PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA

City of Lake Stevens Vision Statement

We are a thriving community that promotes a vibrant economy, preserves natural beauty, and supports an exceptional quality of life for all.

March 20, 2024 - 6:00 PM
HYBRID: THE MILL OR VIA ZOOM
Join Zoom Meeting: https://lakestevenswa.zoom.us/j/81365389257
or call in at: 253-215-8782 Meeting ID: 813 6538 9257

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Guest Business**
4. **Action Items**
   - A. Approve Minutes from February 21, 2024
5. **Discussion Items**
   - A. Review of Comprehensive Plan Public Services and Utilities Element — David Levitan
6. **Commissioner Report**
7. **Planning Director's Report**
8. **Adjourn**

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

The City of Lake Stevens strives to provide accessible opportunities for individuals with disabilities. Please contact Human Resources, City of Lake Stevens ADA Coordinator, (425) 622-9400, at least five business days prior to any City meeting or event if any accommodations are needed. For TDD users, please use the state's toll-free relay service, (800) 833-6384, and ask the operator to dial the City of Lake Stevens City Hall number.

PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES

Hybrid-via Zoom or in the Mill's Sawyers Room

February 21, 2024

CALL TO ORDER:	6:00 pm by Chair Connor Davis
MEMBERS PRESENT:	Chair Connor Davis, Vice-Chair Janice Huxford, Commissioner Linda Hoult, Commissioner Nathan Packard, Commissioner Bruce Morton and Commissioner Duerr.
MEMBERS ABSENT:	Commissioner Jennifer Davis
STAFF PRESENT:	Community Development Director Russ Wright, Senior Planner David Levitan, Associate Planner Jill Needham and Clerk Jennie Fenrich
OTHERS PRESENT:	Councilmember Ryan Donaghue

Chair Connor Davis called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m. and led the Pledge of Allegiance.

Roll Call:

Six members present. Motion to excuse Commissioner J. Davis made by Commissioner Duerr, seconded by Commission Hoult. Approved 6-0-0-1.

Guest business: None

Action Items:

Minutes from February 7, 2024, were approved as written. Motion by Commissioner Huxford to approve as written. Seconded by Commissioner Packard. (6-0-0-1).

Discussion Items:

Senior Planner Levitan provided an overview of the city's 2044 employment growth targets, which will require the city to add approximately 3,200 jobs between 2020 and 2044. He noted that the bulk of this growth is projected to occur within the city's three adopted subareas (Downtown Lake Stevens, Lake Stevens Center, and the 20th St SE Corridor) and the Lake Stevens Industrial Center (LSIC). He noted that the city currently shows an approximately 1,100 job deficit in zoned capacity, but that the majority of that could be met through reasonable measures as well as infrastructure improvements within the LSIC, reducing the need for extensive future land use and zoning changes.

Senior Planner Levitan also provided a high-level summary of the city's efforts to integrate goals and policies from the 2023 Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) into the Comprehensive Plan Update. Several commissioners noted that the policies were a bit too general in nature and often more appropriate for

larger jurisdictions. Staff noted that proposed policy changes in the Comprehensive Plan would reflect the needs of Lake Stevens.

Commissioner Report: Commissioner Morton commented that he was pleased by the urban growth area (UGA) expansion requests that the city submitted as part of the Snohomish County 2024 Comprehensive Plan Update docket, which staff had provided in the February 7 meeting packet. He hopes the city continues trying to expand its UGA. Commissioner Huxford encouraged commissioners to watch the Hearing Examiner public hearing on the Lanark Landing development project.

Director Report: Community Development Director Wright reported the Planning Department is very busy working on Comprehensive Plan updates.

Adjourn: Commissioner Duerr motioned to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Commissioner Hoult to adjourn at 7:01 p.m. The motion carried unanimously (6-0-0-1).

