



City of Seattle Proposition No. 1

SEATTLE PROPOSITION NO. 1 (Neighborhood Parks, Green Spaces, Trails and Zoo Levy)

The City of Seattle's Proposition 1 concerns a neighborhood parks, green spaces, trails, and zoo levy.

This proposition would fund improved maintenance and programs of existing parks, including the Zoo; acquisition, development and maintenance of new neighborhood parks, green spaces, playfields, and trails; and out-of-school and senior activities; pursuant to Ordinance 120024. It would lift the RCW 84.55 limit on regular property taxes, allowing \$198,200,000 additional taxes over eight years. Up to \$23,000,000 could be collected in 2001, that limit increasing 3.1% annually. The 2001 total regular tax limit would be \$3.55/\$1,000 assessed value.

Should this levy lid lift be approved?

City Attorney's Explanatory Statement:

1. The Proposal

Ordinance 120024 asks the voters of Seattle to authorize additional regular property taxes to be collected for up to eight years (2001 through 2008) to provide up to \$198,200,000 in total. No more than \$23,000,000 may be collected in 2001, and that annual limit would increase by 3.1% each year. These funds would be used to pay for acquisition, development, en-

vironmental stewardship, maintenance, and programming of new and existing parks (including the Zoo), green spaces, playfields, and trails.

Each year as part of the annual budget process the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation would propose a spending plan and the City Council would appropriate the Proposition 1 funds (the additional taxes and interest earned on those taxes) through the budget. A sixteen-member citizens' Oversight Committee would review and advise on expenditures and allocations of the Proposition 1 funds. Unless the City Council determines by a 3/4 vote that a natural or economic disaster requires otherwise, the City would have to appropriate annually through 2009 for park and recreation purposes, from sources other than the additional taxes raised through Proposition 1, at least \$55,529,044, the same dollar amount that was appropriated from the General Subfund and as a result of Charter-mandated funding for park and recreation purposes in the adopted 2000 budget.

The funding provided by Proposition 1 would be spent through four major categories: (1) Acquisition; (2) Development; (3) Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund; and (4) Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance, and Programming.

- The Acquisition Category includes acquisition of specific properties for use as neighborhood parks and specific properties for use as green spaces. The planned acquisitions are listed in Attachment A to Ordinance 120024, which is reprinted in full elsewhere in this voters' pamphlet. Up to \$26,000,000 of the additional taxes raised through Proposition 1 would be used for this category.
- The Development Category includes development of new and existing neighborhood parks, funding of development projects at specified major park sites, restoration and renovation of existing playfields and facilities, and development of trails and of park properties adjoining historic boulevards, all as specified in Attachment A to Ordinance 120024. Up to \$101,584,000 of the additional taxes raised through Proposition 1 would be used for this category.
- New acquisition or development projects identified by neighborhood or community groups could be funded through the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund Category by ordinance, after City Council consideration of recommendations of the Superintendent and the Oversight Committee. High priority would be given to projects in underserved areas of the City, and next priority to areas experiencing population growth (particularly in urban center and urban village locations) and to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. At least 5.05% of the

Statement For

Seattle's special landscape is more than just a skyline – it's our parks and open spaces that we enjoy and use so much. Outdoor recreation is an important part of our quality of life and civic identity. **Prop. 1** gives us the opportunity to protect that quality of life by preserving, enhancing and expanding our parks, playfields, trails, green spaces and Woodland Park Zoo.

It's also our chance to support positive youth programs and leave a lasting legacy for our children and grandchildren while we can.

PARKS FOR ALL – IN ALL OUR NEIGHBORHOODS

Based on recommendations from thousands of neighbors and community organizations, **Prop. 1** will fund over 100 park projects throughout Seattle, including new or improved park opportunities in every section of the city. It will make sure parks remain open and nearby to all Seattleites, no matter where they live.

Prop. 1 will acquire green spaces, trails, playfields, P-patch community gardens and neighborhood parks in areas where there is a shortage, while improving and maintaining what we have. From the Central Area to Ballard and from West Seattle to Lake City, **Prop. 1** will provide greater parks and recreation opportunities for all.

TAKING CARE OF PARKS, TRAILS, & WOODLAND PARK ZOO

Prop. 1 will:

- Maintain and improve our parks, recreation centers, playfields, gardens, and citywide treasures like the Arboretum, Sand Point/Magnuson Park, and an expanded Jefferson Park.
- Complete key trails in Seattle, like Burke Gilman Trail, Mountains to Sound Greenway and other bike and pedestrian trails.
- Provide critical maintenance, animal care and education programs at Woodland Park Zoo.

POSITIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS & PLAYFIELDS FOR ALL AGES

Prop. 1 will expand safe after-school and summer programs for youth as well as recreation opportunities for seniors. It will help meet the growing need for new playfields and improve existing fields across the city. And it will enhance the zoo's educational programs that reach our young people.

EXPAND AND PRESERVE PARKS & GREENBELTS – WHILE WE CAN

As development intensifies, **Prop. 1** will buy property for parks while land is still available. It will acquire threatened green spaces, protect areas along creek corridors and restore wetlands and natural habitats for wildlife.

Prop. 1 is the right direction for our future, our environment and our quality of life. Let's protect and enhance our parks and recreation opportunities now. **YES on Prop. 1.** Prepared by:

Kay Bullitt, Neighbors for Seattle Parks, Treasurer
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Rebuttal of Statement Against Prop. 1

VOTE YES ON PROP. 1 – FROM GRASSROOTS TO PARKS

Through the time-honored democratic process, Seattle voters have a choice regarding our parks. In an era when development is intensifying, voters have a chance to invest in new and improved parks throughout the city - while the land is still available.

After an extensive public involvement process - with participation by a broad cross-section of Seattle citizens who identified parks and recreation opportunities - voters have a unique chance to preserve, enhance and improve our parks.

With a YES vote we can leave a lasting legacy for our children and grandchildren and secure the park and recreational priorities that so many helped identify across Seattle.



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total additional taxes raised through Proposition 1 (approximately \$10,000,000 if all \$198,200,000 is collected) would be allocated to the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund Category over the life of the Proposition.

- The Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance, and Programming Category includes maintenance of new parks and green spaces acquired and developed through the other three categories, environmental stewardship of existing properties, enhanced maintenance of existing properties, increased recreational programming for youth and seniors, and increased operational support for the Woodland Park Zoo. Up to \$60,615,000 of the additional taxes raised through Proposition 1 would be used for this category.

Within the Acquisition Category, the Development Category, and the Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance, and Programming Category, Ordinance 120024 specifies an allocation of additional taxes and interest for various subcategories of projects and programs, all of which are listed in Attachment A to that ordinance. The total allocation for any subcategory could be changed only by 3/4 vote of the City Council after considering the recommendations of the Mayor and the Oversight Committee. Any allocation left over from an Acquisition or Development subcategory would automatically be transferred to the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund Category.

The Superintendent of Parks and Recreation would determine the scope of each project and program, after considering input from the City Council through Resolution 30185, from the public, and from staff. Projects or programs could only be deleted by a 3/4 vote of the City Council after considering the recommendations of the Mayor and the Oversight Committee.

