

1 ADOPTED: 11/13/18
2 EFFECTIVE: 11/29/18

3
4 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
5 SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

6
7 AMENDED ORDINANCE NO. 18-058

8
9 RELATING TO THE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT, AMENDING THE SNOHOMISH
10 COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN (GMACP) TO CLARIFY
11 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GMACP AND EXTERNAL FUNCTIONAL PLANS OF
12 WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE PROVIDERS
13 (GPP18-5 – CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN)

14
15 WHEREAS, RCW 36.70A.130 directs counties planning under the Growth Management
16 Act (GMA) to consider amendments and revisions to the GMA Comprehensive Plan (GMACP)
17 or development regulations on a regular basis; and

18
19 WHEREAS, the GMA requires the County to prepare a capital facilities plan (CFP)
20 (RCW 36.70A.070), an element of the GMACP, that addresses future demand for water and
21 wastewater services and the plans for provision of services to meet this future demand; and

22
23 WHEREAS, Snohomish County is not a provider of water or wastewater services and
24 relies on external agencies to provide these services in the unincorporated areas; and

25
26 WHEREAS, the external agencies are required under Title 57 RCW to prepare
27 comprehensive capital facility plans addressing an inventory of existing facilities, forecast of
28 demand for future services and facilities, the locations where new facilities will be needed as
29 determined by the County's land use plan, and a capital funding plan identifying costs, timelines
30 and financing for development of new facilities to meet this future demand; and

31
32 WHEREAS, the required contents for these external agency "external functional plans"
33 under Title 57 RCW are consistent with the requirements in RCW 36.70A.030 and WAC 365-
34 196-415 related to the contents of the County's CFP; and

35
36 WHEREAS, RCW 57.16.010 authorizes the County to review and approve the external
37 functional plans prepared by water and wastewater agencies and verify that these external
38 functional plans are consistent with the County's GMACP, including the CFP; and

39
40 WHEREAS, after determining that the external functional plans are consistent with the
41 growth forecasts and land use plans in the County's GMACP, and the external functional plans
42 document that capacity is available to meet future needs, the County may rely on these external
43 plans to conclude that adequate services are available to support the County's GMACP; and

44
45 WHEREAS, the GMA authorizes the County to update the GMACP once per year (RCW
46 36.70A.130);

1 WHEREAS, Title 57 RCW requires that water and wastewater agencies update their
2 external functional plans before ordering any improvements or submitting to vote any
3 proposition for incurring any indebtedness, and allows the County 90 days from the date of
4 submittal to the County legislative authority for review and action;

5
6 WHEREAS, the timelines for adoption of updates or amendments to comprehensive
7 plans under chapter 36.70A RCW and external functional plans under chapter 57.16 RCW may
8 not necessarily coincide; and

9
10 WHEREAS, in *Ronald Wastewater District v. Snohomish County*, (CPSGMHB Case No.
11 16-3-0004c) the Growth Management Hearings Board determined that approval by a county of
12 an amendment to an external functional plan under Title 57 RCW may constitute a *de facto*
13 amendment to the county's GMA comprehensive plan in potential violation of timeline and public
14 participation requirements under RCW 36.70A.130 where the county previously adopted or
15 relied upon the external functional plan for purposes of compliance with GMA requirements and
16 the amendment to the external functional plan creates a conflict with or internal inconsistency
17 with the county's GMA comprehensive plan; and

18
19 WHEREAS, the proposed amendments to the GMACP, including the CFP, clarify the
20 relationship between the County's GMACP and the external functional plans of water and
21 wastewater agencies; and

22
23 WHEREAS, the County Council ("county council") has determined that the consideration
24 of the proposed amendments and revisions to the GMACP would promote a county purpose as
25 established under RCW 36.70A.130; and

26
27 WHEREAS, on September 27, 2017, the county council approved, by Amended Motion
28 No. 17-290, a list of county-initiated comprehensive plan amendments, including GPP18-5 –
29 Capital Facilities Plan, for inclusion on the list of proposed amendments for final action in 2018;
30 and

31
32 WHEREAS, on April 24, 2018, PDS briefed the Snohomish County Planning
33 Commission ("planning commission") on the GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan proposal; and

34
35 WHEREAS, on May 22, 2018, the planning commission held a public hearing and
36 received public testimony on the GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan proposal and recommended
37 adoption, as shown in its recommendation letter of June 11, 2018; and

38
39 WHEREAS, on September 19, 2018, at the hour of 6:30 p.m., October, 31, 2018, at the
40 hour of 10:30 a.m., and November 13, 2018, at the hour of 9:00 a.m., the county council held a
41 public hearing after proper notice, and considered public comment and the entire record related
42 to the proposed amendments contained in this ordinance; and

43
44 WHEREAS, following the public hearing, the county council deliberated on the proposed
45 amendments contained in this ordinance;

1 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:
2

3 Section 1. The county council adopts the following findings in support of this ordinance:
4

5 A. The foregoing recitals are adopted as findings as if set forth fully herein.
6

7 B. This proposal is to amend the GMACP General Policy Plan (GPP) and the CFP to clarify
8 the role of utility provider agencies' external functional plans in meeting requirements
9 under the GMA for determining that adequate water and wastewater services are
10 available to support development consistent with the County's land use element.
11

12 C. Procedural requirements.
13

14 1. This ordinance is consistent with state law and chapter 30.73 SCC.
15

16 2. The proposal is a Type 3 legislative action pursuant to SCC 30.73.010.
17

18 3. The environmental impacts of the proposal are within the range of impacts analyzed
19 by the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and final environmental impact
20 statement (FEIS) during the Update to the GMACP in 2015. No new impacts have
21 been identified for this proposal, and State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)
22 requirements for this non-project action have been met through issuance of
23 Addendum No. 13 to the FEIS for the 2015 Update to the GMACP. The FEIS was
24 issued on June 3, 2015 and Addendum No. 13 was issued on July 13, 2018.
25

26 4. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106(1), a notice of intent to adopt this ordinance was
27 transmitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce for distribution to
28 state agencies on April 10, 2018.
29

30 5. The public participation process used in the adoption of this ordinance has complied
31 with all applicable requirements of the GMA and the SCC.
32

33 6. The Washington State Attorney General last issued an advisory memorandum, as
34 required by RCW 36.70A.370, in December of 2015 entitled "Advisory Memorandum:
35 Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property" to help local governments
36 avoid the unconstitutional taking of private property. The process outlined in the
37 State Attorney General's 2015 advisory memorandum was used by Snohomish
38 County in objectively evaluating the regulatory changes proposed by this ordinance.
39

40 D. This ordinance is consistent with the record.
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42 1. This ordinance will amend the GMACP to update policies related to the relationship
43 between the County's GMACP and the external functional plans prepared by
44 external public agencies, water and wastewater service providers in particular.
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2. The GMA requires that counties, when relying on external public agencies to provide services and facilities necessary to support development, review the external functional plans of such agencies for the limited purpose of making a determination that adequate public facilities and services are available to support the County's growth forecasts and land use element.
 3. These amendments are proposed due to a recent decision by the Growth Management Hearings Board indicating that amendments to external functional plans could, under certain circumstances, be considered *de facto* amendments to the County's GMACP and may result in actions inconsistent with Growth Management Act requirements. Such circumstances exist when an amendment to an external functional plan previously adopted or relied upon by the County for the purpose of compliance with GMA requirements creates a conflict with or an internal inconsistency within the County's GMACP. Examples are when an external functional plan is amended inconsistent with the County's GMA-adopted population targets or amended in a manner which creates an internal inconsistency with another adopted external functional plan. In these circumstances, the County may not approve an amendment to an external functional plan until GMA public participation requirements are satisfied and the external functional plan amendment is considered cumulatively with other GMACP amendments pursuant to RCW 36.70A.130.
 4. External functional plans are intended to implement GMA comprehensive plans, not amend them. Amendment to an external functional plan relied on by the County for the purpose of compliance with GMA requirements should be approved only when consistent with the County's GMACP, thereby implementing the GMACP.
 5. These amendments seek to clarify the relationship between the GMACP and external functional plans and identify issues related to consistency between those plans that should be resolved to prevent an internal inconsistency within the County's GMACP which could result in a *de facto* amendment in violation of the GMA process and timelines for amending the GMACP.
 6. No inconsistencies between the proposed amendments and the GMACP or development regulations have been identified.
- E. This proposal complies with the GMA and was analyzed and found to be consistent with the following GMA statutes and regulations:
1. GMA Planning Goal 12 (RCW 36.70A.020(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."
 2. RCW 36.70A.070(3), which requires that a comprehensive plan contain a capital facilities element that includes:

1 (a) An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, showing the
2 locations and capacities of the capital facilities; (b) a forecast of the future needs for
3 such capital facilities; (c) the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new
4 capital facilities; (d) at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities
5 within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for
6 such purposes; and (e) a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable
7 funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element,
8 capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan
9 element are coordinated and consistent....”

10
11 3. RCW 36.70A.070(4), which requires that a comprehensive plan contain: “A utilities
12 element consisting of the general location, proposed location, and capacity of all
13 existing and proposed utilities, including, but not limited to, electrical lines,
14 telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.”

15
16 4. WAC 365-196-415 Capital Facilities Element, subsection (4):

17
18 “Relationship to plans of other service providers or plans adopted by reference. A
19 county or city should not meet their responsibility to prepare a capital facilities
20 element by relying only on assurances of availability from other service providers.
21 When system plans or master plans from other service providers are adopted by
22 reference, counties and cities should do the following:

23 (a) Summarize this information within the capital facilities element;

24 (b) Synthesize the information from the various providers to show that the actions,
25 taken together, provide adequate public facilities; and

26 (c) Conclude that the capital facilities element shows how the area will be provided
27 with adequate public facilities.”

