



1 Approved: September 28, 2011
2 Effective: Oct 13, 2011

3
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
5 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

6
7 AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 11-055

8
9 RELATING TO THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA), ADOPTING AMENDMENTS
10 TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT (NE), CAPITAL FACILITIES (CF), AND
11 INTERJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION (IC) CHAPTERS OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY
12 GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (GMACP) GENERAL POLICY
13 PLAN (GPP) RELATED TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (GPP8 – SOLID WASTE)

14
15 WHEREAS, pursuant to the Growth Management Act (GMA), chapter 36.70A
16 RCW, the Snohomish County Council has adopted the Snohomish County GMACP –
17 GPP for the unincorporated areas of Snohomish County; and

18
19 WHEREAS, the Snohomish county council has determined that the
20 consideration of the proposed amendments and revisions to the GMACP would
21 promote a county purpose as established under RCW 36.70A.130 and chapter 30.73
22 SCC; and

23
24 WHEREAS, Snohomish County recognizes the importance of solid waste
25 management in order to protect public health and safety; and

26
27 WHEREAS, there are multiple planning objectives and policies that affect the
28 management of solid waste; and

29
30 WHEREAS, Snohomish County has developed facilities and programs for the
31 long-term management and provision of solid waste services for county residents; and

32
33 WHEREAS, the Natural Environment chapter of the GPP addresses solid waste
34 management and surface water issues in Objective 9.A; and

35
36 WHEREAS, it is in the best interest of the Solid Waste Division and Surface
37 Water Management Division to address the respective policies for each Division
38 separately from one another; and

39
40 WHEREAS, the Capital Facilities chapter of the GPP does not address the
41 County's authority to designate disposal locations of solid waste; and

42
43 WHEREAS, the ability to designate disposal locations for solid waste ensures a
44 stable solid waste system for all participants; and

45
AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 11-055
RELATING TO THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA),
ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT,
CAPITAL FACILITIES, AND INTERJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION
SECTIONS OF THE LAND USE CHAPTER OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY
GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, ETC. (GPP8 – SOLID WASTE)

46 WHEREAS, this authority has been expressed in other documents, including the
47 Snohomish County Code, Solid Waste Comprehensive Management Plan, and
48 Interlocal agreements entered into by all cities and towns of Snohomish County; and
49

50 WHEREAS, the Interjurisdictional Coordination chapter of the GPP does not
51 specifically call out "solid waste management and planning authority" as an item to be
52 addressed in interlocal agreements; and
53

54 WHEREAS, there is a potential for future cross county annexations to occur; and
55

56 WHEREAS, addressing solid waste management issues prior to annexations
57 ensures the ability to address solid waste issues prior to annexations; and
58

59 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council has determined that the ability to
60 provide safe, cost effective solid waste management services is in the public interest;
61 and
62

63 WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Division of the Department of Public Works
64 completed its review and evaluation of the proposed GMACP amendments, GPP8, and
65 forwarded recommendations to the Snohomish County Planning Commission; and
66

67 WHEREAS, the planning commission recommended adoption of the proposal;
68 and
69

70 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council held a public hearing on September
71 28, 2011, to consider the entire record, including the planning commission's
72 recommendations on the proposed amendments, and to hear public testimony on this
73 Ordinance, No. 11-055.
74

75 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
76

77 Section 1. The county council makes the following findings:
78

79 A. The county council adopts and incorporates the foregoing recitals as findings as if
80 set forth fully herein.
81

82 B. The proposed amendments to the Natural Environment, Capital Facilities, and
83 Interjurisdictional Coordination chapters maintain consistency with other chapters of
84 the GMACP - GPP, as required by RCW 36.70A.070.