2. The Law as it Exists Now

Under RCW 84.55.010 and 84.55.0101, the Seattle City Council may set the amount of its regular property taxes at no more than

the sum of (a) 106% of the highest amount that was or could have been levied in the past three years, plus (b) an amount to account for the value of new construction in the city. This limitation is called the "levy lid." A majority vote of the electorate is needed to authorize regular property taxes in an amount greater than the levy lid. Lifting the levy lid may be done to fund a particular project, or for a designated period of time, or both. In addition to the levy lid, city regular property taxes are also limited to a maximum of \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, with the exception of certain voter-approved amounts for emergency medical services and housing for very low-income households.

3. Effect of This Measure, If Approved

If Proposition 1 is approved, Seattle would be authorized to levy up to \$198,200,000 for the neighborhood parks, green spaces, trails, and Zoo purposes described above and in Ordinance 120024. These additional regular property taxes could be collected for up to eight years beginning in 2001, with an annual limit that starts at \$23,000,000 in 2001 and increases by 3.1% each year, so long as the total collected does not exceed \$198,200,000. In 2001, if \$23,000,000 were collected, that would result in additional property taxes of approximately \$0.36 per \$1,000 assessed value.

The City's total regular property tax levy (including the amount authorized by Proposition 1) would still be subject to the \$3.60 per \$1,000 of assessed value limit, with the same exceptions noted above. One of the exceptions is for very low-income housing. In 1995 the voters approved a levy of approximately \$0.12 per \$1,000 for 2001 collection that falls within this exception. If Proposition 1 is approved by the voters, the effective regular property tax limit for taxes due in 2001 would be \$3.55 per \$1,000.

After the expiration of Proposition 1, property taxes would be limited by the levy lid calculated as though Proposition 1 had not been approved, and by the \$3.60 limit with the voter-approved exceptions noted above.

Statement Against

On November 7, 2000 — vote NO — Proposition 1, Seattle's \$198,200,000 Park levy.

This park levy's "wish list" is too long and too expensive. Ordinance 120024 concedes that "... the current general fund ... does not provide sufficient resources to implement all of the recommendations called for in the plans..." Nevertheless, Seattle's elected officials are **determined** to implement this bloated "second-to-none" park levy - regardless of cost - taxing property owners \$25 million a year for eight years in addition to the Park Department's fixed \$55.5 million annual budget. That's a total of \$644 million for parks over the next eight years.

This pervasive ploy of submitting levies and bond measures to the electorate has served our elected officials exceedingly well. Their argument, which implies voters are taxing only themselves, is misleading. In reality, **all of Seattle's property owners** will be subject to the additional taxation on the "Yes" votes of as few as **one-third of Seattle's registered voters**. Only voting **NO** can stop this ploy.

Proposition 1 also helps expose another self-serving bureaucratic scheme. "Voter approved" levies and bond measures which fund major projects, essentially relieve Seattle's officials of their responsibility for resulting property tax increases. Consequently, they hold themselves blameless for any rental increases "passed-on" to homes, apartments, retail and commercial properties.

It cannot be repeated often enough: Only Seattle's property owners will bear the entire public cost of Proposition 1. It is an unfair and unjustified tax.

Seattle Proposition 1 — Vote NO

Many critical elements **could** have been financed with councilmanic bonds, which are intended for unforeseen critical needs. More importantly they don't require voter approval to be used. Unfortunately, the City's \$650 million "credit card" was "maxed-out" by our elected officials on their own "pet" projects. There was very little left on the "card" for any part of this complex park levy.

A current City "pet" project is the \$226 million *City Hall and Civic Center* complex, funded by these same councilmanic bonds. Seattle's elected officials have obviously concluded "pet" projects come first when deciding their funding priorities.

The only vote Proposition 1 deserves is — NO.

The City's philosophy for initiating projects is fatally flawed. In this case, if this "park" is funded by this levy for only eight years, how will programs produced by it be sustained afterward? Another levy in 2008? Forever more?

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Rebuttal of Statement For Prop. 1

There is something hypnotically compelling about Seattle's Park Proposition 1, which offers something for everyone. When reality sets in, voting **NO** is the only sensible option, considering the proposition's several adverse consequences.

NEGLECT. Seattle's park system is already woefully neglected. Giving the City an even larger system to neglect simply doesn't make any sense. Where will the City get the additional required funds for the new enhanced park system, when funding from *this* levy runs out? Another levy?

LIABILITY. **All of Seattle's property owners** will be unfairly taxed by the "YES" vote of **as few as one-third of Seattle's registered voters**. In effect, Proposition 1 will have released Seattle's officials of any responsibility for this tax.

TAX BASE. Every Proposition 1 purchase of land for parks, trails and open spaces will remove property from the tax rolls, forcing Seattle's remaining property owners to make up the tax deficit.



City of Seattle Proposition No. 2

SEATTLE PROPOSITION NO. 2 (Initiative 53: The Monorail)

The City of Seattle Initiative Measure Number 53 concerns the planning, funding and possible construction of a monorail system.

This measure would require the City to provide \$6,000,000 to fund operation of the Elevated Transportation Company, including preparation of a monorail funding and construction plan. The measure outlines required elements of the plan, which would be implemented if approved by voters. The City also would be required to reserve up to \$200 million in councilmanic bonding capacity, to be used for monorail construction if voters approved the plan. A transit authority would supervise system construction and operation. Should this measure be enacted into law?

City Attorney's Explanatory Statement:

1. Background—Initiative 41

Seattle voters approved Initiative 41 in November 1997. I-41 created a public development authority, the Elevated Transportation Company or ETC, to build, maintain and operate an elevated, electrically-powered, rubber-tired mass transit system consisting of specified stations and terminals serving the four quadrants of Seattle and running through downtown. The system would be generally "X" shaped and would lie entirely within the City.

The system was to have been funded by private money; federal, state and local grants; and if necessary by an increase in the City's business and occupation tax and/or by councilmanic revenue bonds. (Councilmanic revenue bonds are bonds that can be issued without a vote of the public, and for which only revenue generated by the project financed by the bonds is committed for repayment.) I-41 did not specify how much money the ETC could spend on the transit system, and did not raise specific amounts from particular sources. Nor did it raise the City's business and occupation tax or authorize any particular bond issue, but instead directed the City Council to do so if necessary.

2. The Law as it Exists Now – the City Council's Passage of Ordinance 120049 Amending Initiative 41

In July 2000 the Seattle City Council passed Ordinance 120049 (the "Ordinance"), amending I-41. Among other things the Ordinance dissolved the ETC and deleted I-41's direction to the City Council to make funds available for the system if necessary by either issuing bonds or raising the City's business and occupation tax.

In place of the ETC, the Ordinance created a citizens' advisory committee called the Elevated Transit Committee (the "Committee"). The City is currently undertaking a study, called the "Intermediate Capacity Transit Service Study," or ICT, to examine the City's transit needs and options and the cost and feasibility of new transit services along several routes within the City using various technology options. The Committee is to review and

Statement For

Why are we being asked to vote for the Monorail *again*?

Although we voted for a monorail in 1997, and studies by the Elevated Transportation Company ("ETC") revealed that a monorail system was feasible, the Seattle City Council never fully accepted the popular vote. The Council effectively repealed the people's law in August, 2000, therefore, we need to vote YES again.

Proposition 2 does the following with NO NEW TAXES:

- Reinstates our original monorail law and the ETC: an independent public development authority modeled after the organization which saved and runs the Pike Place Market.
- Provides \$6 million to develop a citywide monorail plan which must go back to the voters for approval within 24 months.
- Reserves \$125 million of the city's councilmanic borrowing capacity—the "credit card" used for capital projects the Council did not want put to a public vote: the Nordstrom garage, Benaroya Hall, Key Tower, Key Arena, and the new Civic Center which, at \$250,000,000, is the most expensive project ever undertaken by the City.

