Presentation of 2019-2020 Proposed Biennial Budgets for the following funds: Surface Water Management Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Public Works Shop Fund, and Equipment Replacement Fund Proposed Council Action/Motion: Presentation of 2019-2020 Proposed Biennial Budgets for the following funds: Surface Water Management Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Public Works Shop Fund, and Equipment Replacement Fund	For Council Meeting Agenda of: October 30, 2018 Departments: Finance and Administration Director Joanne Gregory; Surface Water Program Manager Richard Sawyer Prepared by: Joanne Gregory, Finance and Administration Director Initial & Date Approved by Department Head: <u> </u> Approved by City Attorney: <u> </u> Approved by Finance Director: <u> </u> Approved by City Manager: <u> </u> Exhibits/Attachments: Presentation to be uploaded by October 26, 2018								
<u>INFORMATION/BACKGROUND:</u> The 2019-2020 proposed biennial budget discussions will continue with presentations for the following funds: Surface Water Management Fund, Swamp Creek Basin Fund, Public Works Shop Fund, and Equipment Replacement Fund. A power-point and staff presentation will be provided.									
<u>FISCAL CONSIDERATION:</u> The 2019-2020 preliminary budget book includes Department and Fund budget details for the following: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Surface Water Management Fund</td> <td>page 193</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swamp Creek Basin Fund</td> <td>page 202</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Works Shop Fund</td> <td>page 191</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equipment Replacement Fund</td> <td>page 204</td> </tr> </table>		Surface Water Management Fund	page 193	Swamp Creek Basin Fund	page 202	Public Works Shop Fund	page 191	Equipment Replacement Fund	page 204
Surface Water Management Fund	page 193								
Swamp Creek Basin Fund	page 202								
Public Works Shop Fund	page 191								
Equipment Replacement Fund	page 204								