Jennie Fenrich, Planning Commission Clerk

PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF REPORT

Agenda Date: 3/20/2024

Subject: Review of Comprehensive Plan Public Services and Utilities Element

Contact Person/Department: David Levitan, Community Development

Budget Impact:

Legal Review: No

RECOMMENDATION(S)/ACTION REQUESTED:
No action is required. Staff will provide an overview of changes proposed to the Public Services and Utilities Element of the Comprehensive Plan (Attachment 1), including several new and updated policies related to climate change and equity. Commissioners are asked to provide initial feedback and identify any desired changes prior to the Commission's public hearing(s) for the Comprehensive Plan later this year. Staff will present additional updated elements over the course of the next several months.

SUMMARY/BACKGROUND:
The City of Lake Stevens is currently undertaking a periodic update to its comprehensive plan, which under state law must be adopted by December 31, 2024. The current comprehensive plan was adopted in 2015; however, the city continually updates elements (chapters) via the annual docketing process, which allows the city to adopt comprehensive plan text and map amendments no more than once per year.

The 2015 comprehensive plan includes an introduction and eight elements, all of which will be updated as part of this periodic update. In June 2023, the city completed an audit and gap analysis of the current plan to identify needed changes. That analysis determined that the plan was largely compliant with the Growth Management Act (GMA) but did require several updates to be consistent with recent GMA changes as well as new multicounty planning policies (MPPs) from PSRC's Vision 2050 and countywide planning policies (CPPs) adopted by Snohomish County.

In 2023, House Bill 1181 revised the GMA to include a climate change goal and require jurisdictions to adopt a Climate Change element into their comprehensive plans, as well as specific updates to the transportation element. The city's deadline to complete this work is 2029, and the city anticipates adopting a standalone element in the future. In the interim, the city will be incorporating climate change goals and policies into existing elements.

At their November 15, 2023 meeting, the Planning Commission reviewed the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Element (Chapter 5), which had previously been reviewed by the Parks and Recreation Board. Commissioners provided feedback on several new goals and policies, which focused primarily on addressing climate change adaptation/mitigation and increasing equity and access. Commissioners had limited comments on the element, which will be brought back before them during the public hearing process.

Public Services and Utilities Element

Attachment 1 includes proposed updates to the Public Services and Utilities element (Chapter 7), which is a mandatory element per RCW 36.70A.070(4). The element is required to provide the "general location, proposed location and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities," including those provided by other agencies and special districts that serve the city, such as school districts, sewer districts, water districts and fire districts.

As is the case for other topics/elements, most substantive changes to the Public Services MPPs (Attachment 2) and CPPs (Attachment 3) are focused on climate change adaptation, mitigation and resiliency and providing more equitable access to public services. The city's gap analysis for the Public Services and Utilities element (Attachment 4) noted that the existing element would need these changes to be compliant with the GMA.

As shown in the track changes to Attachment 1, staff has updated several background analysis sections of Chapter 7 to provide more current information and a more thorough analysis of the various utility systems' ability to accommodate the city's 2044 growth targets. The draft element also includes updated maps and several additional figures and graphics.

Staff consulted several recent plans when preparing this updated information, including:

- The Lake Stevens Sewer District's *2022 General Sewer/Wastewater Facility Plan*, which incorporated growth projections and determined that there is adequate sewer conveyance and treatment capacity through at least 2041 (the planning horizon for the plan), with improvements/increases to treatment capacity needed to accommodate full build-out beyond 2041. Future updates to the plan will need to analyze increased growth potential from recent state

legislation (and any additional GMA changes) that has increased zoned capacity in the city.
- Snohomish County PUD's *2021 Water System Plan*, which shows a projected deficiency in storage capacity by 2030 based on growth projections but identifies several capital projects to meet the Lake Stevens water system's needs through 2040, including three new storage tanks and updates to several booster stations.
- A recent analysis of Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue fire protection services in the city completed by the Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau (WSRB), which assigned a fire protection rating of 3 to the city (out of 10, with lower being better), which only 11% of communities in the state have met or exceeded.
- The 2022-2027 Capital Facilities Plans (CFPs) for the Lake Stevens and Snohomish school districts, which identify projected enrollment and facility needs.

Summary of New and Updated Policies

As noted above, the majority of proposed updates to the Chapter 7 goals and policies are focused on addressing climate change and improving equity as it relates to the availability and provision of public services and utilities. These include:

- New policies addressing equity, including 7.1.3, 7.2.8, and 7.8.3
- New and updated policies calling for increased energy efficiency, including 7.9.2 and 7.9.3
- New and updated policies regarding climate change adaptation, mitigation and education, including 7.4.4, 7.7.5, 7.9.11 and 7.9.12.