Why monorail?

Riding above traffic, monorail is safer, faster, and much more reliable than surface light rail or trolleys. Monorail will NEVER divide our neighborhoods or endanger our citizens by running at street level.

Monorail won't be invisible, but modern systems are low profile. New systems feature slim guideways and support posts which are thinner and farther apart than old-style systems. Monorails are fast, quiet, clean, less expensive to maintain, energy efficient and are a joy to ride. Monorail technology is Seattle's only viable option for rapid mass transit within the city.

Join us in telling the City Council that we're serious about building rapid mass transit in Seattle. Monorail will play a significant

part in conjunction with other modes of transportation as provided by Metro, Sound Transit, etc. - to fight the traffic congestion that threatens our quality of life in Seattle.

RE-ELECT THE MONORAIL.

Rebuttal of Statement Against Prop. 2

We urge you to read the city attorney's statement (above) for an accurate description of the effects Proposition 2 (I-53) will have. This sensible proposition will determine actual costs, appropriate technology, routes, and financing for monorail transit. Proposition 2 is limited to producing a plan which then will be submitted to the voters for approval. We should welcome this opportunity to answer the questions about monorail.

Interested private companies cited a lack of cooperation from city government as the main reason they would not enter into a partnership with the ETC. Opponents suggest we should continue relying on the same system of planning that has been "solving" our transportation problems for the last 30 years. We don't agree.

The "no" argument makes too many misrepresentations about monorail technology to address here. Please see our website or call for a detailed rebuttal.

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City of Seattle Proposition No. 2

analyze the results of the ICT where elevated transit is identified as a feasible option. The City Council has directed the Executive to report on the ICT results and a proposed implementation plan by February 2000.

Following the Committee's review of the ICT results, it is to make recommendations to the City Council about the feasibility for monorail technology to serve various transportation corridors. In making its recommendations the Committee is to weigh the costs and benefits of other transit technologies studied by the ICT and identify and seek funding sources for monorail construction focusing on revenue outside the City's general fund or debt capacity. The Committee will cease to exist after March 2001 unless extended by a future ordinance.

3. If Initiative 53 Passes

I-53 provides that the ETC would be re-established and that the City would be required to fund the ETC, including the ETC's preparation of a funding and construction plan for a monorail system (the "Plan"). It also provides that the City would be required to reserve certain councilmanic "limited tax general obligation," or LTGO, bonding capacity to be used for monorail construction if voters approved the Plan in a subsequent election. (LTGO bonds are bonds that can be issued without a vote of the public, and for which general taxes are committed for repayment.)

Specifically, I-53 provides that the City would be required to: (1) deposit \$20,000 into the ETC's bank account to carry out the ETC's purposes; (2) provide \$6 million to the ETC (either from the City's general fund or by issuing LTGO bonds) to fund ETC operations, including the Plan's preparation; and (c) reserve at least

\$125 million and up to \$200 million in LTGO bonding capacity, to be used for all or part of the initial public contribution for monorail construction if voters approved the Plan in a subsequent vote. The City would have to maintain the bonding capacity reserve until voters accepted or rejected the Plan.

The ETC would have up to two years to complete the Plan for a grade-separated monorail system that used public rights of way as much as possible, and used rubber wheels or was substantially as quiet as a system using rubber wheels. The system would have routes linking neighborhoods in Northeast, Northwest, South and/or West Seattle with downtown. The Plan also would set forth phases of construction for the system, as well as its technology, basic engineering and financing. System financing could be "any combination of public or private financing, or any type of public-private partnership;" however, no public funds could be spent without additional voter approval. Finally, the Plan would outline the structure of a "Seattle Popular Transit Authority," which would succeed the ETC and would supervise construction, operation, maintenance and ownership of any monorail system.

Once the Plan was completed, I-53 provides that the City Council would be required to place the Plan before City voters at the next election, including a special election if requested by the ETC or the ETC's chair.

I-53 also provides for the repeal of any ordinance that had repealed or amended the prior I-41 and that was inconsistent with I-53, and for reinstatement of that part of I-41 that had been repealed or amended.

Statement Against

Our one-mile Alweg monorail has reliably shuttled between downtown and Seattle Center for 38 years, so a city-wide monorail system would work even better, right? Well, not quite.

Let's debunk some myths. The profit-making monorail was the myth that sold I-41, the 1997 monorail initiative. Sponsors assured voters the private sector would build and operate their expanded monorail system to earn profit.

But two years after I-41 passed, they discovered no private investors would fund it! In reality, monorail is like light-rail transit: it's expensive, and revenues provide no profits for private investors.

I-53 mandates the world's largest monorail system, 40 miles long and costing \$2 billion to \$3 billion or more. And the only identifiable funding source is Seattle taxpayers!

Another myth is that Seattleites will embrace overhead transit. Whereas light-rail transit can be built elevated, at-grade, or underground, depending on neighborhood conditions, monorail is all elevated all the time. That won't work in our city of views.

Supporters claim that modern monorails tracks are beautiful. Pillars would be the size of telephone poles and beamways "no larger than a highway guard rail."

Unfortunately they can't repeal the laws of physics. The reality is that where new monorails are being built, mainly Japan and Malaysia, they are just as ugly as our old Alweg. Monorail tracks would block views throughout Seattle and blight 40 miles of city streets.

Furthermore, the proposed system would have monorail trains running every few minutes, 20 hours a day, just 25 to 50 feet away from second-floor bedroom windows of thousands of homes and apartments.

Another problem is that builders have their own patented technologies. A Bombardier monorail train won't fit on a Hitachi track and vice versa. Buyers are locked into one technology without competitive bidding.

In contrast, light-rail transit follows universal standards. With many suppliers providing each element, no one enjoys monopoly power.

Real transit solutions are coming. Seattle voters approved Sound Transit's program by a record 72%, and they break ground next year on 23 miles of light-rail transit. And the City has a new intermediate-capacity transit study under way that examines a range of modes, without fixating on monorail alone.

If approved, I-53 would result in yet more proof that the private sector can't pay the costs, and clear evidence that neighborhoods won't tolerate monorail's visual blight and social intrusion.

Vote NO on I-53 and save \$6 million.

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Rebuttal of Statement For Prop. 2

An ETC majority admitted that the X-shaped route plan of I-41 was infeasible because much of it duplicated Sound Transit light rail. City Council wisely repealed the X-plan, but I-53 restores it — requiring that we spend \$6 million designing a system that even monorail supporters admit is flawed!

ETC had *no community involvement* with Seattle neighborhoods to discuss monorail routing or impacts. Monorail trains are *not* quiet and unobtrusive. Rubber tires running on concrete are noisy. On 5th Avenue, conversations stop for monorail trains.

If private investors really wanted to fund an expanded monorail, they would be lobbying all over City Hall, twisting arms to get the votes. But the phones are quiet. Not one investor has ever asked a Councilmember to support monorail! These investors don't call because they don't exist. The entire multi-billion dollar tax burden will fall on Seattle taxpayers.

I-53 is flawed. Vote NO.



