

1 Adopted: June 10, 2015  
2 Effective: July 2, 2015

3  
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
5 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

6  
7 AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 14-135

8  
9 AN ORDINANCE REPEALING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN/YEAR 2009  
10 UPDATE AND ADOPTING THE CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN/YEAR 2015  
11 UPDATE UNDER THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT, CHAPTER 36.70A  
12 RCW, AS PART OF THE 2015 UPDATE OF THE COUNTY'S GROWTH  
13 MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
14

15 WHEREAS, Snohomish County ("county") adopted the Snohomish County Growth  
16 Management Comprehensive Plan (GMACP), which included the 1995-2000 Capital Plan,  
17 on June 28, 1995, through passage of Amended Ordinance No. 94-125; and

18 WHEREAS, a capital facilities element is a required element of the GMACP; and

19  
20  
21 WHEREAS, the county must conduct a periodic review of its GMACP pursuant to  
22 Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 36.70A.130(3), which directs counties planning under  
23 the Growth Management Act (GMA) to take legislative action to review and, if needed,  
24 revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure that population  
25 and employment growth for the succeeding 20-year period can be accommodated; and

26  
27 WHEREAS, the county has developed a capital facilities plan as part of its GMACP  
28 that both inventories existing capital facilities and forecasts future needs of capital facilities  
29 in Snohomish County; and

30  
31 WHEREAS, the county has amended its capital facilities plan multiple times since its  
32 adoption, most recently on November 23, 2009, through the adoption of Ordinance No. 09-  
33 111 resulting in the CFP/Year 2009 Update; and

34  
35 WHEREAS, Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board decisions  
36 have directly influenced the county's development of the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update;  
37 and

38  
39 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development  
40 Services (PDS) has developed the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update that updates existing  
41 inventories of capital facilities and forecasts future capital facility needs of those capital  
42 facilities determined to be necessary to support development; and

43  
44 WHEREAS, the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update is part of the 2015 update to the  
45 GMACP required under RCW 36.70A.030; and

46  
47 WHEREAS, the CFP/Year 2015 Update will be adopted as a part of the capital  
48 facilities element of the GMACP; and

1  
2 WHEREAS, the organization of the CFP/Year 2015 Update differs from that of the  
3 CFP/Year 2009 Update; and  
4

5 WHEREAS, consistent with the Parks and Recreation Element being considered as  
6 part of the 2015 update to the GMACP, the CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this  
7 ordinance recognizes that community parks, regional parks and regional trails are capital  
8 facilities that are necessary to support development; and  
9

10 WHEREAS, the CFP/Year 2015 Update adds a section on Hazard Mitigation  
11 Planning and adds a section on Fire Protection Services; and  
12

13 WHEREAS, on August 26, 2014, PDS staff held a study session for the Snohomish  
14 County Planning Commission ("Planning Commission") and presented an overview of the  
15 capital facilities plan portion of the 2015 GMACP Update; and  
16

17 WHEREAS, on September 9, 2014, PDS staff hosted a public workshop on the 2015  
18 GMACP Update which included information on capital facilities; and  
19

20 WHEREAS, on September 23, 2014, PDS staff briefed the Planning Commission on  
21 the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update; and  
22

23 WHEREAS, on October 7, 2014, the Planning Commission held a public hearing to  
24 receive public testimony concerning the CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this  
25 ordinance; and  
26

27 WHEREAS, after the conclusion of its public hearing, the Planning Commission  
28 deliberated on October 14, October 15, and October 16, 2014, and voted to recommend  
29 approval of the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update attached to this ordinance as Exhibit A, as  
30 shown in its recommendation letter dated November 12, 2014; and  
31

32 WHEREAS, on May 13, 2015 and continued on June 10, 2015, the county council  
33 held a public hearing after proper notice and considered public comment and the entire  
34 record related to the repeal of the CFP/Year 2009 Update and adoption of the CFP/Year  
35 2015 Update proposed in this ordinance; and  
36

37 WHEREAS, following the public hearing, the county council deliberated on the  
38 repeal of the CFP/Year 2009 Update and the adoption of the CFP/Year 2015 proposed by  
39 this ordinance;

40 NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDAINED:  
41

42 Section 1. The county council makes the following findings:  
43

44 A. The county council adopts and incorporates the foregoing recitals as findings as if set  
45 forth in full.  
46

1 B. Organizational and structural changes between the CFP/Year 2009 Update and the  
2 proposed CFP/Year 2015 CFP justify the repeal of the CFP/Year 2009 Update and  
3 replacement with the CFP/Year 2015 Update.  
4

5 C. The CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this ordinance updates and incorporates  
6 substantive capital facilities information from the CFP/Year 2009 Update, recognizes  
7 that community parks, regional parks and regional trails are capital facilities that are  
8 necessary to support development, adds information related to Hazard Mitigation  
9 Planning, adds information related to Fire Protection Services, and replaces or  
10 substantially revises information found in the appendices to the CFP/Year 2009 Update.  
11

12 D. The CFP/Year 2015 Update was developed in consideration of the GMA's planning  
13 goals for the development of local comprehensive plans, as codified at RCW  
14 36.70A.020, and reflect a careful balancing of these goals within the local conditions of  
15 Snohomish County.  
16

17 E. The CFP/Year 2015 Update was developed to be a component of the capital facilities  
18 element of the GMACP as required under RCW 36.70A.070(3).  
19

20 F. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update will allow the county to better achieve, comply  
21 with, and implement the Puget Sound Regional Council Vision 2040 and Multicounty  
22 Planning Policies (MPPs), specifically those addressing public services.  
23

24 The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update demonstrates that utilities and public service  
25 providers have adopted six year and/or twenty year capital facility plans that provide for  
26 adequate public services that will be available for new and existing development over  
27 the 2035 planning horizon. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update directly supports and  
28 helps implement MPP-PS-4. Urban services and facilities are not encouraged or  
29 supported in rural areas.  
30

31 G. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update will allow the county to better achieve, comply  
32 with, and implement the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) specifically those  
33 addressing public services and facilities. The county coordinates with other service  
34 providers to provide appropriate levels of service to support planned growth and  
35 development in Urban Growth Areas. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update directly  
36 supports and helps implement CPP Policies PS-8 through PS-13.  
37

38 H. Procedural Requirements.  
39

40 1. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) requirements with respect to this non-project  
41 action have been satisfied through the completion of a draft environmental impact  
42 statement (DEIS) issued on September 8, 2014, and a final environmental impact  
43 statement (FEIS) prepared and issued on June 3, 2015.  
44

45 2. The proposal is a Type 3 legislative action pursuant to SCC 30.73.010.  
46

1 3. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106(1), a notice of intent to adopt this ordinance was  
2 transmitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce for distribution to  
3 state agencies on December 17, 2014.  
4

5 4. The public participation process used in the adoption of this ordinance has complied  
6 with all applicable requirements of the GMA and SCC. The general public and  
7 various interested agencies and parties were notified of the public hearings by  
8 means of legal notices and the County website. Notification was provided in  
9 accordance with SCC 30.73.050.  
10

11 5. The Washington State Attorney General last issued an advisory memorandum, as  
12 required by RCW 36.70A.370, in December 2006 entitled "Advisory Memorandum:  
13 Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property" to help local governments  
14 avoid the unconstitutional taking of private property. The process outlined in the  
15 State Attorney General's 2006 advisory memorandum was used by Snohomish  
16 County in objectively evaluating the regulatory changes proposed by this ordinance.  
17

18 I. This ordinance is consistent with the record.  
19

20 1. The CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this ordinance was developed to ensure  
21 compliance with the substantive requirements of the GMA.  
22

23 2. The broad purposes of the proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update are to: (1) implement  
24 the general policy guidance provided by the General Policy Plan (GPP) and goal 12  
25 of the GMA by establishing appropriate level-of-service standards for those capital  
26 facilities specifically identified as "necessary to support development"; (2) identify the  
27 magnitude of new or expanded capital facilities planned by the county to support the  
28 development and growth envisioned by the future land use map and the policies of  
29 the GMACP; and (3) provide a framework to guide the county in the preparation and  
30 adoption of its six-year capital improvement program (CIP) for County capital  
31 facilities that is required by both the GMA and the Snohomish County Charter.  
32

33 3. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update: (1) inventories all county-owned or operated  
34 capital facilities into a single capital facilities plan for comprehensive planning  
35 purposes; (2) inventories non-county provided capital facilities for comprehensive  
36 planning purposes; (3) examines both long and/or short-term capital facility needs  
37 required to maintain minimum levels of service for those capital facilities determined  
38 to be necessary to support development.  
39

40 4. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update relies upon and references information  
41 contained in the proposed Transportation Element (TE) of the GMACP that will be  
42 adopted during the 2015 GMACP Update.  
43

44 5. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update relies upon and references information  
45 contained in the proposed Parks and Recreation Element (PRE) of the GMACP that  
46 will be adopted during the 2015 GMACP Update.  
47

- 1 6. Consistent with the PRE that will be adopted during the 2015 update of the GMACP,  
2 the CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this ordinance recognizes that community  
3 parks, regional parks and regional trails are capital facilities that are “necessary to  
4 support development.” The CFP/Year 2015 Update incorporates changes in parks  
5 level of service (LOS) standards found in the PRE, as well as related amendments  
6 proposed to the GPP policies for capital facilities and the proposed GPP Parks  
7 chapter.  
8
- 9 8. Amended Ordinance No. 04-127 previously recognized that fire protection services  
10 are necessary to support urban development and established LOS standards based  
11 upon fire flow.  
12
- 13 9. The CFP/Year 2015 Update proposed by this ordinance does not identify any  
14 existing deficiencies for surface transportation, parks, or school capital facilities. Any  
15 and all future impact fees collected would be applied to facilities necessary to serve  
16 new growth.  
17
- 18 10. While not being a service necessary to support development, the CFP/Year 2015  
19 Update proposed by this ordinance adds Hazard Mitigation Planning as a formal  
20 section of the document. Hazard mitigation planning has five primary goals: (1)  
21 reduction of natural hazard related injury and loss of life; (2) reduction of property  
22 damage; (3) promotion of a sustainable economy; (4) maintenance, enhancement,  
23 and restoration of the natural environment’s capacity to absorb and reduce the  
24 impacts of natural hazard events; and (5) increasing the public awareness and  
25 readiness for disasters. Hazard mitigation planning is linked to capital facilities  
26 planning as minimizing or reducing the impact of disasters or hazards on capital  
27 facilities is an intrinsic goal of hazard mitigation planning.  
28
- 29 11. The CFP/Year 2015 Update appendices proposed by this ordinance include  
30 summaries of the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan and the  
31 current Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan as formal appendices (C and D,  
32 respectively) to the document. These are new appendices that accompany the  
33 updated existing capital facility inventory matrix (Appendix A) and updated capital  
34 facility maps (Appendix B). Information that was previously provided in Appendix C  
35 of the CFP/Year 2009 Update (Wastewater Systems and Treatment Plants Serving  
36 Unincorporated Snohomish County) will be incorporated into a revised *Countywide  
37 Utility Inventory Report*.  
38

39 Section 2. The county council makes the following conclusions:

- 40
- 41 A. Fire protection services is a category of capital facilities included in the proposed  
42 CFP/Year 2015 Update as it is a type that was previously deemed necessary to support  
43 development.  
44
- 45 B. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update is consistent with the CPPs and MPPs.  
46
- 47 C. The proposed CFP/2015 Year Update is consistent with the goals, objectives, and  
48 policies of the GPP.

1  
2 D. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update is consistent with and complies with the  
3 procedural and substantive requirements of the GMA.  
4

5 E. The county has complied with all SEPA requirements with respect to this non- project  
6 action.  
7

8 F. The proposed CFP/Year 2015 Update does not result in an unconstitutional taking of  
9 private property for a public purpose.  
10

11 Section 3. The county council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire record  
12 of the county council, including all testimony and exhibits. Any finding, which should be  
13 deemed a conclusion, and any conclusion, which should be deemed a finding, is adopted as  
14 such.  
15

16 Section 4. The CFP/Year 2009 Update last amended by Ordinance No. 09-111 on  
17 November 23, 2009, is repealed.  
18

19 Section 5. The CFP/Year 2015 Update is added as a component of the GMACP as  
20 indicated in Exhibit A to this ordinance, which is attached hereto and incorporated by  
21 reference into this ordinance as if set out in full.  
22

23 Section 6. The county council directs the Code Reviser to update SCC 30.10.050  
24 pursuant to SCC 1.02.020(3).  
25

26 Section 7. Severability and Savings. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of  
27 this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the Growth Management  
28 Hearings Board ("Board"), or a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or  
29 unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section,  
30 sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section,  
31 sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of  
32 competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to the  
33 effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section,  
34 sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted.  
35

36 PASSED this 10<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2015.  
37  
38

39 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
40 Snohomish County, Washington  
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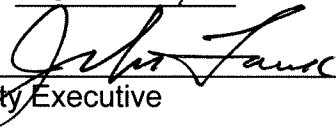
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43 \_\_\_\_\_  
44 Dave Somers, Council Chair

45 ATTEST

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48 Debbie Eco, Clerk of the Council

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- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

Date: 6/22/15  
  
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County Executive

ATTEST:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to form only:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

D-12

# Exhibit A

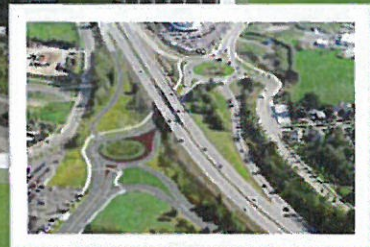
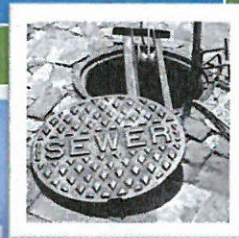
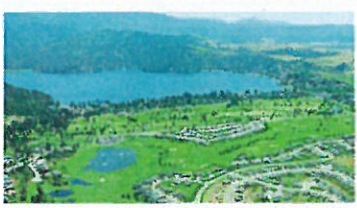
## Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2015 Update



**Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2015**  
**Update, an Element of the Snohomish**  
**County GMA Comprehensive Plan**  
**Adopted June 10, 2015**

2015

# Capital Facilities Plan



**Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2015**  
**Update, an Element of the Snohomish**  
**County GMA Comprehensive Plan**

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# SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN

## Year 2015 Update

### INTRODUCTION

#### General Background

This document presents Snohomish County's long-range capital facilities plan (CFP). The CFP is a required element of the comprehensive plan under the Growth Management Act (GMA) chapter 36.70A RCW. This updated CFP incorporates more current inventory information and forecasts of future facility needs as part of the overall 2015 update of the comprehensive plan. This capital facilities plan addresses all categories of public facilities provided directly by Snohomish County, including parks, surface water management, solid waste disposal, general government, and law and justice facilities. Roads and other surface transportation facilities are summarized but covered in more detail in the separate *Transportation Element (TE)*. The disposition of parks is similarly summarized in this CFP but covered in more detail in the Parks and Recreation Element (PRE). This document also consolidates summary information from a variety of sources regarding important capital facilities provided by other public agencies.

The form and content of this plan element reflects the guidance contained in the Final Decision and Order issued on February 9, 2000, by the Central Puget Sound Growth Management Hearings Board in the case of *McVittie, et al v. Snohomish County* (case #99-3-0016c). That decision, while finding that the *1999 – 2004 Capital Plan Detail* met the basic requirements of the GMA, did indicate areas where the plan could be improved. Several changes were made in the 2000 update to incorporate those GMHB suggestions which are retained in this update. This update, like the last major update adopted in 2005, includes current information regarding existing facility inventories and existing deficiencies for selected capital facilities that are addressed, in part, through impact fee collection programs.

This CFP, like its predecessors, is the product of a collaboration of various county departments including the Executive Office, Budget and Finance, Public Works, Planning and Development Services, Parks and Recreation, and Facilities Management. Other county operating departments and agencies involved in capital facilities operations and maintenance, as well as other public facility providers, including cities and special districts also contributed substantially to the preparation of this document.

## Relationship to Other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

The Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) should be an integral part of a local jurisdiction's comprehensive plan prepared under the directives of the Growth Management Act (GMA). It must support and be consistent with the land use element and with other required elements of the GMA comprehensive plan. The broad purposes of Snohomish County's CFP within this GMA context can be summarized as follows:

1. Implement the general policy guidance provided in the *General Policy Plan* (GPP) and "Goal 12" of the GMA by establishing appropriate level-of-service (LOS) standards for those capital facilities specifically identified as "necessary to support development" (per Goal 12 of the GMA);
2. Identify the magnitude of new or expanded capital facilities planned by the county to support the development and growth envisioned by the future land-use map and the policies of the comprehensive plan; and
3. Provide the framework to guide Snohomish County in the preparation and adoption of its 6-year capital improvement program (CIP) for county capital facilities, which is required by both the GMA and the County Charter.

Other documents that supplement this CFP as part of the overall capital facilities element include the "Capital Facilities" and "Utilities" chapters of the *General Policy Plan* (GPP), the Countywide Utilities Inventory Report, the 6-year Capital Improvements Program (or, CIP - updated annually as part of the county budget), the *Park and Recreation Plan*, and the school CFPs (adopted biennially in support of the school impact fee program). The Parks and Recreation Plan is replaced by the Parks and Recreation Element (PRE).

The CFP assists the county in prioritizing capital facility projects and/or capital improvements that compete for limited resources and extend beyond one single budget year. It also embodies county choices about levels of service to be provided for its residents in balancing need and/or "demand" versus probable future revenues. The CFP supports other comprehensive plan elements and helps achieve coordination and consistency among the many plans of other public agencies for capital improvements within the planning area, including:

- Other elements of the comprehensive plan (notably, the *General Policy Plan* and the *Transportation Element*);
- Plans of other local governments, especially in urban growth areas (UGAs);
- Plans of special districts (i.e., schools, water, sewer); and
- Plans for capital facilities of state and regional significance.

This CFP draws information from the plans of many county and non-county agencies that meet a variety of statutory requirements. These plans are also prepared and developed over a variety of timeframes.

Many of these external plans were completed before the county developed its land use alternatives for the 2015 comprehensive plan update and an unknown number of external plans will not be completed before the 2015 comprehensive update has been adopted. The annual CIP, through its "Statement of Assessment," should regularly evaluate the effectiveness of these external plans in maintaining or improving levels of service.

The CFP components should support the adopted land use plan, should utilize the same or compatible population growth and distribution projections, and should share the same planning horizon (now 2035) to achieve consistency. The population base for projecting future facility needs in this CFP is the same as that used in projecting future land-use needs: the State Office of Financial Management (OFM) population forecast. The spatial distribution of population growth (tabulated in Appendix D of the *GPP*) is contained in the adopted growth targets for cities and UGAs and is reflected in the Future Land-Use Map and in the “locations and capacities of planned public facilities” contained in the CIP. A common base for projecting land and capital facilities needs is particularly important for regional facilities that serve much or the entire county and are the principal types of capital facilities provided by the county. Some of the capital facility studies that provide the foundation for this CFP have planning horizons that go beyond the year 2035. Some of these studies project needs in 5-year intervals that do not precisely match the 2035 planning horizon of GMA. However, most of the studies project facility needs at least to the year 2035. The following table summarizes information on how future facility needs are determined to be adequate over at least a twenty year time frame. Information for this chart was derived and/or summarized from information submitted by non-county agencies and county departments that participated in the CFP development process.

#### SUMMARY OF INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

Capital Facility	County/Non-County Facility	Necessary for Urban or Rural Development	Separate Comprehensive Plan/Element Coincident w/County Comprehensive Plan	Only Population Projection Affects Forecast of Future needs	Land Use Alternative Effects Forecast of Future Needs	Comments - Short-Term and/or Long Term Determination of Adequacy of Infrastructure. <sup>3</sup>
Fire Protection Services	County <sup>1</sup>	YES	NO	YES	NO	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined via individual fire district annual budgeting processes.
Parks and Recreation	County	YES	YES	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the PRE by recreational demands based on 2035 population projections in the context of current land use. Parks also uses the annual level of service evaluations in the CIP.
Surface Water Management	County	YES	NO	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the Master Drainage Planning Programs based on 2035 county population projections in the context of current land use. The annual level of investment evaluations in the CIP is also used.
Surface Transportation	County	YES	YES	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the TE based on 2035 population projections in the context of current land use. Transportation adequacy is determined by the annual level of service evaluations in the CIP.



Capital Facility	County/Non-County Facility	Necessary for Urban or Rural Development	Separate Comprehensive Plan/Element Coincident w/County Comprehensive Plan	Only Population Projection Affects Forecast of Future needs	Land Use Alternative Effects Forecast of Future Needs	Comments - Short-Term and/or Long Term Determination of Adequacy of Infrastructure. <sup>3</sup>
Electric Power	Non-County	YES	NO <sup>2</sup>	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive electric power plan based on 2035 county population projections in the context of current land use. The annual statement of assessment evaluation in the CIP is also used.
Public Schools	Non-County	YES	YES	NO	YES	Only six-year infrastructure adequacy is evaluated. Student population is projected to 2035.
Public Wastewater Systems	Non-County	YES	NO <sup>2</sup>	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive system plans based on 2035 county population projections in the context of current land use. The annual statement of assessment evaluation in the CIP is also used.
Public Water Supply	Non-County	YES	NO <sup>2</sup>	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive system plans based on 2035 county population projections in the context of current land use. The annual statement of assessment evaluation in the CIP is also used.
General Government Facilities	County	NO	NO	YES	NO	An evaluation of the aggregate projected 2035 population vs use of current facilities is generally used to determine twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure.
Law and Justice Facilities	County	NO	NO	YES	NO	An evaluation of the aggregate projected 2035 population vs use of current facilities is generally used to determine twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure.
Solid Waste Facilities	County	NO	YES	YES	NO	An evaluation of the aggregate projected 2035 population vs current demand for solid waste facilities use is generally used to determine twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure.
Airport Facilities	County	NO	NO	YES	NO	An evaluation of the aggregate projected 2035 population vs use of current facilities is generally used to determine twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure.

1-County solely provides fire investigation and inspection services.

2-Water, wastewater systems and electric power plan updates do not usually coincide with county comprehensive plan updates. The water and wastewater plans are revised every six years, electric power plans - every seven years. Stormwater issues are incorporated in wastewater system plans.

3-See Section V for details of the short-term CIP reassessment process.

This CFP addresses minimum planning requirements that are necessary to support development under the GMA. Adoption of the CFP does not preclude or restrict capital improvement projects that are not specifically identified in the CFP when such projects do not materially impair the county's ability to achieve the minimum planning goals set forth in the CFP. Capital improvement projects not identified in the CFP will be considered to exceed minimum planning requirements and will not replace planned capital improvement projects except when done so by legislative action. Examples of such capital improvement projects are facilities or amenities that are identified as mitigation for site-specific developments and funding or undertaking of the mitigation is a condition of development approval

### **Organization of the Plan**

This plan has been reorganized from the 2005 update to better reflect the significance of capital facilities identified as "necessary to support development." This introductory section includes a discussion of GMA Goal 12 and the resultant identification of capital facilities necessary to support development. This update contains all of the required components of a capital facilities plan element of a GMA comprehensive plan. Specifically, RCW 36.70A.070(3) requires that the CFP element contain:

- (a) an inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- (b) a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- (d) at least a 6-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
- (e) a requirement to reassess the comprehensive plan if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element is consistent with the capital facilities plan element.

The following table summarizes where each item is found in this CFP for facilities that are necessary to support development.

RCW 36.70A.070(3) (a)-(e) Location-Checklist

Capital Facilities Necessary to Support Development	(a) Existing Inventories	(b) Forecast of Future Needs	(c) Locations	(d) Six-Year Finance Plan	(e) Reassessment Process
Parks and Recreation Facilities	PRE	PRE	PRE & Park Improvement Plan. (PIP)	p 69-72	pp 70-72
Surface Water Management	pp 16-21	pp 23-25	pp.16-21	p 69-72	pp 70-72
Surface Transportation	TE	TE	TE	p 69-72	pp 70-72
Electric Power	pp 28-29	pp 29-30	PUD - 20 Year Horizon Plan	20 Year Horizon Plan	pp 70-72
Public Schools	pp 21-32	pp 33-34	Individual school CFPs, Appendix B	Individual school CFPs	pp 70-72
Public Wastewater Systems	pp 34-35	pp 36-37	Individual wastewater system plans, Appendix B	Individual wastewater system plans	pp 70-72
Public Water Supply	pp 37-46	pp 47-48	Individual water system plans, Appendix B	Individual water system plans.	pp 70-72
Fire Protection	p 49	pp 49-50	Appendix B	p 69-72	pp 70-72

Each section contains a subsection that addresses the existing inventories, a forecast of future needs and levels of service (only for capital facilities identified as “necessary to support development”).

Section I addresses county facilities necessary to support both urban and rural development. It separates county facilities from those of other public agencies and presents updated inventory information and a forecast of future needs for those facilities through the 20-year planning horizon.

Section II addresses facilities of external agencies necessary to support both urban and rural development. It also presents updated inventory information and a forecast of future needs for the relevant capital facilities.

Section III addresses other county facilities that serve regional needs but are not necessary to support development.” It presents updated inventory information and a forecast of future needs for the relevant capital facilities.

Section IV summarizes the county’s Hazard Mitigation Plan; the use of long and short-term strategies to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a natural or man-made disaster. It involves planning policy development, programs and projects that can mitigate the impact of hazards and natural disasters.

Section V outlines the basic framework for the county’s 6-year capital improvement program (CIP). The county CIP includes the proposed locations and capacities of planned county capital facilities, a required 6-year financing plan for these facilities and a statement of assessment that concludes whether or not probable funding and existing regulations satisfy GMA Goal 12.

This section also includes a discussion of the county’s process of reassessing the comprehensive plan, including the land use element, if probable funding for necessary facilities falls short of meeting forecasted needs under 36.70A.070(3)(e).

Appendix A contains a detailed information matrix on existing inventories for the following capital facilities: General Government/Law and Justice, Airport/Paine Field Electric Power and Solid Waste. Only these facilities could be readily identified by data in tabular format. The GMA gives local jurisdictions discretion to include and evaluate capital facilities that they believe are significant elements of their infrastructure. The current locations (spatial distribution) of the capital facilities are located in Appendix B. Appendix C is a summary of the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan. Appendix D is the executive summary of the county’s current Hazard Mitigation Plan.

# **SECTION I**

## **County Operated Capital Facilities Necessary to Support Development**

### ***Section 1.1 - Background***

The GMA requires local governments to achieve several specific goals in their comprehensive plans. Goal 12, which is particularly relevant to capital facility planning, states:

“(12) Public facilities and services. Ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards” (RCW 36.70A.020(12)).

Goal 12 can be achieved either through regulation that prohibits or restricts new development until, and unless, the level-of-service is provided, or by planning for new facilities to serve the new development. This comprehensive plan is a basis for facilitating both methods.

An important distinction should be made between urban and rural development in the GMA context. Each capital facility may require different levels of service for different types (urban or rural) of facilities. Transportation facilities (roads) are an example; levels of service for urban roads are different than levels of service for rural roads.

“Development” is an important term that should be clearly defined in order to understand how to accomplish Goal 12. “Development” in the context of this CFP is intended to mean an intensification of land-use, based on definitions in Snohomish County Code (SCC) 30.91D.200 through SCC 30.91D 260. The county’s authority and responsibility for development approval is limited to the unincorporated areas of the county. This definition is consistent with the intent of Goal 12 and should be distinguished from the more general concept of “growth,” which is used herein to mean an increase in demand or need for capital facilities. Growth (in this context) may result from a number of possible causes, including but not limited to population increases, demographic changes, or changes in people’s behavior patterns, as well as from additional development. An example of this is the increase in demand for road capacity in a community. It could increase because of changes in demographics, income and travel behavior, even with little or no new development occurring. Furthermore, in the context of Goal 12, development takes place at a localized, parcel level of geographical detail, whereas growth occurs at a larger scale, such as that of the city, the UGA, or the county as a whole. The concept of growth (in the context of county services) also includes responding to demand from both incorporated and unincorporated areas of the county.



If a certain capital facility has been determined to be “necessary to support development,” that means that the capital facility must be built or expanded (as necessary) to support an intensification of land use at the parcel or tract level. Separate determinations must be made for development within and outside of UGAs because of the differences in density and economically viable service levels that can be achieved in urban and rural areas.

The term “necessary” is also important to a clear understanding of Goal 12. The GMA does not directly or indirectly define which capital facilities are “necessary to support development” except for transportation facilities. Growth Management Hearings Board (GMHB) decisions have applied the Act’s definition for “public facilities” in the context of describing public facilities that need to be addressed in a capital facility plan. The Act’s definitions of “public facilities” and “public services” contain the following: “...streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools.” This provides the starting point to determine what facilities are necessary for development. However, local discretion is widely acknowledged in GMHB decisions in making the final determination of what is or is not necessary for development for a particular area. Decisions about which capital facilities are necessary or not necessary for urban and/or rural development are subjective and dynamic, but the GMA definitions are helpful in providing the initial guidance. Ultimately, the elected officials of a community will make these decisions, although local practices, citizen preferences, and the community’s willingness to pay for capital facilities and public services will influence the decisions.

The first six items in the GMA definition cited above (streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals) are transportation facilities and are discussed and analyzed in the county’s Transportation Element<sup>1</sup>. Snohomish County does not directly provide three of the remaining six items (domestic water systems, sanitary sewers, and schools) however, these types of facilities, the capital facilities (or utilities) element must contain an inventory and a forecast of future needs. However, the other GMA-required CFP components are not required if the GMA planning jurisdiction does not actually control the financial planning authority for those facilities. Similarly, in the list of services, only law enforcement, parks/recreation, and environmental protection are provided directly by Snohomish County.

The table on the following page identifies capital facilities and public services that Snohomish County has determined to be necessary to support new urban and/or rural development. These are taken (either directly or indirectly) from the county’s comprehensive plan (GPP) or current development regulations.




## PUBLIC FACILITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT

 Necessary For Urban Development	 Necessary for Rural Development	GPP/Code Citation and Authority	Minimum Level of Service (LOS)	Implementation/ Enforcement <sup>1</sup>
Public Streets and Transit Routes	Public Roads	Goal TR 2 Obj. TR 1.C, Obj. TR 4.A, Obj. TR 4.E Obj. TR 5.A Ch 30.24 SCC Ch 30.66B SCC Ch 13.05 SCC	Arterial LOS and Transit Route standards in the Transportation Element. Compliance with Engineering Design and Development Standards (EDDS) for new facilities and improvements.	Transportation Needs Report (TNR)/ Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)/Chapter 30.24 SCC road standards/Chapter 30.66B SCC Concurrency Management Chapter 13.05 SCC and Engineering Design and Development Standards.
Public Water Supply System		pp. UT-3-4 narrative; Obj. UT-2.A	Performance standards in providers' system plans.	County approval of district plans Chapter 30.53A SCC.
Public Wastewater System		pp. UT-4-5 narrative; Obj. UT 3.A	Performance standards in providers' system plans.	County approval of district plans WAC 246-272-01001, RCW 57.16.010, General requirements - Chapter 30.29 SCC.
Community Park Land and Recreation Facilities	Community Park Land and Recreation Facilities	Goal PR 3 30.66A SCC	Capacity based LOS in the Park and Recreation Element.  Park Minimum LOS is actually measured on the LOS for key recreational park components that may comprise all four park types, rather than numbers or acreage.	Chapter 30.66A SCC, Capital Improvement Program (CIP), Parks and Recreation Element (PRE), Parks Improvement Plan (PIP).
Neighborhood Parks				
Trails	Trails			
Regional Parks	Regional Parks			
Surface Water Management System (Urban)	Surface Water Management System (Rural)	pp CF-7-8 narrative; Chapter 30.63A SCC	(1) Compliance with Chapter 30.63A SCC standards (2) Minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities was set at \$8.35 M investment in surface water capital facilities over a six-year period	CIP/Chapter 30.63A SCC standards and requirements.
Fire Service		Policy CF 11.A.2	Sufficient fire flow to provide protection for planned intensities of future development adopted in the comprehensive plan.	CIP and Snohomish County development regulations.
Electric Power	Electric Power	p. UT-6 narrative;	Minimum level of investment in electric power capital facilities is annually evaluated and set by PUD investment for electric power capital facilities over a seven-year period.	Utility Element/ Goal UT4, Obj UT-4.A, Policy UT 4.A.1, UT 4.B.2.
Public Schools	Public Schools	Obj. CF-10A Chapter 30.66C SCC	Educational and facility standards in district's CFP	Adoption of district CFPs/ Chapter 30.66 C SCC requirements

Transportation facilities and the remaining three facility types – parks, recreational facilities, and surface water management – are facilities and services that Snohomish County directly provides. The county retains considerable latitude to determine what specific capital facility components are necessary to support urban or rural development, and how to best provide those necessary facilities.

A minimum level-of-service must be established for all facilities or services on this list, especially where Snohomish County is the direct provider. All provider agencies generally include various performance standards for major components of their systems within their plans. These become the LOS standards for those plans. These standards can be met either through development regulations requiring the specified performance standard be met for development approval, or through construction of the appropriate facilities by the county or other public provider agency. A process for more direct and explicit monitoring of facility level-of-service is provided through the annual statement of assessment within the 6-year CIP. This helps ensure that any future funding shortfall resulting in a drop of service level below that minimum standard would be detected, and the appropriate comprehensive plan re-assessment undertaken.

## **Section 1.2 – CFP Organization**

There are three major categories of public facilities addressed in this section of the CFP: those necessary to support urban development, those necessary to support rural development, and those necessary to support both urban and rural development. Each is depicted by the following icons: urban () , rural () , urban and rural () .

The discussion of each type of capital facility contains: a summary of the minimum level of service, a summary of the existing inventory, and a forecast of future needs.

## **Section 1.3 - Park Land and Recreational Facilities**

### **1.3.A. Existing Inventory**

The Park and Recreation Element (PRE) of the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan identifies existing inventory information for Parks facilities, levels-of-service standards, demand and need analysis, implementation measures, long-range project descriptions, and specific strategies for intergovernmental coordination, as it relates to provision of park and recreation facilities through the year 2035. The Snohomish County Park Improvement Plan (PIP) is a component of the annual CIP and contains an overall financial strategy for Parks capital facilities, including land acquisition. The General Policy Plan (GPP) should be relied on for details of Parks goals, objectives, and policies.

### **1.3.B. Level of Service Standard**

The Snohomish County Parks Department previously operated under a level-of-service methodology that provided standards for acquisition and development of parks classified as community parks only. The 2015 PRE provides a level-of-service methodology that is based upon providing minimum levels of service of critical components that may be located in



neighborhood parks, community parks and regional parks. Regional trails are independent park entities and are assigned a separate minimum level of service.

The following table summarizes minimum levels of service for these components detailed in the PRE:

Parks Minimum Level of Service Summary

<b>Summary Capacity Measures</b>	<b>Unit Measure</b>	<b>Population Per Unit: 2013**</b>
<b>Active Recreation Facilities</b>	1	<b>3,094</b>
<b>Passive Recreation Facilities</b>	1	<b>3,457</b>
<b>Waterfront</b>	1 Mile	<b>9,935</b>
<b>Campsites</b>	1	<b>992</b>
<b>Parking Spaces</b>	1	<b>114</b>
<b>Regional Trails</b>	1 Open Mile*	<b>8,562</b>

\*An open mile is completely developed and ready for public use.

\*\* The "Population Per Unit" numbers are actual LOS figures. These current LOS figures are also the minimum standard.

The county collects and imposes impact fees for parks under the authority provided by RCW 82.02, the provisions of state law which govern GMA-based impact fees, and SCC 30.66A. Those provisions allow impact fees to be imposed on new development and used to provide park improvements that are reasonably necessary as a result of new development and that will provide benefits to new development. Impact fees would be applied to items on the Parks Minimum Level of Service Summary (above). Impact fees cannot generally be used to address existing deficiencies. Existing deficiencies, if any, are addressed in the annual Statement of Assessment in the CIP.

### 1.3.C. Forecast of Future Needs

The PRE of the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan considers recreational demands based on population projections (number, demographics, and other trends), level-of-service standards, interests expressed by stakeholders/public, policy identified priorities and priorities identified by staff. These identified demands are then evaluated to determine specific recreational needs and projects that will meet those needs. Projects which are required to meet level-of-service standards are evaluated annually through a Statement of Assessment, which is included in the CIP and helps monitor progress in meeting standards for parks which have been identified as "necessary to support development." Projects which are not required to meet level-of-service standards are completed as funding is available and it is appropriate to pursue and complete the project.

## **Section 1.4 – Surface Water Management**

Managing stormwater run-off is an important public function that becomes progressively more important if an area transforms from rural to suburban to urban. The drainage network in Snohomish County historically consisted of creeks and wetlands. Most of the rain was captured by vegetation or infiltrated into the ground when a storm occurred. The natural drainage systems were able to handle the stormwater runoff and overflowed only during periods of heavy rain. The constructed components of the drainage system have become more widespread and important as development has occurred.

Discharge of the county's drainage systems to the natural surface water systems results in the county being subject to the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. The county has been required to upgrade regulations, inspect and maintain stormwater facilities, provide capital improvements, and implement other programs to improve and protect water quality, in order to comply with the NPDES permits.

### **1.4.A. Existing Inventory**

#### **1.4.A.1 The Drainage Network**

The drainage network in the county consists of a variety of drainage system types, purposes, construction standards, and ownerships/responsibilities. The total drainage network consists of constructed and "natural" drainage systems, although only the constructed portion of the network is regulated by the county's NPDES permit. "Natural" systems include creeks, wetlands, lakes, and rivers. Constructed drainage components include underground systems such as pipes, vaults, driveway or cross culverts, and catch basins. Above ground components include ditches, biofiltration swales, above-ground pipe systems, and stormwater detention ponds. Any of these drainage components can be either public or private. The drainage network also flows back and forth between public and private systems, adding a layer of complexity to the management of the drainage network.

#### Drainage System Components and their Purposes

Drainage systems convey, detain, infiltrate and/or treat stormwater. Conveyance systems, such as ditches, driveway culverts, or underground piped systems, carry stormwater downstream from one place to another. Stormwater detention systems, such as detention ponds or underground vaults, reduce the impact of the increased stormwater runoff that results from increased impervious surfaces from development activity. These systems temporarily store water from upstream development, releasing it slowly downstream, to reduce the potential for downstream flooding or erosion. Stormwater treatment systems, such as biofiltration swales or "wet ponds", treat stormwater from upstream developments, reducing or removing pollutants such as oil, heavy metals, and nutrients.

## Inventory

The county maintains inventory information on nearly 750 miles of enclosed pipe systems; nearly 42,000 catch basins; 55,000 drain points; 18,000 culverts; and almost 41,000 enclosed pipes, as of March 2013. The county also maintains a drainage inventory of the over 600 county-owned or -operated stormwater facilities, as well as over 1400 privately-owned residential or commercial stormwater facilities. These 2000 facilities include stormwater detention, retention, and treatment facilities. The extensive amount of drainage inventory data makes traditional tabular or mapped presentation of the drainage features and feature attributes in a report such as this impractical. The Surface Water Management Division (SWM) has produced a web-based search tool, available on the county's website that produces the drainage inventory for any specific area, as well as providing the additional drainage inventory information, such as pipe sizes and catch basin types.

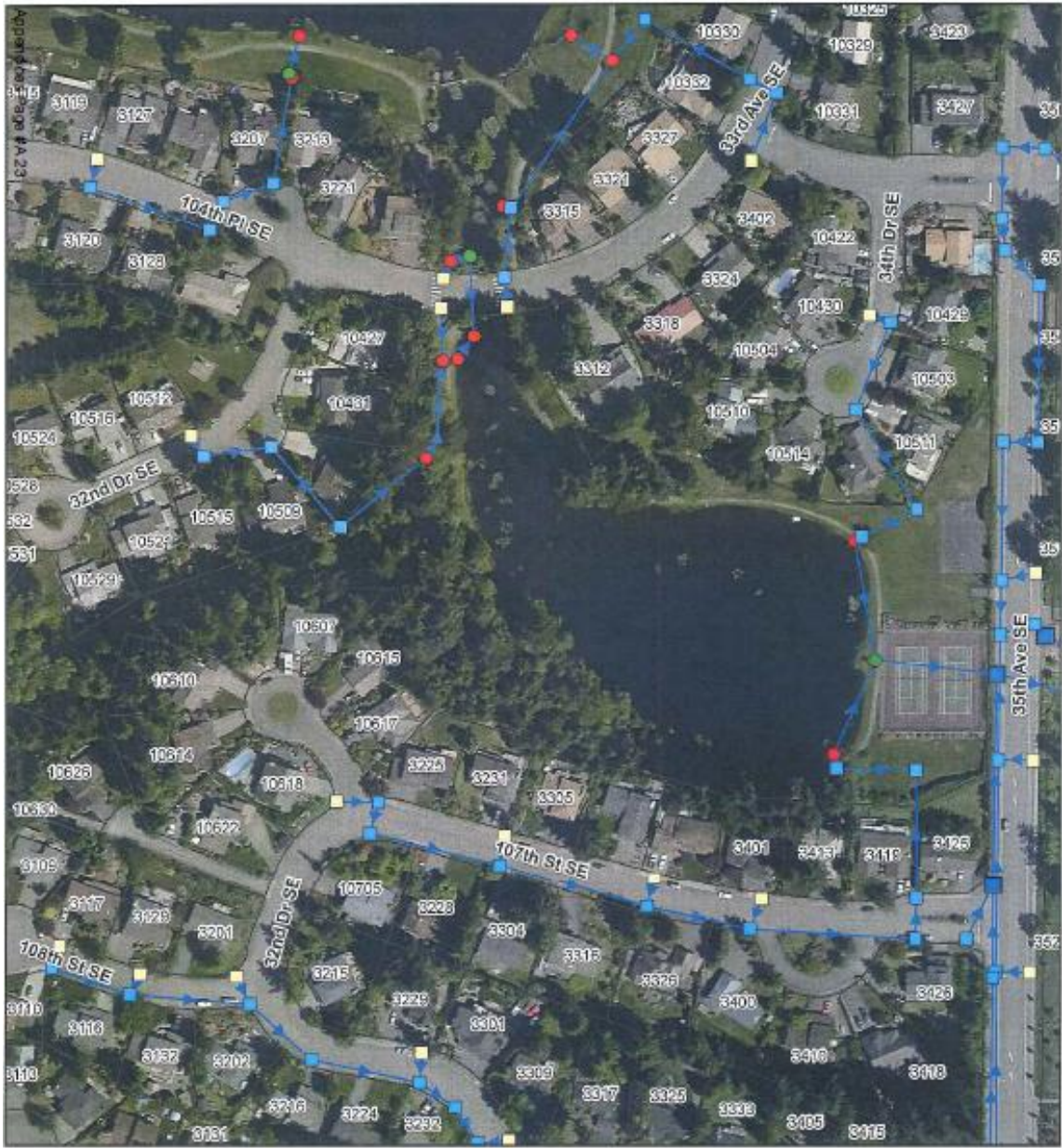
The following exhibits depict the county's existing drainage inventory:

*Exhibit SWM-1* depicts a snapshot of typical inventory data that is available on the SWM portion of the county's website.

*Exhibit SWM-2* depicts the locations of county-owned or operated stormwater facilities, including detention ponds, pipes or vaults, as well as water quality treatment facilities.

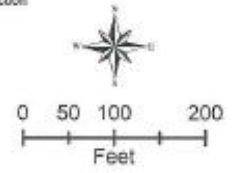
*Exhibit SWM-3 through SWM-6* depict constructed infrastructure density per 1/16 section. The maps were created by overlaying the constructed drainage network with a 1/16 section grid and assigning a density of miles of constructed drainage network per 1/16 section. Map SWM-3 shows the constructed drainage infrastructure density for the South County; Map SWM-4 is for the Southeast portion of the county; Map SWM-5 is for the East County; and Map SWM-6 is for the northern portion of the county.