Requested Feedback and Next Steps

Commissioners are asked to provide feedback on the proposed changes to Chapter 7. The updated chapter will be circulated to partner agencies and districts and made available for public review, before it is brought back before the Planning Commission during the public hearings to make a recommendation to City Council on the entire comprehensive plan document. As noted above, staff will present updated drafts of the six remaining chapters and introduction over the next several months, with the Planning Commission public hearing anticipated in Summer 2024.

APPLICABLE CITY POLICIES:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Attachment 1 - Draft Public Services and Utilities Element
2. Attachment 2 - Public Services MPPs
3. Attachment 3 - Public Services CPPs
4. Attachment 4 - Comprehensive Plan Utility Element Audit

Chapter 7: Public Services and Utilities Element

CHAPTER 7: PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES ELEMENT

A VISION FOR PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

Lake Stevens will strive to provide excellent public utilities and services to meet the health and safety needs of the community in proportion to future population growth, and will continue to coordinate with local service providers ~~such as the Lake Stevens Sewer District, Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue and the Lake Stevens School District~~ to ensure service continuity as the community grows.

INTRODUCTION.

This element addresses public utilities and services available in the city of Lake Stevens, including water, wastewater (sewer), stormwater, fire protection, police, and schools. As required by state law, ~~I~~it specifically considers the general location, proposed location and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities and public facilities, including public structures and utility lines. It also discusses levels of services for current and future residents and businesses. The discussion in this section relates to several other elements including Parks and Recreation, Transportation and Capital ~~Financing~~Facilities.

As the city contracts for many urban services, m~~M~~uch of the planning for utilities in the Urban Growth Area (UGA) is the responsibility of various service providers and special purpose districts, who prepare their own plans with input from the city. The city and utility plans are often interrelated, as the utilities provide service to the city and activities in the city affect the demands upon the utilities.

The city cooperates with other cities and service providers in the joint delivery of utilities and services. The city is open to all opportunities to coordinate and cooperate with neighboring service providers.

~~The Planned Action EIS documents~~As part of subarea planning efforts for the 20th Street SE Corridor, ~~and~~ Lake Stevens Center, Downtown Lake Stevens and the Lake Stevens Industrial Center, the city ~~subarea plans included updated information on~~evaluated utilities and public services and facilities~~. The city~~ and met with service and utility providers to determine the availability of service for future development within the subareas. The ~~EIS~~ subarea and local economic center documents provide details for each ~~subarea~~ planned area including strategies and mitigation measures, if required.

PLANNING CONTEXT

State Planning

~~Following the~~The Growth Management Act (GMA) identifies a Utilities Element as a mandatory element for local comprehensive plans in RCW 36.70A.070(4). Per the GMA, local jurisdictions must plan for the public service and facility needs in their communities based on projected growth. Planning for public services and utility facilities is imperative to guarantee sufficient local amenities for current and future residents within a defined level of service.

Local public services and facilities ~~range from~~include municipal services, police, sewer and water infrastructure, schools, parks, etc. Regional services and facilities may include fire protection, telecommunications, transportation and electrical infrastructure. Communities must also incorporate policies to consider the location of essential public facilities such as education facilities, transportation facilities, correctional facilities, solid waste facilities and mental health/substance abuse facilities. Local jurisdictions must also develop a financing plan for public services and facilities, which is described in the Capital Facilities Plan.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) regulate utilities and transportation. The WUTC is empowered to regulate utilities such as electrical, gas, irrigation, telecommunication and water companies. The WUTC has jurisdiction over rates and charges, services, facilities and practices of utilities. Any change in customer charges or service provision policy requires WUTC approval. The WUTC also requires gas providers to demonstrate that existing ratepayers will not subsidize new customers.