28
29 F. This proposal is consistent with the Puget Sound Regional Council Vision 2040
30 Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs), in particular the following policies:

31
32 1. Public Services Overarching Goal: “The region will support development with
33 adequate public facilities and services in a coordinated, efficient, and cost-effective
34 manner that supports local and regional growth planning objectives.”

35
36 2. MPP-G-1: “Coordinate planning efforts among jurisdictions, agencies, and
37 federally recognized Indian tribes where there are common borders or
related regional issues, to facilitate a common vision.”

38
39 3. MPP-DP-40: “Design transportation projects and other infrastructure to
achieve community development objectives and improve communities.”

40
41 4. MPP-DP-42: “Recognize and work with linear systems that cross
42 jurisdictional boundaries — including natural systems, continuous land
43 usepatterns, and transportation and infrastructure systems — in community
planning, development, and design.”

44
45 G. The proposed amendments are consistent with the Snohomish County Countywide Planning
46 Policies (CPPs). Snohomish County regularly coordinates with service providers and reviews

1 capital facility plans for municipal, district and association water and wastewater service
2 providers for consistency with the county’s comprehensive plan. The following CPPs are
3 particularly relevant to the proposed amendments:
4

- 5 1. DP-5: “The County and cities shall adopt comprehensive plans and development
6 regulations (RCW 36.70A.040). In Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), such plans and
7 regulations shall:
8 a. Achieve urban uses and densities;
9 b. Provide for urban governmental services and capital facilities
10 sufficient to accommodate the broad range of needs and uses that will
11 accompany the projected urban growth; and
12 c. Permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the
13 succeeding twenty-year period (RCW 36.70A.110(2))....”
14
- 15 2. PS-13: “Jurisdictions should adopt capital facilities plans, and coordinate
16 with other service providers, to provide the appropriate level of service
17 to support planned growth and development in Urban Growth Areas.”
18

19 H. The proposed amendments comply with and implement the following Snohomish County
20 GMACP GPP goals, objectives and policies addressing delivery of adequate services and
21 coordination with external service providers:
22

- 23 1. Goal UT 1: “Enhance the efficiency and quality of service from utility
24 providers through the review of utility, land use, transportation and natural
25 environment planning documents.”
- 26 2. Objective UT 1.A: “Pursue improved coordinated facility planning
27 processes among the various utility providers serving Snohomish
28 County.”
- 29 3. Objective UT 1.B: “Achieve and maintain consistency between utility
30 system expansion plans and planned land use patterns.”
- 31 4. Policy UT 1.B.2: “The county shall maintain consistency between district
32 utility plans and the county’s comprehensive plan; it shall also endeavor to
33 maintain consistency between city utility plans that serve unincorporated
34 areas and the county’s comprehensive plan.”
- 35 5. Goal UT 2: “Work with provider agencies of Snohomish County to help
36 ensure the availability of a reliable, high quality water supply for
37 allhouseholds and businesses within the county in a manner that is
38 consistent with the comprehensive plan and protection of the natural
39 environment.”
- 40 6. Objective UT 2.B: “Assist provider agencies in modifying their system
41 plans as required to support the land use element of the comprehensive
42 plan.”

- 1 7. Policy UT 2.B.1: “The county shall notify provider agencies of potential
2 inconsistencies between their system plans and the comprehensive plan,
3 and shall work with them to find acceptable solutions.”
- 4 I. The proposed amendments are consistent with the Snohomish County GMACP Capital
5 Facility Plan, notably the provisions regarding capital facilities necessary to support
6 development in Section 1.1 and the discussion of public wastewater service and public
7 water supply facilities in Sections 2.3 and 2.4. The proposed amendments directly reflect
8 the efficient provision of services necessary to support development as envisioned in the
9 Capital Facilities Plan.
- 10 J. The proposed amendments to the Utilities Chapter of the General Policy Plan are consistent
11 with the record.
- 12 1. This ordinance will adopt a new policy under Goal 3.A to address coordination with
13 agencies regarding external functional plans.
- 14 K. The proposed amendments to the Capital Facilities Plan are consistent with the record.
- 15 1. This ordinance will amend the introductory language in the CFP to explain the
16 relationship between the CFP, the County’s GMACP and external functional plans.
- 17 2. This ordinance will amend the introduction to Section II and sub-sections 2.3.C and
18 2.4.C related to the forecast of future needs for wastewater services and drinking
19 water, to clarify the relationship between the County’s GMACP and external
20 functional plans.
- 21 3. This ordinance will update references to the latest versions of external functional
22 plans relied upon by the County to determine that adequate public facilities will be
23 available to support forecasted growth and the future land use plan. Proposed
24 amendments include updates to plans referenced in sub-sections 2.3.A and 2.4.A
25 addressing the existing inventories of wastewater and drinking water providers.
- 26 4. This ordinance will update CFP Appendix B to clarify the purpose of the public
27 facility inventory maps, to replace the maps to remove the “draft” labels and to
28 update inventory data acquired since that previous CFP update in 2015.
- 29 L. This ordinance is consistent with the record as set forth in the PDS staff memorandum dated
30 May 4, 2018.

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

- 32
- 33 A. The amendments are consistent with and comply with the procedural and substantive
34 requirements of the GMA.
- 35
- 36 B. The amendments are consistent with and comply with the MPP, CPP, and goals,
37 objectives and policies of the GMACP.
- 38
- 39 C. All SEPA requirements with respect to this non-project action have been satisfied.
- 40

1 D. This proposal does not result in an unconstitutional taking of private property for a public
2 purpose and does not violate substantive due process guarantees.
3

4 Section 3. The county council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire legislative
5 record, including all testimony and exhibits. Any finding which should be deemed a conclusion,
6 and any conclusion which should be deemed a finding, is hereby adopted as such.
7

8 Section 4. The Utilities chapter of the GPP, last amended by Ordinance No.14-129 on June
9 10, 2015, is amended as indicated in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated by
10 reference into this ordinance.
11

12 Section 5. The introductory language of the CFP, an element of the GMACP, last amended
13 by Ordinance No. 14-135 on June 10, 2015, is amended as indicated in Exhibit B, which is
14 attached hereto and incorporated by reference into this ordinance.
15

16 Section 6. Section II of the CFP, an element of the GMACP, last amended by Ordinance
17 No. 14-135 on June 10, 2015, is amended as indicated in Exhibit C, which is attached hereto
18 and incorporated by reference into this ordinance.
19

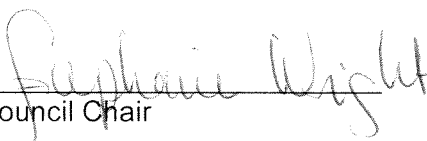
20 Section 7. Appendix B of the CFP, an element of the GMACP, last amended by Ordinance
21 No.14-135 on June 10, 2015, is repealed and replaced as indicated in Exhibit D, which is
22 attached hereto and incorporated by reference into this ordinance.
23

24 Section 8. The county council directs the Code Reviser to update SCC 30.10.060 pursuant
25 to SCC 1.02.020(3).
26

27 Section 9. Severability and Savings. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this
28 ordinance shall be held to be invalid by the Growth Management Hearings Board, or
29 unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not
30 affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, sentence, clause or phrase of this
31 ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance
32 is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence,
33 clause or phrase in effect prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and
34 effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been
35 adopted.
36

37 PASSED this 13th day of November, 2018.
38

39 SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
40 Snohomish County, Washington
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43 _____
44 Council Chair
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46 ATTEST:
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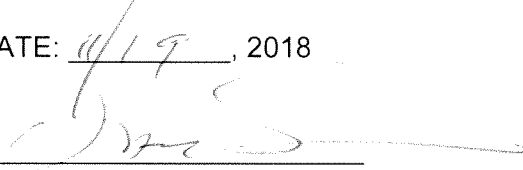
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Clerk of the Council

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- APPROVED
- EMERGENCY
- VETOED

DATE: 4/19, 2018



Snohomish County Executive

ATTEST:



Melissa Geraghty

Approved as to form only:

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Exhibit A
Amended Ordinance No. 18-058
GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan
Amendments to the Utilities Chapter of the GPP

General Policy Plan

Utilities

The Growth Management Act (GMA) requires local comprehensive plans to include a utilities element. Capital facilities planning under GMA involves a significant measure of fiscal and financial planning. The utilities element, in contrast, does not require that these important financial issues be addressed directly.

The utilities element was primarily intended to assure proper coordination of public land use planning and infrastructure planning by the non-public system providers such as the natural gas distributors and the telephone companies. These agencies have their own independent utility planning and management operations and policy-making boards.

This element does include general policy direction concerning the public water supply and wastewater systems which are critical support infrastructure for urban development. However, the capital facilities plan, which addresses all public facilities necessary “to support development,” includes sections devoted to the existing inventory and forecast of future needs for these infrastructure systems. The county has compiled an inventory of these systems with the cooperation of the provider agencies (see the reference to these technical reports in the introduction to this plan).

This utilities element draws heavily from a variety of sources including the multi-county planning policies of Vision 2040, the Countywide Planning Policies, past subarea planning efforts, and the policy recommendations from the provider agencies and various advisory groups formed over the

years. These sources supply both guidance and a consistency check for evaluating this element against the other elements of this plan. The set of assumptions and forecasts concerning population and employment growth over the next twenty years have provided the primary indicator of future demand for the systems addressed in this element.

Most of the distribution components of the utility systems are located within road and street rights-of-way, creating a direct link with the transportation element and an indirect link with the land use element. A major objective of this element is to stimulate advance planning of future corridor needs by utility system planners in order to give adequate notice to local jurisdictions.