COMPLETE TEXT OF Proposition No. 1

ORDINANCE 120024

AN ORDINANCE relating to additional regular property taxes; providing for the submission to the qualified electors of the City at a special election on November 7, 2000, of a proposition authorizing the City to levy regular property taxes for up to eight (8) years in excess of the limitation on levies in Chapter 84.55 RCW for the purposes of improving maintenance and enhancing programming of existing parks, including the Woodland Park Zoo; acquiring, developing and maintaining new neighborhood parks, green spaces, playfields, trails, and boulevards; and funding safe out-of-school and senior activities; providing for interim financing pending tax receipts; creating a citizens' levy oversight committee; and creating a new fund.

WHEREAS, the Department of Parks and Recreation developed a comprehensive plan (Parks COMPLAN) in 1993; and

WHEREAS, in 1995, the City of Seattle commenced its neighborhood planning process as part of an overall strategy to manage the City's growth through the Comprehensive Plan in response to the State's Growth Management Act; and

WHEREAS, citizens in 37 designated neighborhood planning areas have been engaged in a grass roots, collaborative planning process with the City over the last four years; and

WHEREAS, residents of the Northgate area prepared a neighborhood plan that was acted upon by the City Council in 1993; and

WHEREAS in Resolution 29984, the City Council directed the Executive to develop generic cost estimates for neighborhood plan requests in major categories, prepare a long-term financial strategy for implementation of neighborhood plan requests and recommend a ballot measure to fund some of these requests in November 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Executive provided generic cost estimates to the Council on April 3, 2000, and identified up to \$1.3 billion of capital requests and \$35.7 million of operating and maintenance requests made through the neighborhood planning process, including \$219 million in capital for parks and open space acquisition, development, maintenance and programming; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Parks and Recreation submitted, and Council approved by Resolution 30181, the Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000, that incorporated many of the parks and open space requests identified in neighborhood plans and reflected additional priority projects and programs throughout the City; and

WHEREAS, in Resolution 29386, the City Council endorsed identifying new governance and funding approaches for the Woodland Park Zoo to meet future objectives relating to improved animal care, security, fundraising, and educational programming; and

WHEREAS, in Resolution 29681, the City Council endorsed the 1997 Joint Athletic Facilities Development Program identifying priority athletic field and gymnasium improvements on City and Seattle School District property consistent with applicable adopted plans and the public process conducted by the Department of Parks and Recreation's Sportsfield Review Committee; and

WHEREAS, in Resolution 30063, the City Council adopted the Sand Point/Magnuson Park Conceptual Design Plan based on the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Committee; and

WHEREAS, the City has made a commitment to provide before and after school programs for the City's youth and identified the role of community center youth programs as an important component of these programs through Project Lift-Off; and

WHEREAS, the recent listing of the Chinook salmon under the Endangered Species Act confirms the importance of preserving greenbelts in watershed areas and creating a vibrant urban environment where environmental preservation and regional ecological health are of primary importance; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor requested and by Resolution 30003 the Council endorsed the convening by the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation and the Chair of the Park Board of the PRO Parks 2000 Citizens' Planning Committee to consider the parks, open space, and recreation recommendations identified in the neighborhood plans, Sand Point/Magnuson Park Plan, Joint Athletic Facilities Development Program, Zoo Commission II and Central Waterfront Master Plans, Arboretum Master Plan, and the Parks COMPLAN and develop a package of parks, open space, boulevards, and recreation projects and programs and strategies for funding this package; and

WHEREAS, the current general fund of the City of Seattle does not provide sufficient resources to implement all of the recommendations called for in the plans set forth above; and

WHEREAS, the PRO Parks 2000 Citizens' Planning Committee, after being duly appointed and after spending many hours in open meetings, receiving public testimony and deliberating, has adopted a recommendation to the Mayor and the City Council that includes project criteria, allocations of funding by categories, a list of individual projects and programs consistent with the approved criteria, additional property taxes of \$200 million (in 1999 dollars) to be raised by a levy lid lift over eight years, and the creation of an oversight committee; and

WHEREAS, the City will seek to leverage funds through collaboration with County, State, and Federal sources and with private and non-profit organizations, including the Seattle Park Foundation, through the development of partnerships for purposes of enhancing the projects and programs funded through the levy lid lift; and

WHEREAS, the Executive provided cost estimates for Neighborhood Plans in 1999 dollars and proposed a levy lid lift of \$223 million in nominal terms plus interest earnings over the next eight years to carry out the projects and programs as recommended by the PRO Parks 2000 Citizens' Planning Committee; and

WHEREAS, the Strategic Capital Agenda adopted by Resolution 30025 in September 1999 envisioned a neighborhood parks and open space ballot measure for 2000; and

WHEREAS, the next regular municipal election is not until November 2001 and submittal of this proposition in 2000 is necessary to reduce the effect of rapidly increasing costs on the projects and programs included in this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, interim financing may be needed prior to the receipt of tax receipts from the levy lid lift proposed in this ordinance; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SEATTLE AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Definitions. As used in this ordinance, the following words shall have the following meanings:

"Green spaces" includes but is not limited to open space, greenspaces as defined in Resolution 28653 (also known as the Greenspaces Policy Resolution), and other open areas.

"Neighborhood parks" includes but is not limited to existing parks, new parks identified in neighborhood plans, new parks identified in the Parks COMPLAN, and other properties added to the parks system of the City.

On ballot for vote of all City of Seattle residents only.

"Playfields" includes but is not limited to existing or new athletic fields, open play spaces, and similar areas, including spectator enhancements such as seating. Playfields does not include facilities designed for professional sports organizations.

Section 2. Levy of Additional Regular Property Taxes - Submittal. The City hereby submits to the qualified electors of the City a proposition as authorized by RCW 84.55.050 to exceed the levy limitation on regular property taxes contained in RCW 84.55.010 for property taxes levied in 2000 through 2007 for collection in 2001 through 2008, respectively, for the sole purpose of raising up to One Hundred Ninety-eight Million Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$198,200,000) in aggregate over a period of up to eight (8) years to: improve regular and major maintenance and enhance programming of existing parks, including the Woodland Park Zoo; acquire, develop, and maintain new neighborhood parks, green spaces, playfields, trails, and boulevards; and fund out-of-school and senior activities. The proposition shall be limited so that the City shall not levy more than Twenty-three Million Dollars (\$23,000,000) in the first year, with that limit increasing annually by three and one-tenth percent (3.1%) compounded annually, in addition to the maximum amount of regular property taxes it could have levied consistent with Chapter 84.55 RCW in the absence of this ordinance. Pursuant to RCW 84.55.050(4), the maximum regular property taxes that may be levied in 2008 for collection in 2009 and in later years shall be computed as if the limit on regular property taxes had not been increased under this ordinance.

Section 3. Use of Funds. Proceeds and interest earnings from the additional taxes levied pursuant to this ordinance shall be applied as follows:

A. **Categories:** There are four major categories for funding: 1) Acquisition; 2) Development; 3) Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund; and 4) Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance and Programming. Up to Twenty-six Million Dollars (\$26,000,000) of the additional taxes authorized under this ordinance shall be used for the Acquisition category. Up to One Hundred One Million Five Hundred Eighty-four Thousand Dollars (\$101,584,000) of the additional taxes authorized under this ordinance shall be used for the Development category. Up to Ten Million Dollars (\$10,000,000) of the additional taxes authorized under this ordinance, plus any amounts added pursuant to subsection 3B2 of this ordinance, shall be used for the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category. Up to Sixty Million Six Hundred Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$60,615,000) of the additional taxes authorized under this ordinance shall be used for the Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance and Programming category.