In 2023, House Bill 1181 amended the GMA to create a new climate goal and require cities to develop a new climate change element, which the city must adopt by 2029. The GMA also requires comprehensive plans and implementing ordinances and programs to adapt to and mitigate the effects of a changing climate; support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and per capita vehicle miles traveled; and to foster resiliency to climate impacts and natural hazards. In advance of the adoption of that standalone element, the city has incorporated several goals and policies related to climate resiliency and greenhouse gas emissions into this element and other elements, drawing primarily from the city's 2023 Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) as well as Vision 2050 and countywide planning policies.

House Bill 1181 also amended the GMA to specifically require that utility elements for local jurisdictions identify all public entities that own utility systems, and that the local jurisdiction works collaboratively with these entities to include information about those utilities in their comprehensive plan. This chapter provides an analysis of the public services provided by partner agencies and special districts that serve the city, including any system improvements needs to accommodate projected growth.

Regional Planning

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) ~~Vision 2040 and~~ Vision 2050 plan~~s~~ reiterate~~s~~ GMA goals and emphasizes providing adequate public services and facilities in a coordinated and cost-effective manner to support projected growth and development in the central Puget Sound region. ~~The~~ Vision 2050 calls for the ~~documents promote a central theme of~~ efficient use and conservation of resources and facilities across the region and includes a Public Services goal and 30 underlying multicounty planning policies that aim to address regionwide issues. In Lake Stevens, most utility providers are independent local or regional providers. The city will continue to coordinate with utility providers and special purpose districts for local and regional delivery of services and facilities.

Vision 2050 Public Services Goal (Source: PSRC Vision 2050)

Countywide Planning

The Snohomish County Countywide Goal for Public Services and Facilities (2021) is consistent with the Vision 2050 Public Services goal and states,

> **"Snohomish County and its cities will coordinate and develop and provide adequate and efficient public facilities and services to ensure the health, safety, conservation of resources, and economic vitality of our communities and all residents."**

The specific policies draw distinctions between services and facilities in urban and rural areas. Of note, ~~the policies~~Policy PS-1 identifies~~y~~ cities as the preferred urban service providers. As such, cities determine appropriate levels of service in incorporated areas or coordinate with the county through interlocal agreements for unincorporated areas to address services and facilities. Countywide, the cities and county should coordinate together and with service providers to determine the location and extent of public services and facilities to support jobs and housing.

The ~~countywid~~countywide Public Service~~s~~e goal~~s~~ also emphasizes conservation of public services, resources and facilities. Countywide planning policies identify standards for establishing and mitigating local, regional, statewide and federal essential public facilities. It also recommends the cities and county collaborate with public agencies and special districts to identify opportunities for the co-location of local essential public facilities.

Lake Stevens Planning

The city provides many municipal services, including governance, administration, planning and community development, building permits, public works and projects, governmental financing, grant development and management, ~~fire inspection~~ and police services. Planning and provision of other services and utilities in the UGA is the responsibility of special purpose districts and utility providers. Future staffing levels are directly related to the degree to which annexations occur. Following several annexations between 2018 and 2021, the city ~~has~~ developed a strategic staffing plan that aims to continue to provide high levels of service to the community as the city grows.

The city does not currently have a central municipal campus. Services are spread out at different locations ~~in the downtown area~~ including City Hall, and the Permit Center at North Cove Park in Downtown Lake Stevens; the~~,~~ Public Works offices, Maintenance and Equipment Y~~y~~ard in the Lake Stevens Industrial Center;~~, Shop~~ and the Police Station in SE Lake Stevens. In 2023, the city began planning for a new ~~City Hall and Permit Center~~Municipal Services Campus adjacent to the Police Station, which is anticipated to be completed in late 2025 or early 2026.

The city cooperates with other cities and service providers in the joint planning and delivery of services within its UGA based on current and future growth projections, adopted levels of service and concurrency requirements. The Comprehensive Plan provides policy guidance on how utilities and services shall be planned and provided to ensure consistency between city and county planning documents.

Services provided directly by special purpose districts include health, school, fire, power, judicial and library services. Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue (Fire District), which was created through the merger of the Lake Stevens Fire District with Snohomish County Fire District 7 in 2020, provides fire protection services within the city and UGA (Figure 7.3).