Utility Systems - General

The utility systems of water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, and electric power are widely considered as essential infrastructure to support urban development, and will be treated accordingly in this plan. There are some general goals, objectives, policies, and implementation measures that apply to all three utility systems, and these are presented in this section and the next. Utility-specific issues and corresponding goals, objectives, and policies are discussed in sections to follow.

Snohomish County is not a provider of public water, wastewater or electric power infrastructure, however, as a major land use regulator, it is well suited to play a leadership role in overall coordination of the provider

agencies. The county is also ultimately responsible for water service (water supply) if a water district fails or becomes financially insolvent. The GMA calls upon counties to be regional service providers and inter-jurisdictional infrastructure planning coordination is one such service. The county has assumed this role by managing the preparation of the Coordinated Water System Plan which involved over 25 water system operators in north and east Snohomish County and through its compilation of the countywide sewer and water system inventory.

The county has statutory authority to review and approve sewer and water district comprehensive system plans which providers are required to prepare before undertaking

capital projects. Snohomish County will exercise this authority to assure consistency with its own comprehensive plan. County review authority does not extend to municipal systems, but Snohomish County does participate in utility system planning conducted by cities that may impact development in unincorporated areas.

Concurrency review is not currently utilized for non-county facilities, however, an adequacy test for utility infrastructure is utilized by Snohomish County in reviewing development applications. This generally involves a review of development proposals to ascertain their impact upon existing or planned utility systems.

GOAL UT 1 Enhance the efficiency and quality of service from utility providers through the review of utility, land use, transportation and natural environment planning documents.

Objective UT 1.A Pursue improved coordinated facility planning processes among the various utility providers serving Snohomish County.

- UT Policy** 1.A.1 The county shall perform coordinated and timely reviews of utility system comprehensive plans, amendments, and associated environmental documents proposed by the utility providers.
- 1.A.2 The county shall maintain the “Countywide Utility Inventory Report,” which summarizes key information from the utility system plans prepared by provider agencies.

Objective UT 1.B Achieve and maintain consistency between utility system expansion plans and planned land use patterns.

- UT Policies** 1.B.1 The county shall map future utility facility and corridor locations on the maps for UGA plans and rural/resource lands where feasible.
- 1.B.2 The county shall maintain consistency between district utility plans and the county's comprehensive plan; it shall also endeavor to maintain consistency between city utility plans that serve unincorporated areas and the county’s comprehensive plan.

- 1.B.3 The county shall ensure that public facilities are located in compliance with the Shoreline Management Program.

Public Water Supply

The relative ease with which small public water systems were established in the past has resulted in numerous public and private water purveyors operating around the county. They range in size from the City of Everett, which operates a regional water supply system that wholesales water to many other systems, to two-household associations which are essentially shared wells. There are also numerous municipal, district, and private systems which may operate supply sources, treatment facilities, storage facilities, or simply the distribution network serving its customers.

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, particularly smaller systems that are not expecting to expand, and a few medium-sized associations are operating in Snohomish County. Sixteen of the county's twenty 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.

The Tulalip Tribes operates a public water system within the Tulalip Reservation. Several associations and private companies also operate water supply systems in the county. Some larger private systems are included in this element because of their size, potential for future expansion, and possible conversion to public district status.

The primary source of supply for much of the county is the Sultan River/Spada Lake/Lake Chaplain water works complex operated by the City of Everett. The North Snohomish County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) provides the framework for system planning and resource management for most of the urbanizing areas of the county not served by the Everett system. This major planning effort emerged from state legislation adopted in 1977 which attempts to slow the proliferation of small systems and encourage consolidation of existing systems to improve the overall management of the state's potable water resources and the health of its citizens.

This planning effort has resulted in improved dialogue between large and small providers to rural and small town residents in north and east Snohomish County on such topics as uniform construction standards, level of service in rural areas, and other issues.

The evolution of the water supply network through the state and Snohomish County demonstrates that public water supply systems are not exclusively urban services. This idea is further reinforced by recurring concerns over increasing levels of natural contaminants in groundwater supplies. The CWSP established the concept of a rural level of service for public water supply systems that is tied to domestic use rather than fire protection. This leads to smaller pipes, greatly reduced storage requirements, and generally less costly

systems that can be economically supported in low-density rural areas.

GOAL UT 2 **Work with provider agencies of Snohomish County to help ensure the availability of a reliable, high quality water supply for all households and businesses within the county in a manner that is consistent with the comprehensive plan.**

Objective UT 2.A **Ensure that all new developments have a potable water supply meeting state water quality standards with sufficient capacity to serve domestic requirements.**

UT Policy 2.A.1 The county shall review development proposals requiring land use or construction permit approval for availability of an adequate water supply.

Objective UT 2.B **Assist provider agencies in modifying their system plans as required to support the land use element of the comprehensive plan.**

UT Policies 2.B.1 The county shall notify provider agencies of potential inconsistencies between their system plans and the comprehensive plan, and shall work with them to find acceptable solutions.

2.B.2 The county should continue to work with rural water system operators to achieve level of service and construction standards for rural systems that are consistent with rural densities and service expectations.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

State laws and environmental regulations play a major role in the design and construction of wastewater treatment facilities which create high system costs and special economies of scale. The resulting number of public wastewater collection and treatment systems in Snohomish County is considerably smaller than the number of public water supply systems. Residential densities of at least three dwelling units per acre are generally needed to financially support the construction costs for

wastewater collection systems. Similarly, average flows of at least 0.5 million gallons per day are needed to support the construction and operation of secondary treatment facilities.

Conversely, lower flows and rural densities can usually be served, given satisfactory soil and slope conditions, by decentralized disposal systems such as individual septic systems and small package plants. The thresholds noted above support the position that sanitary sewers constitute an urban

service that is necessary and appropriate within urban growth areas, but is usually inappropriate outside of them. Sanitary sewers are generally treated as urban facilities.

There are twenty-six providers of wastewater collection and/or treatment service in operation in Snohomish County.

The remaining housing units, most of which are in rural areas, are served by individual septic systems. The public systems are all owned and operated by a municipality, a sewer or water district, or King County (METRO).

Sixteen of these systems operate their own treatment facilities, several of which serve portions of other jurisdictions. This results from the importance of topography rather than political boundaries to these systems and a regionalization trend encouraged by the federal government during the 1970s and 1980s through its clean water grants for treatment plant construction and upgrading projects. More centralized approaches frequently makes good financial sense because of the high costs of treatment plant construction and operation.

Only the small rural towns of Index, Gold Bar, and Darrington are not served by municipal sewer systems. The City of Mill Creek is served by the Alderwood Water and Sewer District and the Silver Lake Water and Sewer District. The remaining 16 cities maintain their own collection systems serving all or part of their corporate limits, with 11 also operating their own treatment facilities. Some of these city systems also extend service to

unincorporated residents living within reach of their collection systems and within the established urban growth areas. There are, additionally, currently six sewer and/or water districts within Snohomish County providing wastewater collection to both city and county residents and businesses, four of which also operate treatment plants. The Tulalip Tribes also operates its own wastewater treatment plant.

Another important service provider is King County METRO which provides wastewater treatment for sections of south Snohomish County. There are 15 other wastewater treatment plants serving the urban areas within Snohomish County. The Everett and Edmonds plants both serve as regional facilities serving areas and jurisdictions outside of their municipal boundaries. Treatment plants operated by the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District, Lake Stevens Sewer District, and the Mukilteo Water and Wastewater District also serve areas within two or more municipal jurisdictions. The remaining treatment plants are city-operated plants serving their individual jurisdictions. The time, expense, and permitting difficulties involved in siting and constructing new wastewater treatment plants will limit the number of new plants built in Snohomish County during the next twenty years. Future increases in demand for wastewater treatment caused by growth and by conversion of existing development from individual systems to public sewers may likely be accommodated by expansion of existing plants or new wastewater treatment technologies.

GOAL UT 3 Work with cities and special districts to produce coordinated wastewater system plans for both incorporated and unincorporated areas within UGAs that are consistent with the land use element and city plans.

Objective UT 3.A Utilize wastewater system plans as a basis for orderly development or expansion within UGAs in accordance with the Countywide Planning Policies.

- UT Policies**
- 3.A.1 The county shall review new development proposals within urban growth areas requiring land use or construction permit approval for the availability of an adequate public wastewater collection and treatment system. Package wastewater treatment plants and sanitary sewer systems shall be approved by the State Department of Health.
 - 3.A.2 The county shall only permit new individual wastewater treatment systems (such as septic systems) within UGAs to serve single-family homes on legal lots in existence at the effective date of this plan except as may be provided under development regulations which are consistent with LU Policy 2.A.1 related to the phased implementation of minimum urban densities within the un-sewered portion of UGAs, under limited conditions.
 - 3.A.3 The county shall notify provider agencies of potential inconsistencies between their system plans and the county’s comprehensive plan, and shall work with them to find acceptable solutions.

Objective UT 3.B Discourage inappropriate development patterns and densities in rural areas by restricting public sewer systems outside of designated urban growth areas.

- UT Policy**
- 3.B.1 The county shall prohibit new municipal sanitary sewer systems beyond Urban Growth Areas except as allowed under Countywide Planning Policy DP-6.
 - 3.B.2 Snohomish County should encourage the development and use of innovative technologies for the treatment of wastewater that support the comprehensive plan and enhance the environment.