85 C. All applicable elements of the GMACP support the proposed amendments.

86 D. The proposed amendments support the following goals and objectives of the GPP:

- 87 1. Goal NE 9: "Promote energy conservation and recycling to reduce detrimental
88 effects on the natural environmental and human health and safety."
89
- 90 2. Objective NE 9.A: "Recycle and reuse water and provide safe, efficient and cost
91 effective disposal of solid waste while limiting impacts on humans and natural
92 resources."
93
- 94 3. Objective CF 4: "Fund services and facilities for solid and moderate-risk waste
95 disposal that result in cost savings and efficient re-use of waste resources."
96
- 97 4. Goal IC: "Promote the coordination of planning, financing, and implementation
98 programs between the county and local jurisdictions including tribal
99 governments."
100
- 101 5. Objective IC 1.B: "Work with cities and towns to provide for the orderly transition
102 of unincorporated to incorporated areas within UGAs"
103
- 104 E. The proposal is consistent with the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs).
105
- 106
- 107 F. It is in the interest of and will benefit the county to provide for the long-term planning
108 and management of solid waste.
109
- 110 G. An addendum to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed for the GMA
111 Comprehensive Plan 10-Year Update was issued for this non-project action on June
112 14, 2011.
113
- 114 H. The county complied with RCW 36.70A.106(1) by providing advance notification to
115 the Washington State Department of Commerce.
116
- 117 I. The Washington State Attorney General issued an advisory memorandum in
118 December of 2006 entitled Advisory Memorandum: Avoiding Unconstitutional
119 Takings of Private Property to help local governments avoid the unconstitutional
120 taking of private property. The 2006 advisory memorandum was used by the
121 County in objectively evaluating the regulatory changes proposed by this ordinance.
122
- 123 J. The county council has considered and assessed potential constitutional issues
124 related to the polices proposed by this ordinance including, but not limited to:
125 whether the proposed policies will result in a permanent or temporary physical
126 occupation of private property; whether the proposed policies will deprive affected
127 property owners of all economically viable uses of their properties; whether the
128 proposed policies will deny or substantially diminish a fundamental attribute of
129 property ownership; whether the proposed policies require a property owner to

130 dedicate a portion of property or to grant an easement; and whether the proposed
131 policies will have a severe impact on the property owners' economic interests.
132

133

134 Section 2. The county council makes the following conclusions regarding the
135 amendments adopted by this ordinance:
136

137 A. The proposed amendments maintain consistency with other elements of the
138 GMACP.
139

140 B. All applicable elements of the GMACP support the proposed amendments.
141

142 C. The proposed amendments comply with the substantive and procedural
143 requirements of the GMA and support the following GMA goals:
144

145 1. GMA planning goal 10 [RCW 36.70A.020(10)]: "Environment. Protect the
146 environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water
147 quality, and the availability of water."
148

149 2. GMA planning goal 12 [RCW 36.70A.020(12)]: "Ensure public facilities and
150 services necessary to support development are adequate at the time of
151 occupancy."
152

153 D. All SEPA requirements with respect to this non-project action have been satisfied.
154

155 E. The amendments maintain the GMACP's consistency with the CPPs for Snohomish
156 County.
157

158 F. The proposed amendments to the NE, CF, and IC sections of the Land Use chapter
159 of the GMACP - GPP have been broadly disseminated and opportunities have been
160 provided for written comments and public hearing after effective notice.
161

162 G. The county complied with state and local requirements for public participation and
163 interjurisdictional coordination for the adoption of comprehensive plan amendments
164 under the GMA and chapter 30.73 SCC.
165

166 H. The proposed amendments set forth in this ordinance are in the best interest of the
167 county and protect the public health, safety, and welfare.

168 I. The amendments proposed by this ordinance do not result in an unconstitutional
169 taking of private property for a public purpose.

170 Section 3. The county council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record
171 of the planning commission and the county council, including all testimony and exhibits.

172 Any finding which should be deemed a conclusion, and any conclusion which should be
173 deemed a finding, is hereby adopted as such.

174
175 Section 4. Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the Snohomish County
176 GMACP – GPP, last amended by Ordinance No. 10-046 on July 7, 2010, is amended
177 as indicated in Exhibit A to this ordinance (“Amendments to the Natural Environment
178 chapter of the General Policy Plan), which is attached hereto and incorporated by
179 reference into this ordinance as if set forth in full.

180
181 Section 5. Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the Snohomish County
182 GMACP, last amended by Ordinance No. 10-046 on July 7, 2010, is amended as
183 indicated in Exhibit B to this ordinance (“Amendments to the Capital Facilities chapter
184 of the General Policy Plan”), which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference
185 into this ordinance as if set forth in full.

186
187 Section 6. Based on the foregoing findings and conclusions, the Snohomish County
188 GMACP, last amended by Ordinance No. 10-046 on July 7, 2010, is amended as
189 indicated in Exhibit C to this ordinance (“Amendments to the Interjurisdictional
190 Coordination chapter of the General Policy Plan”), which is attached hereto and
191 incorporated by reference into this ordinance as if set forth in full.

192
193 Section 7. The county council directs the Code Reviser to update SCC 30.10.060
194 pursuant to SCC 1.02.020(3).