~~As of June 2024, the city was in the final stages of assuming the Lake Stevens Sewer District, which will result in sewer services being provided directly by the city.~~

The city asserts its interest to participate in the planning of rural areas outside of the UGA where future UGA expansions could occur. Utility and service planning requires that the city be involved in the planning and decision-making of these areas both to comment on future service impacts and to do its own service planning.

The following section provides specific descriptions of public services and utilities within the city and its UGA.

INVENTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES.

Police Services

The Lake Stevens Police Department (Police Department) provides a full range of local law enforcement services within the City of Lake Stevens. These services include crime suppression and investigation, traffic enforcement, traffic accident investigation, marine law enforcement, community-oriented problem solving and partnerships with residents to solve quality of life issues throughout the community. The Police Department also contracts some of its services, including dispatch, jail, court services and vehicle maintenance.

The Police Department's community policing philosophy is based on the premise that a safe community requires positive, trusting, and productive relationships with all stakeholders. ~~The~~ In 2022, the Police Department ~~currently~~ responded~~s~~ to approximately 2~~3~~5,~~4~~000 incidents ~~annually.~~ The average response time for the Police Department is three to four minutes for emergency calls and six to 10 minutes for all other calls. The Police Department is also part of a mutual aid agreement, which allows law enforcement agencies to assist each other with resources and personnel when requested.

In 2020, the Police Department conducted research to determine an appropriate staffing formula. The formula compares calls for service with the number of officers necessary to meet the call load as determined by the time needed to handle the calls and the time available to answer the calls. The formula considers workload, discretionary time, administrative time, reactive time, and current work schedule. As calls for service change over time, it is important to maintain the ratio which allows for a community policing philosophy. Maintaining a police force with adequate staffing levels to meet the adopted levels of service (LOS) standards will require anticipating increases in population, calls for service, annexations, mandated training requirements, and retirements.

2020 ~~also~~ saw the Police Department move into its new headquarters at South Lake Stevens Road and 20th St SE , which has significantly more space than its previous location and will allow the department to continue to grow alongside the city.

Stormwater and Surface Water

The city of Lake Stevens provides stormwater services for the entire city. The system consists of surface runoff from roadways, inlets, pipes and ditch conveyance, water quality devices, storm ponds and outfalls. Within the system are two lakes, Stitch Lake and Lake Stevens. The stormwater system covers an area of approximately 5,700 acres (8.9 square miles) and is broken into 18 basins. Within the stormwater system, as of 2023 there we~~a~~re approximately ~~68~~ 117 city-owned or operated facilities, ~~4,562~~5,887 catch basins, ~~13.5 miles of roads side ditches,~~ and ~~66.2~~137 miles of stormwater pipe ~~and 22,942 feet of culverts~~.

The city has numerous older developments approved and constructed to rural standards. In some cases, stormwater detention/retention, water quality and conveyance and storm drainage facilities may not have been required at the time of construction. While new projects provide facilities to urban standards, the older developments continually affect neighborhoods, streets and the lakes by conveying runoff that is not channeled and not treated. As part of a citywide stormwater inventory, opportunities for regional stormwater treatment systems should be developed.

Some of the detention systems and ditches within subdivisions and commercial developments are privately owned and maintenance is the responsibility of the individual property owner/s, which is often under a homeowners' association or property management service. As the city approves new projects, they must meet the requirements of the Department of Ecology (DOE) stormwater manual and include maintenance provisions for the owner(s).

Lake Stevens is the city's largest stormwater feature and was annexed into the city in 2021. The lake has multiple inflow areas and one outfall monitored by the city. A weir system located at the outfall of the lake controls the lake level. In 2011~~0~~, the city adopted a Lake Level Management Plan to provide guidance and policy to perform this service. As of 2024, the city was in the process of developing a new management plan and designing a new weir system for Lake Stevens, as well as identifying potential habitat restoration.

Between April and through September the city manages the level of the lake. This serves three purposes:

1) Maintain the lake at a level to sustain downstream channel flows for aquatic habitat;
2) Protect downstream channel/flood from flash surges during heavy rainfall events; and
3) Maintain recreational usage of the lake in the historical shallow areas on the northwest side of the lake.