# Exhibit SWM-1 Drainage Inventory Map



### LEGEND

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Stormwater Infrastructure</b>                          | <b>Other Features</b> |
| □ CB Yard Drain   | □ Parcel Boundaries   |
| □ CB Type 1 Inlet   |                       |
| □ CB Type 1   |                       |
| □ CB Type 2   |                       |
| □ CB Type 2: Flow Restr/Poll Cntrl                        |                       |
| □ Other CBs   |                       |
| ● Vault Access; CB Type 3 WQ Vault, Filters               |                       |
| ● Detention Pipe Access                                   |                       |
| ● Pipe In   |                       |
| ● Pipe Out  |                       |
| ● Pipe Invert (flow direction unclear or both directions) |                       |
| ● Other Drainage Features                                 |                       |
| → Water Flow Direction                                    |                       |



### Vicinity Map

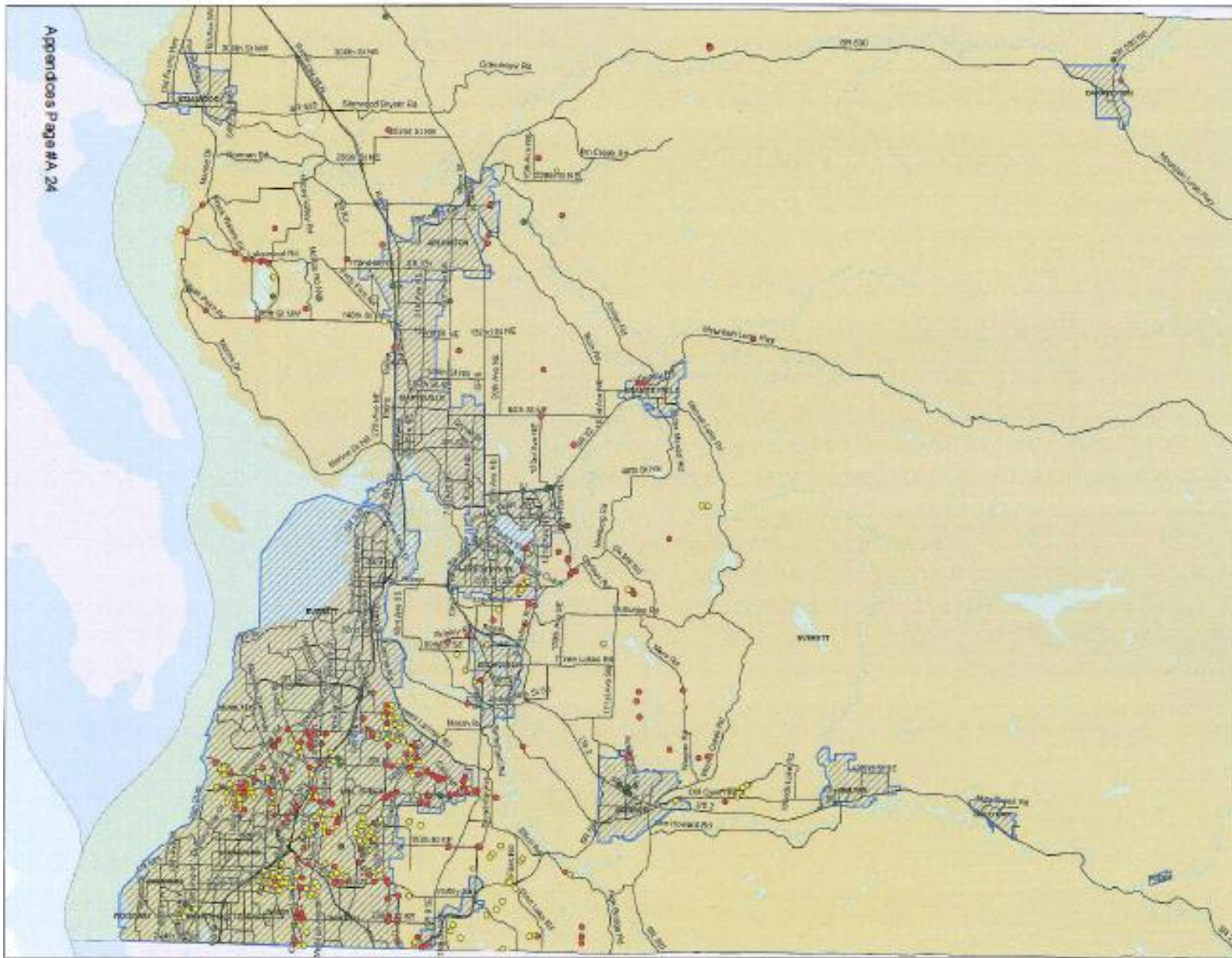


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### Exhibit SWM-2

## Snohomish County Public Drainage Facilities



**Legend**

**Drainage Facilities**

**Facility Type**

- Public - Open Access (9)
- Public - Parks (36)
- Public - Other NPDES (214)
- Public - Other Non-NPDES (264)
- ▨ UGA Boundary
- City Boundary

09/14/2012

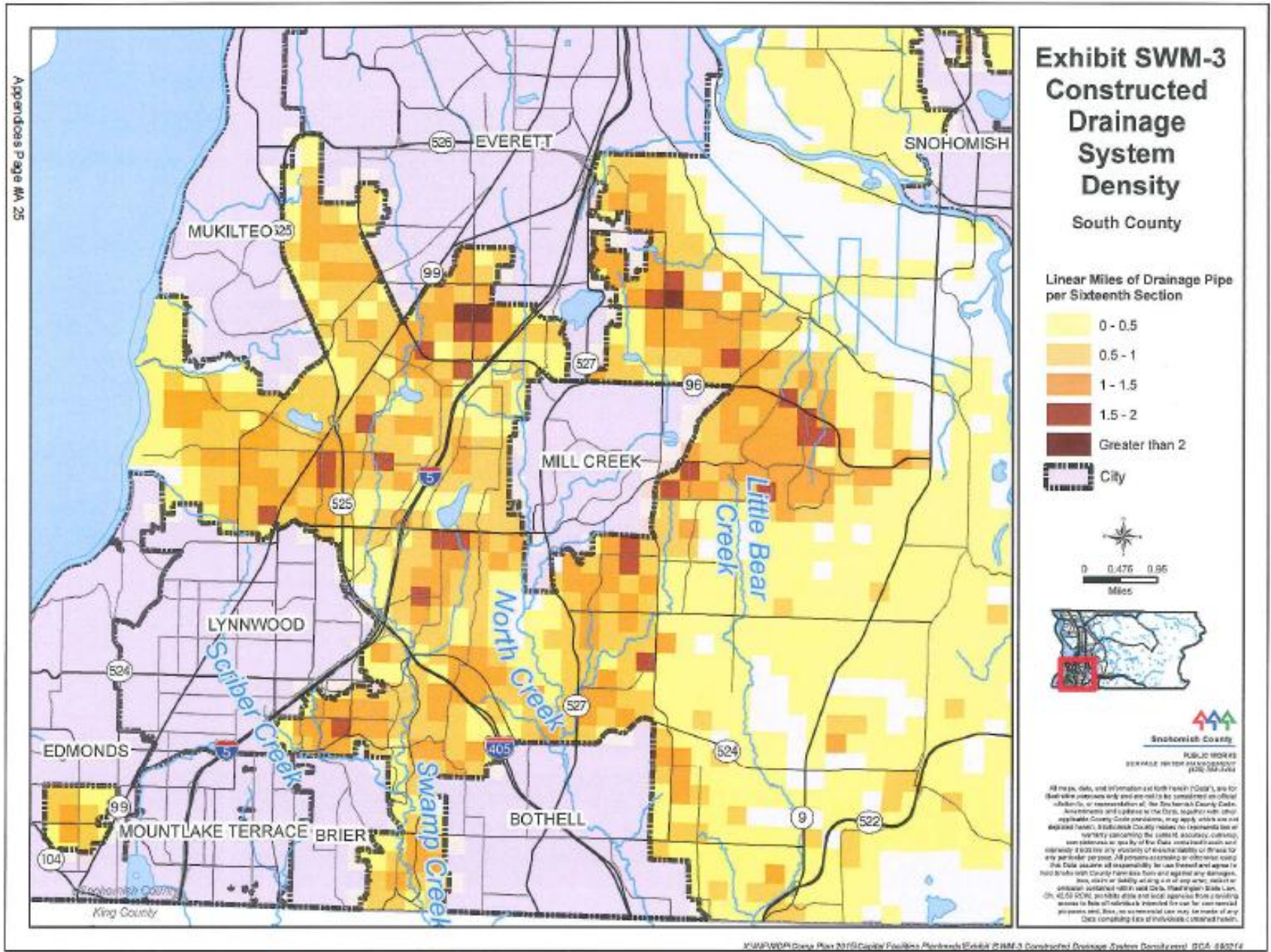


0 0.5 1 2 Miles

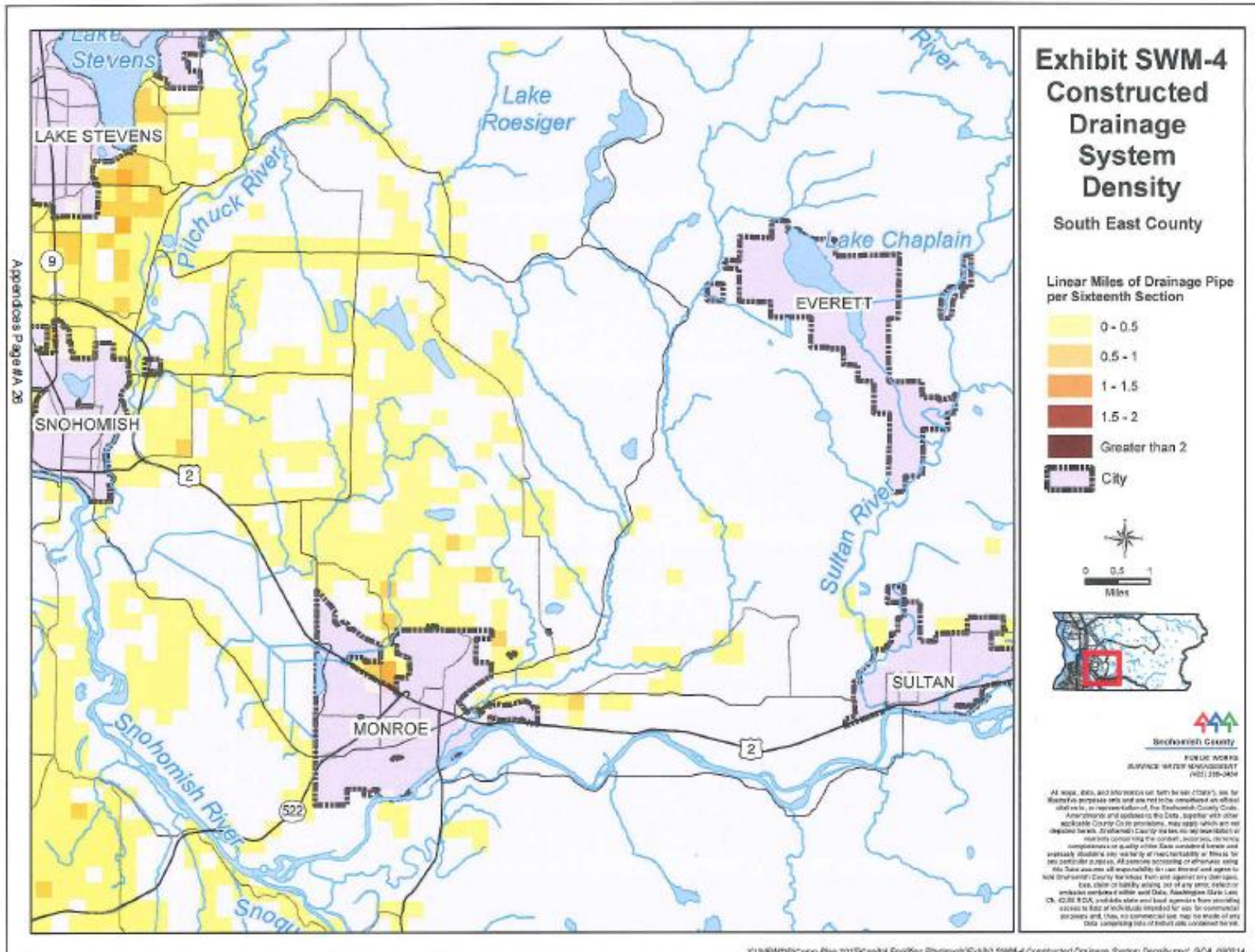


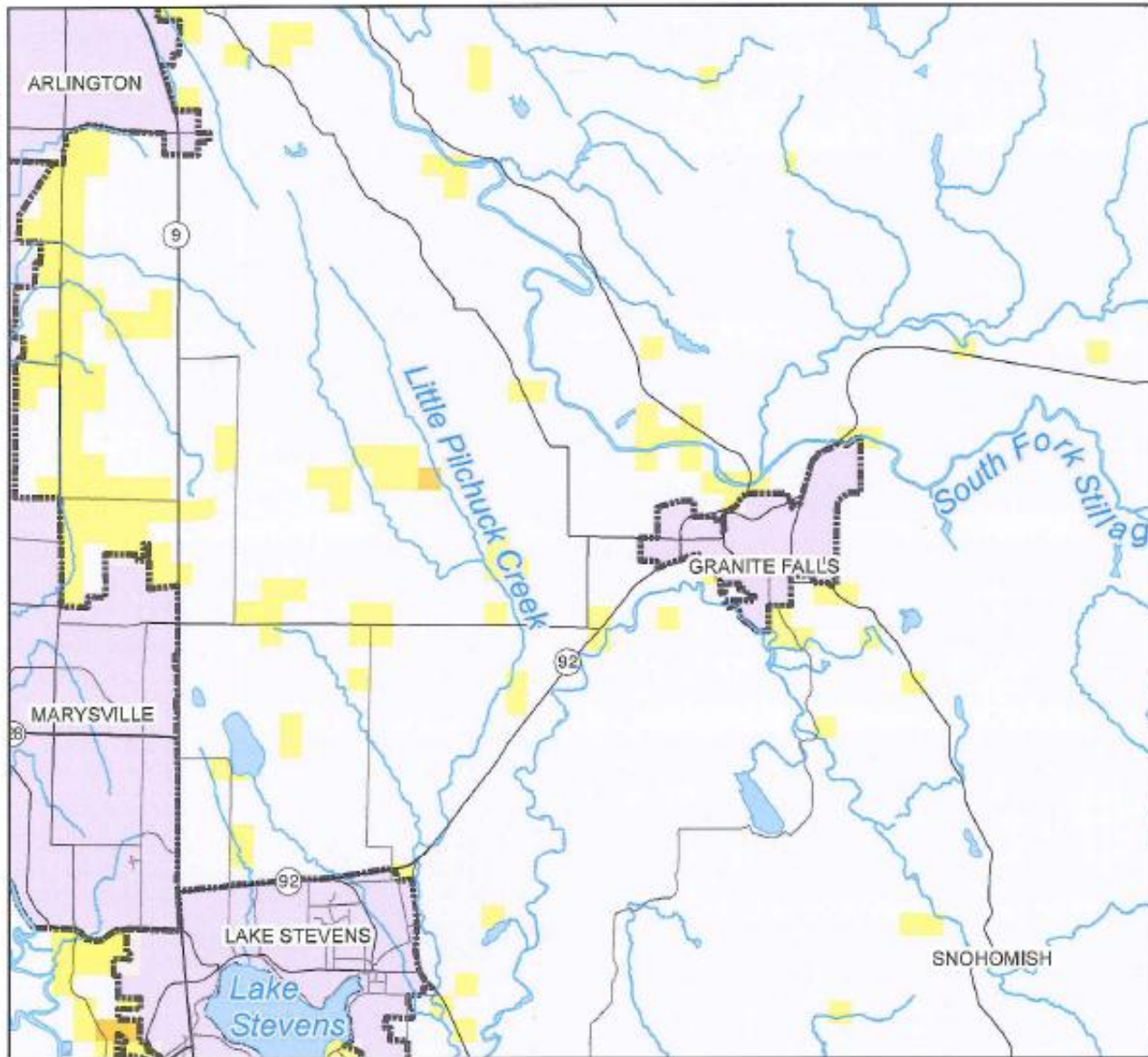
**Snohomish County**  
PUBLIC WORKS  
SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT  
2012.09.14.004

This map was prepared for the purpose of providing information to the public. It is not intended to be used for legal purposes. The County does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information shown on this map. The County is not responsible for any errors or omissions. This map is provided as a public service and is subject to change without notice.



Snohomish County  
JUNE 2014





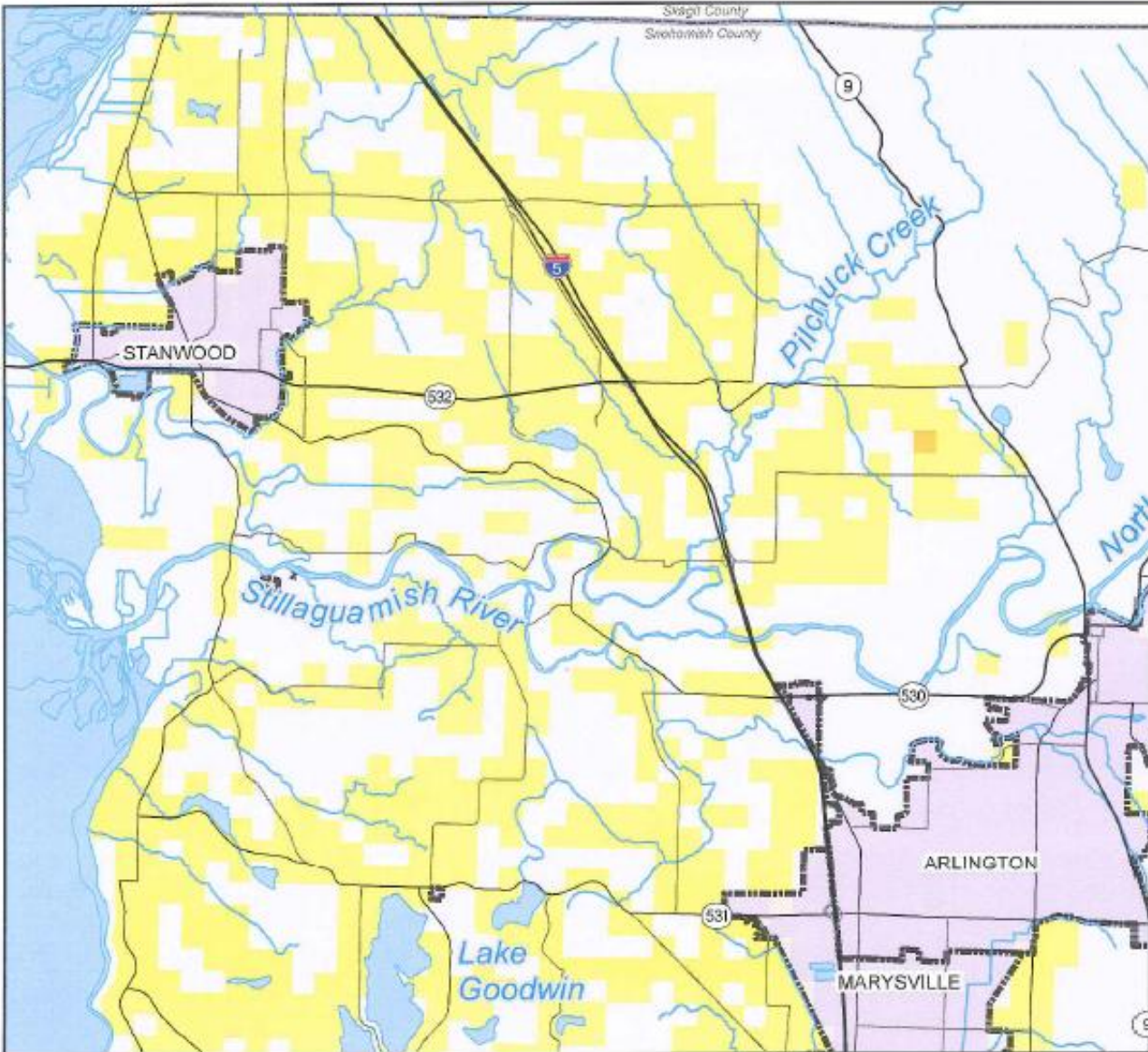
**Exhibit SWM-5  
Constructed  
Drainage  
System  
Density  
East County**



**Snohomish County**  
 PUBLIC WORKS  
 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT  
 (360) 599-2404

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### Exhibit SWM-6 Constructed Drainage System Density

North County

Linear Miles of Drainage Pipe  
per Sixteenth Section

- 0 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1
- 1 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2
- Greater than 2

City



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\\NWMPDC\apps\Plan\_M\SW\County Facilities\Planning\Exhibit SWM-6 Constructed Drainage System Density.mxd 06/14/2014

### **1.4.B. Minimum Level of Service Standard**

The county defined the minimum level-of-service (LOS) for surface water systems based on two standards in the original adoption of the Comprehensive Plan in 1995. The adopted minimum LOS standard has not changed since 1995, except, in 2005, a “target LOS” was added to reflect an emphasis on resolving frequent flooding problems. SWM is re-evaluating the services provided to rate payers and evaluating the geographic extent of the SWM revenue districts in 2013-2014, as part of SWM’s Service District Reassessment Study (SDRS).

The existing LOS consists of two standards:

- 1) The county’s stormwater regulations for new development; and
- 2) A minimum level of investment over six years in surface water capital facilities - \$8.35 million.

The first of these two standards, the county’s stormwater regulations for new development, is defined in Snohomish County Code 30.63A, as well as the county’s Drainage Manual and the relevant sections of the county’s Engineering Design and Development Standards (EDDS). The regulations and standards define how new development mitigates for many of its impacts. The regulations and standards include requirements for sizing stormwater detention, treatment, and conveyance facilities, as well as requirements for construction materials and construction techniques.

The other standard that defines the county’s minimum LOS for surface water is a minimum public (county) investment in surface water capital facilities. A minimum level of investment in surface water capital facilities was set at \$8.35 million over a six-year period in the adopted 2005 Capital Facilities Plan, and has remained at the same level. This investment in capital facilities addresses a variety of surface water needs and typically includes improvements to drainage or water quality infrastructure, flood control facilities, and aquatic habitat. The county has maintained or exceeded this level of investment in surface water capital facilities since the adoption of the 2005 Capital Facilities Plan. The recommended SWM level of investment in the 6-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) for 2015-2020 totals \$106.7M, well above the \$8.35M needed to meet the adopted LOS. The minimum level of investment (service) standard will be evaluated and may be changed as part of SWM’s SDRS, given the disparity between the minimum level of service and the CIP totals.

There is also a target LOS, reflected in the General Policy Plan, that, by 2025, the most frequent urban flooding problems known to occur within county right-of-way or that are associated with drainage systems maintained by the county would be resolved. Specifically, the most frequent flooding problems would be defined as those that occur at least an average of once every two years. Revenue sources currently used by the county for surface water capital improvements include base SWM service charges (limited to SWM revenue district boundaries), SWM Urban Growth Area (UGA) service charges (additional SWM service charges to be used for projects within unincorporated UGAs), real estate excise taxes (REET2, usable throughout the county), county Road funds (limited to right-of-way use), and grants.

### **1.4.C. Forecast of Future Needs**

#### **1.4.C.1 Impacts of Future Growth-General Impacts**

Development changes the landscape and results in surface water impacts to the county's natural and constructed drainage systems. Development, without mitigation, generally results in increased stormwater and higher peak flows. This likely would cause downstream road and property flooding, creek erosion, and a loss of aquatic habitat. Development, without mitigation, also results in increased water pollution. Construction of roofs, driveways, and roads results in heavy metals entering drainage systems. Inadequate construction controls result in sediment being carried into streams. Actions of residents and property owners, such as fertilizing lawns and inadequate pet cleanup, send nutrients and fecal coliform into downstream drainage systems and creeks.

#### **1.4.C.2 Impacts of Future Growth - Cumulative Impacts**

Analysis performed through SWM's Master Drainage Planning (MDP) Program generally predicted that future growth would increase both the volumes of surface water runoff and the peak flows. These flow increases were predicted to occur in spite of the construction of on-site detention facilities that are required for new development according to current county standards. The extent of these predicted increases varied depending on factors such as existing land use, proposed future land use, soils, basin size, the potential for infiltration, and other hydrologic conditions. An increase in either the peak flows or in the volume of stormwater runoff could potentially impact existing flooding problems by increasing the depth of flooding, the area that is flooded, how often the flooding occurs, or the length of time an area remains flooded. An increase in the peak flow or volume of stormwater runoff may, in some cases, also create new flooding problems that do not currently exist.

An increase in either the peak flows or the volume of stormwater runoff could also potentially impact existing streams and aquatic habitat. These potential impacts generally include increased channel erosion and sedimentation, reduced habitat diversity, increased pollutant loads, higher water temperatures, reduced low flows during dry weather periods, and increased fish passage barriers. These types of impacts have the potential to reduce the quality and quantity of existing aquatic habitat.

Cumulative impacts are generally in the following four categories:

- 1) Impacts from storm events that are either larger or smaller than what is regulated: County regulations require stormwater quantity and quality mitigation to be designed based on specific storm events, generally ranging from ½ of a 2-year storm to a 100-year storm event. However, storm events that are smaller or larger are not fully mitigated with development regulations and standards and may cause some additional impacts.
- 2) Impacts from development that is too minor to require drainage mitigation: Some projects have minor impacts to stormwater, and, therefore, are not required to provide stormwater detention or water quality treatment. However, a number of such

projects, cumulatively, could increase peak flows or flow volumes, or could impact water quality.

- 3) Impacts resulting from adding volumes or peak flows to existing poorly-functioning systems: County regulations require development to analyze drainage systems immediately downstream to ensure that the systems are able to handle the increased stormwater runoff. Impacts could occur, however, because of systems that structurally fail in the future, or undersized systems that are further downstream.
- 4) Water quality impacts from new developments. There tends to be a cumulative increase in water pollution from new developments despite the following restrictions:
  - a. County regulations require water quality treatment related to new development in many cases.
  - b. County codes are designed to require the removal of most of the pollution that results from new development.

#### **1.4.C.3 Other Potential Impacts**

Impacts of future water quality standards could also impact or drive the capital program. An example is the State of Washington's consideration of adopting modified fish consumption standards, which would result in much more stringent water quality standards. This decision could then impact the county's capital program by increasing the amount of water quality improvements done annually.

#### **1.4.C.4 Summary of Future Needs**

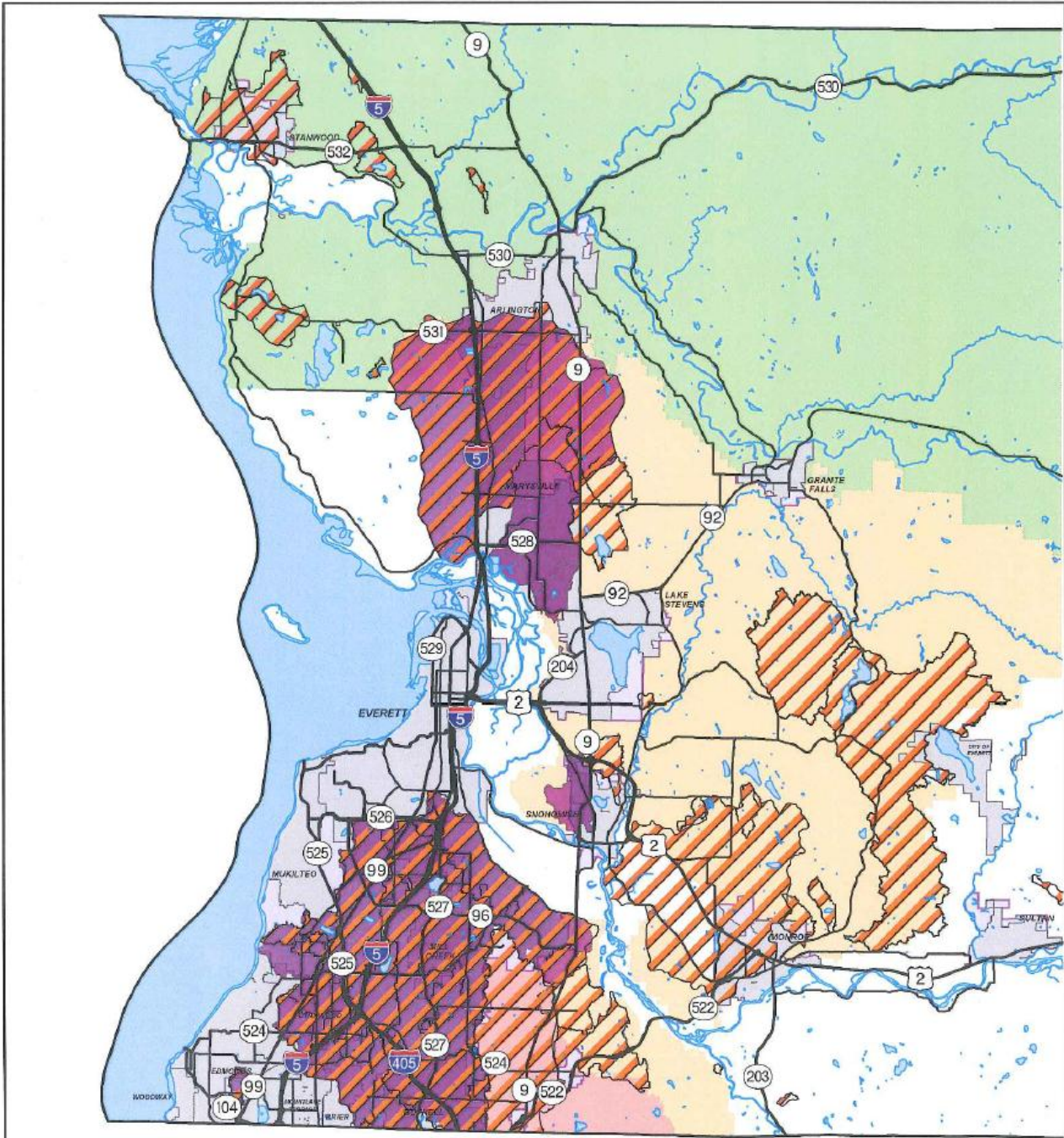
Meeting the surface water management minimum LOS is necessary to reduce the general and cumulative impacts described above. The first part of the LOS standard, adherence to the county's regulations and standards, provides the majority of the mitigation for medium to large developments. The regulations and standards require development to reduce the impacts of increased runoff and decreased water quality by installing stormwater detention and water quality treatment systems. The regulations also require planned construction and specific construction techniques, such as erosion control, to reduce the impacts of construction on the downstream drainage systems. These regulations and standards are currently in place and are required for new development. Significant downstream impacts would occur without these regulations and standards. A significant increase in expenditure of public funds would also be required to construct stormwater facilities to mitigate for those impacts.

The second part of the surface water LOS, a minimum investment in surface water facilities, set at \$8.35M in six years, is required in order to reduce the cumulative and non-regulated impacts of development by providing high-priority publicly-funded surface water facilities to reduce flooding, improve water quality, and improve aquatic habitat. Increased road and property flooding, erosion, water quality problems, and habitat degradation are likely to occur without this minimum investment.

The list of surface water projects to address the impacts listed above is developed through a number of ongoing SWM programs, including Drainage Complaint Response, Water Quality Facility Planning, NPDES-required Basin Planning, River Assessments, and SWM's MDP program. Exhibit SWM-7 shows the areas that have completed Master Drainage Plans. Lists of all identified potential surface water projects are available in the SWM offices. Analyzing additional areas will likely result in the discovery of additional problem areas and proposed additional projects to reduce road and property flooding, address water quality problems and improve aquatic habitat.

The short term future infrastructure needs for surface water management is a six-year list of publicly-funded surface water management projects, designed to mitigate the highest priority cumulative impacts. This list is published as part of the county's annual Capital Improvement Program (CIP). This list is also updated annually and adopted as part of the CIP by the county council during the annual budget adoption process.

The CIP requires an annual 'Statement of Assessment,' which reviews the surface water management LOS relative to the list of surface water management capital projects to ensure that the LOS is being met for the next six years. The proposed 2015-2020 six-year list of surface water projects totals \$106.7M, well above the minimum investment required by the LOS.



## Exhibit SWM-7 Master Drainage Planning Areas

**Snohomish County**  
PUBLIC WORKS  
SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT  
(425) 386-3454

-  Master Drainage Planning Areas
-  Drainage Needs Result Areas
- SWM Districts**
-  Snohomish WMA
-  South County WMA
-  Stillaguamish CWD
-  Streets
-  Cities
-  UGA Boundary
-  Waterbody
-  County Boundary



Appendices Page #A 29

All maps, data, and information set forth herein ("Data"), are for illustrative purposes only and are not to be considered an official statement or representation of the Snohomish County Code. Amendments and updates to the Data, together with other applicable County Code provisions, may apply which are not depicted herein. Snohomish County makes no representation or warranty concerning the content, accuracy, currency, completeness or quality of the Data contained herein and expressly disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose. All persons accessing or otherwise using this Data assume all responsibility for use thereof and agree to hold Snohomish County harmless from and against any damage, loss, claim or liability arising out of any error, defect or omission contained within said Data. Washington State Law, Ch. 42.56 RCW prohibits state and local agencies from providing access to lists of individuals intended for use for commercial purposes and, thus, no commercial use may be made of any Data comprising lists of individuals contained herein.

## **Section 1.5 – Surface Transportation**

### **1.5.A. Existing Inventory**

The Transportation Element (TE) of the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan contains an inventory of transportation facilities, levels of service standards, implementation measures, long-range project descriptions, expenditure and revenue forecasts toward the year 2035, plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities.

The General Policy Plan should be relied on for details of surface transportation policies.

### **1.5.B. Minimum Level of Service**

#### *Existing Arterial Level-of-Service Deficiencies*

The county has established technical procedures for determining when an arterial is deficient relative to adopted LOS standards. These standards are discussed in Chapter III of the Transportation Element.

Snohomish County requires development to pay a proportionate share of the costs of new roads and road improvement projects (identified in the Transportation Element of the comprehensive plan) that are reasonably related to new growth and development.

The county imposes and collects impact fees for transportation facilities to do this, under the authority provided by RCW 82.02.050-.090, the provisions of state law which govern GMA-based impact fees. Those provisions allow impact fees to be imposed on new development and used to provide system-wide transportation improvements that are reasonably necessary as a result of impacts of new development and that will provide benefits to new development.

### **1.5.C. Forecast of Future Needs**

The Transportation Element for the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan contains an inventory of transportation facilities, levels-of-service standards, implementation measures, long-range project descriptions, expenditure and revenue forecasts toward the year 2035 plus an overall financial strategy for transportation capital facilities. The Transportation Element also contains details about future transportation needs.

## **SECTION II**

### **Capital Facilities of External Public Agencies Necessary to Support Development**

There are other important public facilities and services that serve the residents of the unincorporated areas of Snohomish County. Snohomish County does not perform detailed system planning or provide financing for these facilities, however, the county is obligated by the GMA to incorporate inventory information and future needs analysis for some of these facilities into its capital facilities plan. This requirement is intended to assure that county land use planning and the facility planning conducted by these other public agencies are coordinated. Public water supply, public wastewater conveyance and treatment, public schools, and electric power are of particular importance to the county comprehensive planning process.

Detailed system plans or other planning documents for a specific agency's system, or other summary documents prepared by the county, are sometimes noted or referenced. Inventory information is as up-to-date as possible but may be several years old, depending upon the last time that the provider agency modeled its system or was required by state regulations to update its system plan.

#### **Section 2.1 - Electric Power**

##### **2.1.A Existing Inventory**

The Snohomish Public Utility District #1 (PUD) supplies electric power to customers throughout Snohomish County. The Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County was expanded in 1996 to include a section addressing electric power supply. The following paragraphs are summaries from that document. They also reflect additional current information from the PUD.

Electric power for Snohomish County is generated by several sources located within and outside of the county. The local power network is a part of the much larger electrical grid that serves Puget Sound and the greater Pacific Northwest region. The primary sources of power for the electrical grid are the hydroelectric generating stations along the Columbia River. Much of the county's electrical power is imported from outside the county by means of high voltage transmission lines that transport power from these remote sources to the local users.

The principal local source of electrical power is the Henry M. Jackson Hydroelectric Station at the Culmback Dam on the Sultan River. The Sultan River Complex supplies water to the city of Everett and generates electrical power for the PUD. The output from this project supplied about 4% of the PUD's total load demand in 2011, with most of the remainder supplied by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). The PUD specifically maintains 89 substations, 5 operation centers, 6 local offices, 1 training center, 1 electric building, and 1 annex building. These facilities comprise most of the PUD's capital facility infrastructure that helps serve Snohomish County customers. Other electric power providers own and maintain major transmission facilities in Snohomish County which serve customers outside the



county. Major transmission corridors with 115kV, 230kV, 345kV and 500kV lines carry power into and through Snohomish County. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), Puget Sound Energy (PSE), and Seattle City Light (SCL) own most of these high voltage transmission facilities. The PUD also owns about 304 miles of 115kV and 5,891 miles of 12.5kV distribution lines.

General information concerning the location of major transmission corridors can be obtained from the map of Open Space Corridors/Greenbelt Areas which accompanies the General Policy Plan. More specific information about PUD substations is in the Capital Facilities Inventory Matrix in Appendix A – pp A8-A13.

### **2.1.B Level of Service**

Minimum LOS for Electric Power is expressed in terms of an annual “minimum level of investment” in infrastructure based on current population projections and is evaluated on an annual basis.

### **2.1.C Forecast of Future Needs**

The information in the following paragraphs is excerpted from the *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County*, which was expanded in 1996 to include sections addressing electric power and other utilities.

Electric load forecasting and facility planning is conducted by the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD) as part of its regular planning and management operations. The PUD staff has prepared a long-range (20-year) capital electrical system plan that addresses conservation as well as facility needs during the 2013-2032 period and a Horizon Plan for the next 60 years.

Major facility needs required in the short term to accommodate projected growth in demand are addressed in the PUD’s annual Seven-Year Capital Plan.

The PUD Long Range 20-Year Capital Plan (Plan) summarizes the District’s high voltage electric system needs necessary to serve Snohomish County and Camano Island over the next 20 years, 2013-2032. The peak load is projected to be over 1800 megawatts. The Plan identifies major capital additions, expansions, upgrades, and replacements to the high voltage electric system infrastructure required to serve existing and expected new customers.

The Plan has identified three areas of concern: 1) the need to increase the system capacity of the Northern Area of the District’s service territory by adding a new 230/115kV, 300 MVA transformer at Stimson Crossing by 2025 or sooner; 2) the need to reconductor overloaded lines in the Southern Area; and 3) existing point of delivery capacity from BPA Snohomish and BPA SnoKing substations based on the age of the transformers and the adequacy of the energy supply from BPA to the PUD.

The Electric Facilities Horizon Plan summarizes the PUD’s high voltage electric system needed to serve Snohomish County and Camano Island horizon (or saturation) loads based

on anticipated comprehensive land uses. The PUD's planning process method used continually views the future and the ultimate changes in the environment. The PUD expects that projects identified in this Plan are those which are anticipated to be required to meet PUD's ultimate electric load (up to the next 60 years). The ultimate build out peak is forecasted to be 4014 megawatts. Five categories of system improvements were identified to meet the PUD's Horizon Plan. Summary descriptions of the improvements are:

1. Increase the source capacity in the Northern area of the system.
2. Construct a switching station near the Kellogg Marsh Tap.
3. Provide additional capacity in the Southern area.
4. Reconductor existing lines and replace other necessary equipment such as switches to meet or exceed the new line conductor capacity.
5. Add 115kV capacitor banks required for voltage support.

The PUD Horizon Plan assumes, for example, that the present network of transmission corridors within Snohomish County, of all the electric power agencies, will be accessible for additions and upgrades to the PUD electric system. Facility needs are also influenced by the PUD's standards for reliability. The reliability standards adopted by the PUD do allow for periodic outages under certain emergency conditions. Reliability criteria are provided in the PUD planning document entitled—General Planning Guidelines for Electric Facilities. PUD is also required to comply with the North American Electric Reliability Corporation's (NERC) Reliability Standards and Western Electricity Coordinating Council's (WECC) Reliability Criteria in addition to the planning guidelines.

Adequacy of electric power infrastructure is presented in the Electric Facilities Horizon Plan and is evaluated/verified annually in the county's statement of assessment in the CIP.

The PUD has a goal of meeting a portion of its projected increase in demand through conservation programs. These energy conservation investments will also create economic diversification opportunities and keep the money spent on conservation within the community. The PUD is planning to achieve its conservation goals through a variety of cost-effective, low-income weatherization, and energy- efficient services.

#### **2.1.D Relationship of Energy Management and Sustainability**

Energy conservation, energy efficiency activities, and use of renewable energy sources are also inherent activities to achieving the GMA's planning goals via capital facilities planning.

The need for energy efficiency is fundamental to one of the primary goals of the GMA: to concentrate growth in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services can be provided in an efficient manner; reduce sprawl; and encourage efficient multimodal transportation systems. Similarly, the need for energy conservation, investment in renewable energy and planning for climate change are essential toward meeting the GMA planning goals regarding protection of the environment and economic development.

Snohomish County has supported several initiatives encouraging energy conservation and the development of renewable resources to implement state mandates and initiatives. Snohomish County, in accordance with the state, issued Executive Order 07-48 in 2007 which established a goal for reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 to twenty percent below 2000 levels and formed a Green Ribbon Task Force charged with developing a plan for adapting to climate change and mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

Partnerships with municipalities, public agencies, private entities, and the public are and will be essential for Snohomish County to manage energy resources and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in the future. Partnerships will also be essential for the county to fully integrate continuing efforts in energy conservation, efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gases into the development of long-range land use and transportation plans as well as capital facility planning.

## **Section 2.2 - Public Schools**

### **2.2.A Existing Inventory**

Snohomish County is served by 15 public school districts, which are special units of government created by the State of Washington that are operated and governed by locally elected school boards. Two of these districts, Northshore and Stanwood-Camano Island, serve parts of adjacent counties as well as parts of Snohomish County. Ten of these districts currently participate in the county's school impact fee program. This requires them to submit a capital facilities plan for county approval. That plan must meet the specifications of the GMA for capital facility plans, state requirements for imposing and collecting impact fees (RCW 82.02) and subsequent Snohomish County Code for collecting impact fees (30.66C SCC) that are summarized in Appendix F of the GPP.

More detailed information about each district's school facilities, including the undeveloped sites as well as the developed schools and portable classrooms, can be found in the adopted school capital facilities plan for the last biennial plan update. The table below summarizes the existing school facilities and student capacities at the elementary, middle, and high school levels for 14 school districts (Information for the Index school district was not reported). The Index, Darrington, Stanwood/Camano Island, Granite Falls and Arlington school districts have not submitted capital facilities plans for the 2014 biennial update. These school districts have stagnant or declining student enrollments and therefore do not participate in the impact fee program and do not report planning information to Snohomish County. The numbers for these districts are from the 2004-2009 school CFPs. The table provides information on "permanent" capacity in permanent school buildings. The numbers for the other school districts are as reported in their 2014-2019 capital facilities plans.

## Snohomish County Public Schools and Permanent Capacity

<i>District</i>	Elementary Schools		Middle/Jr. High Schools		Sr. High Schools <sup>3</sup>	
	#	Capacity <sup>2</sup>	#	Capacity <sup>2</sup>	#	Capacity <sup>2</sup>
Arlington No.16	5	2,865	1	899	1	1,600
Darrington No. 330	1	398 <sup>1</sup>	Na <sup>1</sup>	Na <sup>1</sup>	1	141
Edmonds No. 15	25	14,352	4	4,310	5	7,349
Everett No. 2	17	8,384	5	4,722	4	6,009
Granite Falls No.332	2	990	1	594	1	572
Lake Stevens No. 4	6	3,893	2	1,915	3 <sup>7</sup>	3,454
Lakewood No. 306	3	1508	1	756	1	598
Marysville No. 25	10	4,791	3	2,450	4	3,600
Monroe No.103	7	2,963	3	1,629	1	2,166
Mukilteo No. 6	11	5,424	4	3,392	3	3,718
Northshore No.417 <sup>4</sup>	21 <sup>6</sup>	12,114	6	6,021	3 <sup>5</sup>	5,397
Snohomish No.203	10	4,817	2	1,850	3	3,490
Stanwood-Camano No.401 <sup>4</sup>	6	2,539	2	1,325	1	1,793
Sultan No.311	2	792	1	630	1	640
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>65,437</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30,311</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41,300</b>

Footnotes:

1. Darrington middle grades are accommodated in the elementary school.
2. Capacities do not include special facilities for home-schooled students.
3. High school data includes alternative high school facilities.
4. Data for Snohomish County schools only.
5. Woodinville H.S. is actually in King County, but it and Bothell H.S. serve both counties.
6. Lockwood Elementary School serves King County and Snohomish County.
7. This figure includes the Cavelero Mid-High School facility.

Most of the county's school districts make extensive use of "portable" classrooms to provide interim capacity for students when the permanent capacity in a school is exhausted. This is in addition to their permanent facilities. It is common for Snohomish County school districts to have one or more portables in active use at anywhere from 50% to as high as 100% of their school sites. The Edmonds School District is one exception, which has very few portables in use.

### 2.2.B Level of Service

Each school district establishes minimum LOS standards for public schools in its CFP. These standards typically address such issues as maximum average class size. Each school CFP includes description of the district's program education standards that relate to school capacity. Minimum LOS plus education and facility standards are published in each school district's CFP.

## **2.2.C Forecast of Future Needs**

Capital facility plans meeting GMA and county code Chapter 30.66C requirements were first prepared in 1998 by 13 of the county's 15 school districts. This was a transition year from school mitigation fees under the county's former SEPA-based mitigation fee system to a GMA-based impact fee system (currently codified as Chapter 30.66C SCC). These plans contained all of the mandatory elements required of CFPs by the GMA, including a forecast of future needs and a 6-year financing plan. These plans were adopted by Snohomish County toward the end of 1998 and were incorporated into the county Capital Facilities Plan. School capital facility plans are updated by the school districts every two years (beginning in 2000 to present) and approved by the county council as required for continued participation in the school impact fee program pursuant to GPP Policy CF 10.A.3 and Chapter 30.66C SCC. The current school district plans for 2014-2019 were adopted by Snohomish County in December 2014.

School capital facility planning is driven by projections of future enrollment, which may be performed by the state Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI), or by the district, utilizing OSPI's established "cohort survival" methodology, sometimes with variations and sometimes without. These methods allow projections of future enrollment to be made for a period of 6 years, which corresponds to the typical "horizon" for school district planning, as well as for the required financing plan period. The district plans also include an enrollment forecast to the year 2035, which is performed under a different methodology that utilizes the district's projected population growth as a primary indicator.

The adequacy of school district infrastructure is only evaluated for a six-year time period. The school districts consider and project student populations over a twenty-year time frame but do not make projections of infrastructure needs out twenty years. This is partially because the state of Washington will not provide matching capital funds to school districts until they show shortfalls of student capacities to specific projects. Therefore, school districts do not project their housing needs beyond six years.

Generally, the school districts consider portable classrooms to be providing "interim" capacity as a temporary measure until the necessary "permanent" capacity can be brought on-line. This is the equivalent of having a seat in a permanent school building for every enrolled student. Many of the participating school districts are planning some form of capacity expansion over the next six years. This is a necessary pre-condition to collecting impact fees (which cannot be used to address "existing deficiencies"). Capacity expansions found in the district plans include everything from small elementary school additions to new high school building projects. Countywide, expanding school facility needs reflect themselves in continued use of portables and in new permanent building projects, particularly at the secondary school levels. Some districts are planning complete new schools to be built by the year 2019.

Individual district plans should be consulted for project level and district level details on these planned school expansion projects. The Edmonds, Northshore, Sultan, Monroe, and Snohomish School Districts are currently not collecting impact fees based on their projected needs but do maintain capital facility plans and may elect to collect impact fees in the future if changes in those student growth projections require additional capacity expanding

projects in the future. The Arlington, Darrington, Granite Falls, Stanwood-Camano Island, and Index School Districts do not collect impact fees and are not currently a part of Snohomish County's impact fee program.

School districts typically discuss existing deficiencies in terms of the ability of the school district to "house" or accommodate students in permanent facilities at each grade level. Each individual school capital facility plan contains a section on existing deficiencies and describes (in their capital improvement programs) the specific future needs that fees will be used to address.

These school CFPs are approved by the county council and adopted as part of the county CFP, pursuant to chapter 30.66C SCC and associated GPP policies (Appendix F).

## **Section 2.3 - Public Wastewater Systems**

### **2.3.A Existing Inventories**

Wastewater collection and treatment within Snohomish County is a de-centralized public service provided by municipal agencies at a local scale. This is typical of most counties in Washington State. King County is a notable exception.

There are twenty-three agencies within Snohomish County that provide wastewater collection (sanitary sewer) facilities and service. Sixteen of those are cities, one is the Tulalip Tribes, and the remaining six are special service districts. Many of these agencies provide service to customers in unincorporated urban growth areas, either directly as the sewer system operator or indirectly through contracts for treatment. Most of the remaining agencies are cities that do not currently provide service to unincorporated customers but who must plan their systems to serve future development within their city's UGA. These agencies are all important facility providers for future growth in the UGAs. These agencies are listed in Table 1, which also provides information about the treatment plants.