B. **Subcategories, projects and programs:** The categories are subdivided into subcategories, projects, and programs, as shown in Attachment A. Each year as part of the annual budget process, the Superintendent of Parks and Recreation (the "Superintendent") shall submit a proposed spending plan allocating expected additional taxes and interest earnings among the categories, subcategories, projects, and programs for the coming year. Total funding for each subcategory will be consistent with the amounts identified in Attachment A, unless the City Council by three-fourths (3/4) vote determines otherwise after considering the recommendations of the Mayor and the oversight committee established in Section 5.

1. The scope of each project and program will be determined by the Superintendent after considering the descriptions in City of Seattle Resolution 30185, public input, and staff recommendations. Projects or programs may be deleted only by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the City Council after considering the recommendations of the Mayor and the oversight committee established in Section 5.

2. Subcategories in the Acquisition category and in the Development category shall be allocated from the 2000 Parks Levy Fund created by Section 4 up to the amounts shown as the respective subcategory allocations in Attachment A. The City may seek supplemental, matching or additional funds from other sources to pay all or part of the cost of a project and, if successful, may apply such funds to accomplishment thereof or to complement or enlarge a project. If all of the projects in an Acquisition or Development subcategory have been completed or deleted, or their estimated levy contributions shown in Attachment A have been fully

expended, and additional taxes collected under this ordinance (and any interest earnings thereon) that were allocated to that subcategory according to Attachment A remain unexpended, then those proceeds and earnings shall be added to the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category.

3. Funds allocated to the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category shall be used only as provided in this subsection 3. Of the total additional taxes collected pursuant to this ordinance, there shall in no case be allocated over the course of the eight (8) year period for which the levy lid is lifted less than 5.05% to the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category.

a. New acquisition projects identified by neighborhood or community groups may be funded as part of the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category by ordinance, after City Council consideration of recommendations of the Superintendent and the oversight committee established in Section 5. High priority will be given to acquisitions in presently underserved areas of the City as defined in the Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000, next priority to acquisitions in areas of the City experiencing population growth, particularly those with expected and actual growth in urban center and urban village locations, and to acquisitions in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.

b. New development projects identified by neighborhood or community groups may be funded as part of the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category by ordinance, after City Council consideration of recommendations of the Superintendent and the oversight committee established in Section 5. Eligible projects include development of or improvements to new or existing parks, playfields, parks facilities, green spaces, and trails and boulevards. High priority will be given to development projects in presently underserved areas of the City as defined in the Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000, next priority to development projects in areas of the City experiencing population growth, particularly those with expected and actual growth in urban center and urban village locations, and to development projects in Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.

4. The Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance and Programming category is comprised of programs as shown in Attachment A. Program scope and the expenditures for this category from the 2000 Parks Levy Fund created by Section 4 will be determined by the Superintendent after considering the descriptions in City of Seattle Resolution 30185, public input, and staff recommendations. The City may seek supplemental, matching or additional funds from other sources to pay all or part of the cost of a program or any component thereof and, if successful, may apply such funds to accomplishment thereof or to complement or enlarge any program.

C. Funds and appropriations unexpended at the end of any budget year shall automatically be carried over to the next budget year.

D. If the additional regular property taxes authorized by this ordinance are approved by the voters, and unless the City Council by a three-fourths (3/4) vote determines that a natural or economic disaster requires otherwise, the City will appropriate annually through 2009 for park and recreation purposes, from sources other than the additional taxes authorized pursuant to this ordinance, at least Fifty-five Million, Five Hundred Twenty-nine Thousand and Forty-four Dollars (\$55,529,044), the same dollar amount that was appropriated from the General Subfund and as a result of Charter mandated funding for park and recreation purposes in the adopted 2000 budget.

Section 4. Deposit of Proceeds. The additional taxes authorized under this ordinance shall be deposited into the 2000 Parks Levy Fund, which is hereby created in the City Treasury. Money in that Fund may be temporarily deposited or invested in such manner as may be lawful for the investment of City money and interest and other earnings shall be deposited in the Fund. The additional taxes and any interest or other earnings from their deposit or investment shall be applied solely for the projects and programs authorized pursuant to this ordinance. The Finance Director is authorized to create other funds, subfunds, or accounts as may be needed to implement the purposes of this ordinance.

Section 5. Oversight Committee. The Parks and Green

On ballot for vote of all City of Seattle residents only.

Spaces Levy Oversight Committee ("Oversight Committee") is hereby established to review the expenditure of the additional tax proceeds and resultant interest earnings, to advise upon expenditures and allocations for the following year, and to make recommendations on the implementation of particular projects and programs and on any reallocations. The Committee will meet bi-monthly with the Superintendent or his/her designee, beginning in the calendar quarter following the successful passage of the levy lid lift, unless changed by a majority of the Committee. The Oversight Committee shall consist of sixteen (16) members: six (6) residents of the City representing geographic diversity in a manner to be determined by the City Council by resolution, one (1) member of the Board of Park Commissioners, initially four (4) PRO Parks 2000 Citizens' Planning Committee members, and the balance to include representation from the diverse constituencies served by and interested in the projects and programs to be funded by the additional taxes raised through this levy lid lift. Eight members each shall be appointed by the Mayor and the City Council respectively. The Mayor and Council shall each appoint two members of PRO Parks Committee to the Oversight Committee. Upon the resignation, retirement, death, incapacity or removal of an Oversight Committee member, the authority appointing such member may appoint a replacement for the balance of the term. All members not appointed by the City Council shall be subject to confirmation by the City Council. Members shall be appointed to three (3) year staggered terms subject to reappointment, except that a third of the body shall be initially appointed for a single year term, a third for a two (2) year term, and a the remainder for a three (3) year term. Members shall be subject to removal by their appointing authority (the Mayor or the City Council) for being absent without good cause from two (2) consecutive meetings, for moving their residence from Seattle, and for other cause. Members shall serve without pay, but may be reimbursed their expenses, including payments for child care while attending meetings. The Oversight Committee will adopt criteria for making its recommendations concerning the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category and will make recommendations to the Superintendent, Mayor, and City Council. The Oversight Committee may adopt rules for its own procedures, including quorum requirements and the frequency of meetings. The Oversight Committee will make annual reports to the Mayor and City Council and will prepare a mid-point report to the citizens of Seattle. The Department of Parks and Recreation shall provide staff and logistical support for the Oversight Committee. The Oversight Committee shall continue in existence through December 31, 2008, and thereafter if so provided by ordinance.

Section 6. Bond and Notes. To the extent permitted by applicable law the City may issue bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness payable wholly or in part from the proceeds of the additional taxes authorized under this ordinance, and apply such tax proceeds to the payment of principal of, interest on, and premium (if any) on such bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness and to the payment of costs associated with them.

Section 7. Election - Ballot Title. The City Council requests that the Director of Records and Elections of King County, Washington, as ex officio Supervisor of Elections, find the existence of an emergency pursuant to RCW 29.13 and call and conduct a special election in the City in conjunction with the state general election to be held on November 7, 2000, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of the City the proposition set forth below. The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to certify the proposition to the King County Director of Records and Elections in the following form:

THE CITY OF SEATTLE
PROPOSITION NUMBER 1

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS, GREEN SPACES,
TRAILS, AND ZOO LEVY

The City of Seattle's Proposition 1 concerns a neighborhood parks, green spaces, trails, and zoo levy.