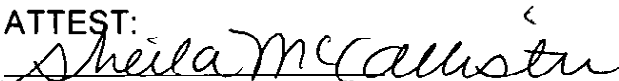
195
196 Section 8. Severability. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance
197 shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management Hearings
198 Board, or a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not
199 affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of
200 this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of
201 this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then
202 the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this
203 ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or
204 phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.

205
206

207 PASSED this 28th day of September, 2011.

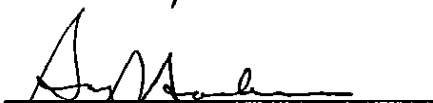
208 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
209 Snohomish County, Washington

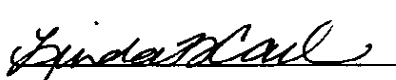
210 
211
212
213 Council Chair

214
215
216 ATTEST:
217 
218 Asst. Clerk of the Council

- 219
220 APPROVED
221 EMERGENCY
222 VETOED

223 DATE: 10/3, 2011

224
225
226 
227 *for:* Snohomish County Executive
228 **GARY HAAKENSEN**
229 Deputy County Executive

228 ATTEST:
229
230 
231

232 Approved as to form only:

233
234
235 _____
236 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

D-24

Exhibit A
Amended Ordinance No. 11-055
Amendments to the Natural Environment
Chapter of the General Policy Plan
GPP8- Solid Waste

Natural Environment

Snohomish County's natural features combine to create a unique environmental setting in the Puget Sound Basin. The Cascade Mountains, parts of five major river watersheds, lowland forests, estuaries, marine shorelines, numerous lakes, wetlands, and streams all combine to create the special character that is Snohomish County. These features also contribute to the county's economy and quality of life to its citizens.

Protection of the natural environment is fundamental to achieving and preserving the quality of life for Snohomish County residents. People and businesses choose to locate in Snohomish County due in large part to the quality of the natural environment. The natural environment element of the comprehensive plan provides the framework to realize the vision of thriving communities while protecting and preserving natural resources and the environment. It also provides for protection from various forms of pollution and natural hazards such as flooding, landslides, and other natural disasters. To be effective, in our efforts to protect and enhance the natural environment, the various policies, plans, and programs must be coordinated and focused through a consistent policy framework that has a multi-faceted approach. Our guiding principle is that the cumulative effect of all of the county's programs and efforts should result in no net loss of ecological functions and values consistent with the requirements of state law.

This multi-faceted approach includes planning; intergovernmental coordination; development of regulation; enforcement; and improved protection of ecological functions and values through non-regulatory incentive-based means, such as voluntary enhancement and restoration, public education and other voluntary activity; and monitoring and adaptive management. The plan provides policies in each of these areas to direct the county's efforts to protect the natural environment of Snohomish County and to achieve the outcome of no net loss of functions and values to the extent mandated by state law.

The need for a rigorous protection program is balanced by providing a fair and equitable distribution of the impacts of regulation, flexibility and clarity in approach, and fast service delivery. The public must be educated to understand the county's regulatory approach and the reasons for the regulation. Vital to the success of the county's program is careful consideration of how the burdens of environmental protection may impact property owners and business. Severe financial impacts, unclear government purposes, or circumstances where a less intrusive means for accomplishing the identified purpose are factors that must be avoided in developing policy and regulation that may adversely affect property rights. In developing policy and regulation affecting property rights, as well as issuing permits, county decision makers must

evaluate constitutional principles relating to the taking of property and the application of substantive due process. Tools available to aid this evaluation process include the Washington State Attorney General's Advisory Memorandum on Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property

GOAL NE 9 Promote energy conservation and recycling to reduce detrimental effects on the natural environmental and human health and safety.

Objective NE 9.A Recycle and reuse water ~~((and provide safe, efficient and cost effective disposal of solid waste while limiting impacts on humans and natural resources))~~.

NE Policies 9.A.1 The county shall develop plans and programs for the reuse, recycling, and treatment ~~((, and disposal))~~ of water ~~((, and solid waste))~~.

 9.A.2 County facilities shall be designed, operated and maintained to ensure recycling of water ~~((and solid waste))~~ occurs to the maximum extent possible.

~~((9.A.3)) ((County offices and facilities shall set an example of efficiency in waste reduction and recycling.))~~

 9.A.~~((4))~~3 The county should promote the use of low impact development designs to encourage ~~((recycling and))~~ the reuse of water ~~((and solid wastes))~~.