Fourteen of the 23 provider agencies provide wastewater treatment through the operation of their own plant. The other nine agencies contract for treatment services with nearby or "downstream" treatment plant operators. Another important provider of treatment for Snohomish County is the King County Wastewater Treatment Division. Its Brightwater plant which opened in 2012 receives wastewater flows from south Snohomish County, primarily from customers of the Alderwood and Cross Valley Water Districts and some from the city of Bothell. Snohomish County first prepared a technical support document in 1993-94 that accompanies and supports the GMA Comprehensive Plan entitled The Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County. It describes the major public utility systems in the county, including the wastewater systems. That report draws upon and summarizes the information available from the comprehensive sewer system plans and from surveys and discussions with staff of the agencies. That report has been substantially updated to reflect the many plans that have been prepared and adopted by the provider agencies over the past seven years. Copies of that inventory report can be obtained from Snohomish County Planning and Development Services. Detailed information about projected future needs for a particular system can be obtained from the comprehensive system plan for each provider

agency, a copy of which is retained in the Planning Library, or directly from the provider agency.

**TABLE 1  
WASTEWATER SYSTEMS AND TREATMENT PLANTS  
SERVING UNINCORPORATED SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

Provider Agency	Most Recent Sanitary Sewer Comprehensive Plan	Treatment Plant's Rated	Other Cities/Systems Served (in whole or part) by WWTP	Treatment Provided by	
		Capacity (MGD) <sup>1</sup>		Own Plant	Other Plant (System)
<b>SOUTHWEST COUNTY</b>					
Alderwood W.W.D.	2009	3.0	---	X	King Co.
City of Bothell	2012 (CFP)	N/A	Served by King Co.		---
City of Edmonds	2010	11.8	Woodway, Olympic View W.D., Mountlake Terrace	X	Lynnwood
City of Everett	2013	31.3	Alderwood W.W.D., Mukilteo W.W.D., Silver Lake W.W.D.	X	---
City of Lynnwood	2012	7.4	---	X	Edmonds
Mukilteo W.D.	2012	N/A	N/A		Everett
Olympic View W.D.	2007	N/A	N/A		Edmonds
Silver Lake W.D.	2011	N/A	---		Everett, King Co.
King County	2003	Brightwater	Alderwood W.W.D., Cross Valley W.D., Lynnwood, Bothell, Mountlake Terrace, Brier	X	
<b>NORTH COUNTY</b>					
Arlington D.P.W.	2008	4.67	Marysville	X	Marysville
Granite Falls D.P.W.	2013	0.6	---	X	---
Marysville D.P.W.	2011	12.7	Tulalip (East), city of Arlington	X	---
Stanwood D.P.W.	2010	0.7	---	X	---
Tulalip Tribes	2004	0.3	---	X	Marysville
<b>EAST COUNTY</b>					
Cross Valley W.D.	2010	N/A	N/A		King Co.
Lake Stevens S. D.	2007	2.4	Lake Stevens	X	---
Lake Stevens D.P.W.		N/A	N/A		Lake Stevens S.D.
Monroe D.P.W.	1999	1.7	---	X	---
Snohomish D.P.W.	2011 (update)	2.8	---	X	---
Sultan D.P.W.	2010	0.72	---	X	---

FOOTNOTE 1: Generally, the average day of the maximum month, per the NPDES permit. MGD=million gallons/day.

### 2.3.B Levels of Service

Performance standards in providers' comprehensive wastewater system plans that are approved by the Department of Ecology constitute minimum level of service standards for wastewater systems. These standards may vary from provider to provider, but have a common grounding in the applicable state statutes and regulations, notably Chapter 90.48 RCW (Water Pollution Control) and WAC 173-240-030 through-104. The state has review and approval authority over wastewater system plans and projects. The state Department of Ecology has published a comprehensive manual for wastewater system design called "Criteria for Sewage Works Design" since 1978 (also known as the "Orange Book" - most recently updated in 2008). This manual embodies standards for water quality and service reliability and has become the de facto level of service standard for public domestic wastewater systems in the state of Washington.

### 2.3.C Forecast of Future Needs

Public wastewater collection and treatment systems are an essential component of urban public infrastructure and, within Snohomish County, are the defining feature of urban development. Sanitary sewer, with rare exception, is **required** for urban development and **prohibited** with rural development (Chapter 30.91S/U SCC). Therefore, it falls clearly within the category of public facilities that are "necessary to support (urban) development."

The special districts and cities that provide wastewater collection and treatment service for unincorporated Snohomish County periodically update their comprehensive system plans to meet the requirements of state law including forecasting for future wastewater needs in their service areas. Agencies which operate their own sewage treatment plants are required to begin planning for treatment plant expansion when the plant reaches 80% of its design capacity, or its rated capacity under its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The wastewater system comprehensive plan would also need updating. The district's other system components should be built in conformance with the adopted comprehensive sewer plan, so the plan should be kept up-to-date when an agency's service area or customer base is growing.

A special district should secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority per Washington law before its system plan will be considered finally approved for purposes of state permitting and funding. Several districts serving unincorporated Snohomish County have submitted comprehensive sewer plan updates for county approval since 2005 when the county adopted its first major update of its GMA Comprehensive Plan. Those plans have been reviewed for consistency with the county's GMA Comprehensive Plan, with particular attention being given to the growth forecasts that the districts use to project future wastewater flows. The short term comprehensive sewer plans are also reviewed to ensure: 1) the district's planning area boundaries are consistent with UGA boundaries, and 2) a wastewater district has adequately planned for future service in urban areas it serves.

Wastewater system plans from wastewater districts that are submitted after 2015 will be evaluated based on the county's adopted 2015 comprehensive plan approved by the county council. Municipal wastewater system plans will also be evaluated based on the county's



adopted 2015 comprehensive plan/CFP then approved and adopted by the county council approval process. Municipal wastewater system plans will also be evaluated based on the county's adopted 2015 comprehensive plan/CFP via consistency statements. The county council does not approve municipal wastewater plans. Adequacy of wastewater infrastructure presented in the individual plans (both district and municipal) is evaluated verified annually in the county's statement of assessment in the Capital Improvement Program required by the GMA and SCC 6.10 of the county charter.

Recent system plans indicate that the county's treatment facilities are generally keeping ahead of the increasing wastewater flows. The cities of Stanwood, Sultan, and Arlington are proposing adjustments to their urban growth areas (UGA) and corresponding adjustments to sewer service areas. Overall capacity for population and employment would not change for these UGAs, but each municipality should be addressing adequacy of wastewater infrastructure relative to these (potential) UGA adjustments in upcoming comprehensive wastewater plan updates.

The town of Gold Bar currently does not have a municipal wastewater system but has been studying the feasibility of a wastewater system in response to the population growth it is experiencing.

King County completed and opened a third regional treatment facility called Brightwater in 2012 in southern Snohomish County to address long-term growth needs. Demand for additional wastewater treatment capacity originated partially, in southern Snohomish County. Other treatment plants located within Snohomish County will also need capacity expansions or even replacement over the next several years. Existing state and local regulations will ensure that planning, design, and construction of necessary treatment capacity is completed before new development is allowed to connect to wastewater systems that are at or over treatment plant capacity.

## **Section 2.4 - Public Water Supply**

### **2.4.A Existing Inventories**

Public water supply is another critical piece of urban infrastructure. Water purveyors must provide the water supply source, treatment, transmission, and storage facilities necessary to support the distribution system, while developers install most components of the water distribution system that directly serve their projects. Public water systems also exist in selected rural areas of the county, both to provide safe and reliable potable water supply where groundwater resources are inadequate and, in some cases, to provide fire flows for fire protection.

The water purveyors in Snohomish County are primarily cities and water districts which are both local governmental units with the power to raise revenues through taxes or user charges. Water associations are another (non-governmental) means for citizens to act collectively to operate and maintain a water supply system. Water associations are generally smaller systems that are not expecting to expand. A few medium-sized associations are also operating in Snohomish County. Sixteen of the county's 20 cities provide public water supply service directly to their citizens, while the remaining four cities contract with water

districts to provide the service. There are also ten water districts, and a large number of water associations and companies that service Snohomish County citizens. Most of the water companies and associations, however, only serve ten or fewer customers and are not included in the inventory report. Most of these smaller, private associations are accounted for in the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (see Appendix C).

Public water supply is more centralized than wastewater collection and treatment in Snohomish County. The primary sources of Snohomish County water supply are the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs in the Sultan River basin. A large reservoir created by the Culmback Dam provides water supply and electrical power for Snohomish County customers. The water supply system operated by the city of Everett includes a water filtration plant and a series of large transmission lines that supplies water to about 75% of the households in Snohomish County. The city “wholesales” the finished water to a number of other public water agencies that then distribute it to their customers.

The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* is a technical support document that presents inventory information and projected facility needs for the major water system operators in Snohomish County. This report concentrates on the water systems that serve at least 50 customers and have some prospect of growing in the future. A table summarizing inventory information is presented on the following pages. The information is based on a review of their most recent water system comprehensive plans to date. The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* is updated as revised comprehensive water system plans become available.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
City of Everett Public Works	Primary source of supply – Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs (Sultan Basin). Everett water works supply system originates at the Culmback Dam. Four major transmission pipelines connect this supply complex with the city’s distribution system, located approximately 17 miles to the west. Each line is approximately 50” in diameter. All four lines transport finished water from the filtration plant for domestic use. Everett's existing potable water storage system (2014) consists of nine separate facilities with a total existing potable storage capacity of 53.2 MG (million gallons).	2014 Comprehensive Water Plan Addendum
Alderwood Water & Wastewater District (AWWD)	The AWWD purchases all of its water from the city of Everett. The AWWD water system is made up of more than 600 miles of pipeline ranging from 4 inches to 36 inches in diameter. A majority of the pipelines (more than 60%) are 8 inches in diameter or larger. The District also has four non-emergency interties with wholesale customers, the Mukilteo Water & Wastewater District, the cities of Edmonds, Lynnwood, and Mountlake Terrace plus twenty-six emergency interties. Interties are defined in WAC 246-290-010 as an interconnection between public water systems permitting the exchange or delivery of water between those systems. The AWWD water system also consists of nine storage facilities, one booster pump station and two water supply pump stations with a current supply capacity of 50MG/d plus an artesian well. AWWD also purchases water from Everett and sells it to the Clearview Water Supply Agency (CWSA). The CWSA is made up of AWWD, Silver Lake Water & Sewer District and Cross Valley Water District. CWSA operates one pump station capable of approximately 48 MGD, a transmission main from Everett’s Pipeline 5 to the 12 MG Clearview Reservoir and the reservoir.	2009 Water Comprehensive Plan (update in process)
City of Edmonds	Water is supplied from the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District and the city of Seattle. Water treatment and source facilities are maintained and operated by these purveyors. More than 90 miles of pipeline distribute water to customers representing close to 100% of system-wide total water demand. The Seattle-supplied portion of the system is gravity fed and telemetered to supply three pressure zones in the south sections of the service area which are supported by two storage facilities totaling 3.0 MG of storage capacity.	2010 Comprehensive Water System Plan

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Mukilteo Water District	<p>The Mukilteo Water District purchases all of its water from the city of Everett - specifically, Reservoir #5 and the Casino Road Standpipe. The Mukilteo Water District distribution system is primarily gravity fed. It serves 80% of the city of Mukilteo, Paine Field, unincorporated portions of southwest Snohomish County, and small areas within Everett. The principal sources of water supply are located on the north and south ends. Mukilteo Water District has 95.6 miles of pipe running from 4-inch to 24-inch diameter, 29 major valves, four booster stations, a transfer pump and four storage reservoirs. The Mukilteo Water District system also includes four emergency interties with the city of Everett. The Mukilteo Water District water system currently operates with a storage capacity of 13,850,000 gallons of storage through 2023.</p>	2009 Comprehensive Water System Plan
City of Lynnwood	<p>Lynnwood's water supply source is the Alderwood W.W.D. Water enters the Lynnwood system through a master meter at 164th St. and Spruce Way. An emergency master meter at 179th St. and 36th Ave. provides back-up supply in the event of failure of the primary source and during peak demand periods. The city's distribution system consists of about 115 miles of pipeline which provides water supply within three pressure zones. About 13% of this total is in 4" pipe. The transmission network includes a 24" concrete transmission line which runs from the master meter through a PRV station at 173rd to a junction box at 176th Pl. SW. An 18" pipe continues south along Spruce Way and 40th Ave. W to supply Lynnwood's storage tanks. A 16" line runs west from the junction to serve the city's 635 pressure zones. A 24" pipe discharges from the storage tanks and runs east to 36th Ave. and then south to 196th St. SW to serve the Alderwood Mall area.</p>	2013 Water System Comprehensive Plan
Silver Lake Water District	<p>The Silver Lake Water District draws its water directly from the city of Everett system by way of three master meters situated at three separate locations along the northwest boundary of the District. The distribution system of the Silver Lake W.D. consists of about 179 miles of piping and ranges in size from 4" to 42" diameter. Approximately 34 miles of the transmission system consists of 12" and 16" pipe which feeds water from the master meters and the main storage facilities to the distribution network. There are 14 pumps at four booster stations in the system. The District has redundant supply through 15 interties with adjacent districts. The District maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal storage capacity of 16.4 MG together with a 2.4 MG share of the Clearview 12.0 MG reservoir for a total storage capacity of 18.8 MG.</p>	2011 Comprehensive Water System Plan

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Olympic View Water District	The water source for the Olympic View W.D. is the city of Seattle Tolt River system. The District connects to this source at four locations on 205th St. SW. Deer Creek, an independent water system in the northwest section of the service area, was acquired by the district in 1984. It includes a secondary spring-fed source that is available to supplement the Seattle intertie. The district maintains 4 storage facilities with a total nominal capacity of 4.35 MG.	2009 Revised Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Bothell	The city of Bothell purchases all of its water from Seattle Public Utilities. Water is obtained through three direct meter connections to the Tolt River Pipeline #1 and a master meter connection with Northshore Utility District. The Distribution system consists of approximately 366,657 lineal ft. of piping ranging from 2 to 16 inches in diameter. The city of Bothell owns and operates four booster stations with nine corresponding pressure zones. The city of Bothell also owns and operates four storage facilities with capacities ranging from 0.5 to 5 MG.	2012 Water System Plan
City of Mountlake Terrace	The city of Mountlake Terrace staff is in the process of updating the 1986 water system plan.	2009 Comprehensive Water System Plan
City of Marysville	The Marysville water system consists of four primary sources, two emergency sources, two treatment facilities, eight storage reservoirs, three pump stations, and operates in nine different pressure zones. The Marysville supply, transmission and distribution systems consist of 292 miles of pipes. The system currently operates with 24.34 MG of storage capacity within the eight storage reservoirs.	2009 Water Comprehensive Plan (update in process)
City of Stanwood Water System	The city of Stanwood has five main water sources: three groundwater wells (Fure and Bryant #1 and #2), one groundwater spring - Hatt Slough and the Cedarhome Well. The city operates three booster pump stations that assist the transfer of water between pressure zones. The city's water system has five storage facilities (reservoirs) that provide a total storage capacity of 2.15 million gallons (MG). The city's retail water service area contains approximately 65 miles of water mains ranging from one to sixteen inches in diameter. 80 percent of the mains are 8 inch.	2010 Comprehensive Water System Plan (update in process)

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Seven Lakes Water Association	<p>The water source is the Tulalip Aquifer which is tapped by a series of seven wells scattered around the service area. These wells have a combined capacity of about 1.5 MGD. Water treatment is not presently required or provided by the Association. The distribution system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers.</p> <p>The system is currently served by three storage facilities, and a fourth is under construction. The new Lake Shoecraft Tank should provide the total storage capacity of 1.0 MG. An emergency intertie with the Marysville water system provides back-up supply capability in the event of a system failure or a major fire.</p>	2013 Comprehensive Water Plan (under review)
Three Lakes Water Association	<p>The Three Lakes Water Association purchases all its water from the city of Everett. The Associations original tap on Everett's Transmission Main #3 is located at the north end of the system on 171<sup>st</sup> Ave SE, north of Dubuque Road. A second tap has been completed on Transmission Main #5 on the southern end of the system (also on 171<sup>st</sup> Ave SE). Storage is provided by one standpipe with a capacity of 228,200 gal – located east of 171<sup>st</sup> Ave SE on 58<sup>th</sup> St. SE. The distribution system consists of approximately 23.3 miles of water mains from 2" to 10" in diameter and two booster pump stations; BPS#1 and BPS#2 with capacities of 290 gpm and 500 gpm respectively. There were 761 residential connections and eight commercial connections to the water system as of June 2012. The system is connected to city of Everett via two interties at two locations.</p>	2013 Comprehensive Water System Plan
Quil Ceda Village (Tulalip Tribes)	<p>The primary water source for Quil Ceda Village (QVC) is city of Everett conveyed through a series of pipelines owned and operated by the city of Marysville. QVC receives water at an intertie on 88<sup>th</sup> Street. The maximum water distribution at this intertie is 3.46 mgd. Distribution lines are typically either 8 inch or 12 inch. The system includes two one million gallon water storage tanks (emergency reservoirs) with associated telemetry equipment and an intertie station with city of Marysville.</p>	2013 Quil Ceda Village (Tulalip) Water System Plan
City of Granite Falls Water System	<p>The city of Granite Falls water is supplied by Snohomish County PUD No.1 through four master meters with pressure-reducing valve stations. The city's wells and reservoirs were disconnected from the water system when the city began purchasing water wholesale from the PUD in 1996. All of the distribution pipelines in the downtown area are 4-inch, 6-inch or 8-inch in diameter. The existing distribution system, in total, is approximately seven miles of piping (sizes ranging from 1 to 16 inch diameter).</p>	2013 Water System Comprehensive Plan

**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY**

<b>PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR</b>	<b>EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION</b>	<b>COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE</b>
Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD)	<p>The PUD currently owns and operates ten separate water systems within Snohomish County serving approximately 20,740 connections. The PUD purchases 75% of its water supply from the city of Everett. The primary water source for the PUD is through wholesale purchase from the city of Everett. Everett gets its water from the Sultan River through the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs. The PUD also holds groundwater rights for its Lake Stevens, May Creek, Skylite Tracts, Sunday Lake, Two Twelve Market &amp; Deli, and Otis water systems. The PUD's transmission and distribution system consists of approximately 382 miles of pipelines ranging from 2" to 30" in diameter. Water from the city of Everett's water treatment plant is conveyed to the PUD's service areas through the city of Everett's transmission mains No. 3 and No. 5. The PUD has nine connections to the No. 3 line that feed 41 pressure zones. The PUD also has five connections to Everett's No. 5 line that serve four pressure zones. The PUD owns and operates six main supply pump stations, eleven booster pump stations, seven well sites, and three water treatment plants dispersed throughout its water systems. The PUD also owns and operates eleven water reservoir sites dispersed throughout its water systems with a total storage capacity of 15.3 million gallons. The District also provides wholesale water and storage capacity for the city of Granite Falls and wholesale water to the city of Arlington.</p>	2011 Water System Plan Update
Cross Valley Water District	<p>Ten wells currently serve 6,250 connections. These wells have a total (potential) flow rate or pumping capacity of 4,000 gpm (gallons/minute). All of these wells (except the Woodlane Well) tap the sole source Cross Valley Aquifer. The District also purchases water from the city of Everett through interties and from the Clearview Water Supply Agency. The current distribution system contains approximately 920,000 LF (line-feet) of piping. The Association has five reservoirs as storage facilities with an effective capacity of 4.6 million gallons plus an additional two million gallons available to the District through the Clearview Water Supply Agency.</p>	2012 Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Snohomish	<p>The city's water supply is provided by a diversion dam on the Pilchuck River and connections to Transmission Line No. 5. The city's water treatment plant filters the water from the Pilchuck River. Treated water is conveyed to the city's distribution system 14 miles to the southwest through the Water Treatment Plant Transmission Main. The city has four connections to Transmission Line No. 5, which serve the northern pressure zones. One additional connection serves the city-owned and operated NEPA Pallet water system.</p>	2011 Comprehensive Water System Plan

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
City of Monroe	<p>The Monroe Water System currently purchases water from the city of Everett. This water is supplied through three connections to the city of Everett's Transmission Main #5, located approximately three miles north of the city. The Monroe Water System existing storage facilities consist of four reservoirs:</p> <p><u>Reservoir #1 – Trombley Hill</u> – 2 million gallon steel reservoir</p> <p><u>Reservoir #2 – Ingraham Hill</u> – 2 million gallon steel reservoir</p> <p><u>Reservoir #3 – Department of Corrections</u> – 750,000 gallon steel reservoir</p> <p><u>Reservoir #4 – North Hill</u> – 1.15 million gallon steel standpipe constructed in 2004. The effective storage volume is 297,781 gallons.</p> <p><u>Reservoir #5 Trombley Hill</u>– a 2.5 million gallon steel reservoir.</p> <p>Three transmission mains connect the Everett pipeline with the distribution system:</p> <p><u>Wagner Main I</u> – 8,900 feet of 18 inch main constructed in 2006 and 5,100 feet of 12 inch main.</p> <p><u>Chain Lake Road</u> – 21,000 feet of 12 and 16 inch main.</p> <p><u>North Hill</u> – 1,700 feet of 12 inch main.</p> <p>The grid system of the distribution system (423,921ft in total) is primarily 8 and 10 inch pipe with a majority of the pipe looping the system 4 inch and 6 inch mains.</p>	2008 Comprehensive Water Plan (2011 addendum responded to lower population numbers. Full update in process.)
City of Sultan	<p>The city's primary water supply is provided by Lake 16 located 2.5 miles north of town and a connection (intertie) to city of Everett's Transmission Line No.5. The transmission system includes approximately 34 miles of water main (pipes) ranging from 1.5 to 16 inches in diameter. This includes lines conducting water from the reservoir to the distribution system in addition to a pipeline for untreated lake water between "Lake 16" and the treatment plant. A booster pump station located just downstream of the reservoir was added in 1977 and expanded in 1989. Untreated water is piped from "Lake 16" to a treatment plant and reservoir located off 124th St. SE. The treatment plant has a peak capacity of 1.36 MGD. The city's water system has two storage facilities (reservoir) with capacities of 1.0 MG and 1.5 MG.</p>	2010 Water System Plan
Town of Gold Bar	<p>The water source is a well field located on the northwest side of town consisting of four wells. Well 4 is the primary source and draws water from an aquifer distinct from the well field at a maximum rate of 200 gallons per minute. The transmission and distribution network consists of nearly 10 miles of 4" - 12" diameter pipelines. Treated wellhead water is pumped from its source up to the storage tank site located north of town across the Wallace River. Three reservoirs provide a combined total of approximately 560,000 gallons of effective storage. The system serves 580 residential connections and 30 commercial/industrial connections. An intertie for emergencies exists between Gold Bar and the May Creek water systems. It has not been recently used.</p>	2002 Water System Plan (2013 plan is under review)



**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY**

<b>PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR</b>	<b>EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION</b>	<b>COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE</b>
Roosevelt Water Association	The Association purchases water from the city of Everett, which it obtains through two connections to Transmission Pipeline #5. The distribution system includes more than 23 miles of transmission and distribution mains (primarily of 6" asbestos cement pipe), 8 pressure-reducing valves and one booster pump station. The association maintains only one storage facility (294,000 gal capacity) for standby or peak demand requirements.	2007 Water System Plan (2014 plan under review)
City of Arlington	The city's drinking water is supplied from two groundwater wellfields with additional supply from the Snohomish County PUD No. 1 (PUD) under a wholesale water supply agreement. The city's water treatment plant filters the water from the Haller wellfield. Water is also disinfected at the Airport wellfield. The city provides water service to approximately 5,147 customer accounts within its existing water service area boundary, which extends beyond the city's corporate limits. The city is responsible for providing public water service, utility management and water system development within the water service area.	2010 Comprehensive Water System Plan
Tatoosh Water Company	The Tatoosh Water Company is located on the Snohomish/Skagit County border between Interstate 5 and Highway 9. The majority of the service is in Snohomish County. The water system is sourced by two wells, with granted water rights, located in the northwest corner of the service area and capable of producing in excess of 750 gpm. Other major system components include: a 1,200 gpm booster pump station, 6' and 14" diameter distribution main and a 1,000,000 gallon reservoir. The distribution system includes the original 14" main and a distribution project completed south and east of the intersection of 316th Street NE and 3rd Avenue NW. The well pumps are connected to a 25,000 gallon transfer reservoir located adjacent to the booster pump station. The elevation of the booster pump station is 360 feet. The booster pump is composed of three pumps: a 60HP pump, capable of delivering water at 200 gpm and two 150 HP pumps capable of providing water at 750 gpm. The system currently provides potable water and fire protection to a limited number of homes within the service area. The system is capable of supplying over 2,300 ERU with installation of additional water main and pressure reducing stations.	2014 Water System Capacity Analysis.
Town of Darrington Water System	The primary water supply comes from several water rights, claims for surface and groundwater, and two wells on Sauk Avenue. The pipe distribution system is composed of existing 2-inch, 4-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch ductile iron pipe, galvanized iron and asbestos cement pipe (A.C.). A 10-inch A.C. pipe runs from the 250,000-gallon reservoir to the south end of Darrington. Distribution lines from this main deliver water to small service lines for residential customers. Storage is provided by a 0.25 MG tank constructed in 1983 at the site of the former surface water reservoir southeast of the city. A 400 gpm packaged filtration plant is also part of the municipal water system.	Town of Darrington 2001 Water System Plan

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
Highland Water District	<p>The water source for the Highland Water District is Everett Transmission Line #5 which is accessed through two taps, one at Woods Lake Road and the other at Bollenbaugh Hill Road. Two additional taps west of the Bollenbaugh Hill tap serve the small Friar's Creek water system, which is separate from the Highland system, but is billed through the district. Each tap has a physical capacity of 500 gallons/minute (GPM).</p> <p>The system is served by two steel tank reservoirs located near the primary tap at Woods Lake Rd. These reservoirs have a combined capacity of almost 1.2 MG and provide a back-up source in the event of an interruption of service at the taps, as well as fire flow reserves. A pump station with two 515 GPM pumps is located at the primary tap. Pump station - BPS#2 has two pumps that each can pump more than 1000 GPM. The location is near the District's two storage tanks at 29119 Reiner Rd., Monroe, WA.</p> <p>This station can be used to fill the reservoirs or to maintain pressure in the system if the reservoirs are low or off-line for maintenance.</p> <p>There are also four pressure-reducing valves that help maintain water pressure within acceptable ranges for the district's residential customers. The topography of this geographically large district requires six pressure zones, which the PRVs help to define. The distribution system consists of over 30 miles of pipe, most of which is 6-inch, 8-inch or 12-inch diameter pipe. Almost 10 miles of the system consists of asbestos cement (AC) pipe built between 1967 and 1987.</p>	2008 Water System Plan (update in process)
Startup Water District	<p>Water supply is provided by two wells having a combined pumping capacity of 164 GPM and located on the east side of the district. Distribution is through about 4.91 miles of the predominantly 6" main, including nearly one mile outside the district boundaries. The District's distribution system operates as a single pressure zone. Storage is handled by a single reservoir located north of the wells off Kellogg Lake Rd., which has a capacity of 158,000 gallons. The 158,000-gallon concrete reservoir completed in 1992 provides storage for present and projected future district needs</p>	2010 Water System Plan
Town of Index	<p>The water source is a spring-fed creek located approximately 1.5 miles west of town. Water is conveyed from a small lake behind a retaining structure through an 8" pipe to a 90,000-gallon storage tank located in Section 24. An 8" line conducts water from the storage tank to the distribution network of the town. Water lines ranging from 1.5" to 8" diameter distribute water to the town's customers.</p>	1999 Comprehensive Water Plan (update not required)

## **2.4.B Minimum Level of Service Standard**

Performance standards in providers' comprehensive water system plans that are approved by the Department of Health (DOH) constitute minimum level of service standards for public water systems. These standards may vary from provider to provider, but have a common grounding in the applicable state statutes and regulations, notably WAC 246-290-100, DOH water system planning requirements. DOH has review and approval authority over comprehensive water system plans.

Purveyors of the following categories of community public water systems shall submit a water system plan for review and approval by DOH:

- (a) Systems having one thousand or more services;
  - (b) Systems required to develop water system plans under the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977 (chapter 70.116 RCW);
  - (c) Any system experiencing problems related to planning, operation, and/or management as determined by the department;
  - (d) All new systems;
  - (e) Any expanding water system; and
  - (f) Any system proposing to use the document submittal exception process in WAC 246-290-125.
- (3) The water purveyor shall work with the department to establish the level of detail for a water system plan.

These requirements embody standards for water service reliability and by adherence define a level of service standard for public domestic water systems in the state of Washington.

## **2.4.C Forecast of Future Needs**

Public water supply systems must accompany urban residential development in order to meet the county's GMA code requirements for at least 4 units per net acre density within UGAs. Fire protection demands within urban areas also necessitate public water systems to deliver adequate fire flows for urban areas of development. Public water supply systems are not to be considered "necessary to support development" in the rural areas because neither the comprehensive plan nor the code expressly requires public water supply in rural areas.

The special districts and cities that provide public water supply service for unincorporated Snohomish County periodically update their comprehensive systems plans to meet the requirements of state law. Water supply system components should be built in conformance with the water purveyor's adopted comprehensive plan.

A special district must secure the approval of the county's engineer and legislative authority under Washington law, before its system plan will be considered finally approved for purposes of state permitting and funding. Several districts serving unincorporated Snohomish County have submitted comprehensive water supply plan

updates for county approval since 2005 when the county adopted its first major update of its GMA Comprehensive Plan. Those plans have been reviewed for consistency (given signed consistency statements) with the county's GMA Comprehensive Plan, with particular attention being given to the growth forecasts that the districts use to project future water demand. Water system plans from water districts that are submitted after 2015 will be evaluated based on the county's adopted 2015 comprehensive plan/CFP and taken through a county council approval process. Municipal water system plans will also be evaluated based on the county's adopted 2015 comprehensive plan/CFP via consistency statements but not through a county council approval process. Adequacy of water supply infrastructure presented in the individual water system plans (both district and municipal) is evaluated/verified annually in the county's statement of assessment in the CIP.

The *Countywide Utility Inventory Report for Snohomish County* is a technical support document that describes the major public utility systems in the county, including water supply systems. That report draws upon and summarizes the information available from the comprehensive water system plans that the agencies had adopted at that time, as well as from periodic surveys of the agencies conducted by county planners over the past several years. That report was substantially updated in 2004 and 2010 to reflect the many plans that have been prepared and adopted by the provider agencies over the past 20 years. Detailed information about projected future needs for a particular system can be obtained from the comprehensive system plan, a copy of which is retained in the Planning Library, or directly from the provider agency.

## **Section 2.5 - Fire Protection Services**

### **2.5.A. Introduction**

Snohomish County's Fire Marshal's Office (FMO) provides safe, livable environments through inspections, investigations, and education. The FMO provides fire inspection and fire investigation services to unincorporated areas of the county and to other jurisdictions on a contract basis. Snohomish County does not directly provide any fire suppression services. Those services are instead provided by individual fire districts.

There are a total of twenty three fire districts within Snohomish County. Fire protection and emergency medical services are provided by regional fire districts and municipal fire departments within those districts. All fire service providers within Snohomish County supply basic emergency medical service (EMS) and fire suppression services. Many of them provide some level of fire investigation, inspections, and public education. Other services provided by some jurisdictions include emergency rescue and hazardous materials response.

*Inter-Agency Coordination:* Most of the fire departments and fire districts have signed mutual aid agreements with each other or the FMO through interlocal agreements. These agreements allow service providers to receive additional help on large or multiple incidents, or where specialized expertise or equipment is needed. The departments

and districts also plan and conduct disaster drills and develop training programs in the event of county-wide inter-agency responses.

### **2.5.B. Existing Inventories**

The twenty-three fire districts were surveyed to develop a general county-wide base of fire service infrastructure. Fifteen districts responded to the survey. The map in Appendix B – p A17 summarizes the capital facilities available in each fire district for direct fire protection services.

### **2.5.C. Level of Service Standard**

Identifying a level of service standard for fire protection is difficult as services vary based on the resources of the district or jurisdiction providing the services.

Snohomish County has designated fire service infrastructure as necessary to support urban development. A minimum level of service has been established for fire service in urban areas only. Adequate water system fire flow must be provided regardless of which fire district or municipality provides fire suppression service to an urban area. Fire flow and sprinkler requirements are established in the building and fire codes adopted by the county therefore, the minimum LOS is technically provided and maintained by water purveyors but by default monitored by fire districts and/or municipalities. ***The minimum fire service LOS is the provision of sufficient fire flow in order to provide protection commensurate with planned intensities of future development adopted in the comprehensive plan. Fire flow standards shall be established by county development regulations. (GPP-Goal CF 11)***

### **2.5.D. Forecast of Future Needs**

Most of the 23 fire districts do not prepare long range plans, but may use their annual budgeting process to anticipate and plan for any future needed capital improvements. Construction of new fire district stations is often funded by bonds approved by district residents. Snohomish County surveyed all twenty three fire districts in 2013 about what infrastructure needs they anticipated or planned to address in the next six years. The following table summarizes the forecasts of future needs of the fifteen respondents.

## Snohomish County Fire District – Future Infrastructure Needs

Fire District	Build, Complete, or Replace New Fire Stations		New Equipment/Apparatus Purchase <sup>1</sup> or Upgrade/Replace <sup>2</sup>		Source(s) of Water WA-Water Association WD-Water Districts City/Municipal
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
3	No		Yes		Aid Units, Pumper Trucks City of Monroe, Highland WD, Roosevelt WD, Sky Meadow, Cross Valley
5	Yes	1	Yes		Aid Units, Pumper Trucks, Command Vehicles <sup>1</sup> City of Sultan, Startup WD, Highline WD
7	Yes	1	No		Cross Valley WD, Silver Lake WD, Alderwood WWD
17	Yes	1 replace	Yes		Aid Units, Pumper Trucks <sup>1</sup> PUD #1, City of Granite Falls
Stanwood	No		Yes		Aid Units, Pumper Trucks, Tenders (Water Trucks) PUD#1, Wilderness Ridge WA, Tatoosh WD, Meadow Ridge WA, Warm Beach WA, Sunday Lake WA, Kachman Estates WA, City of Stanwood
26	No		Yes		Emergency Management Vehicles, Aid Units City of Gold Bar, PUD #1
Marysville	No		No		City of Marysville, Seven Lakes WA, Tulalip Tribes
21	No		Yes		Pumper Trucks City of Arlington, PUD #1
22	Yes	1 replace	No		PUD #1, City of Marysville
4	No		Yes		Ladder Trucks, Tenders, Pumper Trucks <sup>2</sup> Cross Valley WD, PUD #1, City of Snohomish, Three Lakes WD
Paine Field	No		Yes		Foam vehicle Pumper Truck City of Mukilteo
25	No		No		Aid Units Wells/Groundwater
10	No		Yes		Alderwood WWD
City of Everett	No		Yes		2 Pumper Trucks 1 Ladder Truck City of Everett
27	No		No		Hat Island Community Assn
1	Yes	1 replace	Yes		Olympic View, Silver Lake, Alderwood, Edmonds, Mountlake Terrace
15	No		No		Tulalip Utilities

\*Tenders are fire trucks commonly used in rural areas that are self-contained with water containers for fire suppression.

## **SECTION III**

# **County General Government, Proprietary and Airport Capital Facilities**

### **3.1 - General Government Facilities**

#### **3.1.A Existing Inventories**

Snohomish County provides a number of public services which are grouped under the heading of “general government.” Law and justice services and facilities are included in this category. The most widespread type of facility needed for general government functions is general purpose office space. Other facilities that support “general government” functions include hearing rooms and conference rooms, records storage, and parking. Most of the information in this section was originally derived from the 1998 space study performed by Facilities Management, consultant studies supporting the Campus Redevelopment Initiative, and from the database maintained by the county’s Property Management Division.

The primary county agencies that require these general government facilities are the large departments in the executive branch, such as Public Works, Planning and Development Services (PDS), and the operating county offices with elected officials, such as the Assessor, the Treasurer and the Auditor. Many of these county operations also require customer counter areas to facilitate access by the general public to those services dispensed to on-call to customers. The county also requires classroom space for training purposes, particularly training for the continuing upgrades in office automation systems that are in common use. Specific information on all General Government facilities is found in Appendix A – pp A2 – A3.

#### Office Space

Most of the county’s general government functions are housed in facilities located in downtown Everett. The largest of these facilities is the County Administration Building - West located on the county’s downtown campus at 3000 Rockefeller Avenue. General government facilities support those county operations that utilize office space in county buildings on the county’s central downtown campus in downtown Everett area. Construction of the Robert J. Drewell building (Administration Building - East) was completed in 2005 as part of the County’s Campus Redevelopment Initiative Project. This building is located immediately east of the County Administration Building - West on the county’s central downtown campus in Everett. This building provides additional office space for the Civil Division and the Family Support Division of the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office and general government functions and largely replaced the leased office space located in several buildings in the downtown Everett area. The addition of this administration building provides a central location for a majority of all general county government functions at the downtown campus. This building, which is owned by the county, provides 140,692 gross square feet, most of which is devoted to general government operations. The primary users of this space are Executive departments,

the County Auditor and the County Executive's Office. Other county-owned buildings that supply office space for general government functions are the County Courthouse and Mission Building.

General government operations located off campus and in leased facilities were moved in 2006 into the new Robert J Drewel Building (173,975 sq.ft.) located immediately east of the existing Administration Building-West on the Everett campus. This relatively new space supports the following entities: council chambers and offices, executive departments, Information Services, the Prosecuting Attorney's Office, the Office of Hearing's Administration, the Customer Service Center-comprised of the County Auditor, County Assessor, County Treasurer's Office, and Planning and Development Services.

#### Leased Facilities

Snohomish County owns one facility in North Everett and another in Mukilteo that it leases to Compass Health for use as residential treatment facilities.

#### Café Services

The county constructed a café facility as part of the Campus Redevelopment Project project in 2005, to provide convenient access to food services for county employees, jurors, and the general public.

#### Fleet Management

Fleet Management, as approved by SCC 4.34 to use an Equipment Rental and Revolving (ER&R) Fund, delivers efficient and effective fleet services by providing safe, reliable, economical, and environmentally-sound equipment. It also provides related support services, and purchases or manufactures materials and supplies required by the county and other customer organizations.

Fleet Management utilizes an Equipment and Revolving Fund as created by SCC 4.34.010 to manage and maintain 1,465 county vehicles, trucks, heavy equipment, and radios in addition to several hundred vehicles owned by other agencies. The county fleet is comprised of gas and diesel powered vehicles and equipment including an approximate 1,080 county two-way radios and five new electric powered vehicles.

Consolidation of the former Snohomish and Paine Field locations to the Cathcart facility built in 2008 resulted in improved supply warehousing and vehicle maintenance efficiencies. This reduced overall expenses that could be passed on to customers including those from other agencies.

There are, in total, three fleet facilities in addition to a parking lot currently licensed to the county for use on a month to month basis. The parking lot is adjacent to the McDougall Fleet facility and accommodates 35 parking stalls. This parking lot serves as a holding area for new vehicles that require service prior to delivery and use by county departments.

#### Public Hearing/Meeting Rooms/Classrooms

The Robert J. Drewel building provides additional space for meeting rooms for both law and justice and general government functions. A hearing room is located in this building



and primarily serves the Hearing Examiner's office. The hearing room also serves other county functions during and/or after business hours scheduled in accordance with the Hearing Examiner's office needs. The Robert J. Drewel building provides a hearing room for Council actions and public meetings relating to other county functions.

Hearing rooms on the county campus are specifically designed for public meetings and hearings. The Henry M. Jackson Board Room is located on the 8<sup>th</sup> Floor of the Robert J. Drewel Building. It has fixed seating for about 70 persons on a flat floor and a permanent dais for board or council sessions.

There are four conference rooms on the 6<sup>th</sup> floor of the Robert J. Drewel Building that can accommodate small public meetings of between eight and twenty-five people. The Executive Conference Room on the third floor can accommodate 25-35 persons. The Public Conference Room on the first floor of the Administrative Building-East can accommodate up to 125 persons in the hearing and meeting room space.

The Kinard Room is a multi-purpose room in the Courthouse Building that is currently used for training county employees, including non-law enforcement personnel, in a variety of skills, and is used to accommodate general meetings. Snohomish County has only one facility specifically dedicated to training and educational purposes – a leased facility in the general downtown Everett area.

### Records Storage

County records are stored and processed through a central records management building within the Department of Information Services. This operation is located within the new County Records Storage Building located in Everett which was completed in 2003. Most of this space is devoted to records storage, hard copy, microfilm or digital format records. A small portion of the space is used for micro-filming operations and administration. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility.

### Parking

The county parking garage provides parking for county-owned vehicles, county employees, the general public and parking stalls that comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Snohomish County developed an extensive parking garage complex (383,450 sq.ft.), at 3000 Rockefeller Avenue in Everett, as part of the Campus Redevelopment Initiative that serves general government, the law and justice facilities as well as the general public. It includes an underground parking garage with 1,226 (plus 29 ADA) parking spaces on the county campus site with entrances on Pacific/Rockefeller and Oakes Avenue and a 109 (plus 3 ADA) spaces surface lot with an alley entrance on Wall Street.

Snohomish County is a major employer and participates in the commute trip reduction program created by state law in 1991. The numbers of county employees commuting using alternatives to single occupancy vehicles has increased significantly over the last few years, thereby reducing the demand for parking at the county's central downtown campus.

### **3.1.B Forecast of Future Needs**

#### Office Space

The completion of the Robert J. Drewel Building, in addition to the existing Administration-West buildings, should meet the general office growth needs for general government functions with the exception of certain law and justice functions explained in more detail under the Law and Justice Facilities. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential change in office space needs.

Parks Administration offices are located within Willis D. Tucker Park, which is located in the Cathcart area. Fairgrounds offices are located at the Evergreen State Fairgrounds in Monroe, WA. Studies will be done in the future, as needed, to assess any change that may be required for these two facilities.

#### Fleet Management

Growth of the county equipment fleet, increasing age of existing maintenance facilities, and growing maintenance demand for support to other local cities and jurisdictions, led to the need to improve fleet maintenance capabilities. The existing facilities at Snohomish and Paine Field were replaced and consolidated into a new maintenance facility (constructed) at the county Cathcart property in 2008. The consolidated maintenance facility enables improved supply warehousing and more efficient maintenance of county vehicles. It will also provide opportunities to reduce equipment maintenance costs for local cities and county customers.

A future increase in the volume of vehicles and equipment to be managed and maintained is unlikely, based on relatively static numbers over the past several years so there is no anticipated need to increase space for fleet services in the next few years.

An assessment for future space needs to operate fleet services should be considered should there be an increase in volume of vehicles, equipment, or customers.

#### Public Hearing/Meeting Rooms/Classrooms

The Robert J. Drewel Building, offers additional conference rooms to the existing meeting rooms already located in the Administration-West, Mission, and Courthouse buildings and should meet the county's needs for hearing/meeting rooms in the next three to five years. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential needs.

The new office administration building completed in 2005, provides an additional classroom for both law and justice and general government functions. The primary purpose for the additional 7<sup>th</sup> floor classroom (in the Robert Drewel Building) is to provide enhanced computer training to county employees and other outside agencies. The completion of the new classroom, in addition to the existing Kinard Room located in the Courthouse building should meet the county's needs for classrooms in the next three to five years. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential change in these needs.

## Records Storage

The need for storage space for files, records, and equipment among county agencies remains, despite the county's progress in office automation. The county constructed a new Records Storage Building in 2003, located in downtown Everett. This facility provides the storage needs of law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government. The construction of this facility should meet the county's needs well into the future. Additional future studies will be made to assess any potential changes in these needs.

## Parking

Construction of a six-story underground parking garage facility was completed in 2004 as part of the county's Campus Redevelopment Initiative. This facility is located on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. This facility's purpose is to serve both law and justice and general government functions in the buildings located at the county's central downtown campus. The county also continues to utilize the existing surface parking lot across Wall Street from the county campus. The county's continued participation in the commute trip reduction program has reduced the demand for additional parking. The law and justice and general government parking needs should be served well into the future with this facility, the existing surface parking lot combined with continued county participation in the commute trip reduction program. Additional studies in the future will be made to assess any potential needs. If the new proposed County Courthouse and renovation of the historic Mission Building are constructed to meet future law and justice needs as explained in further detail under Law and Justice Facilities, additional parking needs would be addressed in that project.

### **3.2 - Law and Justice Facilities**

The county's law and justice system is a network of services including law enforcement, courts, detention facilities, alternative programs, and prevention programs. These responsibilities are currently fulfilled within the following divisions of county government:

The Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement and crime prevention services to persons and properties within the unincorporated portions of the county and to some municipalities by contract.

The county's judicial system (Superior Court, including Juvenile Services, and District Court) provides juvenile and civil court services to the entire county, criminal misdemeanor court services to the unincorporated county and to some municipalities by contract, and felony court services to the entire county.

The county's correctional facilities (the Superior Court's Juvenile Services Division and the Department of Corrections) incarcerate juvenile offenders and the following adult population: felons from the entire county, misdemeanants from the unincorporated areas of the county and municipal misdemeanants by contract with the municipality.

The Human Services Department partners with the law and justice departments to provide programs and services targeted at crime prevention to deter first offense, to

assist current inmates to reconnect to a productive, drug-free lifestyle, and to reduce recidivism after release.

The Clerk's Office provides accurate and timely processing of documents and exhibits filed in Superior Court cases. It also receives and distributes fees, fines, and restitution payments.

The Prosecutor's Office has three divisions: criminal, civil and family support.

The Office of Public Defense (OPD) administers the assigned counsel program to provide indigent criminal defense services to those criminal cases in which jail is a potential sanction. OPD also serves all indigent persons defending against either civil contempt or civil involuntary commitment proceedings.

The Medical Examiner's Office is responsible for determining the cause and manner of death of persons who die suddenly, violently, or unexpectedly while in apparent good health within the geographic boundaries of the county and who fall under the jurisdiction of the medical examiner.

### **3.2.A Existing Inventories**

The following paragraphs give general information of the current Snohomish County law and justice facilities. More detailed existing inventory information can be found in Appendix A. Data on existing facilities is also available from the files and database maintained by the Snohomish County Department of Facilities Management.

#### Courtrooms

Courtrooms are specialized facilities needed to support the county's judicial branch, which consists of the Superior Court (including Juvenile Services) and the District Court.

Snohomish County currently has courtrooms and general office space for Superior Court located in the Courthouse and Mission Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. Courtrooms and general office space at the Denny Juvenile Justice Center in north Everett serve the needs of the Juvenile Services Division of Superior Court. (Refer to Appendix A - pp A3 - A4)

The District Court facilities include courtrooms and general office space at each of its four divisions. The Everett Division of the District Court is located at the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus. The three satellite court facilities include Evergreen Division located adjacent to the Evergreen Fairgrounds complex in Monroe, Cascade Division located in Arlington, and South Division located in Lynnwood. (Refer to Appendix A - p A4)

A remodel to increase the number of courtrooms in the Courthouse Building located at the county's central downtown campus was completed in 2005. (Refer to Appendix A - p A2)

#### Correctional Facilities (Adult)

Snohomish County operates a 12-story – 1,321 bed correctional facility (10 stories of inmate housing) located on the east end of its central downtown campus in Everett.