In August of 2019, the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) issued a new ~~"~~National Pollutant Discharge ~~Eliminary~~Elimination System ("NPDES Phase II") municipal stormwater permit that affects Lake Stevens. This permit was issued under the authority delegated to Ecology to implement requirements of the Federal Clean Water Act. The stormwater permit covers municipal storm sewer systems that discharge to surface waters that are not part of a combined sewer system (such as Lake Stevens) and is valid through July 2024.~~—~~ The city is currently operating under the requirements of this permit, which will be updated later in 2024 along with the DOE stormwater manual for Western Washington.

The city is required to update~~s~~ its Stormwater Management plan yearly ~~per the requirement of its~~to demonstrate compliance with the ~~National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (~~NPDES~~)~~ permit and outline stormwater activities for the following year. The NPDES program regulates discharges of water to ensure pollutants do not enter waters of the United States. The service area and drainage basins of the city are shown on Figure 7.1.

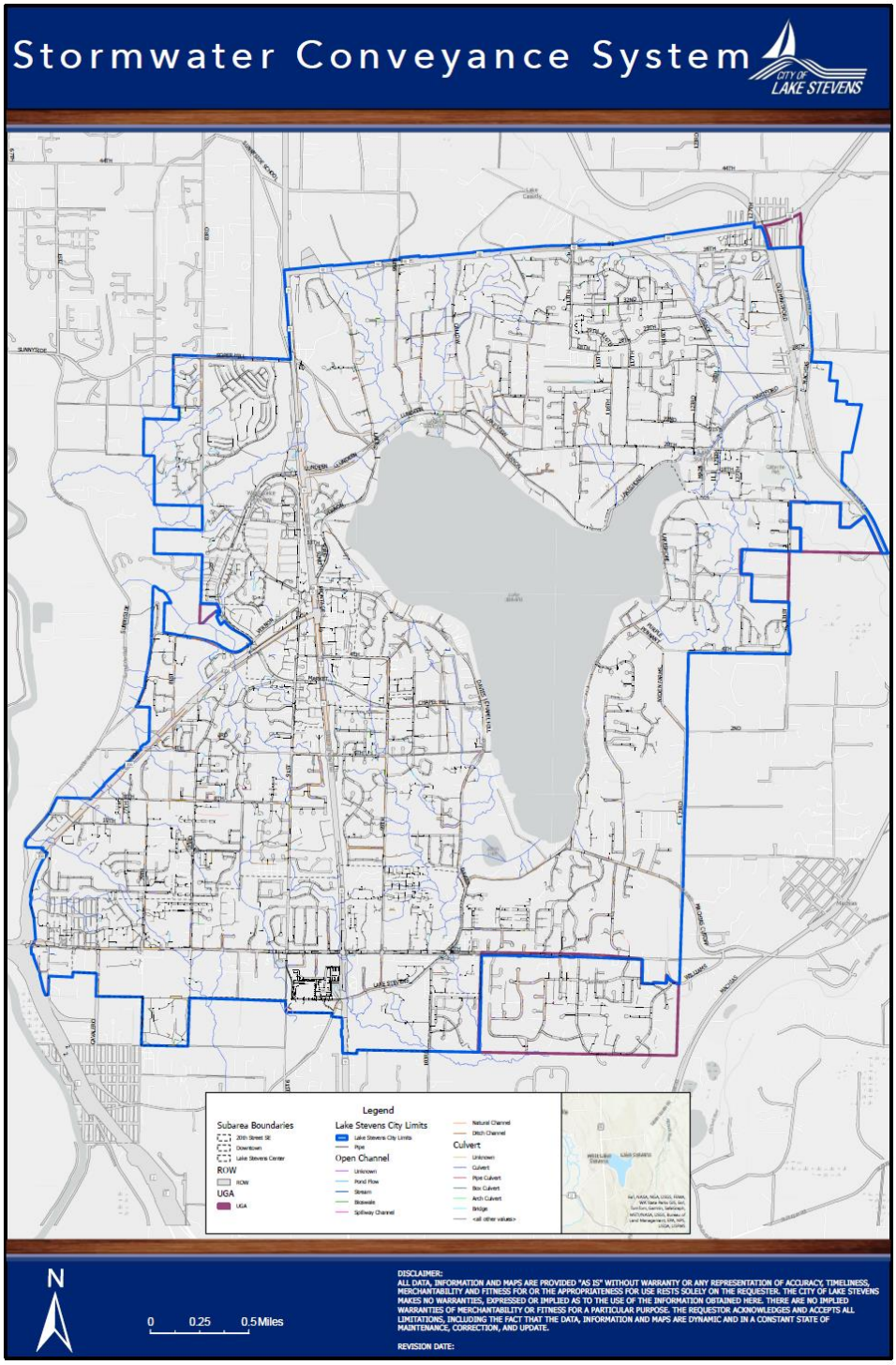

Figure 7.1 - Lake Stevens Stormwater Conveyance System
(Updated Map)

Sewer Service

In May of 2005, the city of Lake Stevens and the Lake Stevens Sewer District (Sewer District) entered into an interlocal agreement (ILA) entitled "Unified Sewer Services and Annexation Agreement." Under the ILA, the Sewer District provides, maintains and operates sewer facilities throughout its district boundaries. The approximately 12.8 square mile service area includes the current city limits (including the lake), Lake Stevens UGA and a small area of overlap into the Marysville UGA. The entire boundary is shown in Figure 7.2.

The agreement also laidys the groundwork for the eventual assumption of the Sewer District and its facilities, by the city, which was scheduled toill occur no sooner than 20 years from the District's assumption of sewer responsibilities, unless both parties agreed sooner to an amended schedule as part of continuing coordination between both agencies.

In December 2020, the City Council adopted an ordinance calling for the city to assume the sewer district as allowed by state law. As of June 2024, assumption of the sewer district was being finalized and was scheduled to occur by late 2024 through an expedited process. The Sewer District will continue collecting and treating wastewater in the city and its UGA until this responsibility is transferred to the city per provisions of the ILA.