~~((9.A.5)) ((The county shall design, maintain or retrofit solid waste handling facilities including landfills, transfer stations, and rail loading facilities to prevent contaminated storm water run off from the facility for the purpose of preventing water pollution.))~~

~~((9.A.6)) ((The county shall site new solid waste handling facilities in a manner which will minimize impacts on the natural environment while providing essential solid waste disposal services.))~~

Objective NE 9.B Conserve nonrenewable energy resources while promoting the development and utilization of new and renewable energy resources.

- NE Policies 9.B.1 The county should adopt plans and regulations that require site planning and building design to promote energy conservation and reduce demand.
- 9.B.2 The county shall encourage transportation alternatives such as, the expansion of transit service, carpools and vanpools to reduce consumption of fossil fuels.
- 9.B.3 The county shall adopt and enforce the Washington State Energy Code for new construction.

Objective NE 9.C Provide safe, efficient and cost effective disposal of solid waste while encouraging waste prevention, reduction, and recycling.

- NE Policies 9.C.1 The county shall develop plans and programs for the management of solid waste generated within Snohomish County.
- 9.C.2 The county shall be responsible for the disposal of solid waste generated within Snohomish County.
- 9.C.3 County facilities shall be designed, operated and maintained to ensure recycling is available and occurs when technically and economically feasible.
- 9.C.4 County offices and facilities shall set an example in waste prevention, reduction and recycling.
- 9.C.5 The county shall encourage waste prevention, reduction, and recycling of solid waste when technically and economically feasible.
- 9.C.6 The county shall design, maintain or retrofit solid waste facilities to prevent contaminated storm water run-off from the facility for the purpose of preventing water pollution.
- 9.C.7 The county shall site new solid waste handling facilities in a manner which will minimize impacts on the natural environment while providing essential solid waste disposal services.

Exhibit B
Amended Ordinance No. 11-055
Amendments to the Capital Facilities Chapter of the General Policy Plan
GPP 8 – Solid Waste

Capital Facilities

A wide array of public services and facilities is needed to properly accommodate and integrate new population growth into existing communities. The Growth Management Act (GMA) places great importance on planning for public facilities, requiring local comprehensive plans to include capital facilities and utilities elements.

All Snohomish County services and facilities are included within the capital facilities element because there are connections and relationships between all capital facilities and population growth whether the facilities are “necessary to support development,” directly related to GMA Goal 12 or not. This section of the plan also addresses certain facilities and services provided by other local public agencies, such as cities and special districts, which serve development within unincorporated areas of the county.

The contents of this chapter reflect requirements and direction from the Growth Management Act, procedural criteria of the Washington Administrative Code and the countywide planning policies. These countywide policies provide the primary mechanism for achieving consistency of this element with the facility plans of the cities.

Other important original sources used in developing this chapter include:

- System plans and policy recommendations from the various provider agencies;
- County studies and plans, such as the Shoreline Management Master Program, the Solid Waste Management Plan, the Drainage Needs Report project and the six-year Capital Improvement Plan; and
- The Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, joint school capital facilities plan, and the Snohomish County Opinion Survey and Visual Preference Assessment (Hewitt Isley, 1993).

The Shoreline Management Master Program, the Solid Waste Management Plan, the six year Capital Improvement Program, and the Countywide Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan are updated on a regular basis.

The projected growth and distribution of population and employment over the next 20 years is the primary driver of capital facility needs. These forecasts determine the amount of additional urban land and the public infrastructure for which planning is needed. Use of the forecasts in all elements of the plan guarantees internal consistency. Most of the facility needs identified in this capital facilities element are relatively unaffected by variations in land use pattern. The county may, in the future, adjust either the level of service standards (for elements where LOS standards

are adopted) and/or the facility service guidelines identified for planning purposes for other elements, thereby providing a means to achieve balance and fiscal realism in the required financing program. Modifications to the land use element and corresponding land use map may also be used to achieve the same result. Adjustment of service levels may occur either through amendments to the GPP or the capital facilities plan.

This chapter of the comprehensive plan (including future plan phases and implementation measures that deal with public services and facilities) is intended to carry out and be evaluated against the following fundamental principles:

- Public facilities should be planned to support projected population growth and land use patterns;
- Levels of service standards should be developed for public facilities and services necessary to support development and they should be periodically reassessed as the basis of need for future public facilities;
- Facility service guidelines (used for planning purposes only) should be developed for other elements of this plan and periodically reassessed as one of the factors used to determine the need for future public facilities;
- Public facilities and services within urban growth areas should be provided at levels commensurate with the demands of urban densities and development intensity while reflecting the realities of limited funding resources and prioritization between those facilities and services;
- Public facilities and services within rural areas should be provided at levels reflecting the reduced demands and higher costs of serving these lower density, more dispersed patterns of development;
- Public facility expansion should be financed, in part, from revenues generated by new development as it occurs and contributes to the demand for such expansion;
- Snohomish County should play a major coordinating role in the planning of all regional public facilities that serve both incorporated and unincorporated areas; and
- Public services and facilities should be provided in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