The county jail currently operates as a mixed security facility, with different sections of the building classified at different security levels. A major jail expansion project to alleviate crowding in the old facility and to accommodate the future growth of inmate populations was constructed and completed in 2005 as part of the CRI. The work release program was moved from the Carnegie Building into a remodeled section of the existing jail, increasing the work release capacity after completion of the jail facility expansion and remodel of the existing jail in 2005. (Refer to Appendix A - p A3.)

#### Correctional Facilities (Juvenile)

The county's juvenile justice functions are housed in the Denney Juvenile Justice Center. This facility was built in 1998. Roughly two-thirds of this space is dedicated to the housing of accused or convicted juvenile offenders. The remainder includes courtrooms (Juvenile Services of Superior Court) and general office space for the court, clerk, prosecutor, defense attorneys, and others.

#### Law Enforcement/Vehicle Impoundment

The county completed the construction of a new impound lot located at the county's Cathcart facility, that accommodates 20 covered parking stalls and 50 additional parking stalls within a secured fenced area in 2008 to address the needs identified in a 1988 Space Report. (Refer to Appendix A - p A3)

#### Law Enforcement/Operations

The Sheriff's Office currently occupies space in the Courthouse Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett, as well as other facilities. These include three precinct stations (East, North, and South) and also substations in six communities that have contracted for local law enforcement services with the Sheriff: Stanwood, Darrington, Sultan, Gold Bar, Startup, and Index. The county also has a contract for law enforcement services with Community Transit. Special Assault Unit, Special Operations and Search and Rescue functions are distributed among county buildings, leased facilities and donated building space scattered around the county. (Refer to Appendix A - Law and Justice - pp A3-A4.)

#### Law Enforcement/Training

The Kinard Room is a multi-purpose room in the Courthouse Building on the county's central downtown campus in Everett that is currently used for training county employees, including non-law enforcement personnel, in a variety of skills, and is used to accommodate general meetings.

An important part of law enforcement training involves training in the use of firearms. The county currently has an 11,140 ft<sup>2</sup> shooting range built in 2008. The facility includes a classroom and indoor shooting ranges.

#### Law Library

The county law library is a specialized facility serving primarily law and justice functions, although it also provides service to other county departments. The existing law library is located on the first floor of the Courthouse on the county's central downtown campus in Everett. (Refer to Appendix A - p A3)

### Medical Examiner Facilities

Construction of a new Medical Examiner facility was completed in 1999 to address the unique needs and operations of the Medical Examiner's Office. This facility was built at the Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field). The space in this facility is devoted to autopsy/examination rooms, laboratory space, office space, and records and materials storage. (Refer to Appendix A – p A1)

### Clerk's Office and Prosecuting Attorney's Office Space

The main users of office space among the law and justice operations are the Clerk's Office and the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. These two offices currently occupy space distributed between the Courthouse, the Mission Building, the Robert J Drewel Building and the Denney Juvenile Justice Center. Additional space in the Courthouse is allocated to the Office of Public Defense, the Bar Association, and the media. (Refer to Appendix A - pp A2-A3)

The county Records Storage Building located in Everett was completed in 2003. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility. (Refer to Appendix A - pp A2-A3)

## **3.2.B Forecast of Future Needs**

The components of the law and justice system are interrelated. Workload changes in one part of the system tend to influence the rest of the system. The need for facilities is related to the rates of criminal activity and civil actions initiated. Factors contributing to increasing workload include population growth and continued urbanization of the county, mandatory sentencing legislation at the state level, and other wide-reaching policy changes.

Snohomish County has studied its law and justice facilities over the past two decades to assess the future need for facility expansions and to recommend potential solutions to those needs. The most recent study, a Justice Center Master Plan in 2008, looked at all county law and justice space requirements on the central campus, and the probable need for expanding facilities to keep up with future growth. The needs were identified, but funding to address them was lacking until 2012. When the county adopted the 2013 budget, it included funding for a new courthouse and renovation of the historically significant Mission Building. The existing County Courthouse was constructed in 1967 and has accommodated Law & Justice functions within the confines of this footprint since it opened. The designs for courtrooms and security circulation standards have evolved while the Courthouse has remained unchanged for almost fifty years. The building is not conducive to accommodating current courtroom design and other supporting functions even though minor modifications have been made over the years.

### Courtrooms

A general study was completed in 2006 projecting county courtroom needs (Snohomish County Justice Center-Facility assessment and Concept Design – Omni Group Inc.) by the year 2015. The county anticipated that all existing court operations would be moved

to new courtrooms with the construction of a new courthouse. The initial projected need of a new courthouse was 2015.

A new County Courthouse will be located in the city of Everett at a site bordered by Rockefeller and Oakes Avenues to the west and east, and Wall Street to the south. The new building is programmed at approximately 254,800 square feet of space on 8 floors. The building will serve Superior Court, District Court, and Commissioner Court functions as well as the Prosecutor, Public Defense, and Court Clerk services. Project completion is projected for early 2017. The goal is to have the building serve the future law and justice needs of county for the next 50 to 75 years.

#### Correctional Facilities (Adult)

Construction of an expansion to the main jail was completed in 2005 to respond to anticipated needs of the county. The completion of this expansion brings the operational capacity of the adult jail facilities to 1,321 beds and should be sufficient to meet the current and future needs of the county.

#### Correctional Facilities (Juvenile)

Program philosophy and technology influence juvenile justice needs. Other factors that influence juvenile justice needs include changes in the law, population growth, and demographics. Snohomish County is currently meeting its facility needs in this area with the completion of the Denney Juvenile Justice Center (DJJC) in 1998. Average daily population of the juvenile detention facility has decreased since it was opened, and space remains available to accommodate future growth. These assumptions will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

#### Law Enforcement/Operations

A study of the facility needs for the Snohomish County Sheriff's headquarters was included in the 2008 Justice Center Master Plan. This study did not directly examine the need for satellite facilities, such as precinct stations, but focused on the centralized law enforcement support functions that could be incorporated into the justice center.

The historical service area for the sheriff is unincorporated county; however, a countervailing trend is present in the sheriff's recent contracts for service with smaller cities. This trend is also consistent with the GMA, which envisions counties as regional service providers. A single regional entity is often capable of delivering local services more efficiently than several smaller agencies. This principal has been applied to library services in Snohomish County for many years and is now beginning to operate in the law enforcement arena as well. The on-campus needs of the Sheriff's office will be addressed in the current project to build a new courthouse and renovate the existing Mission Building.

#### Law Enforcement/Communications

The Sheriff and other county law enforcement agencies have identified the need for better communications within and among their dispatching operations, particularly during emergency situations several years ago. Accordingly, the Sheriff partnered with other emergency service providers to develop and deploy an 800 Megahertz emergency communications system. The system was designed to be built and implemented in two

phases and is now completed and in use. In addition, all government emergency service providers are currently working on an integrated system for county-wide agencies to share data, increase safety, and increase efficiency. The project completion date for implementation to this system is scheduled for 2014.

#### Law Enforcement/Records Storage

The county Records Storage Building located in Everett was completed in 2003. Law and justice operations, general government functions, and other agencies of county government are served by this facility. The county's needs should be met for at least the next five years with construction of this facility. These assumptions will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

#### Law Library

The Law Library will be included in the new Courthouse/Mission Building project.

#### Medical Examiner Facilities

The 1999 completion of the state-of-the-art Medical Examiner facility located at the Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) is likely to continue to meet the county's need for this specialized facility for the next 10-15 years. Operational needs, in terms of autopsy room capacity at the Medical Examiner's Office, are projected to exceed the capacity of the current facility by or before 2025, based upon the 20-year population growth target currently being used for GMA planning and projected staffing needs. This assumption will be revisited in subsequent updates to this capital facility plan.

### **3.3 Solid Waste Facilities (Proprietary Facility)**

County facilities that are maintained and operated primarily through funds generated by fees and other charges derived from their own operations are referred to as "proprietary" facilities. Proprietary funds are similar to business enterprise funds in that they are supported by fees and charges for service, rather than by tax revenues. Proprietary funds support several county functions and operations in Snohomish County, most notably solid waste management and surface water management.

#### **3.3.A - Existing Inventories**

Historically, the solid waste disposal needs for Snohomish County were satisfied by a number of relatively small, independently operated, open disposal sites. None of these disposal sites would be considered acceptable by today's standards. Rats, odors, contaminated water, and uncontrolled gas production characterized most of the old disposal sites. In addition, poor service levels, inadequate planning, lack of inter-agency coordination, and inadequate handling of special wastes was also a problem.

The solid waste disposal system became more sophisticated in the early 1970's after the passage of the Solid Waste Management Act of 1969. The first Solid Waste Director was appointed in 1973, and the first comprehensive solid waste management plan was completed in 1974, giving the county jurisdiction over all disposal and collection sites



within Snohomish County. All of the cities and towns yielded their authority over planning and designation of transfer and disposal locations to the Snohomish County Department of Public Works Solid Waste Division.

Solid waste management functions expanded after 1980 to include more than final disposal, partially because of increased state and federal requirements. The feasibility of waste export and waste-to-energy options were also researched during this time. The Solid Waste Division embarked on a three-prong program to find additional capacity as the Cathcart Sanitary Landfill was reaching its final capacity: (1) seek approval for additional disposal capacity at the existing Cathcart Sanitary Landfill; (2) site and build a new landfill adjacent to the existing landfill; and (3) explore the feasibility of exporting waste to a landfill outside the county. The county was successful in all three efforts: approval was obtained to extend the life of the Cathcart Sanitary Landfill; the new Regional Landfill was constructed adjacent to the Cathcart site; and a contract was obtained to export solid waste by rail to a landfill in eastern Washington. The Cathcart Sanitary Landfill was permanently closed in 1992. The new Regional Landfill was placed in reserve status (to be used in an emergency) and the county began exporting its waste.

#### 3.3.A.1 - Solid Waste Management Current Status of Facilities and Operations

The Snohomish County Solid Waste Management Division (Division) uses a combination of county facilities and activities to manage solid waste. Operations at the county's facilities and most of the Division's activities are coordinated with the private sector, which plays an integral role in handling waste generated in the county. Most waste is collected from households, institutions, and businesses by private haulers, and brought to one of three county transfer stations. Some waste is also self-hauled to one of the county's three Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Centers (NRDCs). The Division then packs the non-recyclable waste into shipping containers and trucks these containers to the Division-owned intermodal facility at the Riverside Business Park in Everett. The waste containers at this facility are placed on trains and transported to a private landfill in Klickitat County, Washington, for disposal.

The Division also runs a moderate risk waste collection facility. The facility's operations and associated activities are designed to reduce hazardous waste discharges into the Snohomish County environment and reduce the toxicity of the county's waste stream. This facility accepts hazardous waste generated by households and small businesses, packages the waste, and arranges for its transport and beneficial re-use (either incineration for energy production or recycling) or safe disposal by the private sector.

The activities run by the county: 1) are designed to encourage less waste production and more waste recycling; 2) are coordinated with the private sector to help optimize their efforts; and 3) include a number of integrated planning, program development, and program management efforts designed to assess future needs and meet those needs as efficiently as possible. The county also has an ongoing program to monitor all closed Snohomish County landfills that were publicly owned to prevent and remediate environmental problems these landfills could cause.

### **3.3.B Forecast of Future Needs**

#### **3.3.B.1 - Solid Waste Management Planning Standards**

Solid waste management technical and operational standards have been established by federal, state, and county regulations. Planning standards are designed to protect public health and service the population of the unincorporated county, and the cities and towns, in an efficient manner. The county last updated its Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan in 2013 in cooperation with the cities and towns.

#### **3.3.B.2 - Solid Waste Management Future Needs**

The Airport Road Recycling and Transfer Station (ARTS), the Southwest Recycling and Transfer Station (SWRTS), and the North County Recycling and Transfer Station (NCRTS), along with the three Neighborhood Recycling and Disposal Centers (NRDCs) are anticipated to accommodate the county's waste handling needs for the next 20 years.

The county owns, but does not currently operate on a full time basis, the Temporary Recycling and Transfer Station (TRTS) at Cathcart Way Operations Center. This facility is permitted to operate only temporarily, when another of the system's transfer stations is not operating.

### **3.4 - Airport Facilities**

#### **3.4.A Existing Inventories**

The Snohomish County Airport (Paine Field) is an important general aviation facility and industrial park serving the Puget Sound Region. Currently, Paine Field has more than 600 based aircraft and more than 100,000 aircraft takeoffs and landings per year. There are more than 50 businesses, employing more than 4,000 people at the Airport. These businesses range from small one-person operations to ATS Technical Services, Inc., which employs more than 1,000 people. Additionally, more than 30,000 people are employed at the Everett Boeing facilities, some of which are located on Airport property. The Airport will continue to be an important regional general aviation, business, and industrial center into the future.

The Airport owns a mix of hangars, manufacturing, and business office facilities in addition to a number of land leases with various hangar, manufacturing, and office facilities developed and owned by the tenants. The existing facilities on the property are used to service Airport tenants (both aviation and non-aviation) and Airport staff, including fire and maintenance buildings. (See Appendix A – Airport Section-pp 1-3)

Snohomish County Airport/Paine Field is also a major public use airport serving Snohomish County and the north central Puget Sound region. The airport is owned and operated by Snohomish County. The airport accommodates a complex mix of flight activity ranging from small, single-seat personal aircraft to Boeing 747s with a wide range of visual and electronic navigation aids to its 3 runways. The facility also has the highest number of based aircraft (615) of any airport in Washington State.

The airport is an essential public facility that serves as the economic engine in the Snohomish County economy. The Boeing Company constructs its wide body twin aisle

aircraft (747, 767, 777, and 787) at its Paine Field plant and Aviation Technical Services (ATS) operates the country's largest third party aircraft maintenance facility at Paine Field. Approximately 50 other businesses operating at the airport help provide jobs to thousands of employees.

The Airport has a 24 hour Fire Department to respond to aircraft, structural, and medical issues and is party to the Mutual Aid Agreement between all Fire departments in the County. The Airport Fire Department is capable of providing some off-site assistance when called upon and facilitates regional Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) training events.

### **3.4.B – Forecast of Future Needs**

The airport has considerable undeveloped property and is capable of accommodating triple its current volume of flight activity. The county has been legally obligated to operate the airport for public use without discrimination among any class of user by accepting extensive federal investments. Current uses of Paine Field are primarily general aviation as market forces have not been adequate to cause commercial passenger or freight companies to choose to provide service at the airport. The county has had a General Aviation Role policy since 1978/9 with the *“objective to retain and enhance light aircraft general aviation as the dominant aeronautical activity at Paine Field while encouraging the continuation and expansion of aircraft related industries, business and corporate aviation, public service aviation, air taxi and commuter service, and strongly discouraging expansion beyond 1978 levels of supplemental/charter air passenger service (per 14 CFR Part 121 SFAR 38-2 pp6), large transport crew training operations, air cargo aviation and military aviation while remaining compliant with the covenants in deeds and grants of the United States Government.”*

Snohomish County Airport completed a 20-year update of the Airport+ Master Plan for Paine Field in 2002. The Master Plan contains an analysis of aviation demand, aviation forecasts, a capacity analysis of aircraft operation characteristics and facility requirements. Facilities will be constructed to meet actual demand and available financing. The Master Plan placed the Airport's development needs into short-range (0-5 years), intermediate-range (5-10 years), and long-range (10-20 years). The Master Plan identifies approximately \$244 million in capital improvements at Paine Field over the course of the 20-year planning period, with funding sources that include the Federal Aviation Administration for grant-funded projects, and airport reserves and private investment for other projects.

## **SECTION IV**

### **Hazard Mitigation Planning**

#### ***4.1. - Introduction***

Hazard mitigation is the use of long and short-term strategies to reduce or alleviate the loss of life, personal injury, and property damage that can result from a natural or man-made disaster. Virtually all the county's capital facilities could be susceptible to some type of natural or man-made disaster under certain conditions. Minimizing or reducing the impact of disasters or hazards on capital facilities is an intrinsic goal of hazard mitigation planning. These are the primary reasons why this section is included in this CFP. Snohomish County's hazard mitigation plan involves planning policy development/changes, programs and projects/activities that can mitigate the impact of hazards.

The federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA2K) required state and local governments to develop hazard mitigation plans as a condition for receiving disaster-related federal grant assistance. The DMA2K emphasizes the importance of community hazard mitigation planning before disasters occur and encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning. Snohomish County developed its first Hazard Mitigation Plan according to the requirements of the DMA2K and Chapter 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR). It was approved by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Region X in 2005.

Snohomish County consistently ranks among the highest number of repetitive flood loss properties in the FEMA Region X. The county and a planning partnership of dozens of local governments within the county boundaries embraced the concept of the DMA and prepared one of the largest multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans in the western U.S. The planning area boundary is the Snohomish County boundary. A complete inventory of the numbers and types of structures was developed using county assessor's data and GIS applications.

Snohomish County and a partnership of local governments and jurisdictions (see summary tables on page 60) have since 2005 maintained a hazard mitigation plan to reduce future loss of life and destruction of property resulting from disasters. The initial hazard mitigation planning effort produced a partnership that embraced the concept of risk reduction through proactive mitigation.

## PLANNING PARTNER MUNICIPALITIES

Arlington	Index	Snohomish
Darrington	Marysville	Snohomish County
Granite Falls	Monroe	Stanwood
Gold Bar	Lake Stevens	Sultan

## SPECIALIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT PARTNERS

Snohomish Co. Fire District #1 Snohomish Co. Fire District #3 Snohomish Co. Fire District #4 Snohomish Co. Fire District #5 Snohomish Co. Fire District #7 Snohomish Co. Fire District #24 Snohomish Co. Fire District #19 Snohomish Co. Fire District #26 Mukilteo Water District Silver Lake Water District Darrington School District Sultan School District #311	Snohomish County Dike District #2 Marshland Flood Control District Stillaguamish Flood Control District French Slough Flood Control District North County Regional Fire Authority Snohomish County Health District Alderwood Water/Wastewater District Snohomish County PUD Cross Valley Water District Northshore Parks and Recreation District Highland Water District
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Snohomish County’s current Hazard Mitigation Plan has five main goals:

1. Reduce natural hazard related injury and loss of life.
2. Reduce property damage.
3. Promote a sustainable economy.
4. Maintain, enhance, and restore the natural environment’s capacity to absorb and reduce the impacts of natural hazard events.
5. Increase public awareness and readiness for disasters.

The scope of the plan and analysis does not extend into land-use-based recommendations because other programs in the planning area already have a primary focus on land use. Information in the Hazard Mitigation Plan can be used as a tool in other programs such as:

- ◆ Critical Areas Regulation
- ◆ Surface Water Management
- ◆ Water Resource Inventory Area Planning
- ◆ Basin Planning
- ◆ Growth Management
- ◆ Capital Facilities Planning/Capital Improvements

## **4.2. - Risk Assessment**

Risk assessment is the primary process (between Snohomish County and participating jurisdictions) on which the Hazard Mitigation Plan was based. Risk assessment is the process of measuring the potential for loss of life, personal injury, economic injury and property damage resulting from primarily natural hazards. Assessments include the following three elements:

1. Hazard Identification – Determine what types of disasters may affect a jurisdiction including frequency and intensity.
2. Vulnerability identification - Potential impacts of hazards on people, property, economy, and lands of the region.
3. Cost evaluation – Estimate the cost of potential damage or the cost that can be avoided by protection/mitigation.

Snohomish County’s hazard mitigation plan identifies and addresses the following hazards as having the most potential impact:

Avalanche	Severe weather
Dam failure	Tsunami/seiche
Earthquake	Volcano
Flooding	Wildland fire
Landslides/mass movements	

Man-made hazards (e.g., hazardous materials incidents, terrorism) are not addressed in the plan except for dam failure.

The actual risk assessment is developed by using a GIS based software program called HAZUS-MH developed by FEMA in 1997. The program can estimate potential losses from natural disasters, displays hazard data and the results of damage plus projected economic loss estimates for buildings and infrastructure. Uncertainties are inherent in any loss estimation methodology and arise in part from incomplete scientific knowledge concerning natural hazards and their effects on the built environment, thus the predictions are not precise results.

Each participating jurisdiction used data from the process to rank the hazards of concern based on the potential impact on the particular jurisdiction. A risk ranking methodology was developed to support this process. Data from the Snohomish County Buildable Lands Report (required by the Washington Growth Management Act) was used to evaluate future development trends for each identified hazard of concern.

The vulnerability of “critical facilities” was also assessed. The FEMA standard definition for “critical facilities” was used. These facilities include:

- ◆ Government facilities (city halls, judicial, emergency management).
- ◆ Public and private utilities.
- ◆ Fire stations, police stations, vehicle and equipment storage facilities.
- ◆ Emergency operation centers that are needed for all aspects of disaster response.
- ◆ Hospitals, nursing homes and housing likely to contain occupants who would be vulnerable during a hazard event.
- ◆ Structures that produce, use, and/or store volatile, flammable, explosive, reactive, and/or toxic materials.

A database of critical facilities within the planning area was created to identify vulnerabilities to each hazard addressed by the plan. A detailed list is not available due to the sensitivity of the information. The list(s) is on file with each planning partner. The risk assessment for each hazard anecdotally discusses critical facilities with regard to the particular hazard.

### **4.3 - Hazard Mitigation Planning Results**

An enhanced catalog of mitigation alternatives was developed (with planning partners) via a facilitated planning process that looked at strengths, weaknesses, obstacles, and opportunities within Snohomish County. An analysis of mitigation initiatives matrix was added to identify which of six mitigation categories each initiative meets. This illustrates the comprehensive range of actions identified.

The plan ultimately identifies 216 hazard mitigation initiatives. These are segregated by countywide initiatives and jurisdiction-specific initiatives. The countywide initiatives are in Volume 1 of the plan and the jurisdiction-specific initiatives are in Volume 2.

### **4.4 - Future Trends**

#### *1) Land Use*

An analysis of Buildable Lands (*Snohomish County Tomorrow*, Buildable Lands Report) was used to assess future trends in development. The Buildable Lands Report provides an evaluation of available land capacity to meet future population and employment growth, particularly for urban growth areas. This analysis takes into account city and county comprehensive plans and zoning plus critical areas information.

Hazard information was overlaid on buildable lands data to determine the potential hazard for future development. GIS information on buildable lands was provided by Snohomish County. The information used for urban growth areas (UGAs) is final data but the data for rural lands was in draft and may need to be adjusted in the future. Future trends in development are discussed for each hazard.

## 2) *Climate Change*

The Earth's surface temperature has risen by approximately 1° F in the past century according to the National Academy of Sciences...with accelerated warming in the past two decades. Most warming over the last 50 years is attributed to human activity. Noticeable changes in natural resources, plus shrinking glaciers and changing animal migration patterns have also been associated with this warming. Climate change could have several impacts on the occurrence, frequency, and intensity of natural hazards in the Puget Sound region and around the world:

- ◆ Sea level rise
- ◆ Increased risk of drought, fire, and floods
- ◆ Stronger storms and increased storm damage
- ◆ Increased heat related illnesses/disease for humans and wildlife
- ◆ Wildlife habitat loss
- ◆ Economic losses

Climate change is expected to exacerbate the risk of disasters, not only in frequency and intensity of hazard events, but also through greater vulnerability to existing hazards. Adverse impacts of climate change on public health, ecosystems, food security, and vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly will increase the vulnerability of communities to natural disasters of all types.

The hazard mitigation plan addresses climate change as a subset or secondary impact for each identified hazard of concern. Therefore, each chapter of this plan addressing one of the hazards of concern includes a section with an anecdotal discussion of the probable impacts of climate change for that hazard.



## SECTION V

### SIX-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

#### What is the Capital Improvement Program?

The Snohomish County CIP is a six-year document that is adopted as part of the annual budget process. The CIP is a component of the CFP, but is a physically separate document that fulfills two separate, but related, responsibilities of the county under state and local law. The Snohomish County Charter requires adoption of a CIP for all county facilities as an adjunct to the budget process. In addition, the state Growth Management Act (GMA) requires adoption of a six-year financing plan “that will finance . . . capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes” (RCW 36.70A.070[3][d]). Pursuant to Snohomish County Code, the county combines the CIP required by the charter and the six-year financing plan required by the GMA into one document (SCC 4.26.024).

The CIP includes discussion and analysis of public facilities “necessary to support development” under the ‘GMA facilities,’ as well as other public facilities and services that are provided by the county but not “necessary to support development.” This is done because the CIP document fulfills the county’s financial planning responsibilities under two separate mandates. The CIP distinguishes between GMA and non-GMA facilities, as in the case of this CFP, because the GMA requires additional analysis to determine whether funding meets existing and anticipated needs in those services that are “necessary to support development.”

The CIP includes a six-year capital construction and investment program for specific projects and purchases for public facilities and services owned by the county and specific revenues that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities. Part of the function of the CIP is to clearly identify sources of public money for such purposes. The CIP incorporates, by reference, the annual Transportation Improvement Program and its supporting documents for the surface transportation capital construction program. The CIP also incorporates, by reference, the annual Parks Improvement Plan and its supporting documents.

A determination for GMA facilities is also included in the CIP, consistent with RCW 36.70A.070(3)(e), (6) and RCW 36.70A.020(12)(Goal 12), whether probable funding and regulatory measures are sufficient to meet present and projected needs as determined by the adopted minimum level-of-service standards. If funding and other measures are found to be insufficient to ensure that new development will be served by adequate facilities, the GMA requires the county to take action to ensure that existing identified needs are met. This process is known as “Goal 12 Reassessment” and is discussed in more detail below.

## CIP Content

Typically, the CIP consists of six sections:

1. Background describing guiding policies and decisions.

This section provides a review and summary of relevant policies and objectives that were used to shape the CIP.

2. Financing Strategies which include future revenue forecasts.

This section identifies the sources, timing, and projected amounts of revenues and provides the assumptions, policies, and funding strategies for the proposed capital improvements.

3. Six-Year CIP Summary Capital Program.

This section includes the following:

- A summary of projects that provides an overview of the planned capital projects and describes the objectives and purposes used in assembling the project lists;
- Departmental Capital Plan Summary List that provides a listing of capital projects by type in tabular form by year;
- Real Estate Excise Tax Projects List that provides a summary of capital projects that are funded with Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) funds by year; and
- Maps showing location of projects.

4. Statement of Assessment on GMA Goal 12

This section includes a summary assessment of whether the CIP maintains sufficient progress in funding of facilities necessary for new development in order to achieve GMA goal 12.

5. Detailed Departmental Capital Plan List

This section provides the detailed descriptions, costs, and revenues of county capital projects by department.

6. Statement of Assessment Text

This section contains the complete text of the global statement of assessment as well as the individual/categorical statements addressing specific county and non-county facilities.

## Goal 12 Reassessment Policy

The CIP includes a *statement of assessment* that concludes whether sufficient funding and/or regulatory mechanisms are in place to provide the GMA-necessary facilities to meet existing identified needs. This conclusion carries out the county's duty under the GMA to ensure that the county is in compliance with Goal 12, and RCW 36.70A.070(3) and (6) over the six-year period. This GMA requirement is summarized best by quoting

Goal 12, which states, "...that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards."

If the *Statement of Assessment* (SOA) in Section 4 of the CIP finds that there is a potential funding shortfall, then a determination is made of the ability to provide a minimum level of service (LOS) despite the expected shortfall in funding. The SOA answers the following questions to determine if an adequate LOS can be maintained:

- 1) Will minimum LOS for those public facilities necessary for development, which are identified within the Capital Facilities Plan, be maintained by the projects included in the CIP?;
- 2) Will potential funding shortfalls in necessary services provided by the county and other governmental agencies warrant a reassessment of the comprehensive plan?; and
- 3) Can regulatory measures reasonably ensure that new development will not occur unless the necessary facilities are available to support the development at the adopted minimum level-of service?

### **Goal 12 Reassessment Work Program – CFP/CIP Connection**

This CFP draws information from the plans of many county and non-county agencies that meet a variety of statutory requirements. These plans are also prepared and developed over a variety of timeframes.

Many of these external plans were completed before the county developed its land use alternatives for the 2015 comprehensive plan update and an unknown number of external plans will not be completed before the 2015 comprehensive update has been adopted. The annual CIP—through its "Statement of Assessment" should regularly evaluate the effectiveness of internal and external plans in maintaining or improving levels of service.

The CIP would outline a work program to be implemented during a following year if the *statement of assessment* concludes the following:

- 1) That probable funding, as identified in the CIP, falls short of meeting existing needs, defined by the adopted minimum LOS in the CFP.
- 2) That regulatory measures are not adequate to ensure that new development will be served by such facilities.

The work program would include a reassessment of the comprehensive plan "to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent" (RCW 36.70A.070 [e]). The reassessment would present an analysis of potential options for achieving coordination and consistency. The range of options as articulated in the county's previous CFP report is entitled "Capital Facilities Plan/Year 2015 Update."

- “Reduce the standard of service, which will reduce the cost; or
- Increase revenues to pay for the proposed standard of service (higher rates for existing revenues, and/or new sources of revenue); or
- Reduce the average cost of the capital facility (i.e., alternative technology or alternative ownership or financing), thus reducing the total cost, and possibly the quality; or
- Reduce the demand by restricting population (i.e., revise the land use element), which may cause growth to occur in other jurisdictions; or
- Reduce the demand by reducing consumption (i.e., transportation demand management, recycling solid waste, water conservation, etc.), which may cost more money initially, but which may save even more money later; or
- Any combination of the options listed above.”

The reassessment work program would identify a process, based on these options, for determining possible modifications to the Land Use Element of the General Policy Plan and/or county development regulations in order to achieve coordination and consistency. The work program would then generate specific recommendations for appropriate actions or amendments to the Comprehensive Plan and development regulations.

Any changes proposed would be reviewed consistent with the county’s GMA public participation requirements.

# **Appendix A**

## **The Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2015 Update**

**Existing Inventories Matricies:  
General Government/Law and Justice  
Airport/Paine Field  
Electric Power  
Solid Waste**

Facility Category	Building Reference	Users	Tax Parcel Number	Address	City	Building Square Footage	County Owned Y/N	Occupancy Details
General Government Facilities:								
	Administration Building- West	Multiple Users	00439071500100 00439073902100; 00439073902300; 00439073902500; 00439073902600;	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	118,812	Y	Administrative Offices
	Bethany Building Robert J. Drewel Building (aka Admin. East)	Auditor-Elections Multiple Users State of Washington - Blind/Business Enterprise Program	1818 Pacific Avenue	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	3,745	N	Ballot Processing
	Café	Vacant	00439071500100	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	173,975	Y	Administrative Offices
	Carnegie Building		00439071500100	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	2,050	Y	Food Services
	Crown Building Emergency Operations Center (EOC)	Facilities Management - FF&E Storage.	29052900200900	3409 McDougall Avenue	Everett	2,500	N	Storage
	ER&R Building - Arlington (located on Public Works Property)	Emergency Management	28041200305600	720 80th St SW, Bldg. B	Everett	15,040	Y	Emergency Operation Services
	ER&R Cathcart Building B (Located on Public Works Property)	Facilities Management - Fleet	31051500101500	19700 67th Avenue NE	Arlington	17,179	Y	Shop/office/ storage
		Facilities Management - Fleet Public Works - Hazardous Materials Facility; Sheriff's - SNOCAT	28053600200700	8915 Cathcart Way	Snohomish	52,800	Y	Offices, Maintenance Shop
	ER&R Building McDougall		00437381701700	3402 McDougall Avenue	Everett	33,323	Y	Fleet Vehicle Repair; Public Works Hazardous Materials Facility; Sheriff - SNOCAT
	ER&R Parking Lot	Facilities Management - Fleet	29052900200900; 29052900201000	3409 McDougall Avenue	Everett	N/A	N	(35) Parking Stalls
	Evaluation and Treatment Facility	Leased to Compass Health	28042200203700	10710 Mukilteo Speedway	Everett	8,567	Y	Residential Treatment Facility
	Evergreen Fairgrounds Administration Building	Parks and Recreation - Fairgrounds Staff	28063600300100	14405 176th Avenue SE	Monroe	4,080	Y	Administrative Offices
	Flammable Storage Building	Facilities Management	00437167300200	1000 California Avenue	Everett	264	Y	Flammable Storage
	Greenhouse Facility	Leased to Compass Health	29051700102000	2735 10th Street	Everett	6,072	Y	Residential Treatment Facility
	Mathew Parson's Park	Multiple Users	00439066500700	Wall and Rockefeller	Everett	N/A	Y	Pedestrian Park
	Medical Examiner Building	Medical Examiner	28041500400100	9509 29th Avenue West	Everett	14,057	Y	Administrative Offices/Autopsy

Facility Category	Building Reference	Users	Tax Parcel Number	Address	City	Building Square Footage	County Owned Y/N	Occupancy Details
	Multi-Service Center Building	Facilities Management-FF&E Storage; Superior Court-DJJC Operations/Detention Alternatives Program; Licensed Space to EDCC Headstart Program	29051700102000	2731 10th Street	Everett	21,285	Y	Storage/Office/Classroom
	Paine Field Airport Administration Building	Airport Administration	28041500400100	3220 100th Street SW	Everett	2,632	Y	Administration Offices
	Paine Field Airport Operations Modular	Airport Administration	28041500400100	3220 100th Street SW	Everett	1,440	Y	Administration Offices
	Parking Garage	Multiple Users	00439071500100	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	383,450	Y	(1,229) Parking Stalls
	Parks Administration and Gary Weikel Room	Parks Administration; Gary Weikel Room - Multiple Users	28053500300600	6705 Puget Park Drive	Everett	9,648	Y	Administrative Offices, Storage and Public Use
	Records Storage Bldg.	Sheriff-Evidence; Information Services-Records Storage	00437167300200	1000 California Street	Everett	39,234	Y	Evidence/Records Storage
	Surface Parking Lot - Wall and Oakes	Multiple Users	00439068500700; 00439068501100; 00439158501500	Wall and Oakes	Everett	N/A	Y	(109) Parking Stalls
<b>LAW AND JUSTICE:</b>								
	Cascade Court Child Advocacy Center of Snohomish County at Dawson Place	District Court	00461803300101	415 East Burke Street	Arlington	6,194	Y	(2) Courtrooms; Courts-Administrative Offices
	Courthouse Building	Prosecuting Attorney; Sheriff District Court; Superior Court; Sheriff; Law Library; Licensed Space to Snohomish County Bar Association	00459162401400	2731 Hoyt Avenue	Everett	9,172	N	Administrative Offices
	Denney Juvenile Justice Center	Superior Court; Licensed Späba to DSHS	00459176000000	3000 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	116,121	Y	(18) Courtrooms; Courts-Administrative Offices; Sheriff-Administrative Offices
	ER&R Building McDougall	Facilities Management - Fleet; Public Works - Hazardous Materials Facility; Sheriff's - SNOCAI	29051700102000	2801 10th Street	Everett	121,771	Y	Juvenile Detention Facility - (124) Inmate Beds and (3) Courtrooms
	East Precinct	Sheriff	00586200401000	515 Main Street	Sultan	2,445	N	Sheriff Precinct/Sultan Police Department
	Evergreen Court	District Court	28063500400300	14414 179th Avenue SE	Monroe	6,194	Y	(2) Courtrooms; Administrative Offices
	Gun Range and Training Facility	Sheriff and Licensed to Multiple Users	28053600200700	8915 Cathcart Way	Snohomish	11,140	Y	Gun Range/Training Room/Administrative Offices

Facility Category	Building Reference	Users	Tax Parcel Number	Address	City	Building Square Footage	County Owned Y/N	Occupancy Details
	Impound Lot Quonset Building	Sheriff	28053600200700	8915 Cathcart Way	Shohomish	9,000	Y	(20) Parking Stalls For Vehicle Parking
	Impound Lot	Sheriff	28053600200700	8915 Cathcart Way	Shohomish	N/A	Y	50 Parking Spaces
	Jail Building	Sheriff - Corrections	00439071402100	1918 Wall Street	Everett	119,504	Y	Detention Facility - (572) Inmate Beds
	Jail Building	Sheriff - Corrections	00439071400100 & 00439071401600	3025 Oakes Avenue	Everett	254,949	Y	Detention Facility - (749) Inmate Beds
	North Precinct	Sheriff	006919000000700	15100 40th Avenue NE	Marysville	10,800	N	Sheriff Precinct
	Marine Unit Building	Sheriff - Marine Unit Operations	28063500400100	14000 179th Avenue SE	Monroe	1,904	Y	Administrative Offices
	Mariner Fire Station	Sheriff - Investigations	28042500102100	12310 Meridian Avenue	Everett	2,000	N	Administrative Offices
	Mission Building	Prosecuting Attorney; County Clerk; Superior Court	00439171600000	3009 Rockefeller Avenue	Everett	49,107	Y	(2) Courtrooms; Administrative Offices
	Records Storage Bldg.	Sheriff; Evidence; Information Services; Records Storage	Under General Government Services					
	Search and Rescue	Sheriff and Multiple Users	006219000003301; 006219000000400	5506 Old Machias Road	Shohomish	3,875	N	Administrative Offices/Warehouse Storage
	South Court	District Court	27042000303000	20520 66th Avenue West	Lynnwood	15,100	Y	(4) Courtrooms; Administrative Offices
	South Precinct	Sheriff	006991000001000	15928 Mill Creek Blvd.	Mill Creek	10,340	N	Sheriff Precinct



SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT  
AT PAINE FIELD  
HISTORICAL BLDG ANALYSIS  
AS OF JANUARY 2013

Facility Category	Parcel #'s	BLDG # Or Name	Airport Owned Y/N	Address	Bldg or Land Square Footage (Airport owned)	Land Lease Square Footage/Tenant owned bldgs	Capacity use
Airport	28042200402100	auto pkg lot (Lot 20)	Y	no address	48,566		tenant
Airport	28042200402500, 28042200402800	EMC auto pkg lot 201-	Y	no address	124,210		tenant
Airport	28042200400100	hangar/mfg/office	Y	3311 109th St SW	41,596		tenants
Airport	28042200400100	201-A storage	Y	3312 109th St SW	2,000		tenant
Airport	28042200400100	South Ramp parking	Y	no address	101,541		
Airport	28042200400100	211-office	Y	3509 109th St SW	8,092		vacant
Airport	28042200400100	219-maint. space	Y	3601 109th St SW	3,084		Airport staff
Airport	28042200100102	ARFF Station	Y	10630 36th Pl W.	13,884		Airport staff
Airport	28042200200100	221 Hangars	Y	10728 36th Pl W	22,958		tenants/Airport staff
Airport	28042200100100	221E-mnt. Shop	Y	10727 36th Pl SW	5,500		Airport staff
Airport	28042200400100	Tect Adj. auto pkg lot	Y		77,500		tenant
Airport	28042200401700	IAC adj. auto pkg lot	Y		33,493		tenant
Airport	28042200401400	YMCA auto pkg lot	Y		46,200		vacant
Airport	28042200100100	1105-storage	Y	10704 36th Ave W	4,548		Airport staff
Airport	28042200100100	1116 - fire shop	Y	10427 34th Ave SW	8,154		Airport staff
Airport	28042200400100	207 - hangar/office/museum	Y	3407 109th St SW	51,467		tenant
Airport	28041400301101,28041400301100	Bomarc-GLG-B-3	Y	2701 94th St SW	46,893 bldg/167,706 land		tenant
Airport	28041500400100, 28042200100100, 28042200100102	C-1 Hangar Auto parking-C-2	Y	10012 32nd Ave W. no address	52,690 62,800		tenant tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-1 Suite E-office	Y	3220 100th St SW	25,453		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-2 Suite B-office	Y	3220 100th St SW	1,650		vacant
Airport	28041500400100	C-2 Suite A-office	Y	3220 100th St SW	5,440		Airport staff
Airport	28041500400100	Trailer	Y	3220 100th St SW	1,440		Airport staff
Airport	28042200100100	C-3/hangar/office	Y	10108 32nd Ave W	26,736		tenants
Airport	28042200100100	C-5-mfg/office	Y	3102 100th St SW	18,724		tenant
Airport	28042200400100	C-20-23-mfg/warehouse	Y	2918 109th St SW	320,035		tenant
Airport	28042200100100	C-32-37-hangars	Y	3511 104th Pl. SW (104th/105th)	104,652		tenants
Airport	28042200100100	C-42-44.47-Hangars	Y	Gate S2, 10800 34th Ave W	106,254		tenants
Airport	28042200100100	C-51-hangars/office	Y	Gate N-2, 10100 30th Ave W	12,872		tenant
Airport	28042200100100	C-52 -56, 58-63	Y	Gate N-2, 10100 30th Ave W	134,323		tenants
Airport	28042200100100	C-64-hangar	Y	Gate N-2, 10100 30th Ave W	6,952		tenant

SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT  
AT PAINE FIELD  
HISTORICAL BLDG ANALYSIS  
AS OF JANUARY 2013

Facility Category	Parcel #s	BLDG # Or Name	Airport Owned Y/N	Address	Bldg or Land Square Footage (Airport owned)	Land Lease Square Footage/Tenant owned bldgs	Capacity use
Airport	28042200100100	C-70-mfg/office	Y	2916 100th St SW	35,683		tenant
Airport	28042200100100	C-71-office/warehouse	Y	3008 100th St SW	30,716		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-84-hangar/office	Y	9724 32nd PL W	19,900		tenant
Airport	28042200401600	IAC Bldg-mfg/office/warehouse (Sector 9/Lot 15)	Y	3101 111th St. SW	51,086		tenants
Airport	28041500203200, 28041500202900, 28041500204900, 28041500205000, 28041500202700, 28041500204800, 28041500203300	DOC Museum/Boeing Tour Center-Sector 9, Lot 3	Y	8605 Dreamlifter Drive, Mukilteo 98275	802,353		tenant
Airport	28041500202600	Park/wetlands	Y	8415 Paine Field Blvd	59,207		tenant/public use
Airport	28042200101200	789-Sector 6/Lot 29	Y	8921 Seaway Blvd, 98203	42.76 acres		public use
Airport	28042200200600	871-Sector 7 Lot 2	Y	no address			Airport staff
Airport	28042200200600	881-Sector 7 Lot 2	Y	no address			Airport staff
Airport	28041500400100	C-93	N	3300 100th St SW,	38,495		tenant
Airport	28041400301700, 28041400301701	Bomarc-45-800/801	N	9705 24 <sup>th</sup> Pl W	297,950		tenant
Airport	28041400301000	Bomarc - 45-80	N	9801 27th Ave W	654,983		tenant
Airport	28041400300800	Bomarc -45-70	N	2600 94th St. SW	1,310,965		tenant
Airport	28041400301400, 28041400301401	Bomarc parcels -6	N	2615 94th ST SW	370,169		tenant
Airport	28041400301902, 28041400301900	Bomarc parcel-11	N	9901 24th Pl, W	146,388		tenant
Airport	28041400301600, 28041400301601	Bomarc parcel-8	N	9501 24th Pl. W	243,195		tenant
Airport	28041400301800, 28041400301801	Bomarc parcel-10	N	9715 24th PL West	126,343		tenant
Airport	28041400301500, 28041400301501	Bomarc parcel-7	N	9403 24th PL West	281,184		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-4	N	no address	60,828		tenant
Airport	28042300200400	C-11	N	10300 E. Perimeter Rd	28,488		tenant
Airport	00825800099900	C-13 - 18	N	10820 Minuteman Drive	112,892		tenant
Airport	28042200400100	C-19	N	11002 29th Ave W	87,120		tenant
Airport	00814000099900	C-30-31, C38-40	N	10701 36th Place W,	136,304		tenant
Airport	28042200100100	C-41	N	3423 103rd St. SW	7,360		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-72-73	N	10702 36th Place W	157,739		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-74	N	29092911 100th St SW	44,506		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-75	N	3103 100th St SW	38,900		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-76	N	3125 100th St SW	16,000		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-77	N	Gate N9, 9600 32nd Pl W	31,226		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-78	N	3025 100th St SW	90,000		tenant
Airport	28041500400100	C-78	N	3215 97th PL SW	90,000		tenant

SNOHOMISH COUNTY AIRPORT  
 AT PAINE FIELD  
 HISTORICAL BLDG ANALYSIS  
 AS OF JANUARY 2013

Facility Category	Parcel #'s	BLDG # Or Name	Airport Owned Y/N	Address	Bldg or Land Square Footage (Airport owned)	Land Lease Square Footage/Tenant owned bldgs	Capacity use
Airport	28041500400100	C-80-83	N	9711, 9701, 9703, 9707 32nd PL SW		170,097	tenant
Airport	28041500400700	C-85 / B-101-B105 and C-86/C101- C106	N	9802 and 9730 29th Ave W		161,667	tenant
Airport	28041500400800	C87, C88 (D and E)	N	9630 and 9502 29th Ave W		238,020	tenant
Airport	28042200100100, 28042200100102, 28042200402200, 28042200402201	Hangar 1 Lot 21-Hngr 3	N	3121 109th St. SW		975,892	tenant
Airport	28042200201700 28042200201500, 28042200201501	Kilo- Lot 13 Kilo-Sector 7, Lot 11	N	3100 112 <sup>th</sup> St. SW 10727 Bernie Webber Drive, Mukilteo, 98275 10719 Bernie Webber Drive, Mukilteo, 98275 Building B, 10723 Bernie Webber Drive, Mukilteo 98275		1,524,619	tenant
Airport	28042200201600 28042200400600, 28042700101000, 2804700101001	Kilo-Lot 12 Lot 1, Sector 6	N	11910 Beverly Park Road		92,823	tenant
Airport	28042200402800, 28042200402900	Sector 6	N	11420 Commando Road		657,643	tenant
Airport	00611600010102, 00611600010103	hotel-Sector 9, Lot 2	N	8401 Paine Field Blvd, Mukilteo, WA 98275		104,577	tenant
Airport	28041500400100	fuel farm	N	9626 32 <sup>nd</sup> Pl W.		60,828	tenant
Airport	28042200100100	fuel farm	N	10100 30 <sup>th</sup> Ave W, C50		9,000	tenant
Airport	28042300200400	Electrical sub-station	N	11004 Airport Rd		69,256	tenant
Airport	28041500400100	FAA Tower	N	3310 100th St SW			FAA

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/ Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Sunset		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Tenth St		25MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Thrasher's Corner Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Thrasher's Corner Bank2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Three Lakes		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Tulalip		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Turner's Corner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Twentieth Ave Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Twentieth Ave Bank2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Wallace River		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Waterfront		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	West Monroe Bank 1		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	West Monroe Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Westgate		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Woods Creek		28 MVA	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/ Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	OSO		7 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Paine Field Bank1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Paine Field Bank2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Park Ridge		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Perrinville		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Picnic Point		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Pinehurst		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Polaris		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Portage		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Quiceda		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Richmond Park		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Silver Lake		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Smokey Point		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Snohomish		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	South Camano		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	South Everett		0	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Stimson		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Sultan		28 MVA	Owned	

**CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX**

Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/ Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lynnwood		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Maplewood		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mariner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Martha Lake		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Meadowdale		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mountlake		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Mukilteo		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Murphy's Corner		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Alderwood		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Creek		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	South Everett		0	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Marysville		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Mountain Bank 11		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Mountain Bank 12		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Stanwood Bank 1		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	North Stanwood Bank 2		20 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Norton		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Olivia Park		28 MVA	Owned	

CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department / Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Fifty Second St		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Five Corners		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Floral Hills		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Fobes		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Frontier		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Gibson		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Glennwood		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Gold Bar		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Granite Falls Bank 1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Granite Falls Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Harbour Pointe Bank 1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Harbour Pointe Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Hardeson		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Hartford		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Hilton Lake		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Kellogg Marsh		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Chaplain		13 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Goodwin		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Serene		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Lake Stevens		28 MVA	Owned	

**CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX**

Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/ Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Bright Water Bank 1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Bright Water Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Brier Substation		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Bunk Foss		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Camano		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Canyon Park		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Cascade		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Casino		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Central Marysville		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Clearview		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Delta		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Arlington Bank 1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Arlington Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Marysville Bank 1		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	East Marysville Bank 2		25 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Edgecomb		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Espanance		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Everett Bank 1		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Everett Bank 2		28 MVA	Owned	



CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY MATRIX							
Facility Category	Type of Facility	Department/ Users	Location	Square Footage	Capacity	Leased/Owned	Land Acct. Number
Electrical Utility	Electric Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Training Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Annex Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Administration Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Engineering Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Warehouse	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Transportation Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Storage Building	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Ops Center ECDC	Multiple Users	Everett			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Snohomish			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Monroe			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Arlington			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Stanwood			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	Halls Lake			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Local Office	Multiple Users	South County			Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Alderwood Substation		28 MVA	Owned	
Electrical Utility	Substation	Multiple Users	Ballinger Substation		28 MVA	Owned	

PUBLIC WORKS/SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Name	Parcel_1	Parcel_2	Parcel_3	Parcel_4	Title	Sale_Date	Perimeter	Area	Acres	Hectares	Area2	Address
Airport Road Recycling & Transfer Station		28042300200400			Leased		11847.7755	2296436.7	52.718932	21.33468	52.72	10700 Minuteman Dr, Everett, WA 98204
Bryant Landfill		32052700100100			Owned	1/1/1969	5238.38285	1720523.27	39.497779	15.98425	39.5	
Bunk Foss Road Site		29053600400200	29053600400100		Owned	1/1/1983	3145.65929	84530.513	11.12329	4.501453	11.12	
Cathcart Way Operations Center		28053600200700			Owned	1/1/1974	15408.6999	8250602.83	189.40778	76.65092	189.41	8915 Cathcart Way, Snohomish, WA 98290
Cathcart North		28053600201700			Owned	1/1/1974	5288.66879	1228559.66	28.203848	11.41374	28.2	
Cathcart South		28053600301100			Owned	1/1/1974	6087.65294	1346112.25	30.902485	12.50584	30.9	
Dubuque Road NRDC	00597500000501				Owned	1/1/1958	5942.49095	1275196.53	29.274484	11.84701	29.27	19619 Dubuque Rd, Snohomish, WA 98290
Gold Bar NRDC		27090900400400			Owned	1/1/1974	3938.84976	859942.369	19.74156	7.989157	19.74	42819 Hwy 2, Gold Bar, WA 98251
Granite Falls NRDC		30072900100200			Owned	1/1/1949	6530.20282	1308541.38	30.039976	12.1568	30.04	7526 Menzel Lake Rd, Granite Falls, WA 98252
Lake Goodwin (Warm Beach) Landfill		31042000100200			Owned	1/1/1958	4316.61781	1059824.93	24.330232	9.846135	24.33	
Lake Stevens Landfill		29061700400500	29061700400600	29061700400300	Owned	1/1/1958	6210.81665	2353529.31	54.029598	21.86509	54.03	
Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Facility	00437381701700				Leased		1049.39866	48965.0412	1.124082	0.454901	1.12	3434 McDougall Ave, Everett, WA 98201
North County Recycling & Transfer Station	00746300001500				Owned	1/1/1988	2520.03881	395992.203	9.09073	3.678902	9.09	19600 63rd Ave NE, Arlington, WA 98223
Old Bryant Landfill		32070700301700			Owned	1/1/1926	2252.88234	185005.624	4.247144	1.718765	4.25	
Oso NRDC		32070500300600			Owned	4/26/1979	917.031642	49475.2579	1.135795	0.459642	1.14	30022 Ramstad Rd, Arlington, WA 98223
Oso Landfill					Monitored		3977.25999	867827.264	19.922572	8.062411	19.92	
Southwest Recycling & Transfer Station	00397800000300		27042900100200	00397800000400	Owned	12/3/1999	3613.33981	425352.677	9.764753	3.951671	9.76	21311 61st Pl W, Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043
Sultan NRDC		28053000302400	28053000302100		Owned	1/1/1976	1443.86048	90853.5928	2.085711	0.84406	2.09	33014 Cascade View Dr, Sultan, WA 98294
McCollum Pioneer Park (Emander Landfill)		29051600200100			Monitored		8912.64573	3235271.03	74.271602	30.05677	74.27	600 128th Street SE, Everett, WA 98204
Intermodal Yard				28053100200200	Owned	8/1/2012	4259.25927	686911.599	15.76932	6.381643	15.77	501 E Marine View Dr, Everett, WA 98201

# **Appendix B**

## **The Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2015 Update**

### **Existing Inventories-Capital Facilities Plan Maps:**

**General Government/Law and Justice**

**Fire Protection Facilities**

**Public Schools**

**Solid Waste**

**Public Water Systems**

**Public Wastewater Systems**

# GENERAL COUNTY FACILITIES with LAW AND JUSTICE

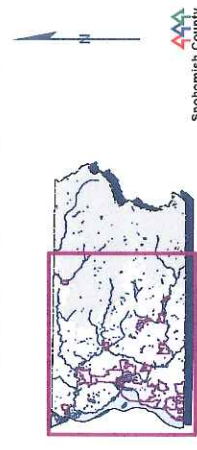
## Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Effective Date: XXXXXXXX xx, XXXX

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### FACILITIES REPRESENTED BY COUNTY OWNERSHIP

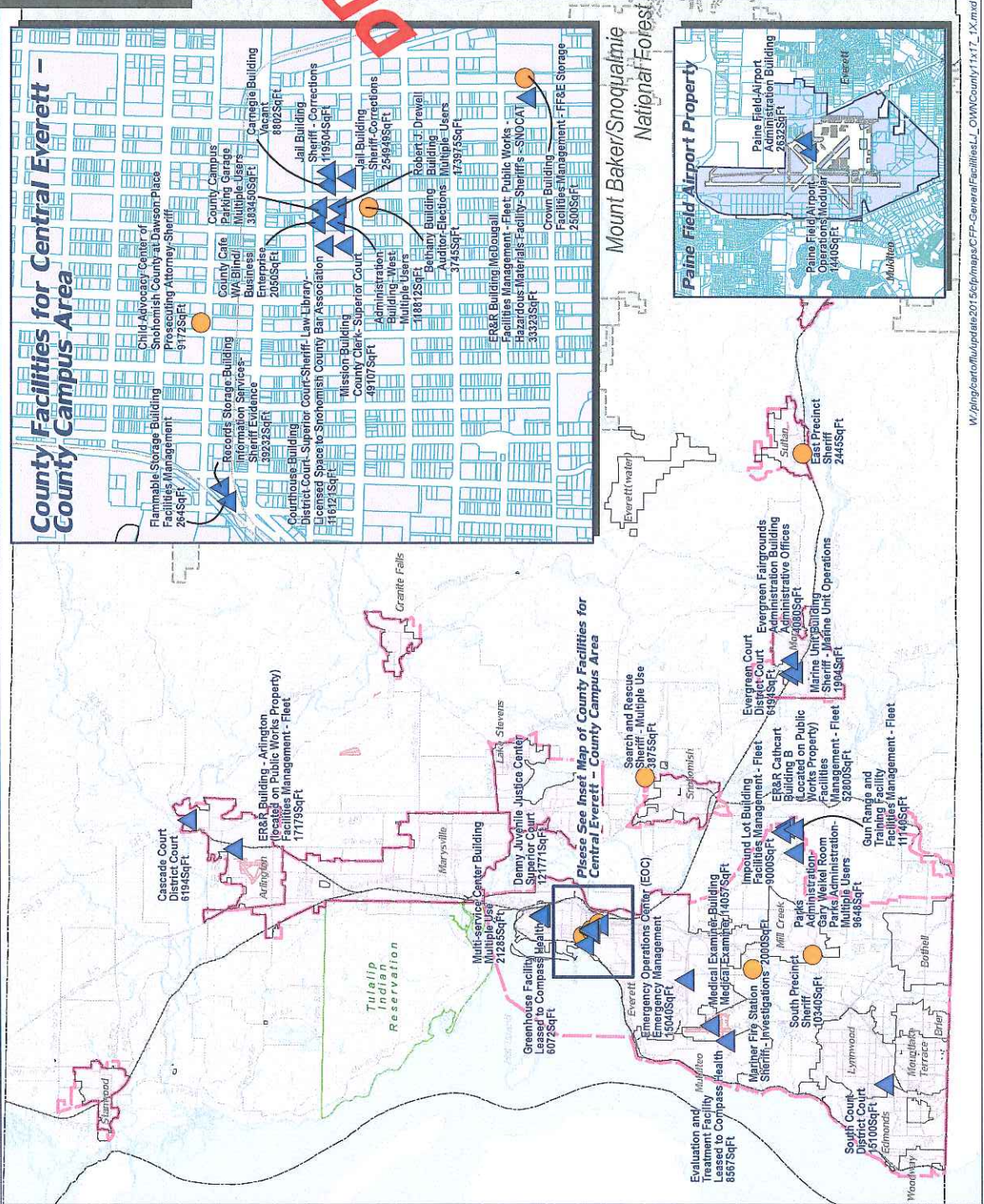
- ▲ County Owned Property
- Property Leased to County
- Incorporated City Boundary
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Railway
- Tulalip Indian Reservation Boundary (Boundary Not Intended to Display Reservation Tidelands)
- US Forest Service Land

Parks and Parklands not represented on this map

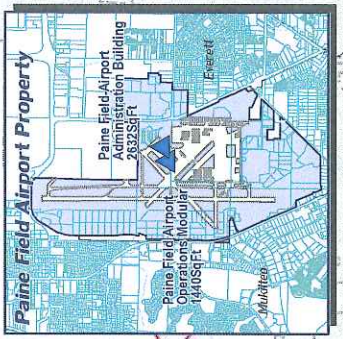
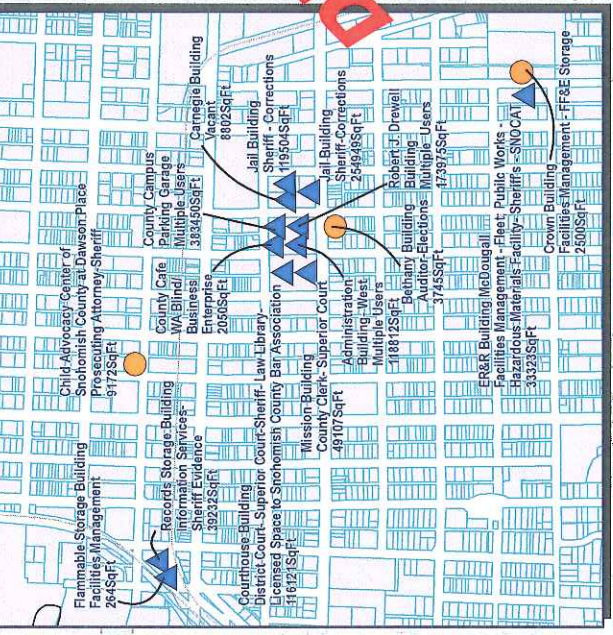


Map Area Enlarged  
 Snohomish County

FIGURE 1



### County Facilities for Central Everett - County Campus Area



SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

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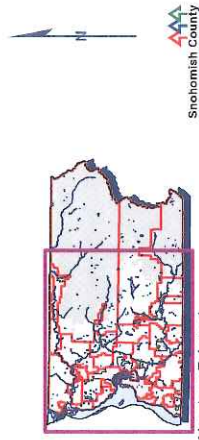
# FIRE STATIONS, FIRE DEPARTMENTS, and FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
Effective Date: XXXXXXXX xx, XXXX

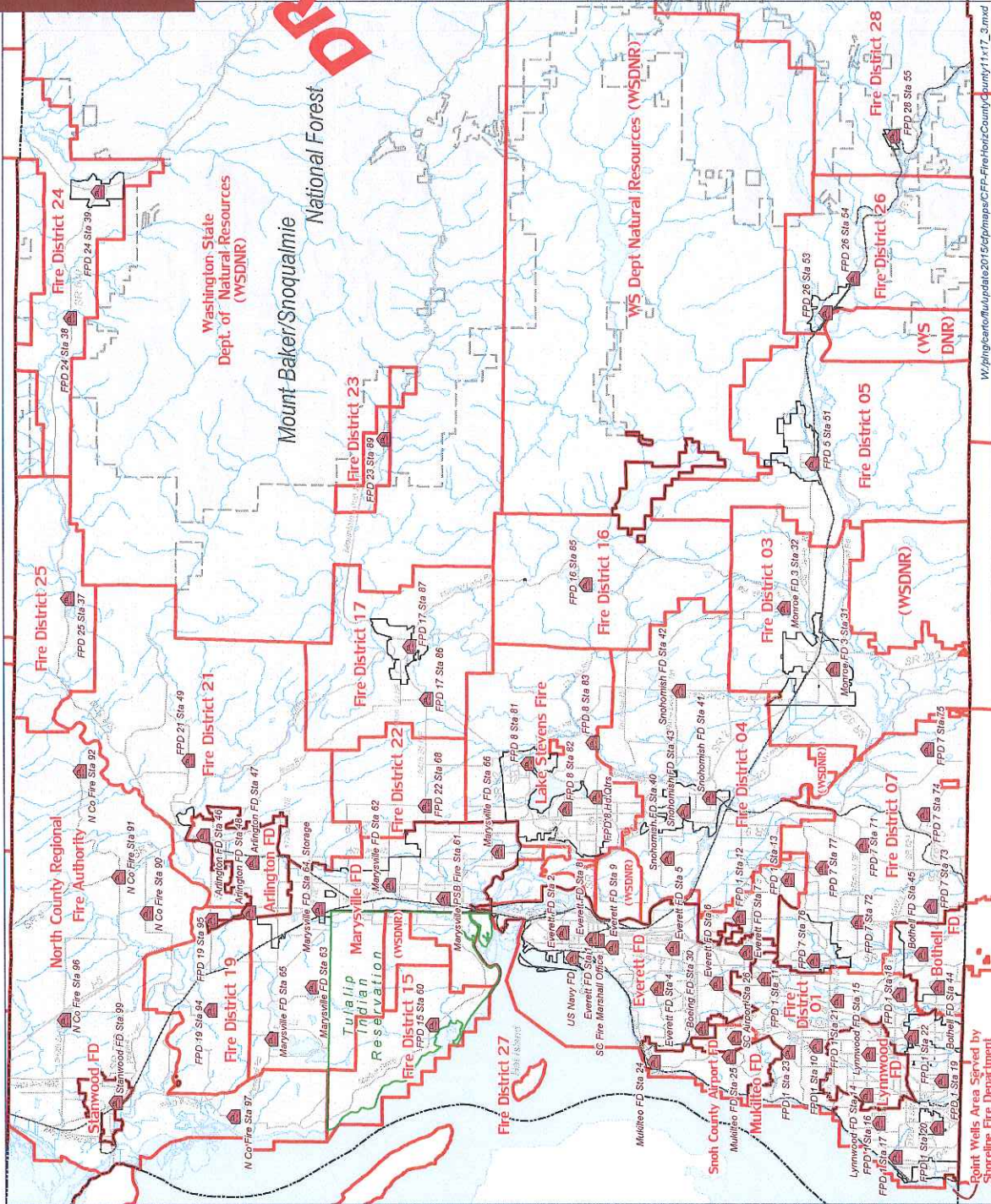
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Data.

## FIRE STATIONS AND DISTRICTS

-  Fire Station with District and Station Number
-  Fire District Boundary
-  Fire District 5 Fire District Number
-  Mulliteo FD City/Agency Fire Department



Map Area Enlarged



SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 2

Point Walls Area Signed by Shoreline Fire Department

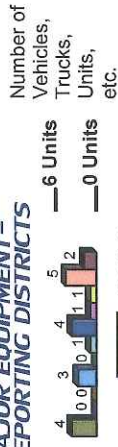
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# FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES for REPORTING FIRE DISTRICTS

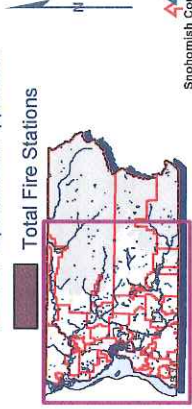
Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
XXXXXX xx, XXXX  
Effective Date:

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## MAJOR EQUIPMENT - REPORTING DISTRICTS



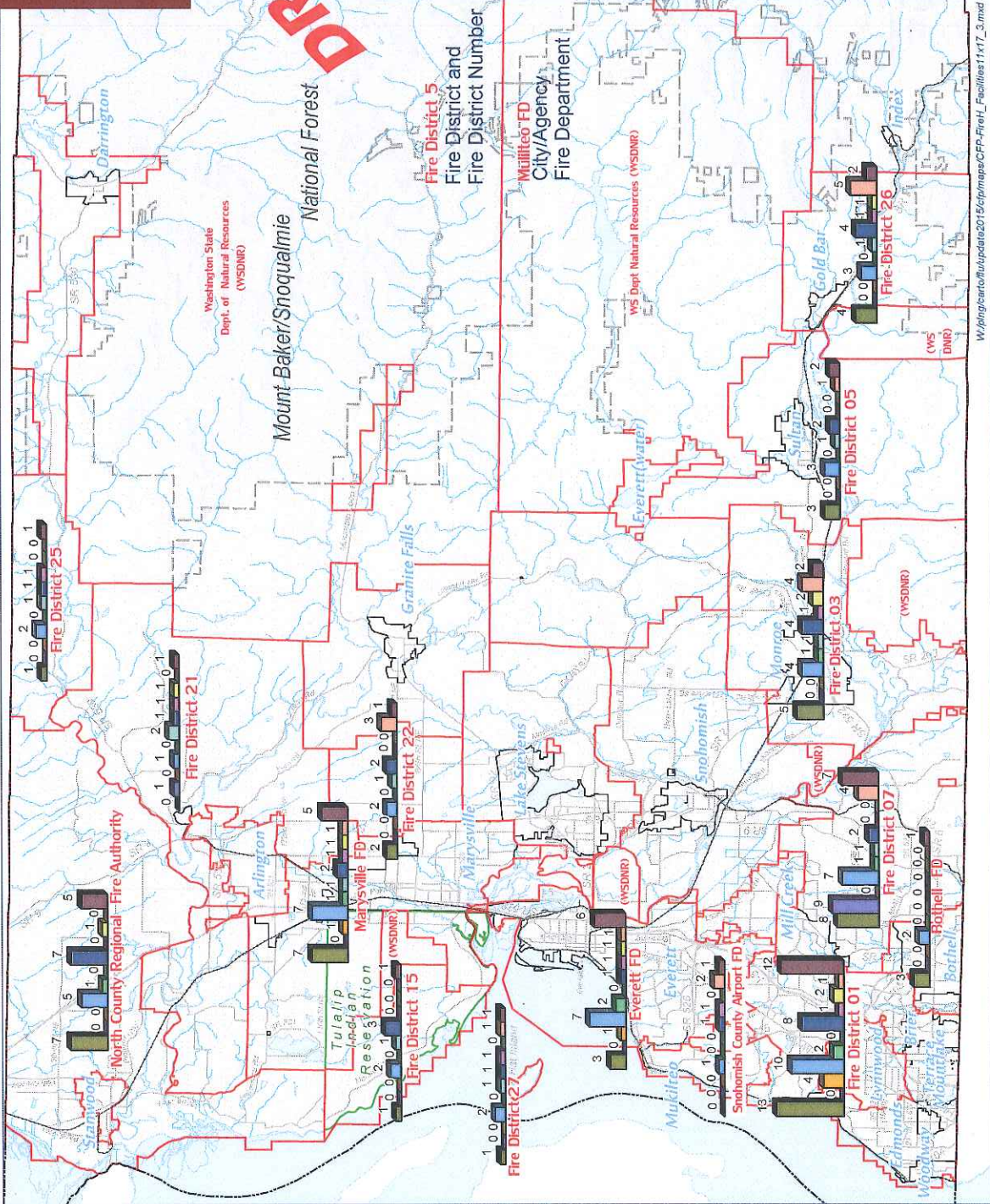
- Aid Unit
- Emergency Management Vehicle
- Fire Investigation/Vehicle
- Pumper Truck
- Ladder Truck
- Tenders- Water Truck
- Rescue Vehicle
- Command Vehicle
- Water Craft
- Specialized Apparatus
- Total Fire Stations



Snohomish County

Map Area Enlarged

SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY



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FIGURE 3

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS and SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
Effective Date: XXXXXX xx, XXXX

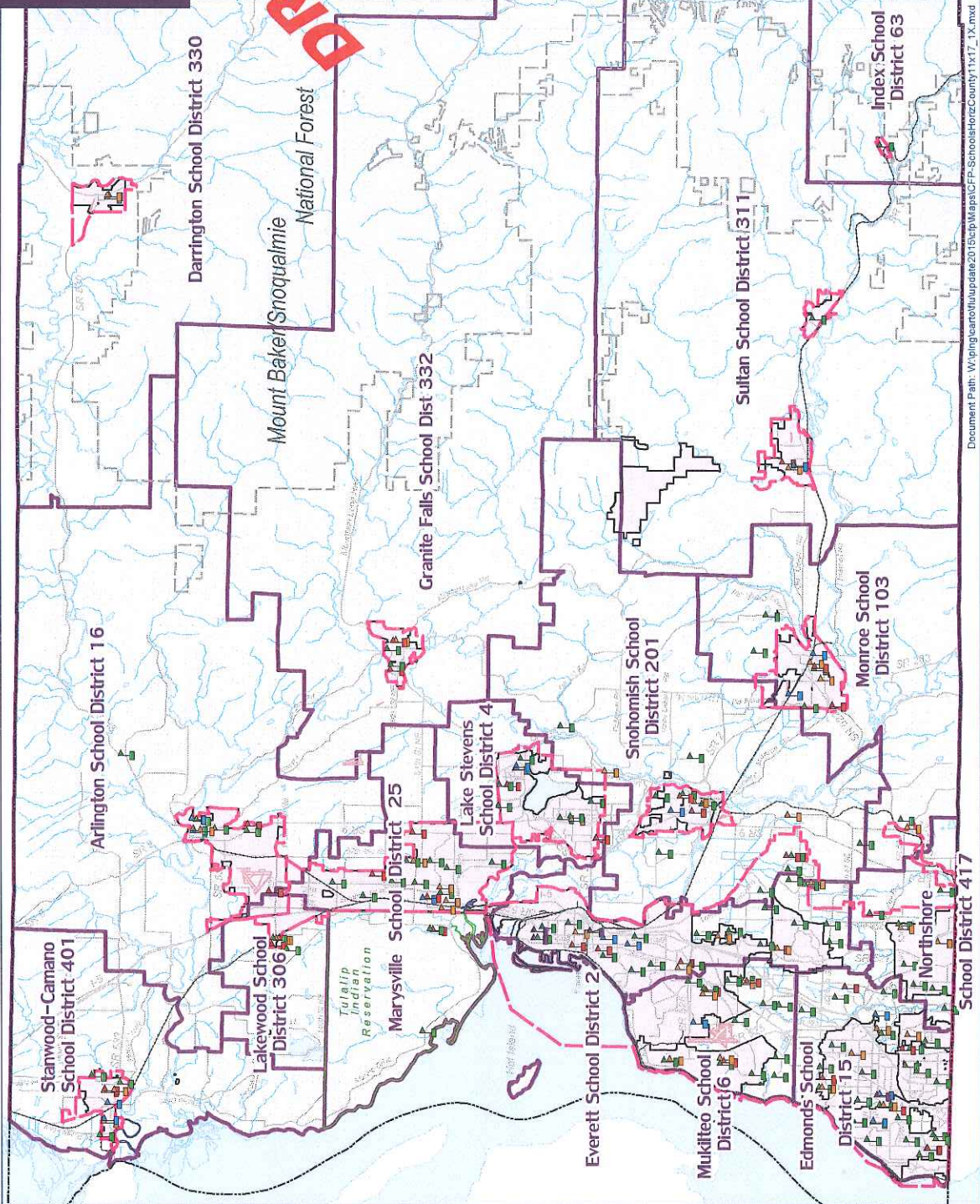
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## TYPE OF SCHOOL WITH DISTRICTS

-  Public Elementary School
-  Public High School
-  Public Middle School
-  Other Public Facility (Includes Technical, Alternative, etc.)
-  Public College
-  School District Boundary with District Name and District Number
-  Everett District 2 School District and School District Number
-  Urban Growth Area Boundary
-  Incorporated City Boundary



Map Area Enlarged  
Snohomish County



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SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 4

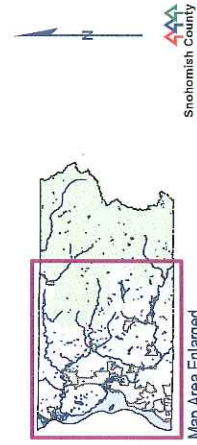
# SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
Effective Date: XXX

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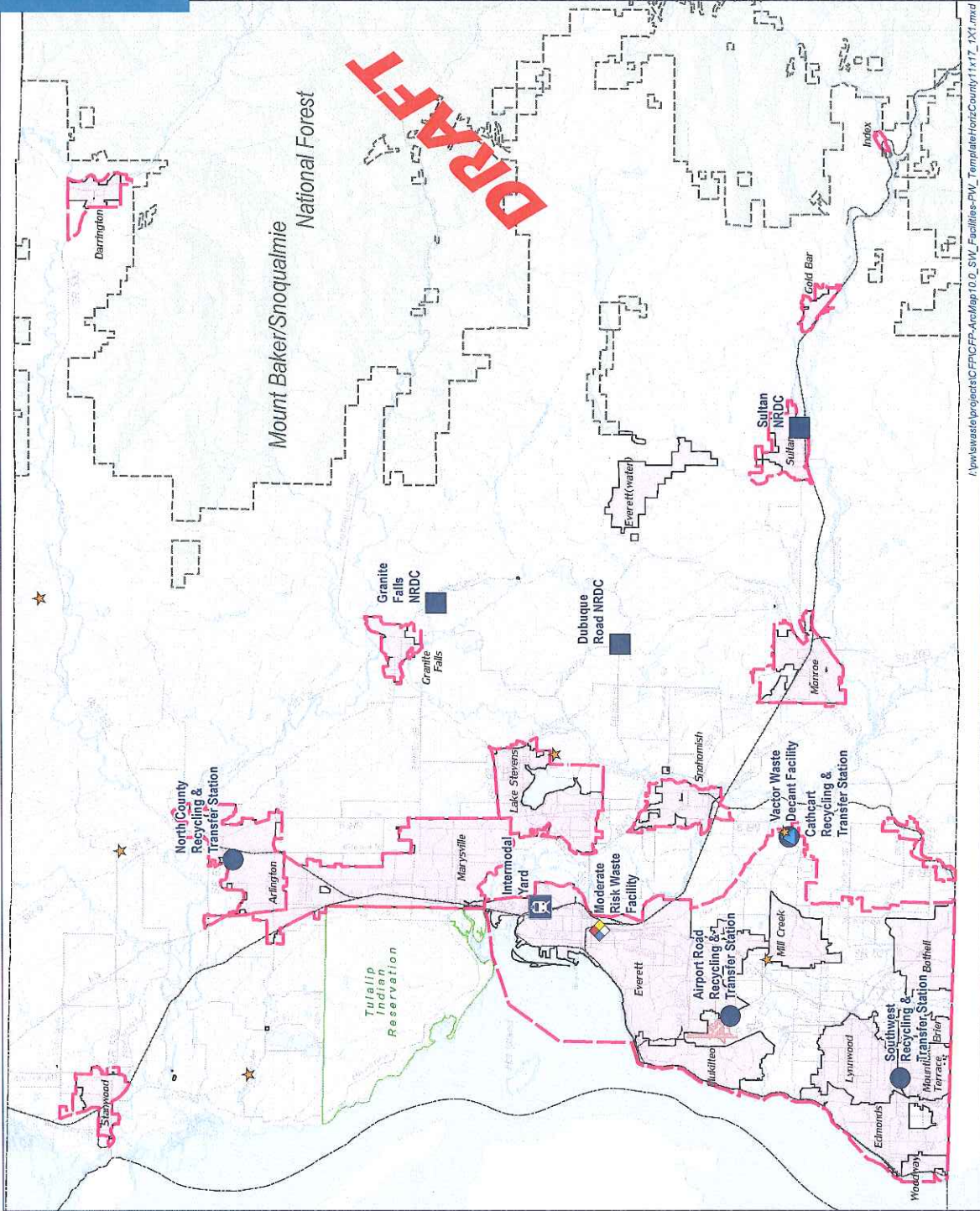
## FACILITIES

- Recycling & Transfer Station
- Neighborhood Recycling & Disposal Center
- ◆ Moderate Risk Waste Facility
- ▲ Vector Waste Decant Facility
- ☒ Intermodal Yard
- ★ Monitored Landfill
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- Incorporated City



Snohomish County

Map Area Enlarged



SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 5



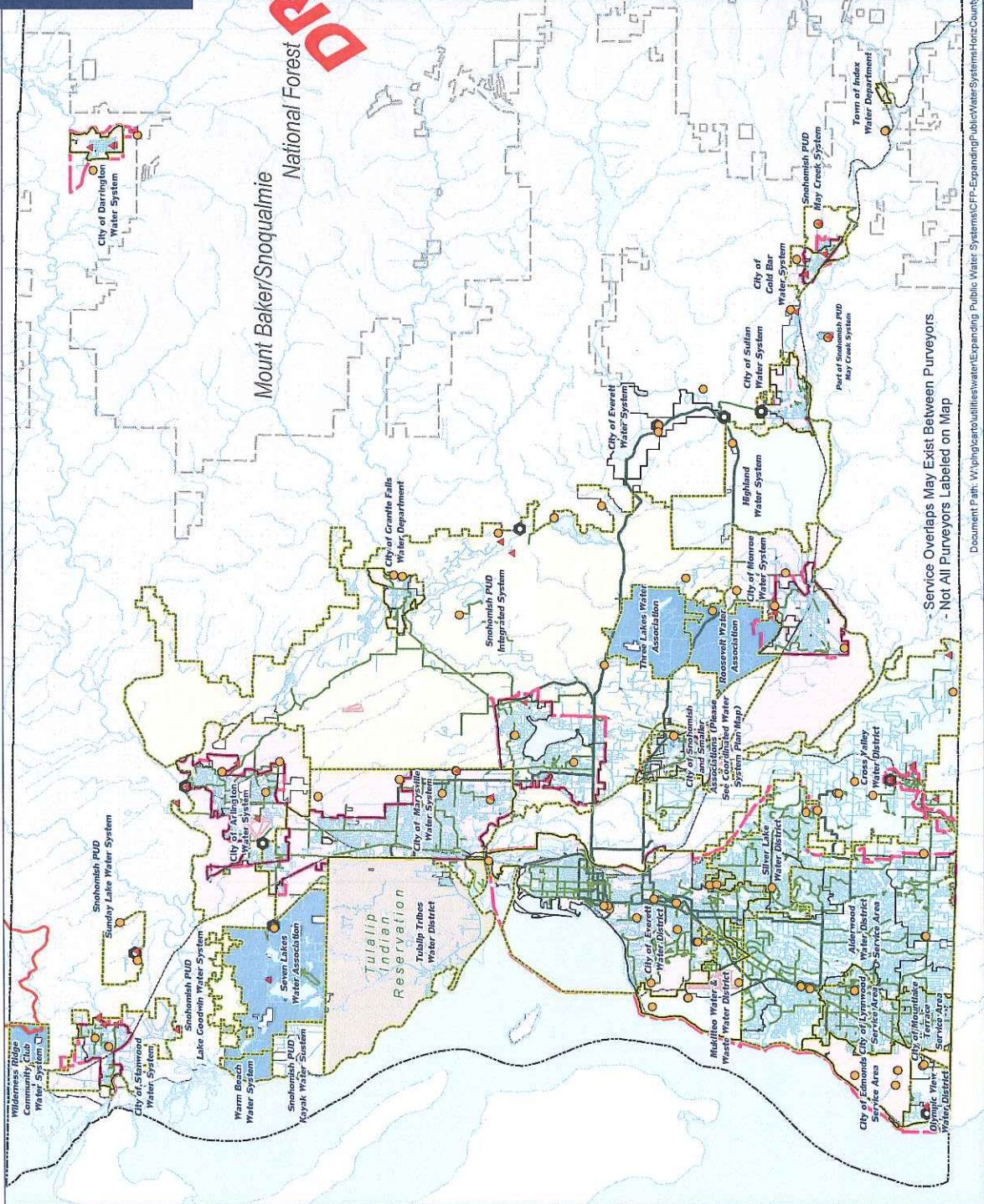
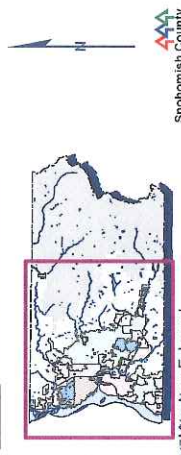
# EXPANDING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS and FACILITIES

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
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## WATER FACILITIES AND DISTRICTS

- Water Purification Plant
- Standpipe or Reservoir
- Water District Well
- Incorporated City Boundary
- Water District or Service Area Boundary
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Waterline Diameter Greater Than or Equal to 19 Inches and Less than 100 Inches
- Waterline Diameter Greater Than or Equal to 11 Inches and Less than 18 Inches
- Waterline Diameter Less Than 10 inches
- Carpenter-Fisher Subbasin Well Monitoring Area
- Expanding Municipal Owned
- Expanding Special Purpose District
- Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (Expanding Special Purpose)
- Expanding Association Owned
- Expanding Tribal Systems



Service Overlaps May Exist Between Purveyors  
Not All Purveyors Labeled on Map

# PUBLIC WATER WASTE WATER SYSTEMS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory  
Effective Date: XXXXXXXX xx, XXXX

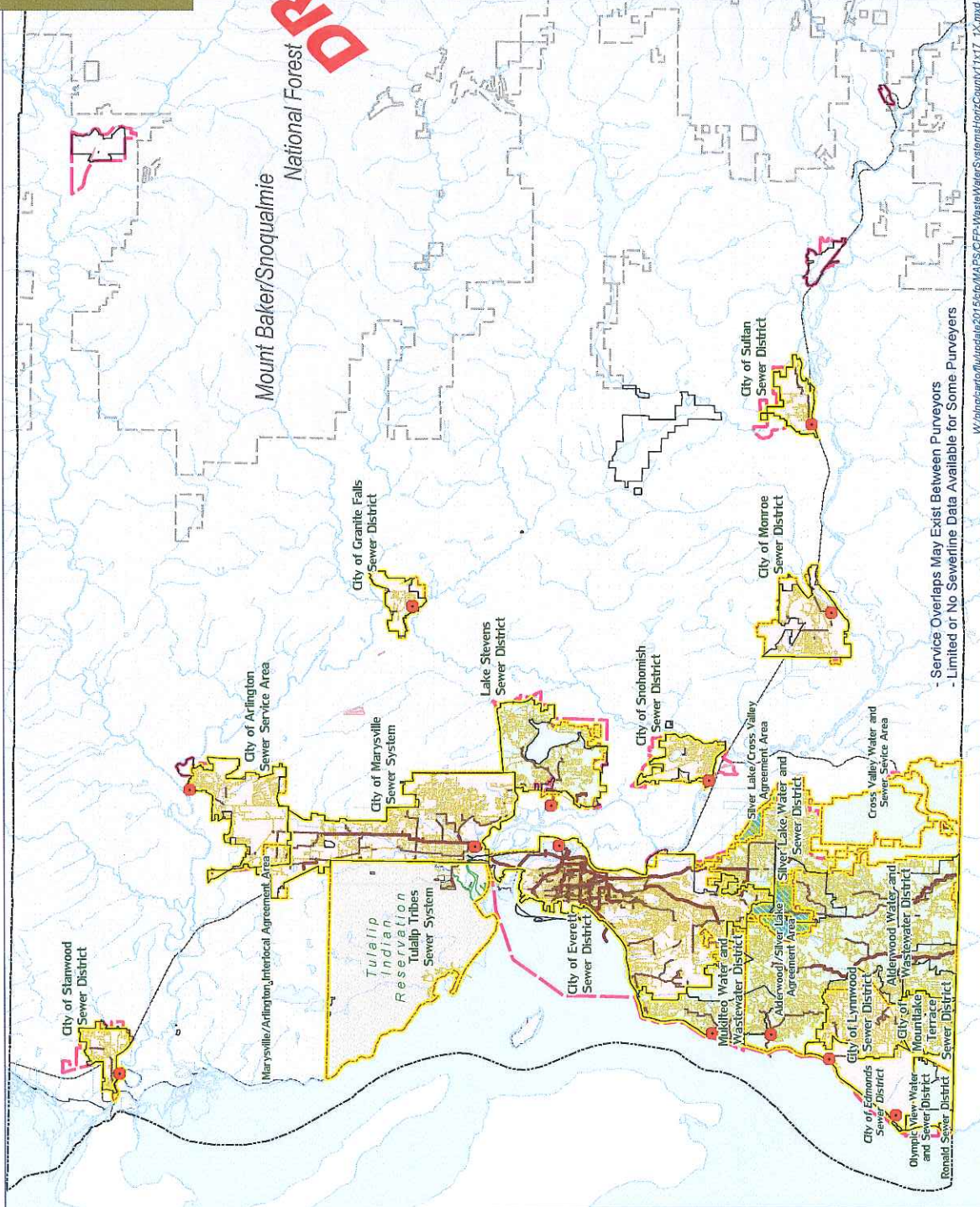
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## FACILITIES AND DISTRICTS

- Sewage Treatment Plant
- Incorporated City Boundary
- Sewer District Boundary or Sewer Service Area Boundary
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Sewerline Diameter greater than 24 inches and less than or equal to 84 inches
- Sewerline Diameter greater than 12 inches and less than 24 inches
- Sewerline Diameter less than 12 inches
- Municipal District
- Special Purpose District
- Overlapping Areas of Adjacent District
- Tribal System



Snohomish County



- Service Overlaps May Exist Between Purveyors  
- Limited or No Sewerline Data Available for Some Purveyors

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SNOHOMISH COUNTY CAPITAL FACILITIES INVENTORY

FIGURE 7

# **Appendix C**

**The Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2015 Update**

**North Snohomish County  
Coordinated Water System Plan**

NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY  
COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN

DECEMBER 2010

Presented By:

Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee

## Acknowledgements

The Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) and Snohomish County Planning and Development Services (PDS) would like to acknowledge the people and agencies that contributed to the process of revising the Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP):

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- Larry Larson-City of Marysville
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- Bruce Straughn-Snohomish Health District
- Michael Wolanek-City of Arlington
- Brant Wood-Snohomish Public Utility District No. 1.

These individuals served on the CWSP Update Committee.

**NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY  
COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN**

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## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND TERMS

The following definitions are applicable to interpretation of the CWSP. Additional definitions may be found in Chapter 246-290 WAC, "Group A Public Water Supplies" effective January 4, 2010, Department of Health, Olympia, WA 98504.

### ACRONYMS:

APWA	The American Public Works Association.
AWWA	The American Water Works Association.
ccf	One hundred cubic feet.
cfs	Cubic feet per second.
CIP	Capital Improvement Program.
CWSP	Coordinated Water System Plan (Chapter 70.116 RCW).
CWSSA	Critical Water Supply Service Area (Chapter 70.116 RCW and Chapter 248-56 WAC).
DOH	Department of Health, State of Washington.
DOT/APWA	Combined standards for public works construction practices of the Washington Department of Transportation and the American Public Works Association, 1984 Edition.
Ecology	Department of Ecology, State of Washington.
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
gpcd	Gallons per capita per day.
gpd	Gallons per day.
gpm	Gallons per minute.
GWMP	Ground-water Management Plan.
MGD	Millions of gallons per day
PDS	Snohomish County Planning and Development Services
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council.
RCW	Revised Code of Washington.



SSMA	Satellite System Management Agency. A person or entity that is prequalified in the CWSP, to own or operate public water systems in Snohomish County without the necessity for physical connection between the systems.
SSMP	Satellite System Management Program. A program established to provide for technical, contract, and other services to meet management needs for satellite systems.
ULID	Utility Local Improvement District.
USGS	United States Geological Survey.
USRP	Utility Service Review Procedure. An administrative procedure established under local agency jurisdiction to identify the water purveyor best able to serve an area where new public water service is requested. (See Designated Purveyor).
WAC	Washington Administrative Code.
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area.
WUCC	North Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee.

Terms:

Types of Public Water Systems	<p>Public water systems are generally classified into two categories as follows:</p> <p>Group A: serving 15 or more connections or 25 or more people per day for 60 or more days per year.</p> <p>Group B: serving less than 15 connections (but more than one single family residence) and less than 25 people for 60 days or more per year, or less than 15 connections and any number of people for less than 60 days per year.</p> <p>Group A systems are divided into a series of subgroups as diagrammed in Table 1 at the end of this section. A full description of the classes and systems is contained in WAC 246-290-010.</p>
Designated Purveyor or Designated Utility	A water purveyor (utility) identified to provide water service to a given area. The designated purveyor, willing to provide the service in a timely and reasonable manner, is assigned an exclusive right to provide public water service to the area and is required to include the area within its approved Water System Plan.

Expanding Public Water Systems	A public water system installing additions, extensions, changes, or alterations to their existing source, transmission, storage, or distribution facilities which will enable the system to increase in size its existing service area and/or its number of approved connections. Exceptions: a system which connects new, approved, individual retail or direct service connections onto an existing distribution system within an existing service area; or a distribution system extension in an existing service area identified in a current and approved water system plan or project report.
Fire Flow	The rate of water delivery needed for the sole purpose of fighting fires. The fire flow volume shall be in addition to the requirements of the water system for domestic demand and a 20 psi residual pressure should be maintained throughout the system under combined maximum demand flow conditions.
Franchise Area	Non-exclusive area in which a utility is permitted by the County to extend facilities in public' rights-of-way. A franchise area is not equivalent to a service area.
CWSP Service Area Agreement	An agreement signed by water utilities which identifies the service area for which the utility has retail water service responsibility.
5 Intertie	<p>A physical connection between individual water systems which allows water supply to be transferred in one or both directions.</p> <p>An intertie can be established as a primary source, secondary or peaking supply, or emergency supply. Ordinarily, the use of an intertie is governed by a written agreement or contract between the utilities. A modification to water rights issued by Ecology may also be required.</p>
Land Use Designation	The land use(s) allowed in a geographical area by right or permit as provided in the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan, adopted under the Growth Management Act. The land use designation in the comprehensive plan informs the zoning designation for the area.
Level of Service	Operational features such as pressure, flow, reliability, etc., provided to the customer by the water system.
New Construction	Any addition of supply, transmission, distribution or storage facilities, either in a new water system or an expanding water system, which provides a capability to service additional dwelling units or other buildings.
Public Water System	Any water supply system intended or used for human consumption or other domestic uses, including source, treatment, storage, transmission, and distribution facilities where water is furnished to any community or group of individuals, or is made available to the public for human consumption or domestic use, but excluding all water supply systems serving one single

family residence. Water systems meeting all of the following requirements are not included:

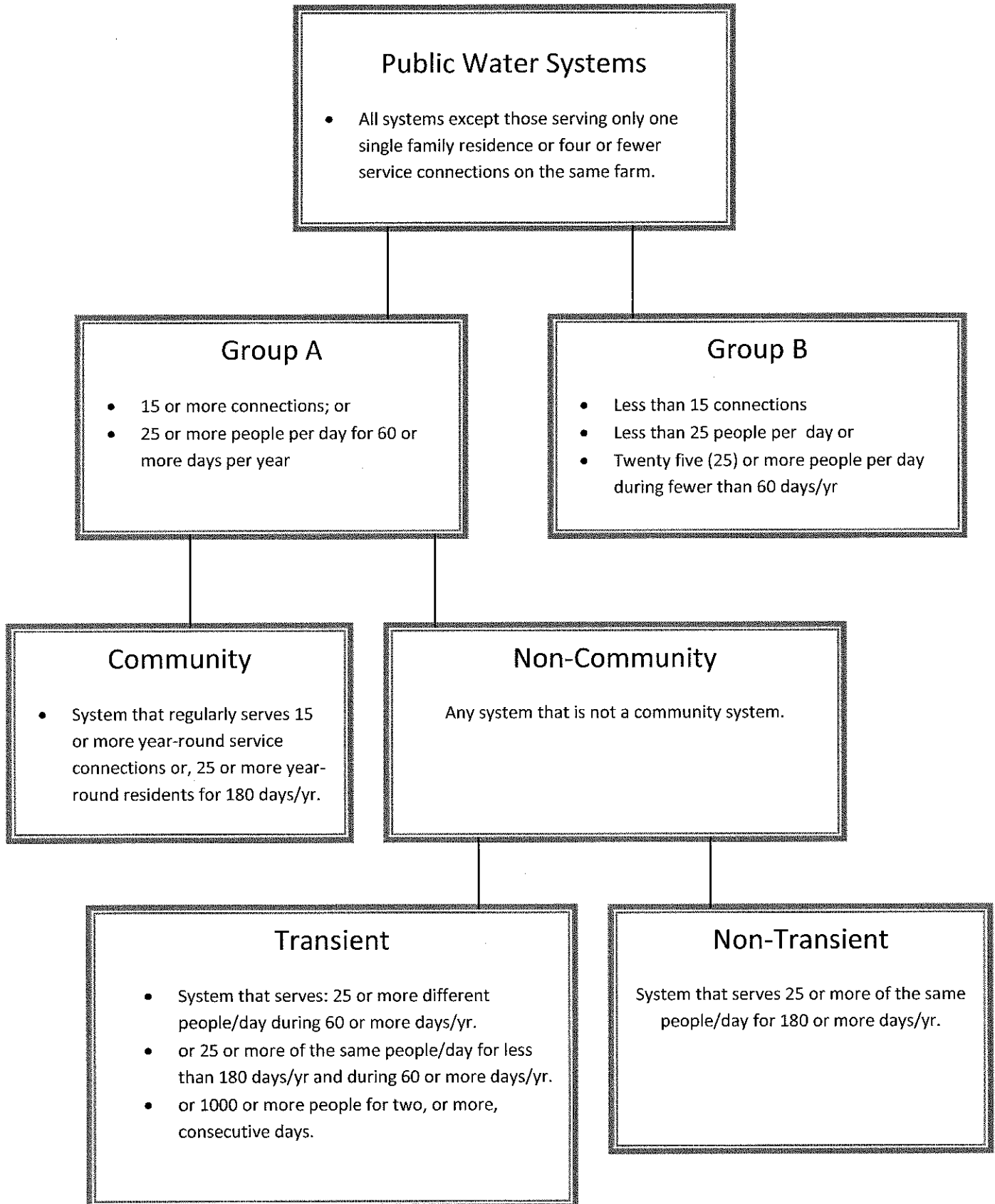
1. Purchase their entire supply of water from another public water system;
2. Do not treat the water (other than softening or corrosion control); and,
3. Do not sell water. Businesses or systems merely storing and distributing water provided by others are exempt unless that system sells water as a separate item or bills separately for the water provided.