This proposition would fund improved maintenance and programs of existing parks, including the Zoo; acquisition, development and maintenance of new neighborhood parks, green

spaces, playfields, and trails; and out-of-school and senior activities; pursuant to Ordinance 120024. It would lift the RCW 84.55 limit on regular property taxes, allowing \$198,200,000 additional taxes over eight years. Up to \$23,000,000 could be collected in 2001, that limit increasing 3.1% annually. The 2001 total regular tax limit would be \$3.55/\$1,000 assessed value. Should this levy lid lift be approved?

Levy, Yes Levy, No

Those in favor shall vote "Yes"; those opposed shall mark their ballots "No".

Section 8. Severability. In the event any one or more of the provisions of this ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid, such invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this ordinance or the levy of the additional taxes authorized herein, but this ordinance and the authority to levy those taxes shall be construed and enforced as if such invalid provisions had not been contained herein; and any provision which shall for any reason be held by reason of its extent to be invalid shall be deemed to be in effect to the extent permitted by law.

Section 9. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force immediately upon its approval by the Mayor or, if not approved and returned by the Mayor within ten (10) days after presentation, then on the eleventh (11th) day after its presentation to the Mayor or, if vetoed by the Mayor, then immediately after its passage over his veto.

Passed by the City Council the 10th day of July, 2000, and signed by me in open session in authentication of its passage this _____ day of _____, 2000.

Margaret Pageler
President of the City Council

Approved by me this 17th day of July, 2000.

Paul Schell
Mayor

Filed by me this _____ day of _____, 2000.

Judith Pippin
City Clerk

**ATTACHMENT A
ALLOCATIONS FOR SUBCATEGORIES,
PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS**

Levy Lid Lift Proceeds	\$198,200,000
Estimated Interest Earnings	\$ 1,980,000
TOTAL SOURCES OF FUNDS	\$200,180,000

TOTAL USES OF FUNDS¹

ACQUISITION

The Acquisition category includes acquisition of two types of properties: specific properties for use as neighborhood parks and specific properties for use as green spaces.

Neighborhood Park Acquisition: This subcategory includes the acquisition of properties specifically identified in Neighborhood Plans and other planning efforts. Such properties would generally be developed into new neighborhood and community parks as part of the Development category, described below. Acquisitions include a number of City Light surplus substations.

Allocation

- Alki Substation-1 Acquisition
- Ballard Park Acquisition
- Bellevue Substation Acquisition
- California Substation Acquisition

¹ In nominal dollars unless otherwise indicated

On ballot for vote of all City of Seattle residents only.

Allocation (cont.)	Estimated Cost in 2000 Dollars
Capitol Hill Park Acquisition	\$611,383
Central Area Park Acquisition	\$111,348
Delridge Open Space Acquisitions	\$395,904
First Hill Park Acquisition	\$979,450
Green Lake Open Space Acquisition	\$335,075
Lake City Civic Core Acquisition	\$1,546,500
Morgan Substation Acquisition	\$1,721,700
North Open Space Acquisitions	\$59,798
Northgate Park and Ride	
Queen Anne Park Acquisition	\$360,850
Smith Cove Acquisition	
Sylvan Way Acquisition	\$1,173,278
Whittier Substation Acquisition	\$67,015
York Substation Acquisition	\$340,230
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$16,000,000

Green Spaces: This subcategory includes acquisition of properties to fill gaps in the existing public ownership and preserve continuity within the City's designated Greenspaces (greenbelts and natural areas). Acquisitions will target critical properties in St. Marks, Longfellow Creek, Thornton Creek, Leschi, Me-Kwa-Mooks, Duwamish Head, West Duwamish, East Duwamish and other designated areas. It is anticipated that most of the acquisitions in this category would be eligible for matching grants from state and county sources thereby significantly increasing the amount to be spent on Green Spaces.

Total Subcategory Allocation	Allocation
	\$10,000,000
TOTAL FOR ACQUISITION	\$26,000,000

DEVELOPMENT

The Development category includes four subcategories: development of specific neighborhood parks acquired through the Acquisition category and certain other existing Parks properties, development of Major Neighborhood Parks, restoration and renovation of existing playfields and facilities, and development of trails and Parks properties adjoining historic boulevards.

Neighborhood Park Development: This subcategory includes development of specific projects identified in Neighborhood Plans and other planning efforts including some of the City's current park master plans. It includes development of most neighborhood park sites expected to be acquired through the Neighborhood Park Acquisition subcategory.

	Estimated Cost in 2000 Dollars
I-5 Open Space	\$1,824,870
37th Avenue S Park	\$515,500
4th and Ward Park Development	\$126,813
7th Ave NE Street End Development	\$185,580
Alki Bathhouse Improvements	\$412,400
Alki Substation-1 Development	\$127,844
Ballard Municipal Center Park Development	\$2,474,400
Bellevue Substation Development	\$230,944
Bergen Place Park Improvements	\$276,308
Bitter Lake Reservoir Open Space Development	\$489,725
Boren-Pike-Pine Park Redevelopment	\$824,800
Bradner Gardens Improvements	\$222,696
Brandon Mini-Park Development	\$515,500
Burke Gilman Area Improvements - University	\$103,100
California Substation Development	\$587,670
Capitol Hill Park Development	\$362,912
Carkeek Park Improvements	\$515,500
Cascade Playground	\$515,500
Central Area Park Development	\$98,976
Colman School Parking Lot Development	\$309,300
Columbia Park Improvements	\$309,300
Cowen Park Improvements	\$618,600
Ravenna Creek Daylighting within Cowen Park	\$412,400
Crown Hill School Open Space Development	\$902,125

Dexter Pit Park Development	\$611,383
First Hill Park Development	\$111,348
Fremont Park Development	\$395,904
Gas Works Park Improvements	\$979,450
Georgetown Park Development	\$335,075
Georgetown Playfield Improvements	\$1,546,500
Golden Gardens Bathhouse Renovation	\$1,721,700
Green Lake Open Space Development	\$59,798
Green Lake Park- Plaza & Shade Garden Development	\$360,850
Greenwood Greenhouse Site Development	\$1,173,278
Greg Davis Park Development	\$67,015
Hiawatha Entry Improvements	\$340,230
Jefferson Park Pathway Development	\$515,500
Jefferson Park Tennis Courts	\$499,004
Kubota Gardens	\$1,031,000
Lake City Civic Core Development	\$788,715
Lake City Mini Park Development	\$319,610
Laurelhurst Community Center	\$2,577,500
Lincoln Annex Redevelopment	\$257,750
Magnolia Elementary Field Improvements	\$1,237,200
MLK Park Improvements	\$433,020
Montlake Community Center	\$2,989,900
Morgan Substation Park Development	\$313,424
Myrtle Reservoir Development	\$859,854
North Seattle Park Improvements	\$721,700
North Teen Life Center	\$515,500
Northgate Park Development	\$1,031,000
Orchard Street Ravine Improvements	\$154,650
Pioneer Square Area Park Improvements	\$893,877
Puget Boulevard Commons Development	\$618,600
Queen Anne Park Development	\$269,091
Rainier Beach Public Plaza	\$163,929
Rainier Playfield Improvements	\$67,015
Ross Park Shelterhouse Improvements	\$494,880
Roxhill Park Wetland Development	\$412,400
Sand Point /Magnuson Off Leash Area	\$700,000
Sand Point /Magnuson P-Patch	\$118,600
Sand Point Building Improvements	\$618,600
Schmitz Park Improvements	\$515,500
Seward Park Annex Renovation	\$618,600
Southwest Community Center Computer Lab	\$103,100
Southwest Community Center-Teen Center	\$515,500
Spruce and Squire Park Development	\$128,875
University Heights Open Space Improvements	\$206,200
Wallingford Playfield Improvements	\$824,800
Wallingford Steps Development	\$412,400
Washington Park Arboretum	\$2,268,200
Westcrest Park Improvements	\$515,500
Whittier Substation Development	\$84,542
York Substation Development	\$103,170
Inflation Allowance	\$7,290,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$52,854,000

Major Neighborhood Park Development Projects: This subcategory includes the following allocation to develop phases of projects at these major park sites or park facilities, to leverage other funding, and includes possible acquisition of Seattle Public Utilities properties.