This element of the plan seeks to put these principles into effect through a series of goals, objectives, policies and implementing strategies which are organized as follows:

- ◆ county facilities and services including:
 - surface water management,
 - solid waste disposal,
 - law and justice,
 - general government,
 - parks and recreation,
 - airport, and

- land transportation (see transportation element);
- ◆ non-county providers' facilities and services including:
 - public education,
 - fire suppression,
 - sanitary sewer (see utilities element),
 - public water supply (see utilities element); and
- ◆ essential public facilities - siting.

This chapter of the General Policy Plan provides the overall direction and detailed policy guidance for the Capital Facilities Element of the GMA comprehensive plan. The Capital Facilities Element also includes the Capital Facilities Plan and the 6-year Capital Improvement Program. The CFP contains more detailed information concerning the inventory of existing public facilities and a forecast of future needs for these facilities. The CIP presents a six-year program of public improvements that is reviewed, revised and adopted each year as part of the budget process.

County Facilities - General

The county functions as a regional and as a local provider of services and facilities depending upon the particular facility or service and area served. The county role as an urban service provider is expected to decline and the cities are to assume the dominant role in most urban services under the goals established by the GMA. The county, however, is expected to play a more important role as a regional service provider. Managing this transition is one of the principal challenges of the GMA and will take many years to achieve.

The county functions as a review agency for some public agencies and as a permitting agency and financial resource for others. These multiple roles make capital facility planning a special challenge for the county. Distinguishing between the several types of public facilities and services which the county may either provide, help plan, help finance, or regulate is necessary when developing goals, objectives, and policies to guide future decision-making.

This chapter will address those facilities for which the county must plan and budget as part of its six-year capital improvement program. They include land transportation (addressed in the transportation element), surface water management, solid waste disposal, law and justice (enforcement, prosecution, correction/detention, and related services), general government, parks and recreation, and the airport. Each of these functions will be considered in a separate section.

Snohomish County is committed to improving the adequacy of public facilities in its own facility planning as well as working with other key providers of public infrastructure, particularly sewer, water and school districts. The county prepares six-year capital improvement programs annually. This regular review and updating of capital investment has been significantly enhanced to comply with the requirements of the GMA.

The GMA places great importance on local determination of appropriate measures and extent of various facility needs as expressed through the concept of level of service. The county has

established level of service (LOS) measures for land transportation, surface water management and parks facilities necessary to support development, as described in the capital facilities plan and transportation element. The county has established facility service guidelines for other public facilities within the capital plan. These guidelines are for planning purposes only and do not obligate the county to achieve specific projects or service levels. The process used by the county in measuring and establishing levels of service standards for public facilities necessary to support development and guidelines for all other facilities was first presented in a report entitled, Capital Facility Requirements 1994-99 (and to 2013) (Snohomish County, 1994). An existing LOS for land transportation, park services and surface water facilities was produced as a reference point during the initial planning under the GMA in the early 1990's. This was done by compiling an inventory of existing county facilities and relating that inventory to existing measures of demand, generally the 1992 estimated county population. A similar process was used to develop the guideline ranges for other plan elements. Comparing projected growth in demand with projections of revenues clarifies the difficult trade-offs between desired facilities and revenue enhancements.

This process was developed to be used by the county in evaluating the LOS for land transportation facilities and other facilities considered "necessary to support development". Facilities necessary for urban development are distinguished from those necessary for rural development. There is a smaller listing of facilities necessary to support rural development and for some rural facilities, different levels of service. It also established the parameters for the 20-year facilities plan and the six-year financing program delineated in the CIP. These parameters may be revised as the specifics of the six-year financing program are developed. The process was further developed in the Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2000, 2001 and 2005 Updates. The county will periodically evaluate and refine LOS measures to improve the linkage between land transportation facilities, services and demand and to reflect changing fiscal and jurisdictional circumstances.