Remote System	A public water system, located within the designated service area of a utility that is detached/distant from the primary facilities of the utility. A remote system has its own source of supply, pending connection to the utility primary source and distribution facilities.
Satellite System	A public water system located within that portion of the Critical Water Supply Service Area not designated as a contiguous service area for any existing utility. Multiple satellite systems may be owned and/or operated by a single utility without necessity of physical connection between systems.
Service Area	A geographical area assigned to a water purveyor for the purpose of providing both current and future public water service. Boundaries are defined by agreements among adjacent utilities and are recorded on a set of maps on file with Snohomish County. Water service provided within designated service areas must be consistent with local land use plans.
Service Area Agreement	An agreement signed by water utilities which identifies the service area for which the utility has retail water service responsibility.
Service Connection	<p>A physical connection through which water may be delivered to a customer for discretionary use. All such connections, whether currently in use or not, shall be considered as a service connection unless otherwise indicated. The service connection defines the limit of the water utility's responsibility for system design and operation unless otherwise provided for in the water utility's condition of service policies.</p> <p>Utility customers such as mobile home parks, planned unit developments, condominiums, apartment buildings, industrial/commercial sites, or other similar complexes are generally considered exterior to the water system. In such cases, the purveyor shall be required to meet design standards for water systems up to the point of service to the customer; and beyond that point, the applicable plumbing and building codes, fire codes, County health regulations, and local ordinances are deemed to be sufficient to protect the public health and to ensure adequate water service. These</p>

customers are not themselves considered herein as water purveyors unless specifically designated as such by DOH.

**Water System Plan** A written plan prepared for a particular water system and service area which identifies a schedule of needed improvements, a financial program, and an operations program. A water system which is expanding within a designated service area may be required to include other elements in its plan. Details of Water System Plan requirements can be found in WAC 246-290-100.

Table 1: Organization of Public Water Systems



## SECTION I

### SUMMARY

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The 2010 update to the North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) is guided by Washington State guidelines for coordinated planning under the Public Water System Coordination Act (Chapter 70.116 RCW and Chapter 246-293 WAC). The CWSP coordinates public water provision between public water purveyors, the Snohomish Health District, and Snohomish County to meet the public drinking water supply needs of the area consistent with documented public policy. This CWSP update was prepared by the Snohomish County Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC), with representatives from Snohomish County, Snohomish County PUD, the Snohomish Health District, the area water utilities, and the State Department of Health (DOH).

The CWSP provides a process and strategy for the existing water utilities to define their role in a program to meet the adopted land use and projected growth strategy of the area. The regional water supply, transmission, and storage plan represents the collective views of the WUCC and integrates the documented views of other State and local governments.

The following summarizes the primary components of the CWSP.

#### 2. SUMMARY

##### A. Management Area

The CWSP specifically provides plans for the provision of public water supply in the North Snohomish County area – also known as the Critical Water Supply Service Area – as defined on Figure I-1. The area is divided into designated utility service areas and a satellite system management area. The CWSP and the Public Water System Coordination Act assign responsibility for planning, designing, financing, constructing, and operating all public water systems (two or more homes) in the designated areas.

##### B. Supply Area

The source of supply for the CWSP and the management area is a combination of the city of Everett's Supply, groundwater, and selected existing supplies already developed.

C. Supply Area - Interties

Interties between existing water utilities will allow conjunctive use of surface and groundwater, emergency supply, and wholesale delivery of supply in accordance with the CWSP.

D. Water Supply and Land Use

The CWSP has incorporated the land use and projected development program of the portion of the county and the cities included within the city of Everett's existing and new retail and wholesale service areas.

E. Designated Service Area

The designated water service areas represent the geographical area where the identified utility has accepted responsibility to provide a "safe and adequate" water supply in a "timely and reasonable manner." The appeals process of this CWSP is the process that will be used to confirm this responsibility. No new water system (two or more customers) will be permitted to be formed unless the designated water system is "unable or unwilling" to provide water service in a "timely and reasonable" manner.

When a new system is formed, the approving agency must require a demonstration of financial viability for system operation and management (WAC 246-290-035).

Existing non-viable water systems within the designated service area of a utility will be referred to the designated utility for ownership transfer or receivership proceedings (WAC 246-290-035).

F. Classification of Existing Systems

Water systems fall into the following categories:

1. Group A water systems – serve 15 or more connections or 25 or more people for 60 days of the year. The Washington State Department of Health has total jurisdiction over these systems.
2. Group B water systems –serve 3 to 14 connections.
3. Two-party well systems – serve 2 connections. The Snohomish Health District regulates these systems at the time of building permit issuance only.
4. Individual/private wells – serve 1 residential connection. The Snohomish Health District regulates these systems at the time of building permit issuance only.

G. Satellite System Management and Receivership

Existing state law provides for the county to be the "receiver of last resort" of any of the public water systems in the study area that are unable to comply with the federal and state regulations and customer service requirements specifically outlined in federal, state, and local (CWSP) procedures.

The CWSP provides for the designated utility (designated service area) to assume lead responsibility in lieu of the county for correcting the deficiencies of the small systems if receivership is invoked. If the designated system does not assume responsibility or, the systems are not located within a designated service area, the goal of the CWSP is for a designated satellite system management agency (SSMA) to accept receivership responsibility.

H. Minimum Design Standards

The Minimum Design Standards from the state Department of Health, developed by the WUCC, and discussed in Section IV, meet the requirements of the Public Water System Coordination Act and Snohomish County design and development standards. The standards reference urban and rural areas and are consistent with Growth Management Act criteria on infrastructure planning.

I. Individual Wells and Groundwater Management

Groundwater availability and quality are subject to high variability. Therefore, future water service in the urban areas should be deferred to the designated utility and the potential for water service in rural areas should be confirmed before building permits and/or platting is approved. The development of new sources of supply must be carried out in compliance with instream flow rules from the Washington Administrative Code.

The above does not preclude wells that meet county siting criteria.

J. Regional Supply System

The City of Everett Comprehensive Water System Plan forecasts long-term supply and demand for a large portion of the CWSSA, and is summarized within the CWSP. The Central Puget Sound Water Suppliers Forum also conducts periodic analyses of regional supply. The regional supply system represents the framework to meet the growth management needs of North Snohomish County for public water supply and will require continuing evaluation to establish the most cost-effective program consistent with public policy. The CWSP encourages the creation of joint operating agreements and interties to maximize the efficiency of the system.



K. Administrative Framework

Implementation of the CWSP requires participation by all members of the WUCC. The CWSP, after certification by the county and adoption by DOH, becomes the regional public water plan; therefore, all related decisions by local or state government must be guided by the plan.

The Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP), Figure V-I, represents how the county anticipates administering their responsibilities. The water utilities will be responsible for updating their Water System Plans for their designated areas in accordance with DOH regulations.

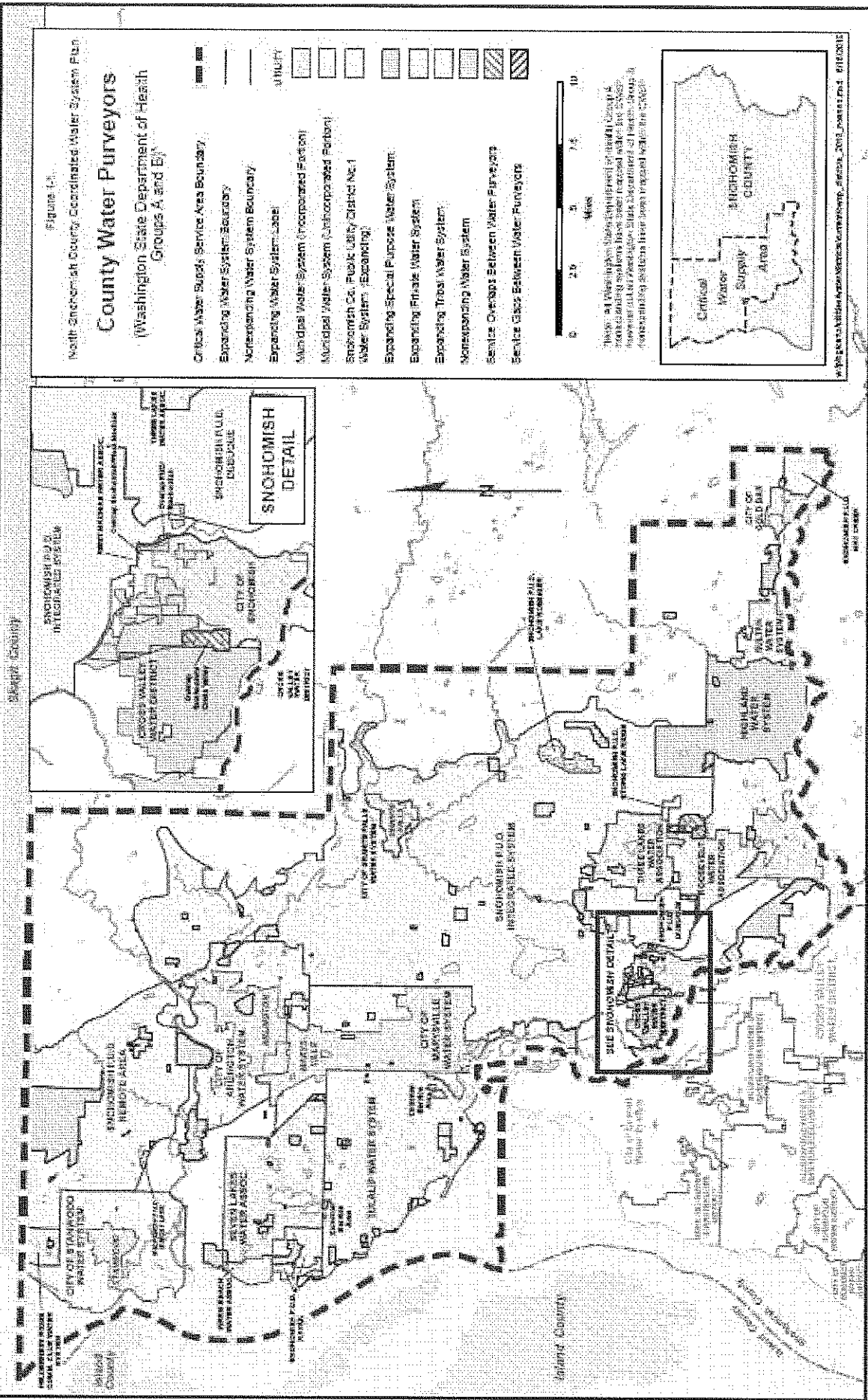
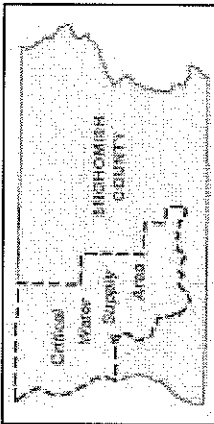


Figure 1-1  
 North Snohomish County, Coordinated Water System Plan  
 County Water Purveyors  
 (Washington State Department of Health  
 Groups A and B)

- Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundary
- Expanding Water System Boundary
- Nonexpanding Water System Boundary
- Expanding Water System Case
- Municipal Water System (Incorporated Function)
- Municipal Water System (Subcorporated Function)
- Snohomish Co. Public Utility District No. 1 Water System (Expanding)
- Expanding Special Purpose Water System
- Expanding Private Water System
- Expanding Trust Water System
- Nonexpanding Water System
- Service Overlap Between Water Purveyors
- Service Gaps Between Water Purveyors



Note: In Washington State, the term "Public Utility District" (PUD) is used to describe a type of local government that provides public utilities, such as water, gas, and electric power. The Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD No. 1) is a PUD that provides water service to the county. The map shows the boundaries of PUD No. 1 and other water purveyors in the county. The map also shows the boundaries of the critical water supply service area and the expanding water system boundary.



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## SECTION II

### THE COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN PROCESS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Water System Coordination Act, enacted in 1977 and codified as Chapter 70.116 RCW, establishes a procedure for the state's water utilities to coordinate their planning and construction programs with adjacent water utilities and other local governmental activities. This Act specifies that the Department of Health (DOH) or the County Legislative Authority may declare an area within a county as a Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). The Snohomish County Council declared the area outlined in Figure I-1 as a CWSSA in 1988. This declaration is based upon the findings of a Preliminary Assessment identifying problems related to inadequate water quality, unreliable service, or lack of coordinated planning.

The State Legislature enacted the Water Resource Act, Chapter 90.54 RCW, in 1971. This act set forth fundamentals of water resource policy to ensure the waters of the state will be protected and fully utilized for the greatest benefit of the people of the state. Subsequently, "Procedures Relating to the Reservation of Water for Future Public Water Supply," Chapter 173-590 WAC, were established. These procedures are available to public water systems within a geographical area for use in reserving water rights required to meet their projected domestic needs over the next fifty years. This program is administered by the Department of Ecology (Ecology) in an effort to resolve competing water use activities within a geographical area and establish a management system that will ensure that an efficient overall water resource program is developed.

The Public Water System Coordination Act and the Water Rights Reservation processes may be used individually or in combination by the local public water utilities. Implementation of either of these laws requires that a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) be prepared for the study area. The North Snohomish County CWSP has been prepared only in accordance with requirements of the Public Water System Coordination Act. It consists of a compilation of water system plans prepared by each expanding water utility, and this document, which is known as the Regional Supplement.

#### 2. PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

The Snohomish County Council initiated action towards development of a CWSP for North Snohomish County on July 6, 1988. The preparation of a Preliminary Assessment was authorized by Motion No. 88-129 to determine whether the need for a plan existed. This report, titled "Preliminary Assessment of North Snohomish County Public Water Supply Issues," was completed and issued by the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Community Development on October 7, 1988.

The Preliminary Assessment identified a number of problems as being most appropriately solved through implementation of the Coordination Act. The Snohomish County Council declared North Snohomish County a CWSSA through Motion No. 88-208, dated October 19, 1988, based on the conclusions of the Preliminary Assessment. (see Appendix A).

The Public Water System Coordination Act was invoked by this action. A Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) was formed, consisting of representatives of all purveyors with fifty or more service connections, as well as representatives from Snohomish County and DOH.

The WUCC recommended the External Boundaries of the CWSSA as its first action. The county council formally adopted the External Boundaries on July 5, 1989, by Motion No. 89-172 (see Appendix B). A map of the CWSSA boundary is included in Figure I-1.

### **3. CWSP PREPARATION**

The initial preparation of the CWSP involved the joint efforts of participating local WUCC members and county staff through approximately two years of monthly meetings. Original topics receiving particular attention included service area definitions, minimum design standards, regional water supply, water rights, and individual water system plans.

Targeted updates to the CWSP in 2001 included WUCC members, county staff, and representatives of the development community, and focused on updates to the Utility Service Review Procedure. A comprehensive update in 2009-2010 focused on bringing all elements of the CWSP up to date to maintain consistency with other planning documents.

### **4. REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT**

This plan has been prepared under the provisions of WAC 246-293-220 which allows for a CWSP which consists of: (1) a compilation of water system plans approved by DOH, and (2) a supplement which addresses water purveyor concerns relating to the entire CWSSA. All completed water system plans of the individual utilities are incorporated herein by references, as Appendix C, and are kept on file with the DOH and/or Snohomish County. Appendix C also contains a Water System Planning Checklist outlining water system plan requirements.

All designated expanding utilities file and maintain with Snohomish County an accurate Service Area Agreement. If a service area conflict arises, development activity may be denied within the contested service area pending the outcome of a mediation process.

The county is responsible for updating the service area maps.

The Regional Supplement has been completed and is represented by the document contained herein.

## SECTION III

### WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREAS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Water System Coordination Act requires that a procedure be established to identify the existing and future service areas of public water utilities within the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA).

Two obligations accompany the establishment of service area boundaries. The first obligation is that the county and state governments recognize an identified utility as the responsible agency for providing all public water service within a designated area. The second obligation is that the utility shall assume responsibility, within its service area, for planning and implementing water system development and proper utility management. The manner in which this responsibility is to be fulfilled is to be described in the utility's water system plan. The Utility Service Review Procedures (USRP), for those areas within the CWSSA which are not within any utility's designated service area, give priority to service by a Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA) or an adjacent utility with an approved water system plan. If neither of these service options is available, a new utility may be formed and constructed subject to Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) specifications and demonstration of financial viability (WAC 246-290-035).

The Coordination Act provides the legal mechanism, for municipalities and private water utilities alike, to establish an exclusive service area within the unincorporated county areas. This procedure provides the utilities with the assurance that their planning, capital improvement programs, and financial commitments are consistent with state and county requirements.

Designated service areas, from the county's perspective, will mean a specific utility has accepted responsibility for development of cost-effective and efficient service to accommodate the future growth that these areas will experience. Growth Management Act (GMA) objectives (RCW 36.70A) established for these areas by the county's GMA Comprehensive Plans must be accounted for in each utility's approved plan and actual improvements.

The Coordination Act requires that service area boundaries be established by agreement among the purveyors based on a variety of factors. These factors include: topography, readiness and ability to serve, local franchise areas, legal water system or municipal boundaries, future population projections, and sewer service areas. It also specifies that these service areas be developed in conformance with the land use policies of the county.

## 2. SERVICE AREA COMMITMENTS AND PROCEDURES

The designated service area defines the area within which all future customers will be provided retail water service by the designated utility. An important distinction is that a utility's water facilities, such as sources of supply and reservoirs, can be located outside the utility's future service area. These facilities can be located within another utility's retail service area, provided the facilities are not used for direct retail service without the written concurrence of the designated utility.

The designated service area is the exclusive service area of the identified utility once adopted as part of this CWSP. The utility shall meet the following obligations and commitments as a condition of being granted a designated service area:

### A. Water System Plan and Service Area Agreement

Each utility, including an SSMA, was required to prepare and submit to the county and/or the Department of Health (DOH) a water system plan within one year of the date the original CWSP was presented to the county for review. The plan must identify service area boundaries.

### B. Conditions of Service by Designated Utility

Water service can be provided by the designated utility either through direct connection to the utility's existing water system or as a detached, remote system managed by the utility or others through agreement. The utility will, in either case, identify for the applicant all of the conditions of service which must be agreed to prior to the provision of water service. The Coordination Act requires that the utility be willing to extend service in a timely and reasonable manner. A building permit or preliminary plat approval can be issued once the applicant agrees to these conditions.

### C. Interim Service Agreements

A utility may receive a request for service within its designated service area and may not be able to provide immediate service. If this occurs, interim operating services by an adjacent utility, an SSMA, or homeowner association may be allowed providing the utility to whom the designated area is assigned is responsible owner of the system. Service may be provided either through physical connection to an adjacent utility's system or installation of a detached, remote system. The appropriate level of services shall be stipulated in a written agreement between the designated utility and the operating entity. Service area adjustments are not required for provision of interim services.

D. Service Area Adjustment

If, in the future, a utility determines that its service area is either too large or too small, the service area boundaries may be revised at any time. However, this will require the signing of revised service area agreements by all affected purveyors. Such revised agreements shall be executed by the authorized utility representative(s) and filed with the county Planning Department for inclusion in the official CWSP file.

This CWSP must be reviewed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) at a minimum of every five years and updated as necessary. Service areas adopted in this Plan may also be revised at that time, if such revisions are considered appropriate by the utilities concerned.

3. **SERVICE AREA SELECTION PROCESS**

The Public Water System Coordination Act specifies that no new public water systems be created after the boundaries of the CWSSA are established unless an existing system is unable or unwilling to provide service. Therefore, existing systems had to be identified and contacted to establish their existing and anticipated future service areas. All undesignated land is served as prescribed by the USRP which is described in Section V.

The WUCC adopted the following definition of an existing public water system for purposes of clarifying who should be contacted:

Existing Public Water System: Any Group A or Group B water system which, prior to July 5, 1989, had been constructed, in whole or in part, or had been formally proposed for construction, as evidenced by a document from a governmental agency acknowledging the proponent's intention to either construct a public water system or develop a subdivision which is to be served by a public water supply.

The July 5, 1989, date is when the county council declared the final External Boundaries for the CWSSA. That declaration formally initiated implementation of the Coordination Act.

The county initially contacted and mapped those systems which were completely or partially constructed on July 5, 1989, or systems for which a well site inspection was conducted by either the DOH or the Snohomish Health District since July 1, 1987. This was for the purpose of soliciting current information via questionnaires for the CWSP. It was agreed that other systems which conform with the definition of an existing public water system would be added to the CWSP process at a later date if they demonstrate a current interest in being included prior to the submission of the draft CWSP to the County Executive and the DOH.



All larger Group A utilities were asked to verify their existing service area, as well as provide boundaries depicting their anticipated future service area. Over 400 smaller Group A and Group B systems including pending applications, were also contacted by letter to identify expanding systems and the location of their future service area. Systems which only intend to add additional customers up to a pre-approved limit were not considered to be expanding. However, adding customers beyond an approved limit or enlarging the geographic area of service was considered expansion. Utilities not responding were assumed to have no desire for expansion.

Service areas for all Group A systems are shown on Figure I-1. Group B systems are also shown in Figure I-1, to the extent that data is available.

The service area maps are incorporated into the CWSP by reference in Appendix D, and are on file with the Snohomish County Planning Department. Data regarding these systems are on file at the Snohomish Health District.

#### **4. SERVICE AREA AGREEMENTS**

##### **A. Service within Transmission Pipeline Corridors**

Several situations exist within the planning area where individual customers are served from water transmission lines outside the utilities designated service area.

Individual connections to water transmission pipelines that were existing as of the creation of this plan in May of 1993 should be recognized as valid and continuing service by the supplying agency even though such service may take place within the geographical area designated to another service agency. This recognition exists without explicit designation on the service area maps. However, this service recognition is limited to non-expanding, existing customers unless otherwise defined by mutual written agreement between the affected utilities.

Agencies are encouraged to document the extent of current service along their water transmission pipelines within the designated service areas of other service utilities, and advise these utilities of said service.

##### **B. Service Area Recognition**

Recognition of utility service areas and Agreements by the county shall be incorporated into the county franchise review process. If county standards are met, the existing franchise boundaries can be revised to coincide with the designated water service area boundaries of the CWSP. Also, the Boundary Review Board should be notified of those utilities that have signed Service Area Agreements, of the service area boundary of each such utility, and be requested to recognize these boundaries in the conduct of Boundary Review Board responsibilities.

## SECTION IV

### WATER UTILITY DESIGN STANDARDS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Section of the Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) provides a set of minimum design and performance specifications for new water utilities and for all existing utilities planning to install capital facilities for expansion purposes in that part of Snohomish County included in the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). Municipalities are included in this definition.

The application of these minimum design standards for water utility planning and construction is detailed in Subsection 3. The design standards themselves are described in Subsections entitled: 5. General Provisions, identifying laws, regulations and standard specifications which are applicable unless otherwise superseded; and 6. Specific Provisions, detailing specific design standards adopted by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) of Snohomish County.

The Public Water System Coordination Act and the procedures outlined in the CWSP apply uniformly to all public water supply systems in Snohomish County's Coordinated Water System Planning Area/Critical Water Supply Service Area (Figure I-1) as it relates to design standards in the unincorporated area, and other administrative procedures. However, municipally owned water utilities and local government authorities are not preempted by the CWSP within their municipal boundaries. These standards do not supersede any other legally constituted and applicable standards that are more stringent.

#### 2. PURPOSE

The purpose of these standards is to set a base level of utility planning, design, and construction for public water utilities. This base level must provide for development which is consistent with adopted land use plans of the agencies with jurisdiction. Uniformity and consistency in standards will, in the long-term, reduce costs to consumers as system interties and/or consolidation of utilities takes place. Reliability of water supply will also be improved.

Subject to certain exceptions contained in the Public Water System Coordination Act, each utility, including municipalities, adopts design standards as a part of its water system plan. It is intended that a utility may adopt the minimum design standards described herein or may adopt higher standards, provided such standards are not inconsistent with applicable land use plans.

### 3. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

#### A. Existing Water Systems

Existing water systems are not required to utilize these minimum standards for connection of new retail customers to existing mains (fill-in) and for repair or replacement of facilities so long as no expansion of service area is involved. However, adherence to these standards for repair and replacement is encouraged to provide better public water service throughout the county. If existing facilities must be repaired or replaced to serve an expanded service area, the new construction shall meet these minimum standards.

#### B. City Water Systems

The minimum design standards described herein do not apply to cities insofar as service within municipal boundaries is concerned. However, it is expected that cities will adopt, or have adopted, design standards at least equal to those herein. If cities extend new water service to customers outside of the city limits, the design standards adopted by the municipality for outside city service must at least meet the minimum design standards described in this document.

#### C. Tulalip Tribes

Land ownership within the Tulalip Indian Reservation is a mixture of Tribal Indian allotment and non-Indian. Comprehensive land use planning and development review is divided between the Tulalip Tribes and Snohomish County based upon this ownership.

The Public Water System Coordination Act (Chapter 70.116 RCW) does not apply to Indian lands (Tribal and allotment) and activities thereon. Therefore, the standards contained herein are not binding upon public water systems owned and operated by the Tulalip Tribes or Tribal members and serving exclusively Indian lands. They will apply to water systems serving non-Indian lands on the reservation.

#### D. Water System Plans and Applicable Land Use Plans

New and expanding utilities shall meet water system planning requirements using land use designations as prescribed in the Snohomish County Comprehensive Plan, local zoning codes, city comprehensive plans, and any related interlocal agreements. Such designations shall be identified in the utility's Water System Plan, and shall be used to establish design requirements.

The utility shall prepare a water system plan and a program of capital improvements required to provide the anticipated level of service within their designated water service area, consistent with local land use plans. When the

utility is requested to provide water service, it will identify that portion of planned capital facilities as well as other installations which are necessary to provide the service requested. As growth occurs, the full level of water service will eventually be provided throughout the service area of the utility in a planned, phased program which meets county or municipal requirements and minimizes overall cost to the customers. In this case, the utility and developer may reach an agreement to provide the desired service through a schedule of improvements which is specified by a legally binding contract.

The phased development plan shall be developed as provided in subsection 3.E below and be consistent with applicable Snohomish County and city ordinances and codes in effect for the utility and future capital requirements needed for the development at its maximum potential densities. A phased development plan shall depict the capital facilities for phased construction and their conformance with these standards.

The utility should be consulted by the land use planning agency with jurisdiction once a water utility's plan is approved, regarding any proposed land use changes which impact the required level of water service. The water service related cost of said impacts, as determined by the utility, should be fully considered by the planning agency in acting on the proposed land use change.

E. Phased Development

If water service is requested of a utility in an area where only limited service is currently provided, the cost of installing all facilities at once to meet the desired level of service may be prohibitive. In this case, the utility and developer may reach an agreement to provide the desired service through a schedule of improvements over a reasonable period of time.

4. **STANDARDS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

The existing standards listed below, or as may be modified by the appropriate authorities, are hereby incorporated by reference. Except as otherwise superseded by the county standards described herein, these standards will apply to water system design, installation, modification, and operation.

- State Department of Health Drinking Water Regulations.
- State Department of Ecology Groundwater Regulations.
- Applicable County or City rules, regulations, ordinances, and standards.
- Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction, as published by the Washington State Department of Transportation/American Public Works Association (DOT/APWA), latest edition.
- Standards of the American Water Works Association.

5. **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

A. Source Development

New sources must be designed to meet the Department of Ecology (Ecology) and Department of Health (DOH) regulations and design guidelines including Chapter 173-160 WAC, "Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Water Wells," administered by Ecology, and Chapter 246-290 WAC, "Drinking Water Regulations of the State Board of Health" as administered by DOH.

All test and production wells must be drilled in accordance with detailed drilling and testing specifications, which have either been prepared by, or received prior approval from, the utility.

B. Water Rights

Water rights must be obtained in accordance with Ecology regulations and procedures, and copies of water rights documents, correspondence, and other records are to be maintained on file with the purveyor.

C. Water Quality

Water quality must be proven to conform with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, DOH criteria specified in Chapter 246-290 WAC, and/or any additional requirements more stringently applied by the local health department. Each utility may reserve the right to reject any source whose raw water quality does not meet these criteria.

D. General Construction Standards

Selection of materials and construction of water system facilities in the Snohomish County CWSSA shall conform to the provisions of Subsection 4, with the additional provisions:

- (1) All owners/operators of water systems which have lines in county roads rights-of-way must comply with franchise requirements outlined in ordinances passed by the county council authorizing such use of the road and rights-of-way.

Construction within incorporated areas remains subject to municipal permitting requirements.

- (2) All projects requiring design by a registered professional engineer shall be inspected by the utility or its designated representative before closure of any excavation.

E. Hydrostatic Pressure Test

A hydrostatic pressure leakage test will be conducted on all newly constructed water mains, fire lines, fire hydrant leads and stubouts in accordance with DOT/APWA Section 7-11.3(11) or AWWA C-600 specifications, unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

F. Disinfection and Bacteriological Testing

All pipe, reservoirs, and appurtenances shall be flushed and disinfected in accordance with the standards of DOH, AWWA C651-86 and C652-86, or DOT/APWA Section 7-11.3(12), unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

G. Utility Interties

Planning for specific locations, size, and alignment of major water lines should consider emergency interties with adjacent water utilities.

H. Flow Measurement

All service lines shall be installed so that each residential, commercial, and industrial structure will have a separate metered service for domestic water received from the utility unless otherwise directed by a designated utility. If approved by the designated utility, domestic water consumption may be measured by a master meter for service to a complex, under single ownership, and where water utility line subdivision is impractical. Service lines providing fire flow may be required by the utility to be equipped with a fire detection check valve and/or appropriate cross-connection control devices as required by WAC 246-290-490.

All new groundwater sources for public water supplies shall be provided with an access port for measurement of depth to water, and measuring devices for determining flow rate and total production. Installation of these devices is also recommended for existing groundwater sources. All new sources for which water treatment is included shall be provided with flow measurement.

I. Cross Connection Control

Where the possibility of contamination of the supply exists, water services shall be equipped with appropriate cross connection control devices in accordance with Chapter 246-290 WAC. The designated utility and/or the county cross-connection control program shall determine the need, size, kind, and location of the device.

**6. SPECIFIC PROVISION**

**A. Pressure Requirement**

Water systems shall be designed to maintain a minimum residual pressure of 30 psi at the meter, or property line if there is no meter, under peak hour demand flow conditions, excluding fire demand. For water systems requiring fire flow capability, the design shall be adequate to maintain a 20 psi residual pressure throughout the system under maximum day demand flow conditions, including fire flow demands (Chapter 246-290 WAC).

**B. Pipe Sizing and Materials**

The minimum pipe diameter for distribution mains shall be 8 inches for land use designations of urban, suburban, commercial, and industrial. For all other designations, the minimum diameter shall be 6 inches. Exceptions to the 6-inch minimum diameter requirement for subareas of the system may be granted by the designated water utility, provided, that under no circumstances shall any distribution main be less than four inches in diameter, and provided each exception is consistent with the DOH approved water plan, and is granted under the following conditions:

- (1) Fire flow is not required under current land use, the potential for reclassification of land use to a higher density in the foreseeable future is not anticipated or is remote, and a smaller diameter pipe for subareas of the system is justified by hydraulic analysis; or,
- (2) A remote system serving four lots or less is to be developed within a designated service area and the designated utility has entered into a water service agreement with the developer which includes provisions for eventual direct connection of the development. Fire protection requirements, if any, must be met during the interim.

Water main size shall be adequate to deliver fire flow and to maintain the pressure requirement defined above. All water mains shall meet applicable engineering and health standards adopted by the State of Washington or the water purveyor, including Chapters 246-290 and 346-293 WAC.

Water mains serving fire hydrants, either as part of new construction or planned phased improvements, shall be not less than 8 inches diameter for a dead end line, nor less than 6 inches diameter if looped. Hydrant leads extending less than 50 feet or across a street shall be of a suitable size to carry the required fire flow, but shall not be less than 6 inches diameter. In a dead end cul-de-sac, normal domestic mains may be installed from the last hydrant to remaining residences.

All pipe material shall be equal to or greater than AWWA standard specifications unless previously approved by the local Health Department or DOH. All pipe material for new water systems shall be constructed with "lead-free" materials. The lead content for joint compound materials (solder and flux) used for pipe installation shall be less than 0.2 percent in order to be considered "lead-free." The lead content for all installed pipe shall be less than 8 percent in order to be considered "lead-free."

C. Isolation Valving

Valving shall be installed in a configuration which permits isolation of lines. A valve is not required for short block lines of less than 100 feet. Valves should be installed at intersections with normal maximum spacing at 500 feet in commercial, industrial, and multi-family districts, 800 feet in residential districts, and 1/4 mile in arterial mains.

D. Air and Air-Vacuum Relief Valves

The purveyor shall provide for installation of air or combined air-vacuum relief valves at appropriate points of high elevation in the system in order to minimize problems associated with air entrainment.

E. Blow-off Valves

A blow-off assembly shall be installed on all dead end runs of 200 feet or more, and at designated points of low elevation within the distribution system. The blow-off assembly shall be installed in the utility right-of-way except where an access and construction easement is provided for in writing by the water utility. In no case shall the location be such that there is a possibility of back-siphonage into the distribution system.

F. Pressure Reducing Stations

A manifold system shall be installed at pressure reducing stations that provides for a redundant pressure reducing valve, a bypass valve, or other suitable device which assures reliability and continuity of service.

G. Storage

Permanent storage facility requirements are based upon three components:

- (1) Equalizing Storage, required to supplement production from water sources during high demand periods;
- (2) Standby Storage, required as backup supply in case the largest source is out of service; and,



- (3) Fire Storage, required in order to deliver the level of fire flow service identified in the utility's approved plan (see "Fire Flow Requirements" below) for the required duration.

Sizing of storage facilities shall be adequate, at a minimum, to provide for equalizing storage plus the larger of standby or fire storage requirements. Equalizing and standby storage volumes shall be determined using the utility's water use data, or the "Sizing Guidelines for Public Water Supplies," DOH, if local data is unavailable. Fire storage volumes shall be determined using the fire flow and duration as provided in levels of service requirements of Snohomish County or municipal ordinance and the utility's approved plan. Siting of storage facilities should consider locations which provide gravity flow.

#### H. General Facility Placement

Below-ground facilities shall be located in accordance with applicable municipal or county ordinance. Where no ordinance applies, water mains shall be installed at a location which is compatible with the existing water system, the terrain, and the location of other utilities. Water mains should be installed parallel to the center line on the north or east sides of the street in new subdivisions, wherever practical.

Additionally, all piping, pumping, source, storage, and other facilities, shall be located on public rights-of-way or dedicated utility easements. Utility easements must be a minimum of 15 feet in width, and piping shall be installed no closer than 5 feet from the easement's edge. Exceptions to this minimum easement may be approved by the operating water utility. Unrestricted access shall be provided to all public water system lines and their appurtenances and public fire hydrants that are maintained by public agencies or utilities.

#### I. Pipe Cover

The depth of trenching, installation of pipes, and backfill shall be such as to give a minimum cover of 36 inches over the top of the pipe for transmission and distribution lines and 24 inches for service piping. Backfilling up to 12 inches over the top of the pipe shall be evenly and carefully placed. The remaining depth of trench is to be filled in accordance with applicable construction standards identified in General Provision. Materials capable of damaging the pipe or its coating shall be removed from the backfill material.

#### J. Water and Sewer Line Separation Distances

Transmission and distribution water piping shall be separated at least 10 feet horizontally from on-site waste disposal piping, drainfields, and/or wastewater gravity or force mains whenever possible. The bottom of the water main shall be 18 inches above the top of the sewer. Where local conditions prevent such

horizontal and/or vertical separation, closer spacing is permissible where design and construction meet the special requirements of Ecology criteria for Sewage Works Design.

K. Fire Hydrants

Fire hydrants within the unincorporated areas of the county shall comply with the minimum design criteria set forth in Chapter 30.53A Snohomish County Code. Fire hydrants within cities shall adhere to the specific design criteria and standards utilized by the city.

L. Fire Hydrant Location

Fire hydrants shall be located in unincorporated areas in accordance with Chapter 30.53A Snohomish County Code. Within municipalities, the location specifications provided in the city fire ordinance or water system design standards shall apply.

Actual location of hydrants shall be identified in the development site plan and shall be approved by the water purveyor and Fire Marshal. Placements shall be made to provide unhindered access for fire hose connection and testing and maintenance.

M. Fire Flow Requirements

Water supply facilities for new developments and for expanding public water systems shall be designed to meet the fire flow objectives set forth below. Utilities shall develop their capital improvement program for meeting these objectives in consultation with the appropriate local fire authorities. It is the intent that said program may be scheduled to be phased-in over a specific period of time considered to be reasonable for the individual circumstances. The program shall be described in the utility's comprehensive water plan and be subject to DOH approval.

Snohomish County and local fire codes may contain more stringent standards for fire protection than the below standards for minimum fire flow. Typically, fire codes provide for alternative means of fire protection, including fire hydrants, sprinklers, and building materials. Therefore, uniformity of standards is not feasible. It is the intent, however, that neither the Coordinated Water System Plan nor the local fire code reduce the applicable fire protection standards of the other.

<u>Comprehensive Plan Land Use Designation</u> <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	<u>Rate gpm</u> <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	<u>Minimum Fire Flow Duration Minutes</u>	<u>Maximum Hydrant Spacing</u> <sup>(6)</sup>
<u>Urban Growth Area</u> <sup>(1)(2)(5)</sup> All Urban Growth Area fire flow and hydrant spacing requirements provided by a public water system shall be based upon County Fire Code as specified by the County Fire Marshal and/or Fire Chief. The minimum requirements shall be as identified.	1000 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet
<u>Rural Area</u> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>			
Low Density Rural Residential	0	0	N/A
Rural Residential 10 Designations	0	0	N/A
Rural Residential 5 Designations	0	0	N/A
Rural Cluster Subdivision with lot size of less than one acre <sup>(7)</sup>	750 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet
Rural Commercial and Rural Industrial	750 gpm	120 minutes	600 feet

See footnotes (2) and (4)

Footnotes:

- (1) Density based upon the existing actual and/or designated land use in adopted county or city Comprehensive Plan or the existing or actual density of development.
- (2) The fire flow rate will be set based upon the Fire Marshal's and water purveyor's joint determination, whenever existing or actual land use densities are denser than the comprehensive plan land use designation, or when commercial or industrial development is proposed. If the water utility providing water service in the area has the ability to provide piped water flow consistent with fire code requirements, the customer will be required to participate in the cost of providing fire protection through the piped water system based on the minimum CWSP requirements. Fire flow rates shall in no case be less than the levels specified in WAC 246-293-640.
- (3) A utility which has fire flow capability shall extend existing water mains to provide flows whenever feasible within a designated service area. A remote system may be developed to accommodate fire flows when a main extension is not feasible. It must be established in accordance with a jointly developed agreement between the water utility and Fire Marshal's office. The agreement shall be incorporated at the next update of the utility's water system plan.

- (4) A greater flow rate may be required for certain developments as determined by the fire authority using the International Fire Code Appendix B or SCC 30.53A.
- (5) Fire flow rate in urban growth areas shall be as follows: The minimum fire flow and hydrant spacing, within the urban service area, shall be jointly established by the Cities within the specific urban area and the County Fire Marshal. However, the standards shall not be less than the indicated standard in the above table or Title 16, whichever is more stringent.
- (6) The minimum fire flow and maximum hydrant spacing for rural areas shall be as specified. Tanker truck filling hydrants shall be installed during system upgrade and expansion at major intersections whenever possible, and the distance between the hydrants shall not exceed 600 feet. Additional hydrants may be installed by the utility subject to adequate fire flow, pressure, and cost reimbursement arrangements.
- (7) Rural Cluster Subdivisions are not a land use designation, but are an allowed use within some Rural Residential 5 designations. Rural Cluster Subdivisions which create building lots of greater than one acre in size are exempt from fire flow standards. Fire flow standards apply in cases where lots are less than one acre in size, with a 25% reduction in flow rates allowed from urban requirements (750 gpm – or 25% below the 1000 gpm required in urban areas – is acceptable in rural areas).

N. Maintenance of Fire Protection Facilities

A written operational agreement which identifies responsibilities for maintenance and testing of fire protection facilities should be negotiated between the fire department or district and the water utility.

7. **SEVERABILITY**

If any provision of these standards or their application is found to be invalid, the remainder of the standards and their implementation are not affected.

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## SECTION V

### UTILITY SERVICE REVIEW PROCEDURE

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

This Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) establishes a set of administrative procedures, water resource policies, and growth objectives for Snohomish County water utilities located within the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). The procedures are to guide local officials, citizens, developers, and state and federal regulatory agencies in identifying the necessary facilities for providing an adequate water service.

Provisions of the Public Water System Coordination Act (RCW 70.116.060) require that no new public water system be established within the Snohomish County CWSSA unless it is determined that existing purveyors are unable to provide the service in a timely and reasonable manner. The Growth Management Act requires that each applicant for a building permit of a building necessitating potable water shall provide evidence of an adequate water supply for the intended use of the building. This section presents the administrative procedures for reviewing development proposals and associated requests for water service in the unincorporated portion of the Snohomish County CWSSA, in order to identify existing purveyors who are willing and able to extend this new water service and to document availability of water supply.

Use of individual wells will be allowed only in instances where public water supply cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner (see subsection 7 of these review procedures). Development of water supplies for single-family residences on existing lots is exempt from this procedural policy.

A general philosophy of the CWSP is that water utility service should not dictate growth patterns. Land use policies should establish growth trends within the water utility service areas to permit the water utility management program to be responsive to, and provide service commensurate with, applicable adopted land use policies.

Water system plans must address the water system facilities required to accommodate growth. This growth is projected to occur within each utility's service area, based upon the county's comprehensive plan and municipal land use plans where an interlocal agreement exists. Capital improvements are planned and constructed to conform to the anticipated service requirements associated with those plans.

Any major change in land use plans may require substantial system improvements to serve the proposed development because water utilities must, of necessity, develop their systems to conform to applicable land use plans. Therefore, special review procedures will apply to applications which propose a land use change.

The review procedure provided herein pertains only to proposed new systems. It recognizes the service area boundaries established for existing utilities and the responsibilities the utilities have accepted for providing reliable service within these boundaries. These responsibilities are extended through this CWSP to address the system receivership provisions of RCW 43.70.195. These responsibilities are set forth in Section 6 of these review procedures.

2. **ACTIVITIES WITHIN CITY BOUNDARIES**

Water service requests within established city limits are not subject to the Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP). Applicants for such water service must contact the city directly.

3. **UTILITY SERVICE REVIEW PROCEDURE**

The USRP identifies the utility in whose designated service area a proposed development lies. It then describes, in order of priority, the available water service options. It also describes options for water service to proposed developments lying outside of designated service areas.

Reference to "service area(s)," within the USRP process, means the specific geographical area described in the written agreement required by RCW 70.116.070(1) and WAC 246-293-250. The service area boundary will be identified by a map attached to the agreement. The boundary will include the area within which direct/retail service connection to customers is currently available (existing service area) and the area for which water service is planned (future service area) by the designated utility.

The USRP applies to all development proposals requiring approval by the county and/or by the Snohomish Health District (SHD). These include: new plat or subdivision development; short plats; land use permits; rezones; and issuance of residential and commercial building permits; creation of new water systems; resolution of health emergencies arising out of existing public water systems; source site inspections; and other related activities. The Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services (PDS) will initiate and administer the review procedure at the time an application is submitted for permits or approvals involving water supply, or upon request. A flow chart of steps to be followed in the USRP is provided as Figure V-1.

The USRP procedures are intended to identify an existing water purveyor willing and able to provide water supply facilities and to include the new development within its service area. In effect, the result of the USRP is to assign the proposed new development or land use to the service area of a designated expanding water utility. In the event a designated expanding utility is unable or unwilling to provide service, the referral process referenced in subsequent paragraphs should be followed.

Pursuant to state law, water service requests occurring within a contested service area or the service area of a utility that has not completed either its individual Water System Plan

(WSP) or its Service Area Agreement may be denied until these issues are resolved. If the affected utilities are unable or unwilling to resolve their service area conflicts, the Department of Health (DOH) shall render a determination following appropriate due process.

A. Review Process for Development Proposals or Water Service Requests in Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

When development and associated water service applications conform with land use plans and zoning ordinances, the USRP will generally follow the sequential steps outlined in Figure V-1. This procedure is described by the following:

- (1) PDS will coordinate review of all development proposals within the unincorporated area of the Snohomish County CWSSA. PDS will be responsible for ensuring conformance with the applicable comprehensive land use plans, zoning code, service area agreements for future municipal annexation areas, and utilities' comprehensive water system plans. Upon determination of appropriate land use designation, PDS will review building requests for conformance with the appropriate building and fire codes throughout the county.
- (2) Applicants proposing a regulated number of service connections (per WAC 246-290-030) must coordinate their supply needs with an existing utility, as assigned. PDS will review the proposed water service request and refer the applicant to a designated utility, adjacent utilities, Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA), or allow the creation of a new utility, as outlined in the steps below.
  - (a) Proposed Development Within Designated Service Areas  
The applicant will be referred to the designated expanding utility. In response to a request for water service, the utility will give notice of its intent to exercise one of the following options, in order of priority:
    - The designated utility provides direct service by extending existing mains and supply; or
    - The designated utility approves design of a detached, remote system and upon construction in accordance with said design, owns and operates the system. A contract establishes financial obligations for maintenance, operation, and management until the two systems are connected; or
    - The designated utility approves design of a detached, remote system and enters into an agreement specifying the operational requirements and financial obligations of the owners of the remote system. The remote system may be operated by an adjacent utility, an SSMA, or the developer/homeowners association. The designated utility retains contractual



responsibility for monitoring operation and for water quality. The remote system owners are responsible for financing, construction, and proper operation. Where the remote system consists of four or fewer connections and requires no fire flow, the designated utility may allow facilities which meet DOH standards but are less stringent than the CWSP minimum design standards. It is anticipated that these more lenient standards will be utilized primarily when the proximity of a small system will benefit from larger nearby facilities planned for future installation by the designated utility; or

- The designated utility denies the provision of service, relinquishes that portion of its service area, and service options are further determined through the procedures described below.