	Estimated Levy Contribution
Beacon Reservoir Park Acquisition and/or Development	\$7,100,000
Lincoln Reservoir Park Development	\$5,000,000
Sand Point/Magnuson – Wetlands	\$3,000,000
South Lake Union Park Development	\$5,000,000
Waterfront Connections at Belltown & Lower Queen Anne	\$3,000,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$23,100,000

Playfields and Facilities: This subcategory includes restoration and renovation of existing sportfields and facilities at sites throughout Seattle consistent with the Seattle School District and Department of Parks and Recreation Joint Athletic Facilities Development Plan, as it may be amended from time to time.

On ballot for vote of all City of Seattle residents only.

Fields to be improved are part of a citywide system serving all of Seattle. A significant athletic field project will be undertaken at Sand Point.

	Estimated Cost in 2000 Dollars
Genesee Playfield	\$1,206,270
Judkins Playfield	\$412,400
Loyal Heights Playfield Improvements	\$2,062,000
Meadowbrook Field	\$742,320
Sand Point /Magnuson - Athletic Fields	\$9,279,000
West Seattle Stadium Improvements	\$1,556,810
Inflation Allowance	\$2,613,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$17,872,000

Trails and Boulevards: This subcategory includes an allocation to improve parklands on historic boulevards, develop key trail links in Seattle's urban trails system, and improve Lake Washington Boulevard.

	Estimated Levy Contribution
Burke Gilman Trail	\$510,000
Cheasty Boulevard Improvements	\$1,000,000
Chief Sealth Trail	\$2,100,000
Lake Union/Ship Canal Trail	\$760,000
Lake Washington Boulevard	\$1,000,000
Longfellow Creek Legacy Trail	\$100,000
Longfellow Creek Trail	\$250,000
Mountain to Sound Greenway	\$2,080,000
Potlatch Trail	\$700,000
Queen Anne Boulevard Improvements	\$500,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$9,000,000

TOTAL FOR DEVELOPMENT: \$102,826,000

ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FUND

The Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category provides funding to acquisition and development projects identified by neighborhood and community groups.

TOTAL FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITY FUND: \$10,000,000

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP, MAINTENANCE AND PROGRAMMING

The Environmental Stewardship, Maintenance and Programming category includes five subcategories: maintenance of new parks and green spaces acquired and developed through the Acquisition, Development, and Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund categories, environmental stewardship of existing properties, enhanced maintenance of existing properties, increased recreational programming for youth and seniors, and increased operational support for the Woodland Park Zoo.

New Park/Green Space Maintenance: This subcategory includes maintenance of properties acquired and/or developed through the Acquisition and the Development categories. It could also include maintenance of properties acquired and/or developed through the Acquisition and Development Opportunity Fund category. As new park properties are acquired and/or as development and improvement projects are completed, this subcategory includes increased maintenance and operations funding thus addressing some of the potential negative impacts on the City's budget for parks and recreation purposes.

	Allocation In 2000 Dollars
New Park/Green Space Maintenance	\$6,273,000
Inflation Allowance	\$1,376,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$7,649,000

Environmental Stewardship: This subcategory includes improvements to the existing park system and green spaces, including enhancements to the urban forest and green spaces, and more educational programming and volunteer opportunities. The total provided below assumes only four months worth of levy funding in 2001.

	Allocation In 2000 Dollars
Environmental Stewardship Programs	\$2,677,000
Landscape and Athletic Fields	\$2,420,000
Natural Areas	\$1,173,000
Trees	\$2,127,000
Inflation Allowance	\$1,304,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$9,701,000

Enhanced Park and Facility Maintenance: This subcategory includes enhanced service for parks and comfort stations during peak use periods, and additional community center custodial and pool operator capacity to handle increased use and hours of operation. The annual allocations in this subcategory are phased based on the assumption that over the eight years of the levy, the general fund will assume increasingly greater levels of support for the park cleaning, peak use maintenance, and recreational facility cleaning. The total provided below assumes only four months worth of levy funding in 2001.

	Allocation In 2000 Dollars
Recreational Facility Cleaning	\$1,073,000
Park Cleaning and Peak Use Maintenance	\$3,642,000
Inflation Allowance	\$559,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$5,274,000

Recreational Programming: This subcategory includes increases in recreation programming, especially after school and summer youth programs and senior programs. The subcategory includes providing each community recreation center with a staff person devoted to teen (middle school and high school age) programming and each sector of the City with a staff person devoted to programming for senior adults. During the life of the levy, it also includes giving every third and fourth grader in Seattle public schools the opportunity to learn how to swim. The total provided below assumes only four months worth of levy funding in 2001.

	Allocation In 2000 Dollars
Learn to Swim Program	\$1,467,000
Out of School and Summer Youth Programs	\$12,100,000
Programs for Senior Adults	\$1,100,000
Inflation Allowance	\$2,278,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$16,945,000

Zoo Programming: This subcategory allocates funds to improve environmental education, animal care, research, and conservation at the Woodland Park Zoo.

\$2 Million per year in 2000 dollars, subject to inflation, plus \$500,000 each year in nominal uninflated dollars.

Major Maintenance	\$3,200,000
Animal Care and Health	\$3,800,000
Education Programs	\$4,000,000
Low-Income School Access	
Admissions/Transportation	\$3,200,000
24 Hour Zoo Security/Emergency Response	\$1,600,000
Repair and Maintenance	\$2,000,000
Admissions/Cashiers Accounting	\$800,000
Website Support/Fiber Optic Network	\$1,400,000
Inflation Allowance	\$1,785,000
Total Subcategory Allocation	\$21,785,000

TOTAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP, MAINTENANCE AND PROGRAMMING: \$61,354,000

TOTAL USES OF FUNDS \$200,180,000



COMPLETE TEXT OF Proposition No. 2

An ordinance to carry forward the purpose and intent of prior Initiative 41 and to cause a monorail system to be built to serve a wide area of the city of Seattle, by: providing specific funding in the form of bonds rather than any new taxes; providing specific steps as to how decisions will be made on route configurations, financing, and the structure of the entity organized to supervise the monorail, etc.; and ensuring that major decisions on all such issues will be made by the *people* of the City of Seattle.

1. The people have already decided that a monorail system *shall* be built; this initiative determines *how to do it*, and how *the people* shall decide how to do it, as assisted by the Elevated Transportation Company (ETC), the City Council, etc.

2. Keeping ETC alive. Upon certification of the passage of this initiative the city treasurer shall deposit \$20,000 from the current budget into the bank account of the ETC which shall be authorized to spend such funds and to continue in existence in order to carry out its purposes.