Electric Power

All electric power in Snohomish County is provided by Snohomish County Public Utility District #1 (PUD), a special purpose public agency which is governed by an elected Board of Commissioners in accordance with state enabling legislation. Electric load forecasting and facility planning is conducted by the PUD as part of its regular planning and management operations. The peak load typically experienced on cold winter days is a primary design consideration in planning new generation,

transmission, and the larger distribution facilities. Population and employment forecasts from the PSRC and the state Office of Financial Management (OFM), which provide the foundation for GMA comprehensive planning, are also utilized by PUD and other providers for electric load forecasting.

The Snohomish County PUD has a goal of meeting a portion of its projected increase in demand through aggressive conservation programs. These energy conservation investments will also create economic

diversification opportunities and keep the money spent on conservation within the community.

Transmission line corridors of Puget Power and Seattle City Light occupy substantial lands within Snohomish County. Future projects outlined by Puget Power to increase capacity and reliability of the regional power grid elements in Snohomish County utilize existing corridors and rights-of-way.

general, and high voltage transmission lines, in particular, and have been the subject of considerable, but as yet inconclusive, research by various health organizations. This EMF issue is being closely watched by the industry and by national health and environmental agencies. Snohomish County will also monitor this research for new findings that could impact the comprehensive plan.

Electromagnetic fields (EMF) are associated with electrical appliances and facilities in

GOAL UT 4 Assist electric utility providers in fulfilling their public service obligations through planning for adequate system capacity to accommodate forecasted growth in a manner that is consistent with the comprehensive plan and protection of the natural environment.

Objective UT 4.A Update the utilities element at least every five years to reflect changing regulatory conditions, electric load forecasts, and technology in cooperation with the provider agencies.

UT Policy 4.A.1 The county shall indicate the general location of existing and proposed major components of the electric system on the maps for UGA plans and rural/resource lands.

Objective UT 4.B Site transmission and major distribution corridors and substations to minimize potential adverse societal, environmental, and economic impacts on the community.

UT Policies 4.B.1 The county shall encourage the joint use of utility corridors consistent with limitations of applicable law and prudent utility practice.

4.B.2 The county shall coordinate in the long term its roadway projects and other capital facility projects with planned electrical system expansions and extensions where shared sites or rights-of-way may be appropriate.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is an energy resource whose historic role in the Pacific Northwest has been relatively small because of the abundance and low cost of hydroelectric power. That situation has changed with the region's growing awareness of hydroelectric power's limitations. Natural gas could have an expanding role in the Puget Sound region as a domestic space and water heating medium.

Natural gas is delivered to customers by means of pipelines usually located with other public infrastructure within street rights-of-way. Natural gas is produced and delivered by private companies subject to federal and state regulation. Natural gas companies are not required by statute to make their product available to all potential customers like electric utilities. This results in a market driven utility which must have a firm customer base before it will extend service into an area. Older neighborhoods that were developed without natural gas infrastructure must organize and demonstrate to the gas company that sufficient demand exists for the service to justify the expense of extending new lines.

Commitments from developers and builders to provide gas connections to new homes, apartments, and businesses are generally easier to arrange, particularly as the cost of electric energy continues to rise. Most developments in southwest Snohomish County near a supply pipeline are connected to the natural gas distribution network.

The principal distributor of natural gas in Snohomish County is Puget Sound Energy (PSE). The area in which it may provide service (Certified Boundary Area) includes all of the

southwest UGA and extends north to Marysville, northeast to Granite Falls, and southeast along SR-2 to Gold Bar. PSE purchases natural gas from the Williams Northwest Pipeline Company whose principal line runs north and south through Snohomish County, east of Lake Stevens, and connects major gas fields in British Columbia with major demand centers to the south. PSE takes its supply from gate stations located along the Northwest pipeline where pressures are reduced and from which the gas is transmitted to PSE's major demand centers via intermediate pressure lines. Pressures are further reduced at several town border stations before the gas is distributed to customer service lines.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications networks are privately owned, publicly regulated utilities that are driven by market forces more than statutory requirements. The principal system providers in Snohomish County are Verizon (telephone) and Comcast (cable TV). Major system components include switching gear and satellite receiving stations for signal processing. These may be characterized by small to medium sized buildings and receiving towers which may have some limited environmental effects on neighboring properties.

Potentially significant issues for telecommunications planning concern emerging technologies and their impact on facility networks, and the importance of the information highway in federal infrastructure planning and investment decisions. It is too early to tell exactly how these changing circumstances may affect local comprehensive planning.

GOAL UT 5 Enhance the efficiency and quality of utility service by coordinating facility planning among

the various private utility purveyors serving Snohomish County.

Objective UT 5.A Utilize existing transportation and utility corridors to accommodate necessary transmission system expansions.

UT Policy 5.A.1 The county shall promote, where feasible, the co-location of public and private utility distribution facilities in shared trenches, and coordinate construction timing to minimize disruptions and costs.

Objective UT 5.B Facilitate utility system design practices that maximize user options and minimize the frequency and duration of service disruptions.

UT Policy 5.B.1 The county shall establish standards and regulations which permit the development of alternative energy and communications infrastructure.

Objective UT 5.C Accommodate regional utility corridors and facilities through the siting process for essential public facilities.

Objective UT 5.D Achieve and maintain consistency between private utility system expansion plans and planned land use patterns.

UT Policies 5.D.1 The county should identify future private utility facility and corridor locations on the maps for UGA plans and rural/resource lands.

5.D.2 The county shall maintain consistency between private utility system plans and the county's comprehensive plan.

5.D.3 The county should ensure that private utilities are located in compliance with the Shoreline Management Program

Exhibit B
Amended Ordinance No. 18-058
GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan
Capital Facility Plan - Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Plan
Year 2015 Update

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 ensuring that those public facilities necessary to support development are adequate to serve development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use as envisioned by the future land use map without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards 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. For those County-operated capital facilities necessary to support development (addressed in Section I), establish appropriate level of service (LOS) standards for such capital facilities and identify the ((magnitude)) capacity 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.
4. For those capital facilities necessary to support development operated by external public agencies (addressed in Section II), review the system plans of such agencies to ensure the capacity of new or expanded capital facilities planned by such other providers, taken together, will provide adequate public facilities to support the development and growth envisioned by the future land use map and the policies of the comprehensive plan.

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 ensure consistency between the development and growth envisioned by the future land use map and the policies of the comprehensive plan 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 functional plans are adopted and amended on planning intervals that do not match the county's periodic comprehensive plan updates required by the GMA. ((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 functional plans in maintaining or improving levels of service.

The County's comprehensive plan establishes the vision for development and growth as depicted on the future land use map. Non-county agencies use this vision to develop external functional plans for providing capital facilities necessary to support the county's planned future development. The county reviews external functional plans to verify they are based on county-adopted growth targets and service areas, thereby meeting requirements under the GMA for the provision of public services and facilities for projected growth. The CFP in Section II identifies the external functional plans of non-county agencies reviewed by the county for consistency with the county's comprehensive plan.

External functional plans may be amended or revised by non-county agencies on planning intervals that do not coincide with the county's planning intervals under the GMA. When these external functional plan amendments or revisions are consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, such amendments or revisions merely implement the county's comprehensive plan and do not constitute or require a change to the county's comprehensive plan.

Conversely, any amendment or revision to an external functional plan that is not consistent with the county's comprehensive plan, particularly the county's adopted growth targets and service areas, shall not be approved by the county unless such amendment is consolidated with an update of the county's comprehensive plan. This type of plan inconsistency requires concurrent review of the external functional plan and the county's comprehensive plan to determine whether such amendment would adversely impact the county's determination that the area affected would be served by adequate public facilities.

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.³
Fire Protection Services	County ¹	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 ⁴ 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 ⁴ 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 ⁴ in the context of current land use. Transportation adequacy is determined by the annual level of service evaluations in the CIP.
Electric Power	Non-County	YES	NO ²	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive electric power plan based on 2035 county population

						projections ⁴ 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 ²	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive system plans based on 2035 county population projections ⁴ 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 ²	NO	YES	Twenty-year adequacy of infrastructure is determined in the comprehensive system plans based on 2035 county population projections ⁴ 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 2035 county population projection ⁴ 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 2035 county population projection ⁴ 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 2035 county population projection ⁴ 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 2035 county population projection ⁴ 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.

4 - 2035 total county population projection = 955,257.

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 ¹	Individual school CFPs	pp 70-72
Public Wastewater Systems	pp 34-35	pp 36-37	Individual wastewater system plans, Appendix B ¹	Individual wastewater system plans	pp 70-72
Public Water Supply	pp 37-46	pp 47-48	Individual water system plans, Appendix B ¹	Individual water system plans.	pp 70-72
Fire Protection	p 49	pp 49-50	Appendix B ¹	p 69-72	pp 70-72

¹ Appendix B contains Figures 1-7 reflecting the capital facilities inventory maps utilized by the county in preparing the CFP. As it relates to those public facilities provided by non-county agencies, the maps in Appendix B reflect the county's attempt to identify the service area boundaries of the respective non-county agencies based on review of the most recent external functional plans of those agencies as summarized in Section II. Such maps are for illustrative purposes only and may omit gaps and overlaps in service area boundaries.

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.

Exhibit C
Amended Ordinance No. 18-058
GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan
Capital Facility Plan – Section II

SECTION II
Capital Facilities of ((~~External Public~~)) Non-County 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.

Non-county provider agencies prepare their own capital plans under their own processes, procedures, boards, elected officials, state regulations and timelines that are outside of county authority and independent from Growth Management Act requirements. While the county relies on provision of these services to meet requirements under the Growth Management Act, the county does not control the content or timing of updates to these external plans. The county relies on these external functional plans when they are consistent with the county's future land use plan and the underlying assumptions related to population and employment growth. The county reviews these external functional plans to ensure that the planned capital facilities are adequate to support the expected growth both in scope and location. External functional plans are relied on by the county for the limited purpose of determining whether the areas designated in the county's land use element for growth will be served by adequate public facilities at a level commensurate with the level of growth or development designated in the county's comprehensive plan.