(b) Proposed Development in Relinquished Service Areas or Non-Designated Areas

If a designated utility is unwilling or unable to provide service in a timely and reasonable manner per RCW 70.116.060, or if the development is in an undesignated area, the following will occur:

- PDS will identify existing purveyors adjacent to the proposed development and refer the developer to those utilities for water service. The purveyors must have approved water system plans which provide for expansion. If the developer reaches agreement for water service with an adjacent utility, designated service area boundaries are changed through the process established in Section III of this document.
- If adjacent purveyors do not exist or they decline service, or service cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner, PDS will refer the developer to the designated SSMA for the area who will have the option to provide service through ownership and/or operational responsibility. The Snohomish County PUD will be the first SSMA approached for service, and will have the first right of refusal for service responsibility. This procedural step encourages that satellite water systems are developed to a standard by which the Snohomish PUD could more easily absorb them in the future, as their service area expands.
- Should the designated SSMA decline service, or service cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner, the developer may create a new public water system or utilize individual wells.

(c) Approval of New Public Systems or Individual Wells

The process described above will result in the formation of a new

public water system only in those instances where existing purveyors are unwilling or unable to provide service in a timely and reasonable manner. A new water purveyor will be required to submit a service area agreement, prepare an appropriate water system plan and provide evidence of water right permit (if required) as issued by the Department of Ecology.

The purveyor of the proposed new system must also demonstrate that the proposed new system is financially viable, per RCW 70.119A.100. Financial viability must be demonstrated for small community and non-community water systems not required to complete a water system plan, through the completion of a small water system management plan, consistent with the guidance issues in WAC 246-290-105.

Use of individual wells will be allowed in instances where public water supply cannot be provided in a timely and reasonable manner. See Subsection 7 of these review procedures.

- (3) The proposed project must be reviewed with the assigned utility to identify the engineering, design standards, financial, managerial, and other requirements of service. Fire flow requirements for the proposed project will be determined by the appropriate Fire Marshal and reviewed by the utility prior to its signature of a Certificate of Water Availability. Review by the assigned utilities will ensure the applicant and purveyor have discussed the requirements of both parties.

The utility will provide to the applicant a signed Certificate of Water Availability listing conditions of service prior to Snohomish County's issuance of the required approval/permit.

- (4) A written contract should be developed and executed between the utility and applicant to formalize the conditions of service responsibilities, after the preliminary plat or other land use permits are approved. Each utility may have special considerations to be included within its contract.

Prior to approval of final plats or building permits, the water facilities are to be installed to meet the utility's minimum standards.

B. Review Process for Development Proposals or Water Service Requests Not in Conformance with Applicable Land Use Plans

If a development proposal requires a zoning change or alteration of applicable land use plans, then each affected utility shall be contacted by PDS and allowed to comment on the proposal prior to approval of that change. By identifying new or additional utility costs associated with changes in land use or zoning, these costs of development can be integrated into the decision making process. This will allow the consideration of an assignment of costs.

4. **APPEALS PROCESS**

The USRP process described herein gives existing systems preference for providing water service to new developments. Each service must be timely and reasonable. Issues of what constitutes appropriate conditions of service may be expected to arise in the future between applicants for new water service and existing system operators. Other controversies may also arise over implementation requirements of the CWSP. For these reasons, an appeal procedure was developed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) and approved by the Snohomish County Council. Since the procedure has general application to the CWSP, it is described in Section XI - Plan Implementation.

5. **SPECIAL REVIEW CONSIDERATION**

In the review of development proposals and associated requests for water service, PDS shall be guided by the special considerations provided below:

A. Applications for Service to Non-Residential Properties

Commercial and industrial properties represent a fire flow responsibility that may greatly exceed flows required for residential housing. These flow requirements are critical to the sizing of the storage, pumping, and piping facilities. For these reasons, PDS shall also use the referral process described herein for all proposed commercial and industrial developments.

B. Expansion of Small Water Systems

An inventory of existing small systems was conducted by the Planning Division as part of the development of the 1991 CWSP. This inventory was of systems classified as Group A – Non-Community, Group B, and systems pending development with county approvals. A total of 486 systems in these categories were identified within the CWSSA. Of these, 20 propose future expansion. These systems and their expanded service areas are recognized and accepted in this Plan. Expansion beyond the initial approval will not be allowed without further review of system capabilities by SHD or DOH.

Special consideration is required for the future expansion of small systems (after adoption of the CWSP) both inside and outside designated service areas. These considerations are addressed below:

(1) Expansion Outside Utility's Designated Service Areas

An expanding Group A - Non-Community, or Group B system located outside of the utility's designated service area will be referred by PDS to adjacent, larger utilities with approved water system plans or SSMA's. This will allow the expanding system to discuss and evaluate utility service

proposals by an adjacent utility or SSMA versus expansion. If the decision is made to pursue expansion, the system owner must submit to PDS a completed Service Area Agreement. A water system plan commensurate with the planned system expansion must be submitted to, and be approved by, the appropriate agency, either DOH or PDS.

(2) **Expansion Within Utility's Designated Service Areas**

Expansion beyond initially approved service connections for an existing smaller utility located within a designated utility service area will not be allowed without approval by the larger utility. The CWSP places responsibility on the review agencies to recognize a specific utility's service area. In turn, the utility is responsible for effective management within that service area.

**6. RECEIVERSHIP OF FAILING SYSTEMS**

RCW 43.70.195 provides that whenever an action is brought by the Secretary of Health or a local health officer to place a public water system in receivership, the petition shall include the names of one or more suitable candidates for receiver who have consented to assume operation of the water system. If there is no other person willing and able to be named as receiver, the court shall appoint the county in which the water system is located as receiver.

Existing utilities have accepted the lead responsibility for providing public water supply within their designated service areas through the establishment of service area boundaries in the CWSP and the review process described above. These utilities should therefore be the named receiver for a failing system. A logical extension of this responsibility is for the designated utilities to assist in correcting problems of failing systems within the boundaries of their service areas and accept ownership of the systems following the upgrade of the system to the utility's standards. Designated SSMA's are named as the receivers of failing systems outside all other designated services areas.

The Group A - Community systems with 100 or more permanent connections and all expanding public water systems which intend to have 100 or more permanent connections, will be considered candidates who have consented to assume the receivership role described in RCW 43.70.195 for failing systems within their designated service area. This is contingent on approval of this CWSP by DOH. The Secretary of Health or SHD Health Officer will advise the court of the name of the designated utility in any future petition for receivership.

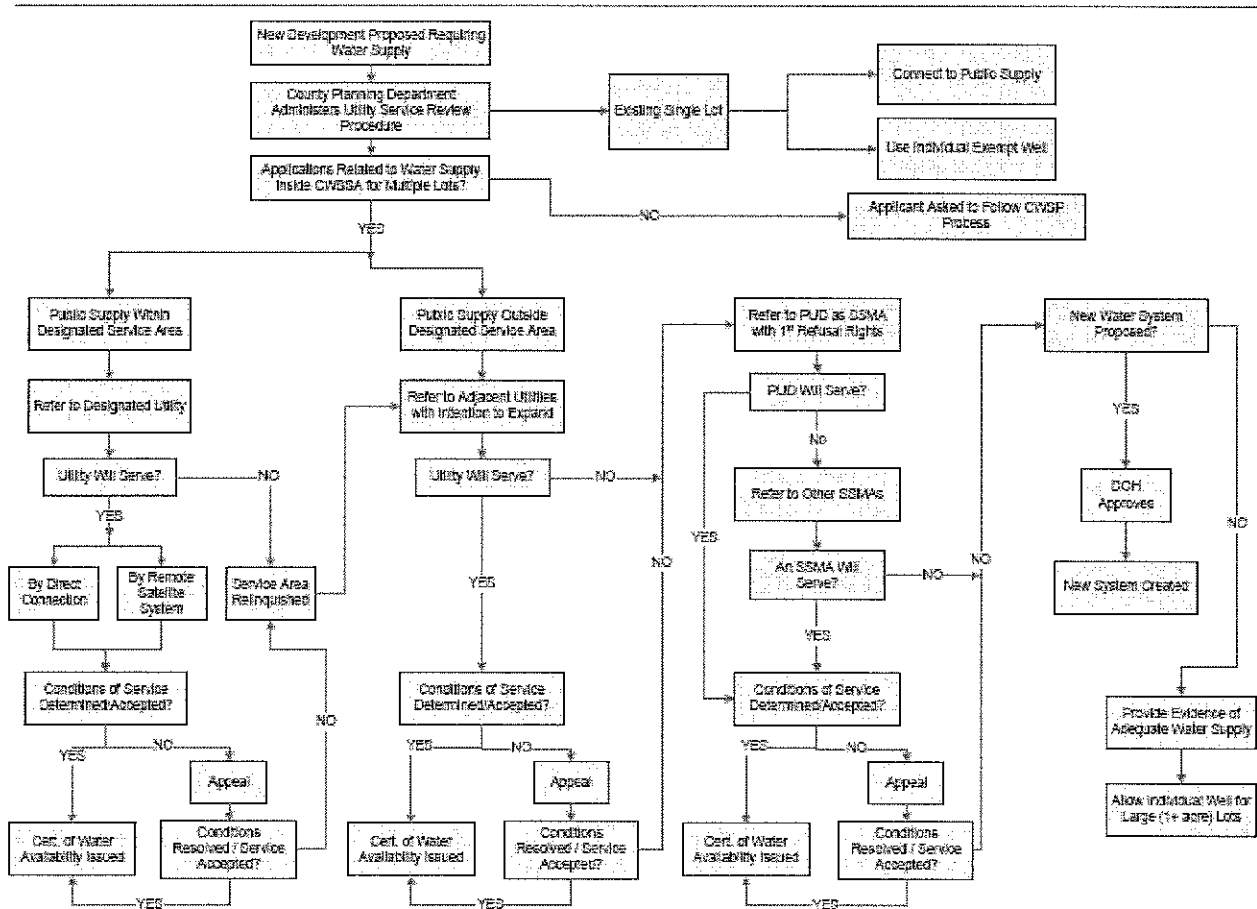
**7. AVAILABLE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

A public water supply is considered to be available if:

- The distribution line for the public water supply is of adequate size and across a frontage of the property being subdivided; or

- The existing public water supplier is planning, at the existing supplier's own expense, to extend the existing water supply line across a frontage of the property within one year from the initial written request for water availability; or
- The applicant is willing to extend the existing water supply line to the property at the applicant's own expense, per the existing public water supplier's policies and procedures; and
- Documentation is provided from the existing public water supplier that any of the above three provisions can be met; and
- A Letter of Water Availability that is related to this procedure and acceptable to Snohomish County is provided from the existing public water supplier; and
- Service can be provided in a "timely and reasonable" manner, per RCW 70.116.060.

Figure V-1: Utility Service Review Procedure



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## SECTION VI

### SATELLITE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AGENCY

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP) (described in Section V), is a process to be implemented by Snohomish County, whereby proposed developments requiring a public water supply will be referred to existing utilities as a first step in obtaining water service. This process applies to developments proposed both within and outside of the designated service areas of existing utilities. The goal of this process is to minimize the creation of new public water systems.

The Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) recognizes that many utilities cannot immediately serve new developments within their service areas by direct connection. A portion of the study area remains undesignated in that no existing utility plans to serve that area at the present time. The WUCC also recognized that many existing, small utilities need technical and financial assistance to properly operate and maintain their systems under increasing requirements at the local, state, and federal level. The Public Water System Coordination Act requires coordinated water system plans to include provisions for satellite system management to fulfill these needs.

#### 2. STATE LEGISLATION

A Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA) is defined as a person or entity that is certified by the Department of Health (DOH) to own or operate more than one public water system on a regional or county-wide basis, without the necessity for physical connection between such systems.

State criteria for approving designated SSMA's include demonstration of financial integrity. Each county identifies potential SSMA's and submits names to DOH on an ongoing basis, with preference given to public utilities, utility districts, or investor-owned utilities under the jurisdiction of the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (RCW 70.116.134). An individual, purveyor, or other entity seeking approval as an SSMA must submit an application and plan to DOH, pursuant to WAC 246-295-040. As part of its review process, DOH will allow affected counties sixty days for review and comment.

DOH approves SSMA's meeting the established criteria in WAC 246-295 and provides a list of approved agencies to counties annually and upon approval of new SSMA's. A county may then initiate a program as may be defined in a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP), utilizing approved SSMA's.



**3. COUNTY PROGRAM**

- A. Water Utilities with a designated service area have first right of refusal for all new public water service within the designated area, whether by extension of their system or by operation of a "remote" system. The designated purveyor will also be the "receiver" of any existing water system within its service area that fails to meet state public water system standards and is placed into receivership under state law.
- B. New water systems will only occur when public water cannot be provided by existing purveyors or SSMA's in a timely and reasonable manner, per the Utility Service Review Procedures. Proposals for new water service will first be referred to the area's designated purveyor, the closest adjacent purveyor, and the designated SSMA's in the county, respectively.
- C. The Snohomish PUD will be the SSMA with first right of refusal. If the PUD does not serve as the SSMA, proposals for new water service will be referred to additional SSMA's in the county.
- D. New public water systems must be owned or managed and operated by an approved SSMA, where one is available.
- E. If service will not be provided by an SSMA or an adjacent purveyor, creation of a new system may be allowed. New systems must be determined to be financially viable by the approving agency.

## SECTION VII

### WATER PLANNING PARAMETERS

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Planning for future water supply needs requires an assessment of associated policies and regulations, and it requires projection of demand for both near- and long-term periods. The information in this section provides the framework for designing the coordination process required to assure future water supply requirements are met in an efficient manner.

#### 2. BACKGROUND AND APPROACH OF FUTURE PROJECTIONS

Near-term water demand projections are generally necessary to define needed capital improvements anticipated within the near future. Such improvements require lead time for financing, design, and construction. Long-term forecasts are necessary to quantify probable water resource requirements. Such forecasts guide the sizing and identification of long-range supply facilities, the water rights reservation process, and management of water resources necessary to meet future demands.

Population growth is the single most influential factor in determining future water demand. Not only does the magnitude of future population have an impact, but the location of new population centers will greatly affect delivery of future water supplies. Therefore, population growth projections must be coordinated and based on approved land use plans and policies.

Water demand projections are based on existing studies, population projections, current water use data, land use patterns, and the estimated reduction in water use resulting from water conservation. Demand forecasts are expressed as average day and peak day demand.

The city of Everett serves as a retail or wholesale supplier to most of the population within the CWSP boundary. The analyses the city has conducted for water supply planning provide an indication of the overall supply and demand issues that purveyors in the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSP study area) will face in the coming decades. A summary of the city of Everett's supply and demand projections are included in this section.

#### 3. WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY PROJECTIONS

Figure VII-1 shows the areas within Everett's current and future retail and wholesale service areas. Water purveyors outside of Everett's service boundaries include source information and supply and demand projections in their individual water system plans. As the primary supplier of water within the CWSSA, the city of Everett's water planning

forecasts are included in the CWSP for general reference and guidance about long-term supply and demand characteristics that impact numerous water purveyors within the CWSSA.

Table VII-1 shows the city of Everett's Demand Forecast from their 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan. The table forecasts water demand for the years 2012, 2026, 2050, and 2100. The forecast is based on water use characteristics and demographic data. Water use characteristics include summaries of production, sales, connections, peaking factors, and water use factors for potable, unfiltered, and reclaimed water. Demographic data include historical and projected population growth and demographic data, based on Puget Sound Regional Council projections.

The table shows a 20-year average daily demand of 129.3 million gallons per day (MGD), and a 20-year maximum daily demand of 210.2 MGD. Everett's current water rights allow an average production rate of 150 MGD and an instantaneous production rate of 275 MGD. Projected demands are expected to exceed existing water rights around the year 2036 for average daily demand, and around the year 2046 for maximum daily demand.

**Table VII-1: Water Demand Forecast**

City of Everett's 20-Year Retail and Wholesale Areas, City of Everett 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan

Demand	<u>Average Day Demand (MGD)</u>					<u>Maximum Day Demand (MGD)</u>				
	2007	2012	2026	2050	2100	2007	2012	2026	2050	2100
<b>Demand without Conservation Savings or Reuse</b>										
Potable Water Demand	62.9	72.9	107.1	154.1	197.7	117.0	134.1	189.2	274.3	352.0
Kimberly-Clark Industrial Demand	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2
<b>Subtotal Demand without Conservation or Reuse</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>137.5</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>307.5</b>	<b>385.2</b>
<b>Conservation and Reuse</b>										
Conservation Savings	-1.1	-2.0	-2.9	-4.3	-5.6	-2.0	-3.7	-5.4	-7.9	-10.3
Code Savings	-0.5	-1.8	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-0.5	-1.8	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3

#### 4. PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

Many residents of the CWSSA receive their water supply from private sources such as wells or springs. This practice may be expected to continue in the future on existing parcels. In developing a water demand forecast related to public water supply needs, an allowance/subtraction must be made for that segment of the population expected to remain on private supplies, and for a portion of the future population that may utilize private supplies

#### 5. ASSESSMENT OF RELATED PLANS

A required element of a Coordinated Water System Plan is an assessment of related, adopted plans (WAC 246-293-240). This section summarizes/assesses the policy statements in related plans that may have a relationship to water system planning. The plan review included the Snohomish County Countywide Planning Policies (CPP), Snohomish County's Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), General Policy Plan (GPP), and Shoreline Master Program (SMP). An assessment of the Washington Administrative Code regarding instream flow rules is also included because of its influence on water system planning. The CFP, GPP, and instream flow rules contain policy and code statements relevant to water supply planning and/or infrastructure, and are summarized below.

**Snohomish County CFP:** The CFP is organized to parallel the required components in RCW 36.70A.070(3) of the Growth Management Act (GMA) for a comprehensive plan. The CFP structure includes current information on existing facilities and forecasts of future needs of county and non-county infrastructure plus the relationship with Snohomish County's financial Capital Improvement Program (county infrastructure only).

The CFP establishes urban public water supply infrastructure as "necessary to support development." This means that these facilities must be built or expanded to support intensifications of land use at the parcel or tract level. Infrastructure or services considered "necessary to support development" are required to have minimum levels of service. Snohomish County currently allows the performance standards established in individual water comprehensive plans to be those minimum levels of service. Snohomish County reviews comprehensive water plans produced by water districts and municipalities and summarizes their existing facilities and forecasts of future needs information in the CFP. The same information is also included in the *Countywide Utility Inventory Report*.

Per Title 57 RCW, water comprehensive plans from districts (only) are subject to formal action by the Snohomish County Council after staff review.

**Snohomish County General Policy Plan (GPP):** The GPP provides overall policy direction for all of the various components of the GMA Comprehensive Plan and includes goals and policies for all of the plan elements and the Future Land Use Map.

Goals and policies on public water supply infrastructure are included in the Capital Facilities Element (CF) and the Utilities Element (UT).

Goal CF 11(in the Capital Facilities Element) and the subsequent Objectives and Policies depict what Snohomish County would like to accomplish with water supply systems relative to fire flow requirements and fire protection needs.

Goal UT 2 (in the Utilities Element) and the subsequent Objectives and Policies generally describe the relationship that Snohomish County should have with urban and rural water purveyors...“assist them in ensuring the availability of a reliable, high quality water supply for all households within the county in a manner that is consistent with the comprehensive plan and protection of the natural environment.” Consistency between district water comprehensive plans and the county’s comprehensive plan plus meeting urban and rural service expectations is implied in the Objectives and Policies as well.

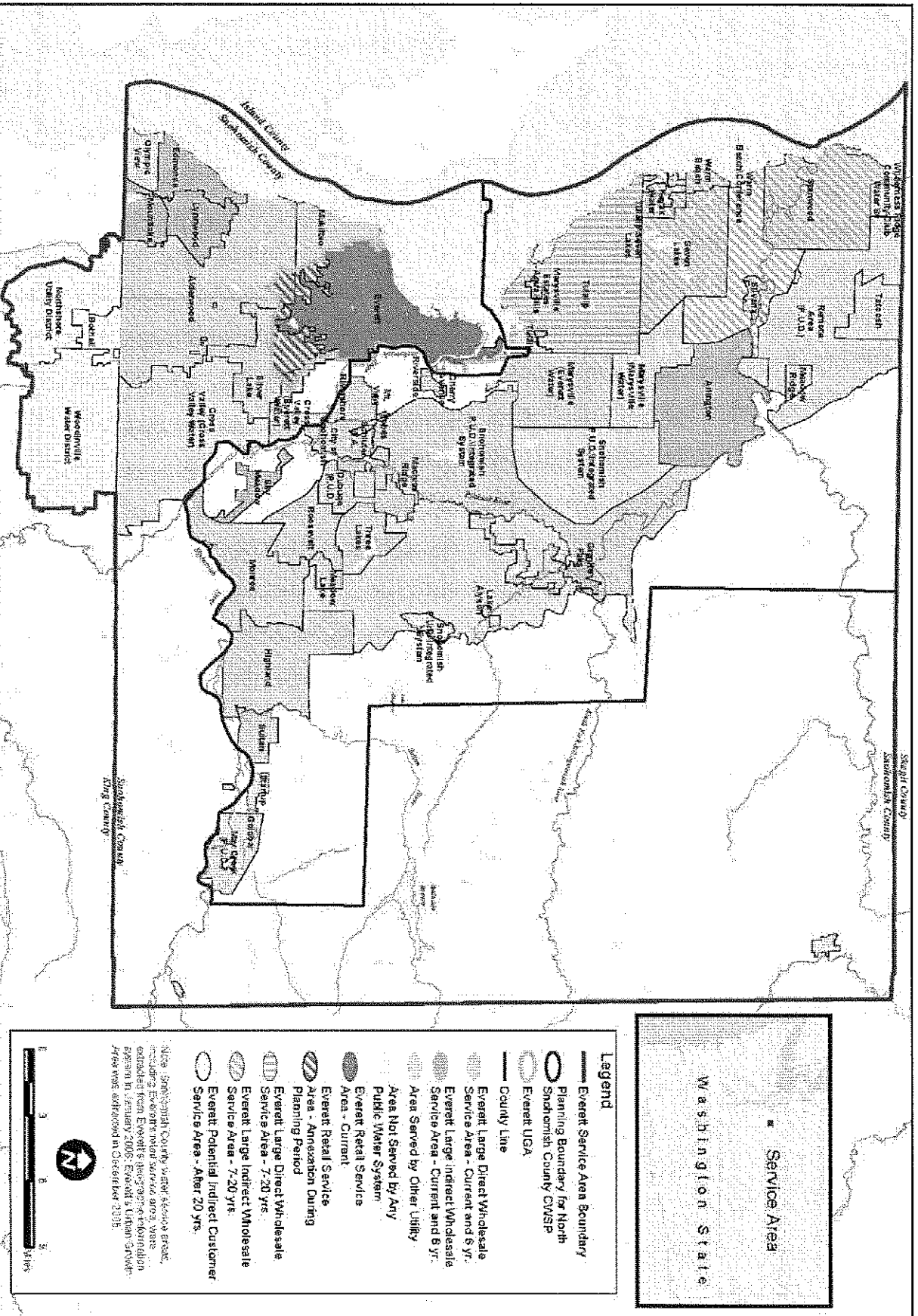
**In-Stream Flow Rules:** Ecology specifies minimum in-stream flows of water that must be maintained in our streams and rivers. In-stream flow rules do not affect existing water rights, but essentially act as a water right for the fish and other in-stream resources that protects those resources from future withdrawals. In-stream flows are adopted as state rules in the Washington Administrative Code. They prescribe specific stream flows for identified times/seasons and locations. The Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA) includes in-stream flow rules for the Skagit Watershed – Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 3, the Stillaguamish Watershed – WRIA 5, and the Snohomish Watershed – WRIA 7.

A reservation of ground water is established for single or small group domestic uses in the Stillaguamish River Basin (WRIA 5) per WAC 173-505-090. This reservation is not subject to in-stream flows or stream closures. New groundwater withdrawals are not allowed in areas where a municipal water supply has been established and a connection can be approved by the municipal supplier. Ecology will notify Snohomish County in writing when it determines that 50%, 75%, and 100% of the water reservation has been allocated.

WAC 173-503-073 reserves a portion of groundwater for agricultural irrigation and domestic, municipal, and commercial/industrial water supply in the Upper and Lower Skagit River Basin (WRIA 3 and 4). Waters used under this reservation are not subject to in-stream flows or closures if all specified conditions are fully complied with. One such condition for the domestic, municipal, and commercial/industrial water reservation is that a new withdrawal for potable water supply under this reservation is not allowed where a public water system has been established and a connection can be provided in a timely and reasonable manner.

WAC 173-507 establishes in-stream flows for the Snohomish River Basin (WRIA 7) and limits surface water withdrawals from the basin. WAC 173-507-040 states that future permitting actions relating to groundwater withdrawals and water allocation decisions must fully consider the natural interrelationship of surface and ground water to assure compliance with the intent of the regulation.

Figure VII-1: City of Everett Wholesale and Retail Service Areas



Source: City of Everett 2007 Comprehensive Water Plan



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## SECTION VIII

### INVENTORY OF EXISTING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

#### 1. INVENTORY OF EXPANDING SYSTEMS

##### A. Introduction

This section provides a brief summary of the current water supply systems included within the CWSP planning effort. Within Snohomish County's Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA), the following number of active public water systems exist:

##### Active Public Water Systems by Category

Group A	
Community	118
Non-Community	47
Group B	<u>352</u>
TOTAL	<u>517</u>

##### B. Status of Existing Facilities

Information for public Group A systems is presented in Table VIII-1, 2009 Inventory of Group A Water Systems provided by the State Department of Health (DOH). Data reported includes system classifications, population and connections served, and approved capacity.

TABLE VIII-1:  
INVENTORY OF GROUP A WATER SYSTEMS WITHIN CWSSA

Table VIII-1: 2009 Inventory of Group A Water Systems within the Critical Water Supply Service Area										
ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
01150	ALDERCREST WATER USERS	A	Comm		48	48	21	U	21	N
34400	AQUA COPIA/HORSE COUNTRY ESTATES	A	Comm		250	250	100	100	100	N
02948	ARLINGTON EAST MUTUAL WATER ASSN.	A	Comm		100	100	36	37	36	N
11134	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS WATER CO INC	A	Comm		45	45	18	20	18	N
27241	ARLINGTON TERRACE	A	Comm		104	104	28	29	28	N
02945	ARLINGTON VIEW ESTATES WATER ASSOC	A	Comm		72	72	24	25	24	N
02950	ARLINGTON WATER DEPT	A	Comm	Y	13,905	13,905	6,112	U	5,562	N
06630	BIG BEND LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		372	377	222	222	206	N
07250	BLACKMANS LAKE WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		43	93	18	U	17	N
26140	BUNK FOSS SYSTEM	A	Comm		36	36	16	16	16	Y
11431	CASCADE ACRES HOME OWNERS	A	Comm		58	58	19	19	19	N
31203	CASCADE CREST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		50	50	22	22	22	N
17901	CEDAR SPRINGS CAMP	A	Comm		48	206	68	U	27	N
12270	CHEALCO WATER SUPPLY	A	Comm		78	78	28	30	28	N
16270	CROSS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	16,362	16,362	6,581	U	6,328	N
16390	CRYSTAL LAKE INC	A	Comm		170	170	65	75	65	N
24731	EAGLE RIDGE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		250	250	136	146	136	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
30164	EAST CRYSTAL LAKE ESTATES COMMUNITY	A	Comm		38	38	19	19	19	N
25750	FOBES WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		156	156	47	52	46	N
25934	FOREST GROVE MOBILE HOME PARK	A	Comm		69	69	26	26	26	N
16351	FRIAR CREEK WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		200	200	53	57	53	N
27270	GAYS WATER DISTRICT ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		81	81	29	31	29	N
28300	GOLD BAR, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	2,200	2,650	734	900	685	N
29050	GRANITE FALLS WATER DEPT	A	Comm	Y	3,080	5,780	1,352	U	1,254	N
29600	GREENWATER MEADOWS LANDOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		106	122	60	67	60	N
30955	HAPPY HILL COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm		69	69	25	25	25	N
32850	HIGHLAND WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	3,000	3,000	1,157	U	1,157	N
17051	HOMESTEAD ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		28	28	12	12	12	N
35639	INDIAN RIDGE WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		180	180	72	93	72	N
07619	KACKMAN CREEK	A	Comm		330	330	143	143	143	Y
37910	KATHANN ESTATES WATER ASSN	A	Comm		134	134	49	52	49	N
42103	KINGSTON WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		33	33	16	20	16	N
44381	KYAK RIDGE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		63	63	21	21	21	N
50691	LAKE ALYSON WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	463	463	132	153	132	N
44100	LAKE KI SUNRISE ADDITION WATER CO	A	Comm		96	96	32	33	32	N
45290	LAKESIDE SHORES IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.	A	Comm		166	166	62	65	62	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
44627	LAKEWOOD WEST WATER ASSN.	A	Comm		75	75	26	26	26	N
47640	LOCHAVEN WATER COMPANY	A	Comm		225	225	83	84	83	N
20624	MACHIAS RIDGE HOMEOWNERS ASSOC.	A	Comm		321	321	110	115	110	N
51530	MARBELLO WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		291	291	97	97	97	N
09404	MARYSVILLE ESTATES-AQUA HILLS WS	A	Comm		100	100	49	52	49	N
51900	MARYSVILLE UTILITIES	A	Comm	Y	56,000	56,000	19,555	U	18,665	N
52930	MC PHERSON HILLS WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	11	11	11	N
24190	MCKEES EVERGREEN BEACH ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		28	268	76	80	76	N
20637	MEADOW LAKE WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		171	171	54	57	54	N
53213	MEADOW RIDGE	A	Comm	Y	175	175	67	67	67	N
03449	MEADOWBROOK HOMEOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		35	35	15	15	15	N
53820	MERIDIAN WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		81	81	28	U	28	N
55820	MONROE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	16,710	20,377	6,478	U	5,823	N
55874	MOUNT FOREST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		50	50	27	32	27	N
56528	MOUNTAIN LOOP VIEW TRACTS	A	Comm		200	200	91	105	91	N
22380	NEW START LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		68	68	27	52	27	N
24841	NORTH HIGH ROCK ESTATES W.S.	A	Comm		25	25	24	16	24	N
61100	NORTH RIDGE WATER CORP	A	Comm		135	135	45	47	45	N
61947	NORTHWEST IMPROVEMENT COMPANY	A	Comm		87	87	40	U	40	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
02287	NORTHWEST WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm	Y	99	99	35	39	35	N
55205	OTTERCREST ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	13	13	13	N
56806	PANTHER LAKE COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		47	47	16	21	16	Y
01916	Peoples Creek Water System	A	Comm	Y	68	68	31	56	31	Y
67375	PILCHUCK 26 TRACTS	A	Comm		66	66	23	26	23	N
67380	PILCHUCK RIVIERA #1	A	Comm		90	90	39	53	39	N
67382	PILCHUCK RIVIERA #2	A	Comm		107	107	32	U	32	N
69450	PRIEST POINT BEACH WATER INC	A	Comm		162	624	71	73	70	N
72844	RIVERSIDE WATER DIST #1	A	Comm		32	32	17	U	17	N
74150	ROOSEVELT WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	2,367	2,367	1,034	1,100	1,029	N
74372	ROSELAND COMMUNITY CLUB ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		210	210	70	70	70	N
75636	SAM LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		128	128	65	70	65	N
76650	SCHLUTER WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		220	224	79	92	78	N
77660	SEVEN LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	5,162	5,162	2,175	U	2,167	N
77675	SEVENTH HEAVEN COUNTRY CLUB	A	Comm		34	34	15	16	15	N
79050	SILVANA WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		150	183	130	U	44	N
79276	SILVER SPRINGS ESTATES COMM ASSN	A	Comm		61	61	24	34	24	N
80000	SKY MEADOW WATER ASSN	A	Comm		1,005	1,005	411	427	402	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
31141	SKY VIEW WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		90	90	42	48	42	N
80907	SNO PUD 1 - LAKE STEVENS	A	Comm		42,007	42,007	16,803	U	16,803	N
20150	SNO PUD 1 - DUBUQUE	A	Comm		2,517	2,517	1,007	U	1,007	N
23111	SNO PUD 1 - KAYAK	A	Comm		905	905	362	481	362	N
01612	SNO PUD 1 - LAKE ROESIGER	A	Comm		1,140	1,140	456	565	456	N
52105	SNO PUD 1 - MAY CREEK	A	Comm	Y	1,067	1,067	427	U	427	N
80220	SNO PUD 1 - SKYLITE TRACTS	A	Comm		377	377	151	167	151	N
44431	SNO PUD 1 - STORM LAKE RIDGE	A	Comm		387	387	155	220	155	N
85205	SNO PUD 1 - SUNDAY LAKE	A	Comm		377	377	151	186	151	N
06325	SNO PUD 1 - CRESWELL	A	Comm		32	32	13	U	13	N
03338	SNO PUD 1-PILCHUCK 10	A	Comm		32	32	10	11	10	N
80915	SNOHOMISH, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	8,920	8,920	3,011	U	2,342	N
81150	SNUG HARBOR MHC	A	Comm		71	71	37	37	36	N
83650	STANWOOD WATER DEPT, CITY OF	A	Comm	Y	5,750	5,750	2,527	U	2,150	N
83850	STARTUP WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm	Y	600	600	254	309	239	N
18707	STILL RIDGE ESTATES	A	Comm		72	72	29	44	29	N
12451	SUDDEN VIEW	A	Comm		60	60	21	48	21	N
84760	SULTAN ESTATES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		340	340	92	101	92	N
84770	SULTAN WATER DEPARTMENT	A	Comm	Y	4,500	4,500	1,548	U	1,442	N

ID	Water System Name	Group	Type	Water System Plan?	Full Time Residential Population	Maximum Population	Total Connections	DOH Approved Service Connections*	Residential Connections	Ground-water Management Area?
85330	SUNNY SHORES COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm	Y	60	60	21	23	21	N
87189	TATOOSH WATER COMPANY	A	Comm		249	369	114	109	113	N
88150	THREE LAKES WATER ASSOCIATION INC	A	Comm	Y	1,968	1,978	823	U	787	N
05067	THUNDERBIRD TERRACE WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		72	72	24	38	24	N
89550	TULALIP SHORES WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		160	189	50	56	50	N
89620	TULALIP WOOD WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		52	52	20	20	20	N
89650	TULARE BEACH ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		48	60	54	59	54	N
02408	TWIN ROADS WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		50	50	19	20	19	N
64340	VISTA GLEN WATER SYSTEM	A	Comm		30	30	21	25	21	N
23486	WANDERING CREEK HOMEOWNERS ASSN	A	Comm		456	456	294	297	294	N
92950	WARM BEACH CONFERENCE GROUNDS	A	Comm		540	1,190	551	551	287	N
93000	WARM BEACH WATER ASSOCIATION	A	Comm	Y	940	940	500	615	500	Y
07581	WHITESIDE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION	A	Comm		90	90	27	30	27	N
96876	WILDERNESS RIDGE COMMUNITY CLUB	A	Comm		650	664	284	600	283	N
96930	WILKSHIRE LANE WATER DISTRICT INC	A	Comm		460	460	122	122	122	N
98230	WOODS CREEK WATER DISTRICT	A	Comm		30	30	14	14	14	N

\* A "U" in the column, "DOH Approved Service Connections" indicates an unspecified number



## SECTION IX

### REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY PLANNING RESOURCES

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The supply and demand forecast data, for purveyors relying on the city of Everett, for water (summarized in Section VII) shows that the city of Everett's retail and wholesale demand is not anticipated to exceed existing water rights until approximately 2036 for average daily demand, and approximately 2046 for maximum daily demand. Purveyors who do not purchase water from Everett may also need to seek new sources of water in the near- or long-term, and/or expand their efforts toward water use efficiency. This chapter includes references to resources that purveyors may use in analyzing new sources and otherwise engaging in future water supply planning. Exhibit IX-1 includes a bibliography, in addition to subsection 2 (below), of important studies and reports that may also be of value in water system planning and source screening.

#### 2. GENERAL SUPPLY PLANNING RESOURCES

**Water Use Efficiency Guidebook:** Given the competing demands placed on water resources and difficulty obtaining new water rights, saving water through conservation and by minimizing leakage in distribution systems is becoming increasingly important. The Washington Department of Health has published a second edition (January 2009) of the Water Use Efficiency Guidebook, which contains basic information to assist water systems in developing a water use efficiency program.

**Department of Health Water System Design Manual:** This design manual from the Washington Department of Health assists water purveyors with system design. Section 7 of the manual describes the factors that purveyors are required to consider when selecting and planning for future source of supply. The manual can be found on the Department of Health's Drinking Water web page.

**Snohomish County Ground Water Database:** The Snohomish County Public Works Surface Water Management Division provides an online interactive database related to ground water resources. The database contains information on water quality, well locations, and well log information. Information is current through 2005.

**Groundwater Assessment in Washington Website:** The Washington Department of Ecology hosts a website. The website contains contact information for groundwater scientists and contains links to numerous technical studies and assessments for Washington.

**The Ground-Water System and Ground-Water Quality in Western Snohomish County, Washington:** This report was published by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in 1996. It is available for viewing on the USGS website as Report # 96-4312.

**Snohomish County Ground Water Management Plan.** The 1999 Ground Water Management Plan was developed by stakeholders under the guidelines, criteria, and procedures outlined in Chapter 173-100 WAC (Groundwater Management Areas and Programs). The Plan designated a groundwater management area and developed a framework for a Groundwater Management Program.

## **Exhibit IX-1: Historical Groundwater Regional Ground Water Investigations within the North County Coordinated Water System Planning Area**

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Associated Sand and Gravel Inc., (CSR Inc.), (Rinker Materials) CEMEX, 1993-2009 Groundwater and Aquifer Monitoring Reports (ZA 9207299), Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Granite Falls, Washington.

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Snohomish County Critical Aquifer Recharge Area Map and Chapter 30.62C of the County Critical Area Ordinance O6-061, October, 2007.

## SECTION X

### JOINT USE FACILITIES AND ADMINISTRATION

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The 1977 Public Water System Coordination Act and the Water Resources Act of 1971 both recognize and encourage the joint use of public water facilities to promote regional efficiency and resource management. Joint administration, through intergovernmental agreements, is an essential component of an effective implementation program.

The CWSP is designed to further expand the joint use concept and seeks to establish a phased program to construct new transmission facilities that intertie all major utilities and sources of supply within Snohomish County. Interties with utilities in adjacent counties are anticipated.

#### 2. JOINT USE FACILITIES AND INTERTIES

Interties are defined by the state as interconnections between public water systems that permit the exchange or delivery of water between those systems for non-emergency supply purposes that result in better management of public water supply. Interties include interconnections between systems for primary or secondary sources of supply, but do not include development of new sources of supply to meet future demand (RCW 90.03.383). Interties are a valuable tool to improve the reliability of public water systems and improve the efficient use of water resources.

The state will permit requests for interties, per RCW 90.03.383, when the intertie improves overall system reliability, enhances the manageability of the systems, provides opportunity for conjunctive use, or delays or avoids the need to develop new water sources. However, each public water system's water use must not exceed the instantaneous or annual withdrawal rate specified in its water right authorization, must not adversely affect existing water rights, and must not be inconsistent with other approved water system plans with proposals for construction of interties.

Interties commencing after January 1, 1991, must be incorporated into water system plans or coordinated water system plans per RCW 90.03.383. Snohomish County purveyors identify interties in their water system plans, so they are not incorporated into this document.

The CWSP establishes a policy to encourage joint use facilities where appropriate. Joint use facilities and joint operating agreements have the potential to improve system reliability and enhance efficiency. The WUCC recommends that, during their reviews of Water System Plans, Snohomish County and DOH ask purveyors if they have considered entering into Joint Operating Agreements with other purveyors. Neither the county nor DOH can require entities to enter into such agreements.

A 1991 Joint Operating Agreement between the City of Marysville, the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1, and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington is included in Appendix E as an example that may serve as a template for others.

## SECTION XI

### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) was prepared to implement the various provisions of the Public Water System Coordination Act, Chapter 70.116 RCW. This Section briefly outlines the approval process for the CWSP, the process for appealing CWSP procedures, how the CWSP is routinely updated, and provides the environmental review.

#### 2. PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS

The completed CWSP is presented in two parts: the Supplemental Provisions detailed in this document, and a compilation of individual Comprehensive Water Plans to be approved by Snohomish County and/or the Department of Health (DOH). Completed plans are on file with DOH and the County. It is the responsibility of each utility to fulfill its water system planning requirements. The level of effort required is based upon the system size, the expansion plans of the utility, and the type of system ownership. Guidelines for preparing water system plans are available from DOH.

The completed CWSP is submitted by the WUCC to the Snohomish County Council. The Council has sixty days upon receipt of the CWSP to act on the document. The alternative actions the Council may take are set forth in WAC 246-293-290. The CWSP is submitted to DOH after Council action. DOH must also act upon adoption within sixty days.

#### 3. APPEALS PROCESS

Most issues of protest or interpretation regarding requirements of the CWSP would be raised by either an applicant for a development permit or a utility. When such issues are associated with development activities within incorporated areas, their resolution will be through the procedures established by the responsible city or town. An appeals process will be established by Snohomish County for issues related to development activities in the unincorporated area.

A. Issues subject to Appeal and Review – Only water service related issues are subject to appeal and review under this process. Such issues will be identified, in most instances, when the applicant requests the Certificate of Water Service Availability from the water utility. Issues subject to review include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- (1) Interpretation and application of water utility service area boundaries.
- (2) Proposed schedule for providing service.
- (3) Conditions of service, excluding published rates and fees.

- (4) Annexation provisions imposed as a condition of service; provided, however, existing authorities of city government are not altered by the CWSP, except where an interlocal agreement exists between a city and the county or as are specifically authorized by Chapter 70.116.RCW, as may be amended in the future.
  - (5) Minimum design standards as adopted in the CWSP, or more stringent standards, as contained in a water utility system plan approved by DOH.
- B. Review Process - Most issues would probably arise over the question of what constitutes timely and/or reasonable conditions of water service. The view of the WUCC is that the majority of such disputes can best be resolved if discussions between the parties are facilitated by persons knowledgeable on public water system design, construction, and operation. The WUCC would form a subcommittee for the purpose of peer review of appealable issues with the objective of reaching negotiated agreements in that event. If agreements cannot be reached, a notice of appeal on any of the above issues may be filed with the appropriate city if the subject land is within an incorporated area or with the County Department of Planning and Development Services if within an unincorporated area. An appeal will be processed, after its filing, in accordance with procedures established by the responsible jurisdiction.

#### 4. **SNOHOMISH COUNTY APPEALS PROCEDURE**

Appeals filed with the Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services under Subsection 3 of this chapter will be reviewed utilizing the following processes. Appeals related to the provision of “timely and reasonable service” will be reviewed pursuant to Section A below. Appeals related to “service area boundary disputes” will be reviewed pursuant to Section B, below. Upon receipt of an appeal, the Department of Planning and Development Services shall determine which section is to be used and advise the appellant accordingly.

##### A. Appeals Related to Timely and Reasonable Service

Two alternative processes will be available to decide appeals related to the provision of timely and reasonable water service. If the parties to the appeal agree to enter into binding arbitration, option (1) below will be used. If the parties cannot agree to utilize binding arbitration, option (2) will be used. A decision, in either case, on the appeal will be rendered by the Snohomish County Council, as required by Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

##### (1) Binding Arbitration

The parties can agree to enter into binding arbitration within 30 days of the filing of an appeal. The parties will select a disinterested arbiter to be used. If the parties cannot agree on a single arbiter, the preferred arbiters



of each party will identify the arbiter to be used. All costs associated with arbitration will be divided equally between the parties to the appeal.

The arbiter shall render a decision within 45 days of receiving authorization from the parties to proceed with arbitration. The arbiter shall consider the review guidelines developed by the Washington Department of Health in rendering a decision, pursuant to Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

The decision of the arbiter shall be documented in a report and be transmitted to the county council for action. The county council's action should be based on the written record of the arbiter and be taken within 30 days of receipt of the arbiter's decision.

Timelines for arbiter and county council action may be extended upon agreement by all parties to the appeal.

(2) Appeal Review Subcommittee

If no agreement is reached within 30 days to enter into binding arbitration, the appeal will be referred to the Water Utility Coordinating Committee's Appeal Review Subcommittee for review and findings. Subcommittee review will be carried out pursuant to Subsection B (1) and (2), below.

The Subcommittee report shall be transmitted to the county council for action. The county council's action should be based on the written record of the Subcommittee and be taken within 30 days of receipt of the Subcommittee report.

Timelines for Subcommittee and county council action may be extended upon agreement by all parties to the appeal.

B. Appeals Related to Service Area Boundary Disputes

Appeals related to service area boundary disputes will be referred to the Appeal Review Subcommittee and processed according to the procedures described below. A decision on the appeal will be rendered by the Washington Department of Health, as required by Chapter 70.116.070 RCW.

(1) Composition of the Appeal Review Subcommittee

A subcommittee of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee will be formed by the Committee chairperson. Membership will initially consist of representatives of the following interests. This membership may change at the discretion of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee as experience is gained in the appeal process.

- Snohomish Health District (1 member)
- WUCC Utility Member (3 members)
- Non-WUCC Utility Member (Small Systems) (1 member)

(2) Review Objectives

The appeal Review Subcommittee will utilize the following objectives in its review:

- Provide a forum for negotiations of the issues between the parties
- Facilitate the negotiations
- Assure equitable representation between parties
- Reach agreement between parties
- Where parties choose not to participate in the negotiations, identify and evaluate the facts associated with the issues
- Consider the review guidelines developed by the Washington Department of Health pursuant of Chapter 70.116.060 RCW.

**5. WATER SYSTEM PLAN REVIEW AND APPROVAL**

The Public Water System Coordination Act and DOH implementing regulations (Chapter 246-293 WAC) require that each purveyor within the critical water supply service area ensure that updates to their water system plans are consistent with the program for compliance with and implementation of responsibilities defined in the CWSP (certain exemptions exist for non-municipally owned systems in existence as of September 21, 1977, see WAC 246-293-230).

DOH is responsible for water system plan approval by state statute. This approval authority may be delegated to the Snohomish Health District (SHD) for smaller systems. The conditions of such delegation would be set forth in a formal agreement between the agencies.

Snohomish County review should be made of all plans involving facilities in the unincorporated area, including municipal activities outside corporate boundaries. This review should be coordinated by PDS to determine consistency of proposed actions with county land use policies and plans. When the activities and facilities of a public water purveyor are located entirely within the corporate limits of a city, the review for consistency is to be made by the city. Appropriate recommendations should then be provided to DOH or SHD regarding conditions of approval.

**6. PERIODIC COMMITTEE REVIEW**

The WUCC should continue as a standing committee and meet at least semiannually to review issues of regional significance and to review implementation issues regarding the CWSP. A subcommittee should be established within the WUCC with responsibility to meet at least annually to review the effectiveness of any changes needed to the Minimum Design Standards.