3. Prepare the Seattle Popular Transit Plan. As the first item of business at the first full council session possible after this measure is certified, the City of Seattle shall fund the ETC by either (a) providing \$6 million from the general fund (and if so, \$1 million must be placed in the account within 30 days with the full balance due within 90 days) or (b) immediately providing for or ordering issuance of \$6 million of Limited Tax General Obligation (LTGO) bonds; and such funds or bond proceeds shall be used by the ETC to carry out its purpose and prepare a Seattle Popular Transit Plan (SPTP). The City may control or use any interest on any LTGO bonds under this paragraph, if necessary or prudent for financial management or tax reasons.

4. Let the People Decide on the Seattle Popular Transit Plan. From the certification date of this measure, the ETC shall have 12 to 24 months, in its discretion, to complete the SPTP which then shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The ETC or its chair have the discretion to elect to use the initiative process for this purpose, if deemed legally necessary or desirable by the ETC or its chair. Otherwise, the City Council shall place the SPTP on a ballot at the next election (including a special election if so requested by the ETC or its chair). The SPTP will then be implemented only if it shall be approved by a majority of the ballots cast for or against such Plan; if not approved, no additional public moneys may be spent on such Plan under this measure.

5. Seattle Popular Transit Plan contents. The purpose of this initiative and the Seattle Popular Transit Plan is to carry out Initiative 41, and to cause a monorail system to be built serving a wide area of the City of Seattle, while ensuring popular control by the people of Seattle over the plan and basic monorail choices and options. The SPTP shall set forth a plan, chosen in the discretion of the ETC, for a monorail system that is: grade-separated and that does not cross or lie in any street at grade; that uses public rights of way to the maximum extent feasible; that uses rubber wheels, or that is a system that is substantially as quiet as one using rubber wheels; that is generally elevated, rising above congestion rather than going through it; and that has a route and station layout linking neighborhoods in NE, NW, South and/or West Seattle with downtown. The Plan shall set forth the phases or

stages of construction, if any, as well as the technology and basic engineering of the entire system. The Plan shall also include the financing structure, which may be any combination of public or private financing, or any type of public-private partnership. Any type of private financing may be used, including loans, capital investment, franchise fees, rent, or otherwise. Any public financing must be set forth in the Plan and no public funds may be committed or spent without public approval. The public funds may include contributions from other governmental entities, any funds originally dedicated to other types of transit or transportation should such funds be available, or any other type of public financing. The Plan also shall set forth the form and structure of a new Seattle Popular Transit Authority (SPTA) to supervise, operate, own or maintain the system. The SPTP shall be prepared by the ETC based and/or following any and all necessary studies, surveys, polling or research deemed appropriate by the ETC, which may include consideration of the primary need to provide a mass transit system to quietly and quickly link neighborhoods with downtown and other neighborhoods, and other considerations, including ridership, technology, engineering, interactions with roads, pedestrian mobility, bicycles, bus, rail, ferries and other transit or transportation modes, effects in reducing congestion and sprawl and facilitating community development, public meetings, alternative monorail systems, environmental impacts (including preparation of any necessary EIS), the feasibility of later extensions including beyond the City limits and/or across any body of water, any comparison of monorail with other transit or transportation systems' effects or costs, and any other steps or information necessary to determine, and obtain public approval of, the best way to configure, build, operate, own and maintain a monorail system to serve a wide area of the city of Seattle.

6. Seattle Popular Transit Authority. Once the SPTP is approved by the people, the SPTA shall succeed to the ETC, shall carry out the remainder of the SPTP, and shall supervise construction, operation, maintenance and ownership of the system in perpetuity, in the manner proposed in the SPTP. The SPTA may be in any suitable form including a non-profit corporation, a public authority or otherwise; shall be accountable to the people of the City of Seattle; and this may be achieved by requiring that it be headed by persons elected by voters of the City of Seattle, in such elections and under such combination of districts or at-large seats as proposed in the SPTP.

7. Reserving limited tax general obligation bonds. Upon passage of this initiative, the City shall reserve at least \$125 million of LTGO bonding capacity. This bonding capacity reserve shall be used solely towards all or part of the initial public contribution to the Seattle Popular Transit Plan, if and to the extent that the SPTP so requires, and if the SPTP is approved by the people. This may or may not be the entire public funding component of the SPTP, but is intended to ensure a public commitment showing that Seattle is serious about a monorail. This bonding capacity reserve shall be increased by an amount equal to half of the annual increase in the City's LTGO bonding capacity which derives from the increase in real property values, until the bonding capacity reserve shall equal \$200 million. The bonding capacity reserve shall be maintained until the people approve or reject the SPTP. If the SPTP is not approved, this bonding capacity reserve shall be extinct. In the event of a calamitous natural disaster, such as a serious earthquake, this bonding capacity reserve may be adjusted to provide disaster assistance. The City Council shall take no

action that would adversely affect this bonding reserve capacity. Any bonds that are issued after date of certification of passage of this initiative, that may adversely affect this bonding reserve capacity, shall be null and void. If upon certification of passage of this initiative, the bonding reserve capacity established herein does not exist, and there are funds not yet legally committed that are proceeds of bonds issued after July 4, 2000 and prior to certification of passage of this initiative, such funds shall be set aside or moved to an account dedicated to this bonding reserve capacity to the extent necessary to bring it to \$125 million or any higher level established herein up to \$200 million. Such funds shall not be removed or used for any other purpose, unless and until the city's bond capacity increases such that removal of such funds does not impair the \$200 million bond reserve capacity provided for herein.

8. Changes to ETC and Initiative 41; Severability; Enforcement. This measure is intended to carry forward Initiative 41 to create the ETC and cause a monorail to be built, while allowing public control over the specific plan. Any measure passed by the City Council that repeals or amends prior Initiative 41 in whole or in part, which in any manner is inconsistent with this measure, is hereby repealed and any part of Initiative 41 that was so repealed or amended is hereby reinstated as if the City Council had not passed such a measure into law. A quorum of the ETC Council shall exist whenever 60% of its members are present at an official meeting. Vacancies on the ETC board shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining board members, with the chair having the tie breaking vote. In the event that there is a vacancy in the chair position, the vice-chair shall have the tie breaking vote. If the City Council is empowered by Charter or state law to confirm nominees to the ETC Board, the foregoing provisions shall not impair that power, but the City Council may only confirm or reject the choice of the ETC board, and, further, may only reject such choice for good cause. The City of Seattle, and its entities and employees shall cooperate and assist the ETC to achieve the goals of this measure and shall include monorail options in any Strategic Transportation Initiative (STI) process or similar study or process. All City information deemed relevant by the ETC shall be made available to ETC in a timely fashion. The City must facilitate this measure in any way needed including but not limited to prioritizing obtaining any permits, or dedication or use of any rights of way, or any waivers or changes in any state or other superior law that may be needed, such as obtaining a waiver from King County Metro to allow a monorail to operate in the City of Seattle. This measure shall be most liberally and broadly construed or interpreted, by any court or other body or official, in order to effectuate and carry out its purposes. If any part of this measure is declared invalid in a court of law, the remainder shall not be invalid for that reason. Any registered voter of the city of Seattle, and any other legal person (including the ETC or its chair) with an interest in traffic and transportation, shall have standing and may bring suit to enforce the provisions hereof, in an individual or class action, and may recover all actual damages sustained by such person, attorneys' fees, costs of litigation, and any and all equitable or injunctive relief necessary to enforce the provisions hereof or remediate any violations of this measure, including but not limited to temporary and/or permanent injunctive relief to prevent issuance of bonds or other actions that would impair the bond reserve provisions hereof.