This Capital Facility Plan contains a summary and synthesis of the information from the external functional plans showing how the various providers, when taken together, provide adequate public facilities as necessary to support the expected growth over the relevant planning horizon.

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 reductor 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. Reductor 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 ³	
	#	Capacity ²	#	Capacity ²	#	Capacity ²
Arlington No.16	5	2,865	1	899	1	1,600
Darrington No. 330	1	398 ¹	Na ¹	Na ¹	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 ⁷	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 ⁴	21 ⁶	12,114	6	6,021	3 ⁵	5,397
Snohomish No.203	10	4,817	2	1,850	3	3,490

Stanwood-Camano No.401 ⁴	6	2,539	2	1,325	1	1,793
Sultan No.311	2	792	1	630	1	640
Total	126	65,437	34	30,311	31	41,300

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) ¹		Own Plant	Other Plant (System)
SOUTHWEST COUNTY					
Alderwood W.W.D.	((2009)) 2017	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

Ronald W.D.	2010	N/A	---		King Co.
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	
NORTH COUNTY					
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
EAST COUNTY					
Cross Valley W.D.	2010	N/A	N/A		King Co.
Lake Stevens S. D.	(2007) 2016	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	---

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))~~ a 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; ~~((,))~~ and 3) the plan includes at least a six-year financing plan.

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 consistency with the county's adopted 2015 comprehensive plan/CFP ~~((via consistency statements.)), however, ((T))~~ 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)) 2017 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 (update in process)

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>	<p>((2009)) <u>2016</u> Comprehensive Water System Plan</p>
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>	<p>2013 Water System Comprehensive Plan</p>
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>	<p>((2014)) 2017 Comprehensive Water System Plan</p>

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)) <u>2016 Water System Plan</u>
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)) 2009 water system plan.	2009 Comprehensive Water System Plan (update in process)
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)) <u>2017 Water Comprehensive Plan</u> ((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 171st 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 171st Ave SE). Storage is provided by one standpipe with a capacity of 228,200 gal – located east of 171st Ave SE on 58th 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 88th 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

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
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 & 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 <u>Reservoir #2 – Ingraham Hill</u> – 2 million gallon steel reservoir <u>Reservoir #3 – Department of Corrections</u> – 750,000 gallon steel reservoir <u>Reservoir #4 – North Hill</u> – 1.15 million gallon steel standpipe constructed in 2004. The effective storage volume is 297,781 gallons. <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 1</u> – 8,900 feet of 18 inch main constructed in 2006 and 5,100 feet of 12 inch main. <u>Chain Lake Road</u> – 21,000 feet of 12 and 16 inch main. <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>	<p>((2008)) <u>2015</u> Comprehensive Water Plan ((2011 addendum responded to lower population numbers. Full update in process.)))</p>
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>	<p>2010 Water System Plan</p>
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>	<p>2002 Water System Plan (2013 plan is under review)</p>

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY – EXISTING INVENTORY SUMMARY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY PURVEYOR	EXISTING INVENTORY INFORMATION	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE
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)) <u>2015</u> 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) <u>2015</u> Water System Plan ((update in process)))
Startup Water District	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	((2010) <u>2017</u> Water System Plan
Town of Index	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.	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 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 ((-)) , which in turn, should be consistent with the county's comprehensive land use plan and population growth forecasts.

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 are not required to be approved through a county council ((approval)) legislative 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 ¹ or Upgrade/Replace ²		Source(s) of Water
					WA-Water Association WD-Water Districts City/Municipal
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 ¹	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 ¹	PUD #1, City of Granite Falls
Stanwood	No		Yes	Aid Units, Pumper Trucks, Tenders ¹ (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 ²	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.

** Note: Fire District 3 merged into Fire District 7 in 2016.

**Exhibit D
Amended Ordinance No. 18-058
GPP18-5 – Capital Facilities Plan
Capital Facility Plan – Appendix B**

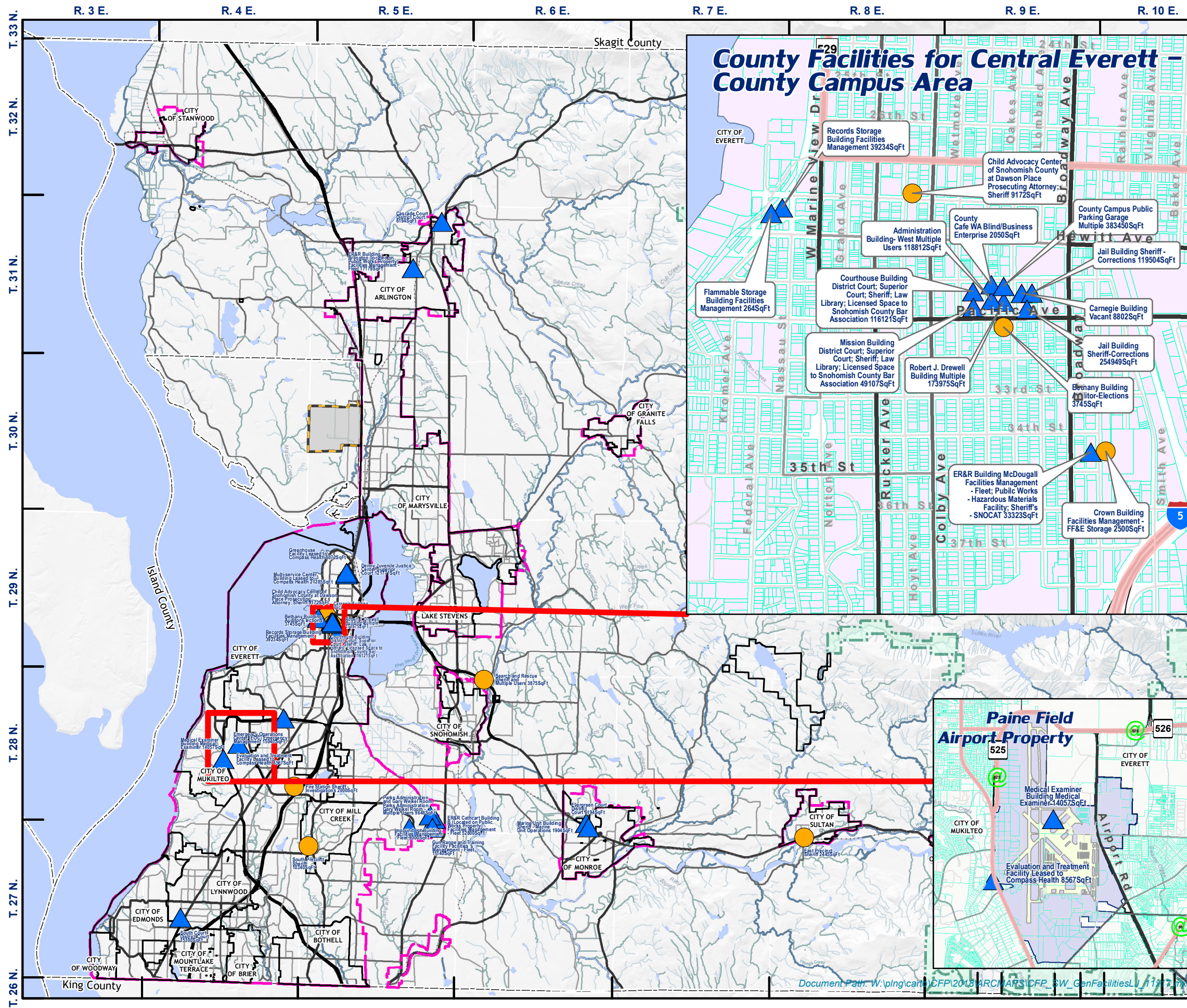
Appendix B

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**

Appendix B contains Figures 1-7 reflecting the capital facilities inventory maps utilized by the county in preparing the CFP. As it relates to those public facilities provided by non-county agencies, the maps in Appendix B reflect the county's attempt to identify the service area boundaries of the respective non-county agencies based on review of the most recent external functional plans of those agencies as summarized in Section II. Such maps are for illustrative purposes only and may omit gaps and overlaps in service area boundaries.