A similar process was used to establish the facility service guidelines for the other public facilities of this plan. These guidelines were then used in developing a forecast of future needs, the 20-year facilities plan and the six-year financing program. These guidelines are not prescriptive in nature and constitute only one of many factors to be used in making final decisions regarding facilities to be built or improved. The county will periodically evaluate and refine these guidelines to improve the usefulness of this planning tool in light of changing priorities, fiscal impacts, and inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

Snohomish County prepares annual six-year capital improvement programs (CIPs) to guide capital spending decisions. CIPs are directly linked to a longer term capital facilities plan and to the land use element of the comprehensive plan. They reflect a realistic assessment of future revenues to meet the GMA specifications for the six-year financing program. The CIPs should also reflect an assessment of the fiscal implications of capital projects on the county's operational budget.

Snohomish County has taken advantage of low interest rates and a favorable bond rating in order to incur general obligation bonds and invest the proceeds in administration parking and office

facilities. The county is funding the debt service for its new garage (opened in 2004) and administration building (opened in 2005) by redeploying funds that otherwise would have been used to pay office lease space and by utilizing parking revenues. In addition, the county borrowed funds for a much needed jail expansion and is funding the debt service by setting aside a constant stream of current revenues. Additional financing and funding options are discussed in the CFP and CIP.

Both revenue and general obligation bonds are available to the county for specific capital projects. Enterprise funds such as those supporting solid waste, airport, and surface water management can be used to retire revenue bond debt. User fees can also contribute to a revenue bonding approach.

The GMA expressly gives cities and counties the authority and choice to impose impact fees on new development to help finance capital facility expansions required to serve that new development. This authorization applies to parks, schools, and transportation. Snohomish County has adopted GMA-based impact fee programs for roads and schools, which are codified at Chapters 30.66B and 30.66C, respectively. The county will be converting its SEPA-based park mitigation program into a GMA-based program.

The fee programs comply with GMA requirements and conditions concerning their basis in the six-year CIP, appropriate credits for future property tax payments for debt retirement, use of other supplemental funding sources, and use of fee receipts.

An important feature of comprehensive planning under the GMA is the concurrency requirement. This refers to the goal of providing adequate public facilities at the time that private development or its direct impacts occur. This means that not only must the long-range plan provide for these necessary public facilities but also that they must be in place or planned to be in place within six years of (concurrent with) development.

This concurrency test must be met for transportation facilities in order for development to proceed. The Transportation Element and Chapter 30.66B SCC define the concurrency management system for Snohomish County's transportation facilities. Concurrency is encouraged but not expressly required for other types of public facilities. A concurrency system under the GMA requires a complete facilities plan and financing program in the capital facilities element in order to support a regulatory program that could result in denial or deferral of development permits. A concurrency system is only utilized for the road system because of the difficulty for counties in meeting these specifications for the numerous independent providers of several important facilities (see the transportation element). Snohomish County may consider expanding the concept to other public facilities through future amendments to this plan as it gains experience with the administration of concurrency management. A concurrency system for sanitary sewers, public water supply, drainage and electric power veritably exists because development proponents must demonstrate that such facilities are available to secure development approvals.

A less rigorous form of adequacy test for public facilities other than transportation facilities is needed to address GMA Goal 12. It directs that development not cause the level of service for

those facilities and services necessary to support development to decline below established minimum levels. Such a test is utilized in reviewing development applications and updates to the six-year CIP. This generally involves a review of proposals to ascertain their impact upon existing or planned infrastructure systems for development applications. The county will require a solution, such as temporary or permanent facility construction by the developer, longer project phasing or build-out periods, or other appropriate measure where added capacity or other facility improvements to systems are needed to support a development proposal.

"Statements of assessment" are prepared to accompany updates to the CIP. These statements evaluate the adequacy of projected funding and current regulations to meet GMA Goal 12. This process is described in more detail in the Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2005 Update.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste disposal is a primary function of county government. Waste collection is managed at the municipal level. A system of rural drop boxes and transfer stations owned and operated by the county's solid waste division are the intermediary collection points between the waste generators (primarily homes, apartments, and businesses) and the ultimate disposal sites. Many residents in rural areas transport their own solid waste to one of these facilities.

About one-third of the county's solid waste stream is recovered presently through recycling. The remainder is deposited at a landfill outside of the county through a long term contract.

The Public Works Department's solid waste division published its updated Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan in January 2004. It looks at intermediate and long-term solutions to solid waste problems which will intensify as the population grows and available land diminishes. Major goals include recovering more of the waste stream through recycling and recovering waste that is escaping the county's solid waste system.

Other forms of waste recovery will also be explored to reduce the residual stream requiring landfill disposal. The primary facility focus is a critical review of existing transfer stations and drop box disposal sites for subsequent expansion and/or enhancement in order to facilitate recycling and cost-effective disposal of non-recyclables throughout the county.