APPENDIX A

MOTION NO. 88-208

DECLARING NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY A CRITICAL WATER  
SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

EXHIBIT II-1

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
Snohomish County, Washington  
MOTION NO. 88-208

DECLARING NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY A CRITICAL  
WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977 (RCW 70.116), herein after referred to as the Act, provides for the establishment of Critical Water Supply Service Areas for water planning and development; and

WHEREAS, the Act provides for the designation of Critical Water Supply Service Areas where water supply problems related to uncoordinated planning, inadequate water quality or unreliable service appear to exist, and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council adopted Motion No. 88-129 on July 6, 1988, formally initiating the Act and authorized the preparation of a Preliminary Assessment by the County for the north Snohomish County area; and

WHEREAS, the County distributed to north Snohomish County water purveyors, elected officials, government agencies, and others copies of the Preliminary Assessment and held a public hearing on October 19, 1988 whereby the Council heard testimony that water quality is generally good, but localized problem areas exist, the amount of available water may not be sufficient to meet long-term growth needs of north Snohomish County, and that there is little or no formal coordination between the 250 water utilities; and

WHEREAS, as the result of the Preliminary Assessment and public testimony, the Council determines that it is in the best interest and welfare of the citizens of Snohomish County to declare north Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 70.116 RCW;

NOW, THEREFORE, ON MOTION:

Section 1. The Snohomish County Council hereby accepts the October 7, 1988 Preliminary Assessment Of North Snohomish County Public Water Supply Issues as drafted by the County, declares north Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area (see attached map), and authorizes all appropriate steps to be taken by the County for the preparation of a Coordinated Water System Plan for north Snohomish County.

Dated this 19<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1988

Henry Bartholomew  
Chairman

ATTEST

Sheila McCallister  
Clerk of the Council, Asst.



ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.

II-8

APPENDIX B

MOTION NO. 89-172

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTERNAL CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE  
AREA BOUNDARIES FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY



EXHIBIT II-2

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL  
Snohomish County, Washington  
Motion No. 89-172

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTERNAL CRITICAL WATER SUPPLY SERVICE  
AREA BOUNDARIES FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977 (RCW 70.116) herein after referred to as the Act, provides for the establishment of External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council adopted Motion No. 88-129 on July 6, 1988, formally initiating the Act and adopted Motion No. 88-208 on October 19, 1988, formally declaring North Snohomish County a Critical Water Supply Service Area; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to WAC 248-56-600, the Water Utility Coordinating Committee conducted one informational meeting for the purpose of soliciting public input and submitted a formal report of its recommended External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries to the County Council; and

WHEREAS, the Council conducted two public hearings on June 28 and July 5, 1989 for the purpose of soliciting responses to the proposed boundaries.

NOW, THEREFORE, ON MOTION:

Section 1. The Snohomish County Council hereby ratifies the proposed External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries as proposed by the Water Utility Coordinating Committee as found on the attached map, incorporated herein by reference, and as follows:

Beg at the nrx of the W bdy of Sno Co and the N ln of T32N; th E alg the N ln of T32N to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 32N Rge 06E; th S alg the E ln of Rge 06E to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 30N Rge 06E; th E alg the N ln of Twp 30N to NE cor Sec 1 Twp 30N Rge 07E; th S alg E ln of R07E to the NE cor of Sec 1 Twp 28N Rge 07E; th E alg N ln of Twp. 28N to the NE cor Sec 1 Twp 28N Rge 08E; th S alg E ln of Rge 08E to the NE cor Sec 25 Twp 28N Rge 08E; th E alg N ln of Sec 30, 29 and 28 of Twp 28N Rge 09E to the NE cor of Sec 28 Twp 28N Rge 09E; th S alg E ln of Sec 28 and 33 of Twp 28N Rge 09E to the SE cor Sec 33 Twp 28N Rge 09E then cont S alg E ln of Sec 4 and Sec 9 Twp 27N Rge 09E to the c/l of the Skykomish River; th W'ly alg c/l of Skykomish River to c/l of Snohomish River; th con W'ly and N'ly alg c/l of Snohomish River to its nrx with Everett City limits in Sec 4 Twp 28N Rge 05E; th N'ly and W'ly alg Everett City limits to mouth of Snohomish River; th W to the Snohomish and Island County bdy; th N'ly alg W bdy of Sno Co to int the N ln of Twp 32N and the pt of beg EXC any ptn of Gadney Island.

Dated this <sup>5th</sup> day of July, 1989.

David J. Britton  
Chairman.

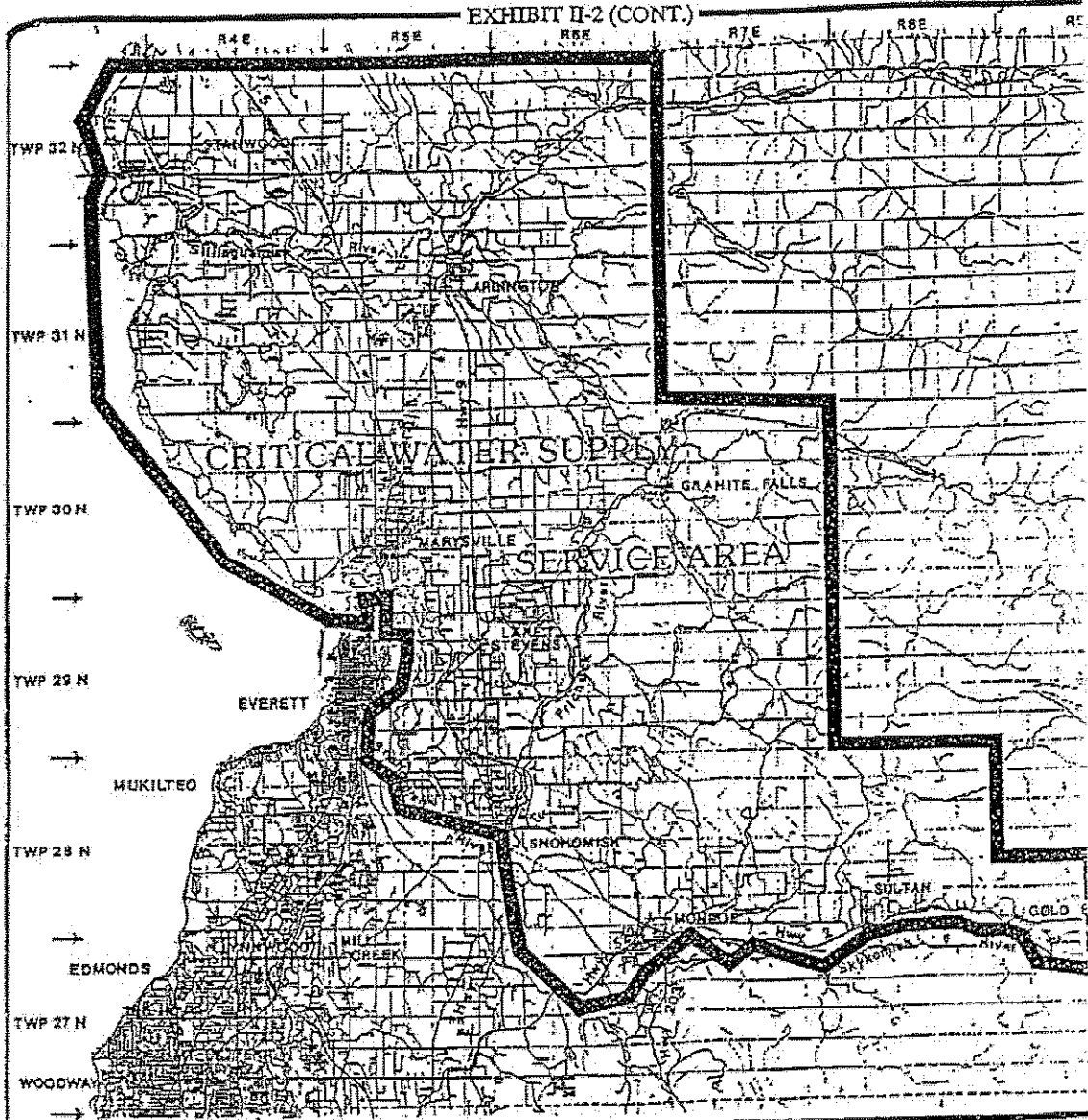
ATTEST:

Sheila McCallister  
Asst. Clerk of the Council



ECONOMIC AND ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.

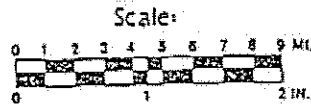
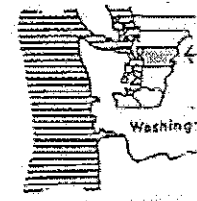
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# SNOHOMISH COUNTY

FIGURE 1

SOURCE: SNOHOMISH COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE



REGIONAL



## APPENDIX C

### CONTENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER SYSTEM PLANS

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEM SUPPLY PLANS (On file with Snohomish  
County Planning and Development Services and/or the State Department of  
Health)

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## Water System Plan (WSP) Checklist Pre-Plan Agenda

<i>√</i> Required	<b>Content Description</b>	<b>WSP Page #</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	<b>Description of Water System</b>	
(√)	Ownership and management	_____
(√)	System history and background	_____
(√)	Inventory of existing facilities	_____
(√)	Related plans / Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP)	_____
(√)	Information & Maps: Service area, <b>identify retail service area★(WAC 106)</b> , designated land use & zoning, future comprehensive plan request for changes to land use, agreements (interlocal, etc.)	_____
(√)	Policies: Service area, SMA, conditions of service, annexation	_____
(√)	<b>Duty to serve★ (WAC 106):</b> identify process, timeframes, conditions, appeals	_____
(√)	<b>Consistency from local planning★ (WAC 108)</b> agency	_____
(?)	Consistency from local watershed planning group/ECY Lead ★ (for POU Δ, WAC 107 – Need to identify on map)	_____
<b>Chapter 2</b>	<b>Basic Planning Data</b>	
(√)	Current water use: Population, service connections, & ERUs and data reporting	_____
(√)	Consecutive 6 & 20th year projections: Population, service connections, & ERUs	_____
(√)	Consecutive 6 & 20th year: Demand forecasts: <b>w/ &amp; w/o efficiency savings★</b>	_____
(√)	Total water loss percent and volume for Distribution System Leakage Standard	_____
(√)	Monthly and annual production. Totals per source	_____
(√)	Annual usage by customer class	_____
(?)	Annual usage for water supplied to other systems	_____
(√)	<b>&gt;1000, seasonal variations in consumption by customer class★</b>	_____
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>System Analysis</b>	
(√)	Capacity analysis with <b>water right self assessment</b> (cc to DOH per MOU)	_____
(√)	System design standards	_____
(√)	Water quality analysis	_____
(√)	System inventory, description and analysis	_____
(√)	Source	_____
(?)	Treatment	_____
(√)	Storage	_____
(√)	Distribution system/hydraulics	_____
(√)	Summary of system deficiencies	_____
(√)	Analysis of possible improvement projects	_____
<b>Chapter 4</b>	<b>Water Use Efficiency Program and Water Rights</b>	
(√)	<b>Water Use Efficiency Program-WAC 246-290-810★ - describe program, goal(s), public process, measures. Evaluate DSL, WLCAP?, transmission leakage &gt; 1,000 – Estimate past 6 years of water savings</b>	_____
(√)	<b>Source &amp; Service Meters / or schedule w/activities to minimize leakage★</b>	_____
(√)	<b>Water right self assessment★</b> for existing and 20-year projections	_____
(√)	<b>Water supply &amp; demand characteristics</b> , describe & discuss water use effect★	_____
(√)	Source of supply analysis and evaluation of supply alternatives	_____
(?)	Interties	_____
(√)	<b>≥1,000 connections evaluate reclaimed water opportunities★</b>	_____
<b>Chapter 5</b>	<b>Source Water Protection (Check One or Both)</b>	
(√)	Wellhead protection program	_____
( )	Watershed control program	_____

<b>Chapter 6</b>		<b>Operation and Maintenance Program</b>	
	(√)	Water system management and personnel	_____
	(√)	Operator certification	_____
	(√)	Routine operating procedures and preventive maintenance	_____
	(√)	Water quality sampling procedures & program – <b>New WQ PN Requirements</b>	_____
	(√)	Coliform monitoring plan	_____
	(√)	Emergency program, water shortage plan, service reliability per WAC 246-290-420	_____
		Address sanitary survey findings	_____
	(√)	Cross-connection control program	_____
	(√)	Recordkeeping, reporting, and customer complaint program	_____
	(√)	Summary of O&M deficiencies	_____
<b>Chapter 7</b>		<b>Distribution Facilities Design &amp; Construction Standards</b>	
	(?)	Standard construction specification for distribution mains	_____
<b>Chapter 8</b>		<b>Improvement Program</b>	
	(√)	Capital improvement schedule for 6 and 20 years	_____
<b>Chapter 9</b>		<b>Financial Program</b>	
	(√)	≥1000 connections – Balanced 1-year budget	_____
	( )	<1000 connections – Balanced 6-year budget, w/ Financial Viability-Feasibility	_____
	(√)	Revenue and cash flow stability to fund capital and emergency improvements	_____
	(√)	<b>Evaluation of implementing rate structure that encourages water demand efficiency★</b>	_____
<b>Chapter 10</b>		<b>Miscellaneous Documents</b>	
	(√)	Meeting with consumers (date & description). <b>Approval by EGB prior to DOH approval (New MWL Change★)</b>	_____
	(√)	County/Adjacent Utility Correspondence	_____
	(√)	≥1000 connections - State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Determination	_____
	(?)	Agreements (intertie, service area, franchise, etc.)	_____
	(?)	Satellite Management Program	_____

APPENDIX D

SIGNED SERVICE AREA AGREEMENTS WITH RELATED MAPS

(On file with Snohomish County Planning and Development Services)

SAMPLE – AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING WATER UTILITY SERVICE  
AREA BOUNDARIES

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EXHIBIT III-3

AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING  
WATER UTILITY SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES

PREAMBLE

This Agreement for water utility service area boundaries identifies and establishes between the parties the external boundary of the service area for which the designated water purveyor has assumed direct retail water service responsibility. The responsibilities accepted by the water purveyor are outlined in the Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP), and as defined by the adopted rules and regulations of the Department of Health (DOH). Except as specifically provided herein, this agreement does not give new authorities or responsibilities to any water purveyor or to Snohomish County or State regulatory agencies, but acknowledges the geographical area for these designated service responsibilities.

The terms used within this Agreement shall be as defined in the implementing regulations of Chapter 70.116 RCW, except as identified below.

1. Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map shall mean the map incorporated into this Agreement as Attachment A for the retail service area, except as amended in accordance with the CWSP procedures and with the concurrence of the affected water purveyors.
2. Retail Service Area shall mean the designated geographical area in which a purveyor shall supply water either by direct connection, by a satellite system, or through interim service by an adjacent utility or Satellite System Management Agency under agreement with the designated utility.
3. Wholesale Service Area shall mean the designated geographical area in which a purveyor, a group of purveyors, or another organization provides water to other water purveyors on a wholesale basis. A wholesale water supplier shall not provide water to individual customers in another purveyor's retail service area except with the concurrence of the purveyor responsible for the geographical area in question.
4. Lead Agency for administering the Agreement For Establishing Water Utility Service Area Boundaries shall be the Snohomish County Planning Department, unless otherwise established by amendment to the CWSP.

The authority for this Agreement is granted by the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977, Chapter 70.116 RCW.



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### TERMS OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, Such an Agreement is required in WAC 248-56-730, Service Area Agreements-Requirement, of the Public Water System Coordination Act; and

WHEREAS, Designation of retail water service areas, together with the cooperation of utilities, will help assure that time, effort, and money are best used by avoiding unnecessary duplication of service; and

WHEREAS, Definite future service areas will facilitate efficient planning for, and provision of, water system improvements within Snohomish County as growth occurs; and

WHEREAS, Responsibility for providing water service through ownership and/or management of water systems in a designated service area is vested in the designated utility; and

WHEREAS, Definite retail and wholesale service areas will help assure that water reserved for public water supply purposes within Snohomish County will be utilized in the future in an efficiently planned manner,

NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned party, having entered into this Agreement by signature of its authorized representative, concurs with and will abide by the following provisions:

Section 1. Service Area Boundaries. The undersigned party acknowledges that the Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map, included as Attachment A to this Agreement and as may be subsequently updated, identifies the utility's future water service area. The undersigned further acknowledges that there are no service area conflicts with adjacent water utilities, or, where such conflicts exist, agrees that no new water service will be extended within disputed areas until such conflicts are resolved.

Section 2. Common Service Area Transfer. It is understood that utilities may initially continue existing water service within the boundaries of neighboring utilities, as defined in Attachment A. Such common service areas, if they exist, are described in Attachment B to this agreement. Also included in Attachment B are copies of, or a list of, all resolutions, ordinances, or agreements permitting these uncontested overlays. The undersigned party agrees that any water line for retail service extending outside of the retail service area boundary, as set forth in Attachment A, shall be phased out and service transferred to the designated adjacent utility on an economic basis or by mutual agreement.





Economic basis considerations may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A determination by the present owner of service lines that maintenance, repair, and/or replacement costs exceed attributable income.
- (b) Planned or imminent major street improvements or major improvements to either or both water systems which include an opportunity to transfer service.

The terms of the transfer of service area described in this Section shall be established in a separate agreement among the adjacent utilities whose boundaries are affected.

**Section 3. Boundary Streets.** Unless separate agreements exist with adjacent utilities concerning water services or other utility services, this party agrees that the water utility which is located to the north or east of boundary streets between this party and adjacent utilities will be entitled to provide future water service on both sides of those streets. Depth of service on boundary streets shall be limited to one platted lot or as otherwise agreed by the utilities. Existing services on boundary streets shall remain as connected unless transfer of service is agreed to by both parties, as per Section 2. These provisions do not disallow the placement of mains in the same street by adjacent utilities where geographic or economic constraints require such placement for the hydraulic benefit of both utilities.

**Section 4. Boundary Adjustments.** If, at some time in the future it is deemed appropriate by the undersigned party to make service area boundary adjustments, such modifications must receive written concurrence (which shall not be unreasonably withheld) of all utilities that would be directly affected by such a boundary adjustment and the legislative authority(ies) having jurisdiction. These written modifications must be noted and filed with the designated Snohomish County lead agency and DOH. It is understood by the undersigned party that if, as provided by RCW 70.116.040, it is unable to provide service within its designated service area boundary it may decline to do so. But, in that case, an applicant may be referred to other adjacent utilities, to a pre-qualified Satellite System Management Agency (SSMA), or a new utility may be created and the original service area boundary will be adjusted accordingly. This provision does not apply where boundary adjustments are made as a result of municipal annexations or incorporations, nor is it intended to modify the provisions of state law.

**Section 5. Service Extension Policies.** The undersigned party agrees that prior to expanding its water service area, other than by addition of retail customers to existing water mains, or to serve in the capacity of a pre-qualified SSMA, it shall



have adopted design standards and Utility Service extension policies. The design standards shall meet or exceed the Snohomish County Minimum Design Standards.

Municipalities further agree that if an individual municipality identifies a service area outside of their existing municipal corporate boundaries, said municipality will assume full responsibility for providing water service equivalent to (excluding rates and charges) the level of service provided for their inside-city customers. This will be in conformance with applicable land use policies.

Section 6. Systems Placed in Receivership. Legislation passed in the 1990 Regular Session of the Washington State Legislature (Substitute Senate Bill 6447) provides that whenever an action is brought in superior court to place a public water system in receivership, the petition to the court shall name candidates for receiver who have consented to assume operation of the water system. The undersigned party agrees to be named as receiver in such actions initiated for systems within its designated service area. By this consent, the undersigned does not waive its rights to appear and participate in the court proceedings to determine acceptable conditions of receivership.

This agreement by reference includes the following attachments:

Attachment A - Snohomish County Critical Water Supply Service Area Map. (see Section 1)

Attachment B - Common Service Area Agreement - Optional - Utility may attach copies or list such agreements if relevant. (see Section 2)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned party has executed this Agreement as of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Water Utility

\_\_\_\_\_  
Representative

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

Receipt Acknowledged:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Snohomish County  
Planning Department

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## APPENDIX E

### SAMPLE JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT

North Snohomish County Regional Water Supply Joint Operating Agreement  
(1991 agreement between the City of Marysville, the Snohomish County Public  
Utility District No. 1, and the Tulalip Tribes of Washington)

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EXHIBIT X-1

NORTH SNOHOMISH COUNTY  
REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY  
JOINT OPERATING AGREEMENT (JOA)

WHEREAS, an adequate and safe water supply for North Snohomish County is important to both existing citizens and the long-term comprehensive plans of the Participants and Snohomish County; and

WHEREAS, the State, Snohomish County, and public water purveyors jointly agreed to prepare a Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) for North Snohomish County; and

WHEREAS, the preliminary finding and recommendations of the CWSP concludes that projects that provide for the joint use and operation of transmission, storage, and pumping facilities as defined by the CWSP, is in the best interest of the citizens of the County; and

WHEREAS, independent of the preliminary findings and recommendations of the CWSP, the current and near-term water needs of the City of Marysville (Marysville), Tulalip Tribes (Tribes), and Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (PUD) require immediate steps to construct a transmission line to the Sunnyside vicinity.

NOW THEREFORE, Marysville, the PUD, the Tribes, (Participants) as the initial signatories to this JOA, agree as follows:

**L. GENERAL**

- A. There is an immediate need for additional water supply in North Snohomish County; and
- B. A proposed 30 inch pipeline (Pipeline) from the Everett Transmission line to the Sunnyside vicinity, to be contracted and owned by Marysville, is consistent with the preliminary findings of the CWSP and the near-term needs of the Participants; and
- C. The issues concerning the rights of the City of Everett to deliver water to Marysville, the Tribes, and the PUD for retail distribution as defined by the Amended Agreement Between PUD No. 1 of Snohomish County and the City of Everett for Multipurpose Development of the Sultan River are resolved and met by this JOA; and
- D. The Participants will assist Marysville, as the lead agency, in completing the necessary environmental review of relevant actions proposed, including the construction of the Pipeline per the agreement of the Participants herein and associated SEPA documents (SEIS and FEIS) and be responsive to such environmental findings in accordance with SEPA; and



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- E. The Participants acknowledge the requirement to incorporate land use planning in water supply planning; and
- F. The Participants recognize that any delay may result in higher cost for the proposed Pipeline, in which all Participants will share proportionately; and
- G. A fundamental incentive for the Participants to enter into this JOA is the commitment of all of the Participants to cooperate toward regional solutions for long range water supply needs through the year 2040.

2. **INTENT**

- A. The general intent of the Participants is to cooperatively plan, design, construct, operate, and maintain the water transmission pipelines and related facilities generally identified in Attachment A.
- B. The specific intent of this JOA is to initiate the construction of the Pipeline, allocate its capacity to the Participants, and provide for future cooperation. Prior to completion of the Pipeline the Participants agree to amend this JOA pursuant to 3D.
- C. It is the desire of the Participants that this JOA be incorporated into a final CWSP. When the CWSP is completed and approved by the State Department of Health, (Health) this JOA will be amended to provide for implementation of the CWSP provisions consistent with the JOA.

3. **SCHEDULE - REGIONAL PROJECTS**

- A. The Participants agree to cooperate with Marysville, the lead agency, in the Environmental Review, as defined in paragraph 1D to be completed on or about February 28, 1991.
- B. The Participants agree to expedite completion of the construction of the Pipeline as early in 1991 as possible, consistent with appropriate environmental review and permitting requirements, with a goal of completing the project by September 1, 1991.
- C. The Participants agree to immediately initiate joint negotiations with the City of Everett for a regional wholesale water contract rate.
- D. Prior to Pipeline completion, the Participants will develop detailed procedures for the management, operation, maintenance, and financing of the Pipeline and associated JOA projects as an amendment to this JOA.
- E. Within 6 months following the CWSP approval by Health and subject to the unanimous agreement of the Participants, the JOA will be amended to incorporate the recommendations for development of additional facilities, as outlined in the CWSP that are consistent with the JOA.



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4. WATER SUPPLY - CAPACITY RIGHTS

Unless otherwise modified in writing and agreed to by all parties, the capacity rights and the cost share agreed to herein shall be as outlined below.

- A. Capacity Rights - Each Participant shall be entitled to purchase capacity in the Pipeline in proportion to the year 2010 Peak Day demand forecast, as shown on attachment B. Capacity rights will be based on the percentage of actual pipeline capacity which is estimated to range from 17.3 - 20 MGD, depending on operating conditions. Each participant will pay the percentage of the cost of the pipeline that corresponds to the percentage of capacity, as specified in Table 1, within 60 days of the date that Marysville gives notice to the Participants of completion of the Pipeline and the estimated cost of the same. The final cost will be based on the audited record of the project and Participant payments will be adjusted accordingly. If a Participant fails to make full payment within 60 days, the remaining Participants will have the option to purchase the capacity rights of the non-paying Participant in the same ratio of their assigned capacity per Table 1. Any capacity not purchased by the PUD or Tribe shall remain with Marysville.

Table-1

Assigned Capacity Rights

	<u>% of Pipeline Capacity</u>
Marysville	56.44
PUD	16.55
Marysville/PUD Overlap	7.21 **
Tribes	19.80
Total	100.00

- \*\* The Marysville/PUD overlap area supply will be assigned to the utility eventually providing service to the area, with the initial assignment of the Pipeline capacity being divided equally between Marysville and the PUD. Payment to Marysville will be adjusted when final capacity assignments are determined.
- B. Operation and Maintenance - As provided in 3D, the Participants will establish operation and maintenance (O&M) charges that include a minimum charge and a charge based on quantity of water delivered. O&M payments will be made on a monthly basis.
- C. Additional JOA Participants. Other agencies can purchase capacity rights from the Pipeline only with unanimous consent of the Participants. Other agencies will be given the opportunity to become a JOA participant for future projects.
- D. Wholesaling Water. A Participant claiming the right to wholesale water delivered through the Pipeline may do so as long as the other Participants to



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the JOA are not negatively impacted, and the Participant in fact has legal authority to wholesale such water.

Wholesaling outside a Participants designated service area (per Attachment A) shall not trigger or impact the provisions of paragraphs 4E or 4H without the agreement and concurrence of the other Participants.

- E. Tulalip Tribes Supply. The Tribes' capacity rights are based on the Pipeline capacity to the Sunnyside Standpipe. Marysville agrees to wheel water to the Tribes' as shown in Table 1, to the extent possible within the capacity limits of Marysville's existing distribution system while also providing for Marysville's own use of said system. In order to wheel the capacity rights as shown in Table 1, it may eventually be necessary to upgrade Marysville's distribution system. The cost for those necessary upgrades shall be paid proportionately on the basis of benefits received. A wheeling charge shall be established by the two parties.

It is anticipated that additional transmission and storage facilities will be constructed in the 116th Street area when additional capacity for the Tribes and Marysville is needed or other system improvements are made. The estimated quantity of water available to the Tribes by the year 2040 is based on the Tribes' projections as shown on Attachment B.

- F. Additional Facilities. The Participants agree that the Pipeline will meet only a portion of the Participants' future projected needs and that additional facilities, including a second pipeline intertie with Everett and a regional reservoir, will be required.

Projected needs will be identified annually based on the Participants designated service areas. The preliminary designated service area and projections are shown in Attachments A & B.

Planning for these additional facilities will commence no later than the date on which any Participant's demand on the Pipeline reaches 60 percent of said Participant's capacity rights, as enhanced by Lease Backs, if any. Construction of additional facilities will commence no later than the date on which any Participant's demand on the Pipeline reaches 85 percent of said Participant's capacity rights, as enhanced by Lease Backs, if any.

- G. Quality. The objective of the Participants is to maintain the quality of the water in the Pipeline at the same quality required to meet State drinking water standards.
- H. Financing. Financial participation in additional facilities will be based on each Participant's projected need for each such facility.
- I. Lease Back Capacity Rights. The actual water needs of each Participant will be reviewed annually against the projected need which shall be calculated to the completion date of construction for additional capacity. If additional facilities will not be completed prior to the time projected needs of a



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Participant exceed the capacity rights of the Participant, then the remaining Participants agree to lease unused capacity rights in excess of their projected needs. Lease terms shall include payments to the lessor based upon a proportionate cost of the lessor's Debt Service and Operation and Maintenance (O & M) for the leased capacity. Leases shall terminate upon availability of additional capacity from additional facilities unless otherwise agreed by the Participants.

5. COSTS

- A. The cost of the Pipeline shall include the cost of construction, as defined in the State BARS system exclusive of legal fees incurred in litigation directly between Participants in this Agreement.
- B. O & M costs for the Pipeline shall include costs as defined in the State BARS system that are directly attributable to operation and maintenance of the Pipeline. Marysville will establish separate accounting for O & M costs for the Pipeline.
- C. Debt Service for each Participant shall include either actual Debt Service on debt issued for the Participant's proportionate share, or the amortized value at 8 percent over 20 years for cash spent by the Participant for its proportionate share, or a combination of both, if applicable.

6. INCENTIVE FOR PARTICIPATION

If a Participant fails to participate in the planning, financing, or construction of additional facilities as outlined in the CWSP and generally identified on Attachments A and B, said Participant will be required to sell to the other Participants any then unused capacity rights in the Pipeline at cost.

7. REOPENER OF AGREEMENT

The Participants agree to act in good faith to assist the City of Marysville in completing the Pipeline by September 1, 1991. The Participants agree to seek all lawful means to expedite completion of the project in accordance with the schedule outlined in the FEIS. Should any Participant breach this covenant of good faith and fail to jointly pursue all lawful means to complete construction of the Pipeline the non-defaulting Participants may reopen the JOA.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS

All Participants reserve the legal rights to challenge any documents promulgated in relation to the CWSP water supply program, except this document and the related Pipeline project. This document is binding upon the Participants except for allegations of the breach of this agreement by a Participant.

The execution of this JOA and the participation of the Tulalip Tribes in the processes contemplated by the JOA do not constitute nor imply any abrogation, diminishment or waiver of its existing or reserved rights or sovereign powers, whether arising under treaty, statute or common law.



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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Participants hereto have caused this agreement to be executed by their proper Officers on the 10th day of January 1997.

City of Marysville

By: Rita Matheny  
Rita Matheny, Mayor

Attest:

By: Phillip E. Dester  
Phillip E. Dester, City Clerk

Approved As To Form:

By: Grant K. Weed  
Grant Weed, City Attorney

Public Utility District No. 1  
of Snohomish County

By: Charles N. Earl  
Charles N. Earl  
District Manager

Approved as to form:

By: Douglas [Signature]  
Dated: 1/11/97

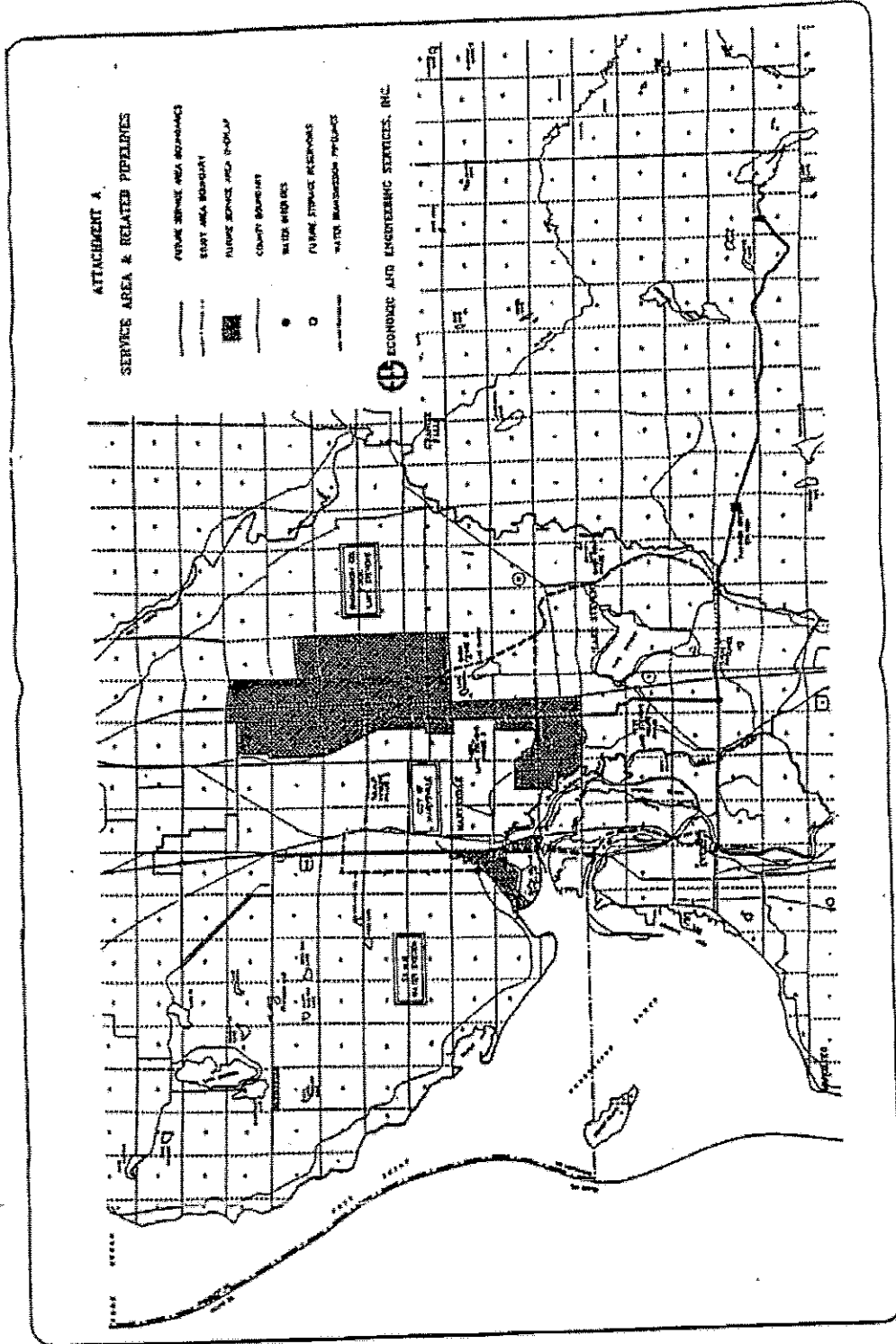
The Tulalip Tribes of Washington

By: Stanley G. Jones Sr.  
Stanley G. Jones Sr.  
Chairman



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ATTACHMENT B

WATER REQUIREMENTS FORECAST FOR  
MARYSVILLE - LAKE STEVENS - TULALIP TRIBES SERVICE AREAS (1)  
 (Peak Day MGD)

SERVICE AREA	YEAR			
	2000	2010	2020	2040
Marysville (2)	9.71	11.66	13.68	17.72
Lake Stevens/PUD	0.75	3.42	5.93	10.96
Marysville/PUD Overlap (3)	1.04	1.49	2.05	3.17
Tulalip Tribes	<u>3.11</u>	<u>4.09</u>	<u>5.34</u>	<u>6.39</u>
TOTAL	<u>14.61</u>	<u>20.66</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>38.24</u>

Footnotes:

- (1) Forecast as currently developed through the Coordinated Water System Plan.
- (2) Demand forecast assumes current supply of 1.9 MGD from Edwards Springs and Lake Goodwin wells will serve other users.
- (3) Demand to be assigned to utilities based upon final resolution of service area overlap.

# **Appendix D**

**The Capital Facilities Plan / Year 2015 Update**

**Hazard Mitigation**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA; Public Law 106-390) is the latest federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It established a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program (HMGP).

The DMA encourages state and local authorities to work together on pre-disaster planning, and it promotes sustainability as a strategy for disaster resistance. "*Sustainable hazard mitigation*" includes the sound management of natural resources, local economic and social resiliency, and the recognition that hazards and mitigation must be understood in the largest possible social and economic context. The enhanced planning network called for by the DMA helps local governments articulate accurate needs for mitigation, resulting in faster allocation of funding and more cost-effective risk reduction projects.

A coalition partnership made up of Snohomish County, 12 cities and 30 special purpose districts worked together to create this Snohomish County Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (SCNHMP) to fulfill the DMA requirements for all participating partners. This effort was funded by a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (PDM) planning grant from the Washington State Emergency Management Division.

## PLAN PURPOSE

The SCNHMP serves the following purposes:

- To achieve DMA eligibility for Snohomish County and all Coalition Partners.
- To be the mitigation element of the Snohomish County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis.
- To serve as a coordinating document for existing flood hazard reduction plans.
- To provide Community Rating System (CRS) eligibility for Snohomish County and other CRS participating communities within the planning area.

## THE COALITION

A coalition of local jurisdictions participating in preparation of the SCNHMP, including the cities and special purpose districts listed in Table ES-1 and ES-2. The Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management, of which all participating cities and the County are members, also participated as a coalition partner.

Arlington	Index	Monroe	Stanwood
Darrington	Lake Stevens	Mukilteo	Sultan
Gold Bar	Marysville	Snohomish	Snohomish County
Granite Falls			

TABLE ES-2.  
SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT PARTNERS

Snohomish Co. Fire District #1	Alderwood Water/Wastewater District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #3	Cross Valley Water District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #4	Highland Water District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #5	Mukilteo Water District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #7	Silver Lake Water District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #14	Darrington School District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #17	Monroe School District # 103
Snohomish Co. Fire District #18	Northshore Parks and Recreation District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #19	Sultan School District #311
Snohomish Co. Fire District #21	Olympus Terrace Sewer District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #24	Snohomish County Dike District #2
Snohomish Co. Fire District #25	Marshland Flood Control District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #26	Stillaguamish Flood Control District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #27	French Slough Flood Control District
Snohomish Co. Fire District #28	Snohomish County Health District

## PLAN DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

The development of the SCNHMP was carried out over four principle phases:

- Phase 1—Organize resources and involve the public
- Phase 2—Assess the risk
- Phase 3—Develop the mitigation plan
- Phase 4—Implement, evaluate and revise the plan.

### Phase 1—Organize Resources

Under this phase, the Coalition Partnership was formed and a 13-member steering committee was assembled to oversee the development of the plan, consisting of Coalition Partners and other stakeholders in the planning area. An application for a Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program planning grant to fund the countywide effort was submitted. This grant was awarded and was sufficient to fund the entire effort for all planning partners (excluding the required cost sharing portion). A multimedia public involvement strategy, centered on a hazard preparedness questionnaire, was also implemented under this phase. This strategy proved to be highly effective in gauging the public's perception of risk and vulnerability to natural hazards and their support of mitigation alternatives.

### Phase 2—Assess the Risk

This phase involved coordination with another emergency management project being undertaken within the County. The Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management had contracted with the University of Washington's Institute for Hazard Mitigation and Planning to update the Snohomish County Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA). This update would use the best available science and technology to create a visual representation of hazards in the form of geographic information

system (GIS) mapping to be used in all stages of emergency management (preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation). Phase 2 occurred simultaneously with Phase 1, with the two efforts using information generated by one another to create the best possible regionally applicable risk assessment. Using information garnered from the public involvement strategy and the Coalition Partnership, a catalog of mitigation alternatives was created. This catalog would be a key tool to be used under Phase 3.

### **Phase 3—Develop the Mitigation Plan**

Under this phase, the Steering Committee assembled the key information from Phases 1 and 2 into a planning document to meet the requirements of the DMA and CRS programs. The first task was to develop a guiding principle for this plan and a set of goals and objectives. Once these planning elements were established, templates were made with instructions for their completion to guide each Coalition Partner in the development of their jurisdiction-specific annexes to the SCNHMP. Each partner was required to do the following:

- Rank the relative risk according to the exposure to their jurisdiction.
- Identify their capabilities.
- Identify mitigation initiatives using the mitigation catalog.
- Prioritize these initiatives, emphasizing benefits vs. costs when appropriate.

The SCNHMP would be produced in two volumes: Volume 1 including all information that applies to the entire planning area; and Volume 2 including the jurisdiction-specific information.

### **Phase 4—Implement, Evaluate and Revise the Plan**

Once the SCNHMP was assembled under Phase 3, the Steering Committee developed a plan-maintenance strategy for incorporation into the plan itself. This strategy centers on keeping the Steering Committee intact to review the progress of the SCNHMP annually. It was decided that this body will remain at 13 volunteer seats and will adhere to the ground rules established at its inception. The Steering Committee will meet annually at a time to be determined. This body will also oversee the plan's update, to be initiated within five years from adoption and be completed no later than eight years from adoption. Guidelines for incorporating the information and strategies in the SCNHMP into other planning mechanisms within the planning area were also established. The final element of this phase was to present the draft plan to the public for comment and for each Coalition Partner to adopt the plan once pre-adoption approval has been given by Washington's Emergency Management Division and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

## **MITIGATION GUIDING PRINCIPLE, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

The following guided the Steering Committee and the Coalition Partnership in selecting the initiatives contained in this plan:

- **Guiding Principle**—Through partnerships, reduce the vulnerability to natural hazards in order to protect the health, safety, welfare and economy of the community.
- **Goals**
  - G-1—Prevent natural hazard-related injury and loss of life.
  - G-2—Reduce property damage.
  - G-3—Promote a sustainable economy.



- G-4—Maintain, enhance and restore the natural environment’s capacity to absorb and reduce the impacts of natural hazard events.
- G-5—Increase public awareness and readiness for disasters

- **Objectives**

- O-1—Eliminate or minimize disruption of local government operations caused by natural hazards.
- O-2—Increase resilience of infrastructure.
- O-3—Consider the impacts of natural hazards on future land uses in Snohomish County.
- O-4—Reduce natural hazard-related risks and vulnerability to potentially isolated populations in Snohomish County.
- O-5—Sustain reliable local emergency operations and facilities during and after a disaster.
- O-6—Seek projects that minimize or mitigate their impact on the environment.
- O-7—Consider open space land uses within identified high-hazard risk zones.
- O-8—Improve systems that provide warning and emergency communications.
- O-9—Enhance understanding of natural hazards and the risk they pose.
- O-10—Educate the public on the risk from and preparedness for natural hazards and ways to mitigate their impacts.
- O-11—Seek mitigation projects that provide the highest degree of natural hazard protection at the least cost.
- O-12—Minimize the impacts of natural hazards on current and future land uses by providing incentives for hazard mitigation.
- O-13—Support agricultural preservation within the context of floodplain management.
- O-14—Retrofit, purchase, or relocate structures in high hazard areas, including those known to be repetitively damaged.

## **MITIGATION INITIATIVES**

The mitigation initiatives are the key element of the SCNHMP. It is through the implementation of these initiatives that the Coalition Partnership can strive to become disaster-resistant through sustainable hazard mitigation. For the purposes of this document, mitigation initiatives are defined as activities designed to reduce or eliminate losses resulting from natural hazards.

Although one of the driving influences for preparing this plan was grant funding eligibility, this is not just a “how to get money from FEMA” plan. It was very important to the Coalition Partnership and the Steering Committee to look at initiatives that will work through all phases of emergency management. Some of the initiatives outlined in this plan and the mitigation catalog that guided their selection are not grant eligible—grant eligibility was not the focus of the selection. Rather, the focus was the initiatives’ effectiveness in achieving the goals of the plan and whether they are within each jurisdiction’s capabilities.

A series of countywide initiatives were identified by the Steering Committee and the Coalition partnership. These initiatives are summarized in Table ES-3. Jurisdiction-specific initiatives are listed in Volume 2 of this plan.

TABLE ES-3.  
COUNTYWIDE MITIGATION INITIATIVES

Initiative	Funding Source	Lead Agency	Timeline
1. Provide coordination and technical assistance in the application for grant funding that includes assistance in cost vs. benefit analysis for grant eligible projects	Existing programs for the two lead agencies	DEM and SWM jointly	Short term Ongoing
2. Provide countywide updates to the HIVA using best available science and technology as new hazard-specific data becomes available (e.g., avalanche, tsunami, landslide)	Possible DHS grant funding for future enhancements; DEM operational funds	DEM	Short Term
3. County to assume lead role in the update/re-study of floodplains as a Cooperating Technical Partner with FEMA for all Coalition Partners.	SWM funding, cost share through FEMA map modernization program	SWM	Short term Ongoing
4. Provide basin-specific floodplain information in the form of an informational brochure to all Coalition Partners annually for dissemination to county floodplain residents and identified repetitive loss areas. This outreach project will be designed according to the CRS criteria for outreach projects.	SWM funding	SWM	Short term (Annually) Ongoing
5. Sponsor and maintain a natural hazards informational website to include the following types of information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard-specific information such as warning, private property mitigation alternatives, important facts on risk and vulnerability</li> <li>• Pre- and post-disaster information such as notices of grant funding availability</li> <li>• CRS creditable information</li> <li>• Links to Coalition Partners' pages, FEMA and EMD</li> <li>• SCNHMP information such as progress reports, mitigation success stories, update strategies, Steering Committee meetings.</li> </ul>	DEM operational budget	DEM with support from SWM	Short Term
6. Coordinating with all Coalition Partners, WRIA planning units and other stakeholders in the County, seek the acquisition of high-risk parcels that could provide significant open space benefits such as the attenuation of the impacts of natural hazards and beneficial environmental functions (e.g., enhancement of habitat for threatened or endangered species).	Grant funding: PDM, HMGP, FCAAP, REET, habitat related grants	Coalition Partner Cities, SWM, Snohomish County Parks Dept.	Long Term
7. The SCNHMP Steering Committee will remain as a viable body over time to monitor progress of the SCNHMP, provide technical assistance to Coalition Partners and oversee the update of the SCNHMP according to schedule. This body will continue to operate under the ground rules established at its inception.	No impact on existing funding	DEM to be lead coordinating agency with support from SWM, PDS and PIE	Short Term Ongoing

**Abbreviations:** CRS = Community Rating System (a FEMA program); DEM = Snohomish County Department of Emergency Management; EMD = Washington Emergency Management Division; FCAAP = Flood Control Assistance Account Program (a Washington Department of Ecology program); FEMA = Federal Emergency Management Agency; HIVA = Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Analysis; HMGP = Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (a FEMA program); PDS = Snohomish County Department of Planning and Development Services; PDM = Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program (a FEMA program); PIE = Snohomish County Public Involvement and Education program; REET = Real Estate Excise Tax; SCNHMP = Snohomish County Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan; SWM = Snohomish County Surface Water Management Division; WRIA = Water Resource Inventory Area

## **CONCLUSION**

Full implementation of the recommendations of this plan will take time and resources. The measure of the plan's success will be the coordination and pooling of resources within the Coalition Partnership. Keeping this coordination and communication intact will be key to the successful implementation of this plan. Teaming together to seek financial assistance at the state and federal level will be a priority to initiate projects that are dependant on alternative funding sources. This plan was built upon the effective leadership of a multi-disciplined Steering Committee and a process that relied heavily on public input and support. This plan will succeed for the same reasons.