GENERAL COUNTY FACILITIES with LAW AND JUSTICE

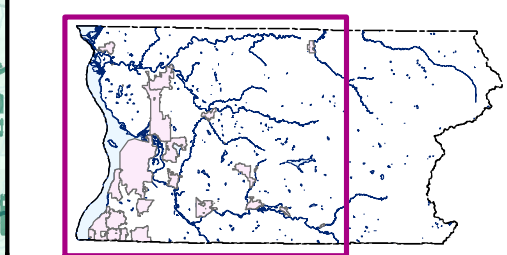
Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Adopted: XXXXXXXX

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FACILITIES REPRESENTED BY COUNTY OWNERSHIP

- ▲ County Owned Property
- Property Leased to County
- Tulalip Reservation Boundary
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
- Incorporated City Boundary
- U. S. National Forest Land
- gis_features.DBA.hydrography_waterbody_snoco

Parks and Parklands not represented on this map



Map Area Enlarged










FIRE STATIONS, FIRE DEPARTMENTS, and FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Adopted: XXXXXXXXXX

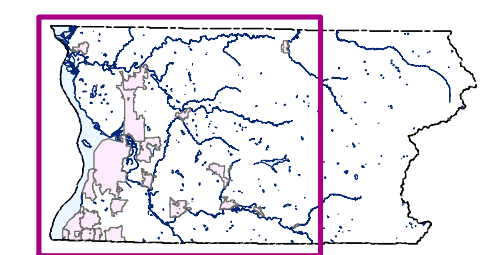
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Mount Baker - Snoqualmie National Forest

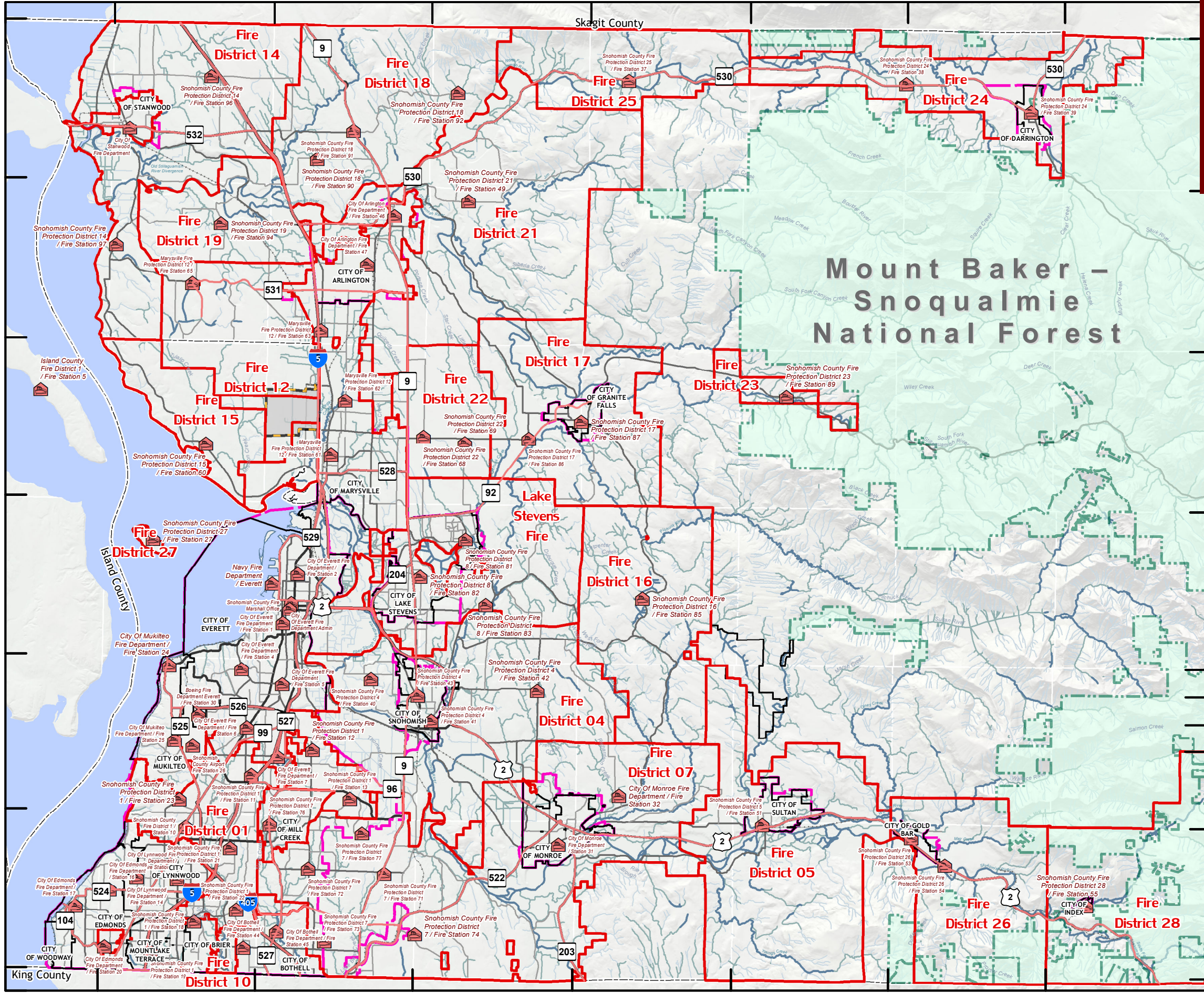
FIRE STATIONS AND DISTRICTS

-  Fire Station with District and Station Number
-  Fire District Boundary
-  Tulalip Reservation Boundary
-  The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
-  Urban Growth Area Boundary
-  Incorporated City Boundary
-  U. S. National Forest Land

- Fire District 5** Fire District and Fire District Number
- Mulilteo FD** City/Agency Fire Department



Map Area Enlarged
Document Path: \\sno\gis\plng\carto\CFPI2018\ARC\MAPS\CFP_FireFacilitiesCounty11x17.mxd
Snohomish County

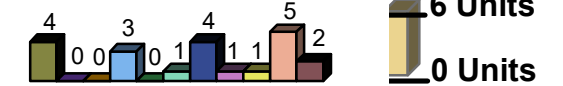


FIRE PROTECTION FACILITIES for REPORTING FIRE DISTRICTS

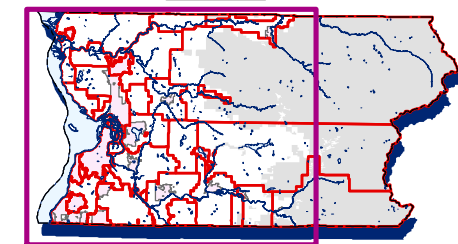
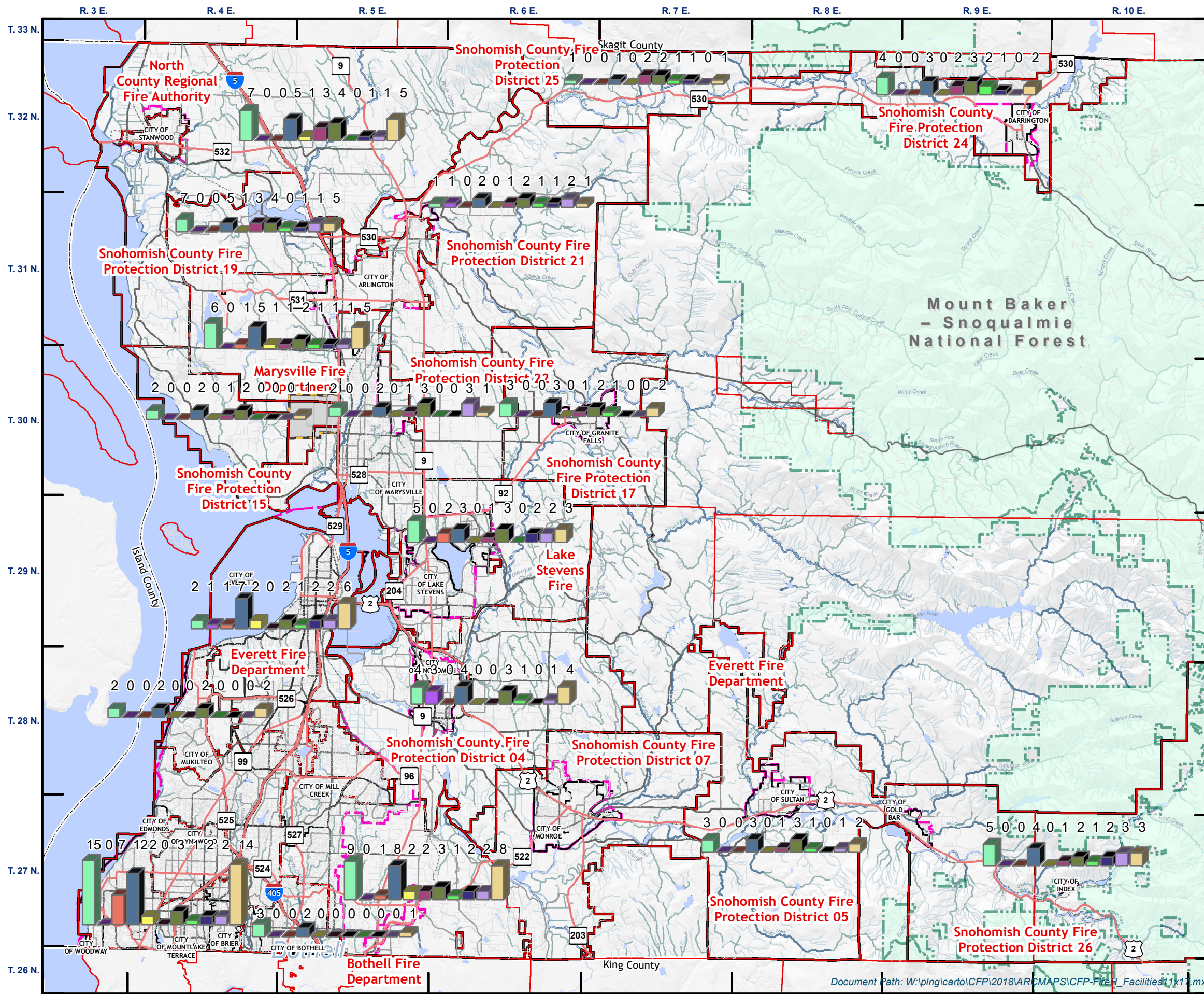
Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Adopted: XXXXXXXXX

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MAJOR EQUIPMENT - REPORTING DISTRICTS