GOAL CF 4 Fund services and facilities for solid and moderate-risk waste disposal that result in cost savings and efficient re-use of waste resources.

Objective CF 4.A Improve the overall county waste reduction and recycling rate (as measured by weight) to 50 percent of the waste stream by the year 2008.

- CF Policies** 4.A.1 The county shall provide or encourage source reduction activities through education programs, source reduction programs for county agencies, support of waste exchange and materials reuse, and promotion of home composting of yard debris.
- 4.A.2 The county shall work to make source-separated recycling opportunities available to all residents in the county and develop strategies for providing comprehensive recycling collection services to businesses.

Objective CF 4.B Provide a system of environmentally compatible facilities of adequate number, geographic distribution, and capacity to encourage proper disposal of solid and moderate-risk wastes by county residents and businesses.

- CF Policies** 4.B.1 The county shall ensure that adequate public and private facilities are operated and equipped to carry out the overall mission of the county's solid waste management plan.
- 4.B.2 The county shall continue to operate and/or monitor closed landfills and other solid waste disposal sites to minimize water pollution.

Objective CF 4.C Make available safe, effective, economical, and environmentally sound disposal techniques for moderate risk waste.

- CF Policies** 4.C.1 The county shall encourage best management practices for disposal of household waste, resource waste, and moderate risk waste generated in small quantities by commercial generators and by households.
- 4.C.2 The county shall work cooperatively with cities, the state Department of Ecology, and the Health District to achieve an environmentally safe and cost-effective solution to the disposal of catch basin wastes and street sweepings.

Objective CF 4.D Exercise authority to designate disposal locations for all solid waste generated within Snohomish County.

- CF Policies** 4.D.1 The county shall designate locations for disposal of all solid waste generated within Snohomish County.
- 4.D.2 The county shall retain planning authority for solid waste disposal for Snohomish County geographic areas that are annexed into a city when a portion of such city is located in an adjacent county.

Exhibit C
Amended Ordinance No. 11-055
Amendments to the Interjurisdictional Coordination Chapter of the General Policy
Plan
GPP 8 – Solid Waste

Interjurisdictional Coordination

Intergovernmental or interjurisdictional coordination has been described as “a meaningful effort to bring all parties together to identify concerns, discuss issues, examine solutions, resolve problems, and employ joint approaches, where appropriate, to manage the uncoordinated and unplanned growth posing a threat to the environment, economic development and high quality of life in the state.” (Working Together - A Guide to Intergovernmental Coordination Under the Growth Management Act, State of Washington DCD, July 1992). Such cooperative efforts between jurisdictions can lead to increased efficiency in the preparation of plans, provision of public services, annexations and incorporations, and many other activities by minimizing conflicts and duplications.

There are many planning and regional growth management issues such as transportation and water quality management that transcend jurisdictional boundaries. The lack of a range of housing opportunities near employment centers, public facility sizing, and scheduling of transportation improvements concurrent with development are all issues that could be better managed through a coordinated approach.

The development of unincorporated land adjacent to cities has created a number of complex issues. When cities seek to extend their corporate boundaries through annexation without coordination with the county, they may find it difficult to provide public services to this new land at appropriate urban service levels because of: incompatible lot sizes; road alignments; utility line sizes; and differing design standards typical of these more rural areas. If unincorporated, urbanizing areas remain under the county's jurisdiction, there often is pressure for the county to provide additional urban services that may be cost prohibitive. Once areas are annexed, the county faces a loss of tax revenues that may exceed the former costs of servicing the area, may have been dedicated to amortizing capital facilities in the area, and may reduce the county's ability to provide regional services.

Annexations and incorporations may affect county programs such as stormwater management or financing of transportation improvements if the land removed by annexation no longer contributes financially to the program. Special purpose districts are also affected by annexations and transition measures need to be considered as service providers change.

Snohomish County and its cities, towns, and the Tulalip Tribes recognize the benefits of coordinated planning. The cities, county and Tribes continue to participate in Snohomish County

AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 11-055
RELATING TO THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT (GMA),
ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT,
CAPITAL FACILITIES, AND INTERJURISDICTIONAL COORDINATION
SECTIONS OF THE LAND USE CHAPTER OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY
GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, ETC. (GPP8 – SOLID WASTE)