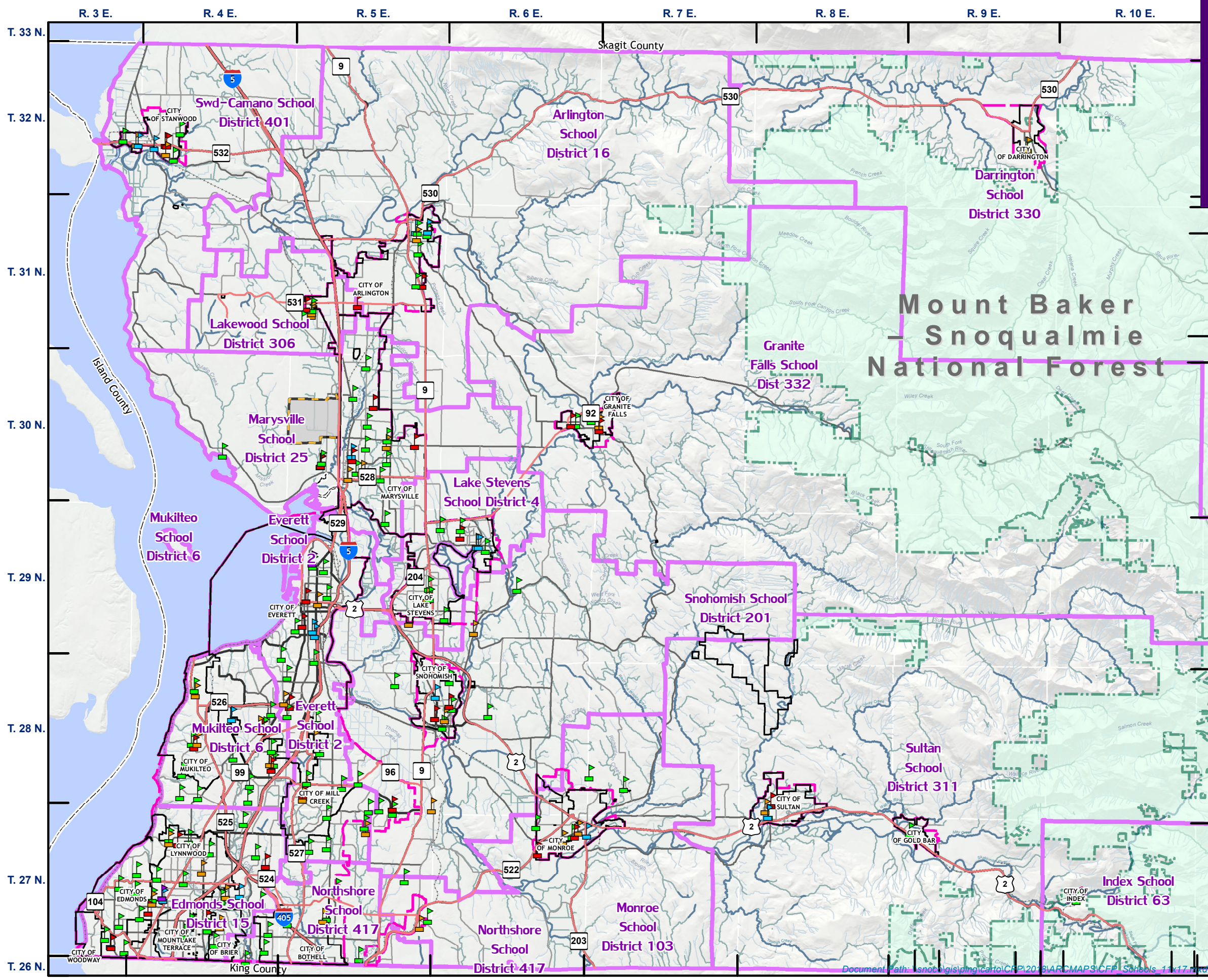


Number of Vehicles, Trucks, Units, etc.



Map Area Enlarged





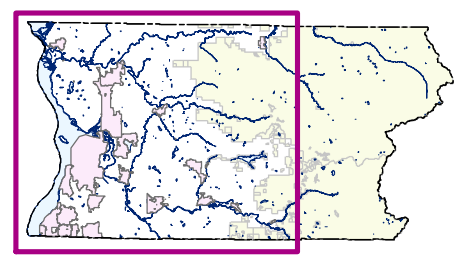
PUBLIC SCHOOLS and SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory
Adopted: XXXXXXXX

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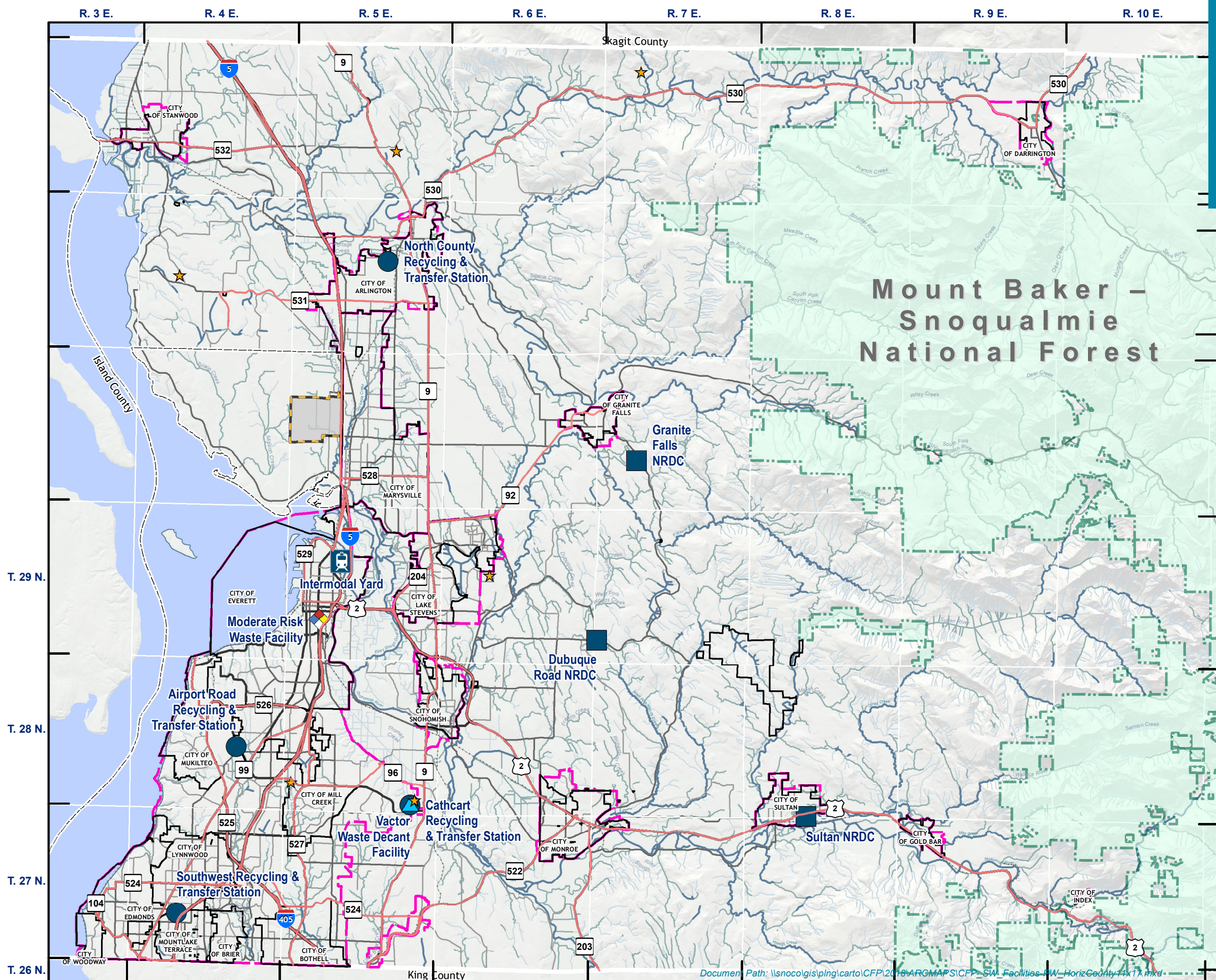
TYPE OF SCHOOL WITH DISTRICTS

- Public, College
- Public, High School
- Public, Middle School
- Public, Elementary School
- Public, Other Facility
- Tulalip Reservation Boundary
- School District Boundary with District Name and District Number
- The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- U. S. National Forest Land



Map Area Enlarged





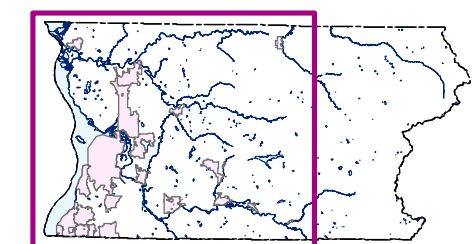
SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Adopted: XXXXXXXX

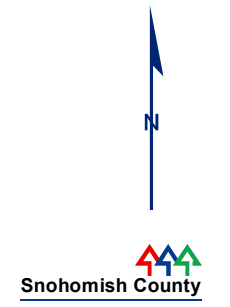
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FACILITIES