- IC Policies**
- 1.B.1 The county shall work with cities in planning for orderly transfer of service responsibilities in anticipation of potential or planned annexations or incorporations within UGAs.
 - 1.B.2 In newly annexed areas within UGAs, the county shall continue to provide regional services while the cities provide urban services.
 - 1.B.3 The county shall seek interlocal agreements with the cities to establish a process for transferring authority over pending projects, permits, and records and establishes reciprocal impact mitigation for transportation, parks, and schools prior to potential or planned annexations or incorporations.
 - 1.B.4 The county shall not support any proposed annexation of unincorporated lands in Snohomish County by a city or special district situated predominately outside of Snohomish County unless and until an annexation agreement has been signed by the county and said district or city. Such agreement shall address and substantially resolve issues of land use, applicable development regulations, permit processing, public services delivery, facilities financing, transportation planning, concurrency management, solid waste management, and any other similar jurisdictional issues identified by the county. Such agreement should be approved prior to city acceptance of an annexation petition.
 - 1.B.5 The county and affected cities should collaborate on the development of appropriate urban design measures, such as: pedestrian, bicycle and transit orientation; compatibility and access among adjacent developments; appropriate open spaces and gathering places; adequate landscaping; and streetscapes and parking arrangements.
 - 1.B.6 The county should consider interlocal agreements with cities to coordinate county and municipal planning under GMA within UGAs. These planning processes should emphasize public participation and the role of elected officials in local decision-making. Such interlocal agreements may address the following interjurisdictional issues:
 - (a) Transition processes for planning and development projects and capital facilities projects;
 - (b) Provision of clear, adequate public participation processes;
 - (c) Provision for fiscal equity between the county and the cities and identification of funding sources, fees, and revenue sharing;

- (d) Coordination between and delineation of tasks and schedules for staff, planning commissions and councils in the review, adoption and appeal process;
- (e) Development of application procedures and determination of applicable regulations and standards to be used; ~~((and))~~
- (f) Solid waste management and planning authority; and
- (g) Other issues such as SEPA review, appeals, transportation concurrency, surface water, ~~((solid waste))~~ and public safety.

Objective IC 1.C Ensure that county and city development regulations are consistent within UGAs.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| IC Policies | 1.C.1 | The county shall seek interlocal agreements with the cities which identify development standards for each UGA. |
| | 1.C.2 | The county should work with cities to determine the city's role in the review of applications for development within the unincorporated portions of UGAs. |

Objective IC 1.D Promote interjurisdictional planning and implementation of capital facilities.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| IC Policy | 1.D.1 | The county shall seek the participation of cities when planning and financing capital facilities within UGAs. |
|------------------|-------|---|

Objective IC 1.E Re-evaluate and, as required, modify MUGA boundaries to facilitate county planning for the development of these urban areas.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| IC Policies | 1.E.1 | The MUGA boundaries shall be as adopted by the county and shown in Map 3. The county and the cities within the SWUGA shall, when necessary, modify MUGA boundaries for the purposes of allocating population (Appendix D) as required by GMA and delineating future annexation areas for each of the nine cities in the SWUGA. |
| | 1.E.2 | Inconsistencies which result in overlapping MUGAs between cities or gap areas which are not included in any city's MUGA should be reconciled between the affected cities within Snohomish County and the county as soon as is practical. "Affected cities" may also include cities located outside of Snohomish County only at such time interlocal agreements between the cities and Snohomish County have been adopted. |

- 1.E.3 MUGA boundaries shall be reevaluated on a periodic basis and adjustments made as needed through the county's Comprehensive Plan amendment process.
- 1.E.4 MUGA boundaries congruent with the SWUGA boundary may be amended by agreement and action by the county and geographically affected cities following consultation with the cities, consistent with 1.E.3.
- 1.E.5 MUGA boundaries that are not congruent with the SWUGA boundary may be amended by agreement and action by the affected cities and the county, consistent with 1.E.3.
- 1.E.6 Interlocal agreements executed by the county and a city shall define terms of the transfer of responsibilities for planning and/or development within a city's established MUGA boundary.
- 1.E.7 The county shall seek interlocal agreements with the cities to establish a process for all project and permit transfers, record transfers and reciprocal impact mitigation for transportation, parks, and schools within the city's MUGA prior to potential or planned annexations or incorporations.

Objective IC 1.F Cooperate with local jurisdictions to access and distribute regional financial resources.

- IC Policies**
- 1.F.1 The county shall coordinate with cities to investigate the potential for sharing of tax revenue to assist in the provision of equitable levels of public services within the county.
 - 1.F.2 The county shall join with local jurisdictions in consortia for the purpose of attracting and distributing regional financial resources such as community development block grants, emergency shelter grants, and HOME investment partnerships program grants.