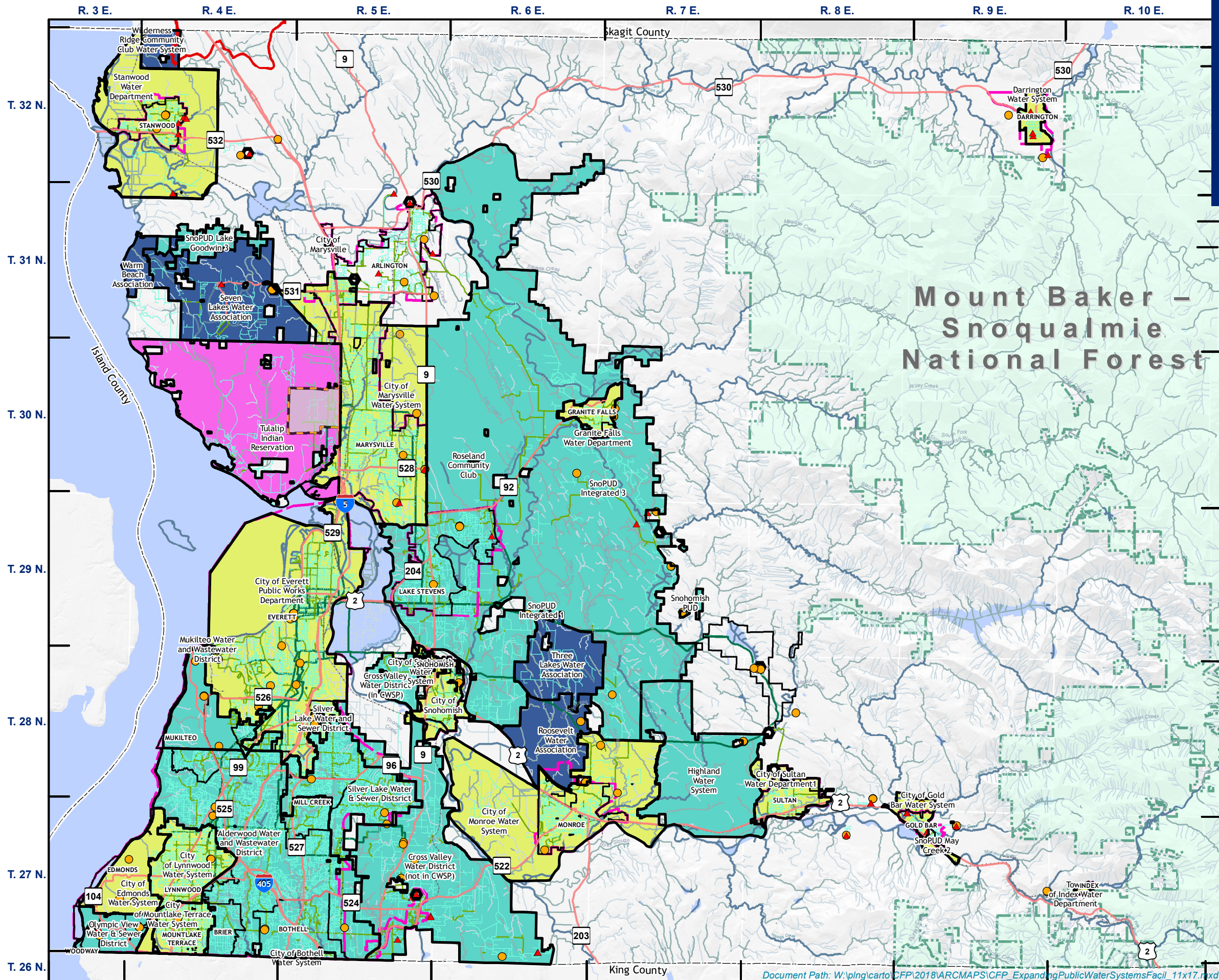
- ★ Monitored Landfill
- Recycling & Transfer Station
- Neighborhood Recycling & Disposal Center
- ◆ Moderate Risk Waste Facility
- ▲ Vactor Waste Decant Facility
- 🚂 Intermodal Yard
- Tulalip Reservation Boundary
- ▭ Urban Growth Area Boundary
- ▭ The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
- ▭ Incorporated City Boundary
- ▭ U. S. National Forest Land



Map Area Enlarged



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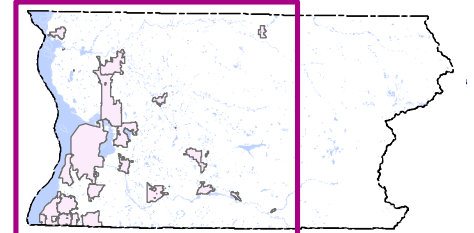
EXPANDING PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS and FACILITIES

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory
 Adopted: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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WATER FACILITIES AND

- Water Purification Plant
- Standpipe or Reservoir
- Water District Well
- Tulalip Reservation Boundary
- Incorporated City Boundary
- The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
- Urban Growth Area Boundary
- Carpenter-Fisher Subbasin Well Moratorium Area
- Waterline Diameter Greater Than or Equal to 19 inches and Less than 100 inches
- 11 Inches and Less than 18 Inches
- Waterline Diameter Less Than 10 inches
- Expanding Association Owned
- Expanding Municipal Owned
- Expanding Privately Owned
- Expanding Special Purpose District
- Expanding Tribal Owned



Map Area Enlarged















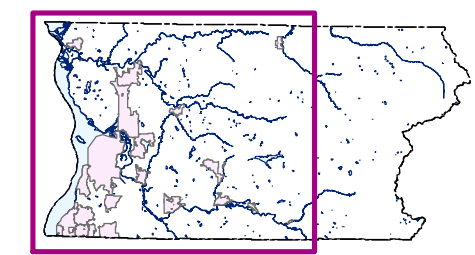
PUBLIC WASTE WATER SYSTEMS

Snohomish County Capital Facilities Inventory Adopted: XXXXXXXXXXXX

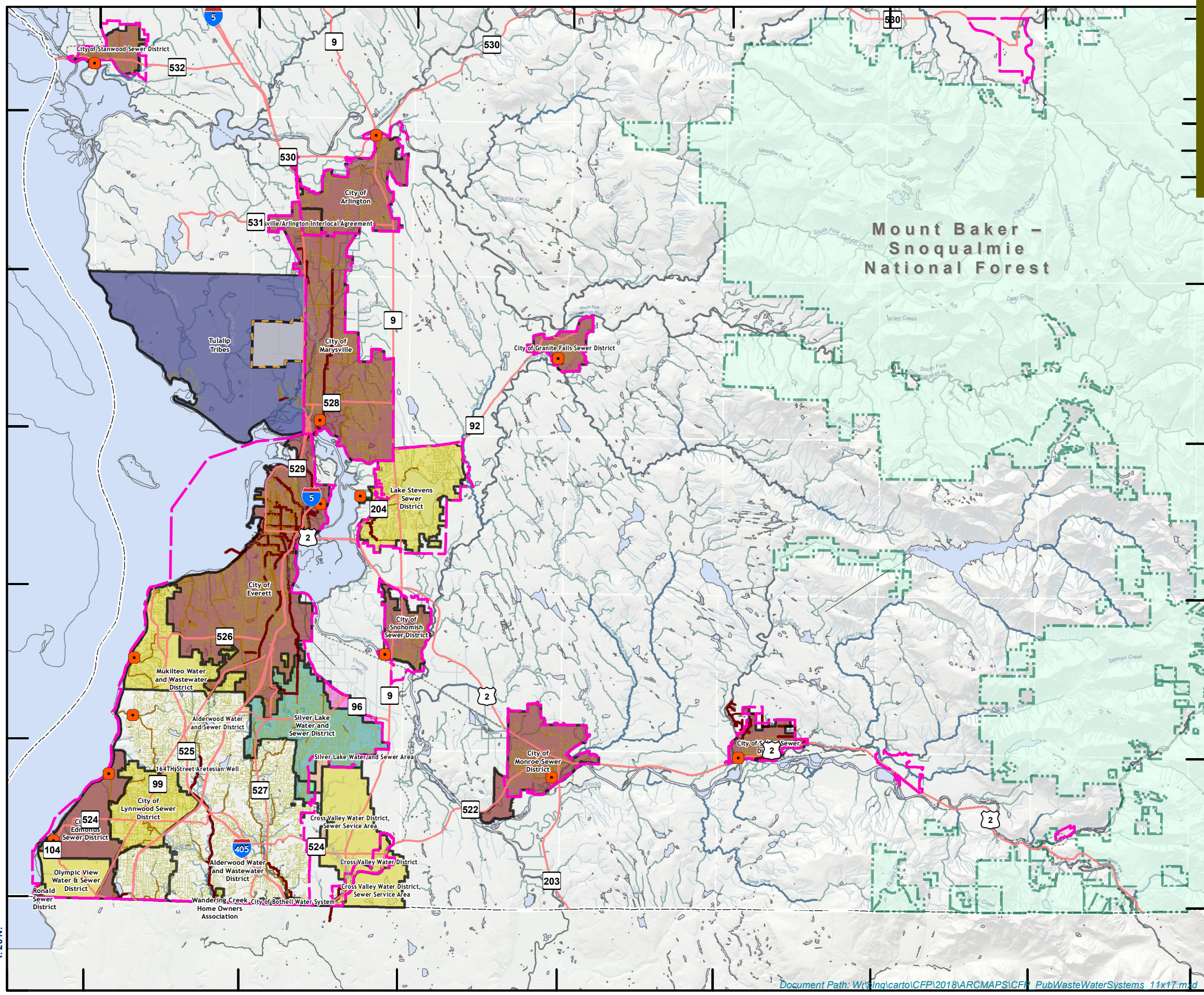
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FACILITIES AND DISTRICTS

-  Sewage Treatment Plant
-  Urban Growth Area Boundary
-  Major Roads_250K
-  The Consolidated Borough of Quil Ceda Village
-  U. S. National Forest Land
-  Sewerline Diameter less than 12 Inches
-  Sewerline Diameter greater than 12 Inches and less then 24 Inches
-  Sewerline Diameter greater than 24 Inches and less then or equal to 84 Inches
-  Alderwood Water and Wastewater Agreement Area
-  Cross Valley Agreement Area
-  Municipal District
-  Special Purpose District
-  Tribal District
-  Unclaimed / Alderwood Agreement Area
-  Unclaimed Service Area



Map Area Enlarged



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