As of 2020, the dDistrict provided residential sewer service to 12,767 equivalent residential units (ERUs) with an estimated population of 36,896 people. These connections are largely in the Lake Stevens UGA, with about 108 connections in plats either in the rural area or in the Marysville UGA. The District served an additional 846 958 ERUs for commercial and school connections, for a total of 13,725 ERUs.

Lake Stevens Sewer DistrictThe sewer system consists of a new wastewater treatment facility (WWTF, membrane bioreactor process, 2012), a former wastewater treatment plant site, 30 lift stations, and 126 miles of sewer pipes, including over nine miles of force mains (4" to 19" diameter). The collection system is a "separate" sewer system, designed to receive domestic, commercial and industrial pre-treated wastewater. The Sunnyside WWTF has a current permitted maximum month average daily flow capacity of 5.01 million gallons per day (mgd).

The existing plant is in the process of decommissioning in phases, and the LSSD has initiated a project to remove much of the accumulated biosolids in the existing lagoon system. A future project will address final vacation of the site.

IOn October 24, 20162022, the Lake Stevens Sewer District adopted a new (2021) Sanitary Sewer Comprehensive Plan. The 202116 Sanitary Sewer Comprehensive Plan for the Lake Stevens Sewer District plan presents the comprehensive planning needs for wastewater collection, transmission, treatment and discharge for the planning period 2016 through 2035. The District issued Amendment 1 in May 2019, and as of August 2022 was in the process of adopting an updated (2021) plan with a new planning period of 2021 through 2041. The city has adopted these plans by reference into the city of Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan.

~~The sewer service and planning area is the Lake Stevens UGA and the two presently served plats referenced above. The 2016 Sewer Plan also designated the rural-urban transition areas (RUTAs) around the geographic limits of the UGA as an Additional Study Area, in order to support an early estimate of the magnitude of potential future growth of the District's sewer service area. The main planning criteria is 70 gallons per capita per day of wastewater flow, and an average of 2.70 persons per dwelling unit or ERU. Additional allowances are made for extraneous flows in the wastewater system due to inflow and infiltration. ERUs for commercial connections are determined based on water consumption of 900 cubic feet per month, per ERU. These calculations will be updated upon adoption of the district's 2021 plan.~~

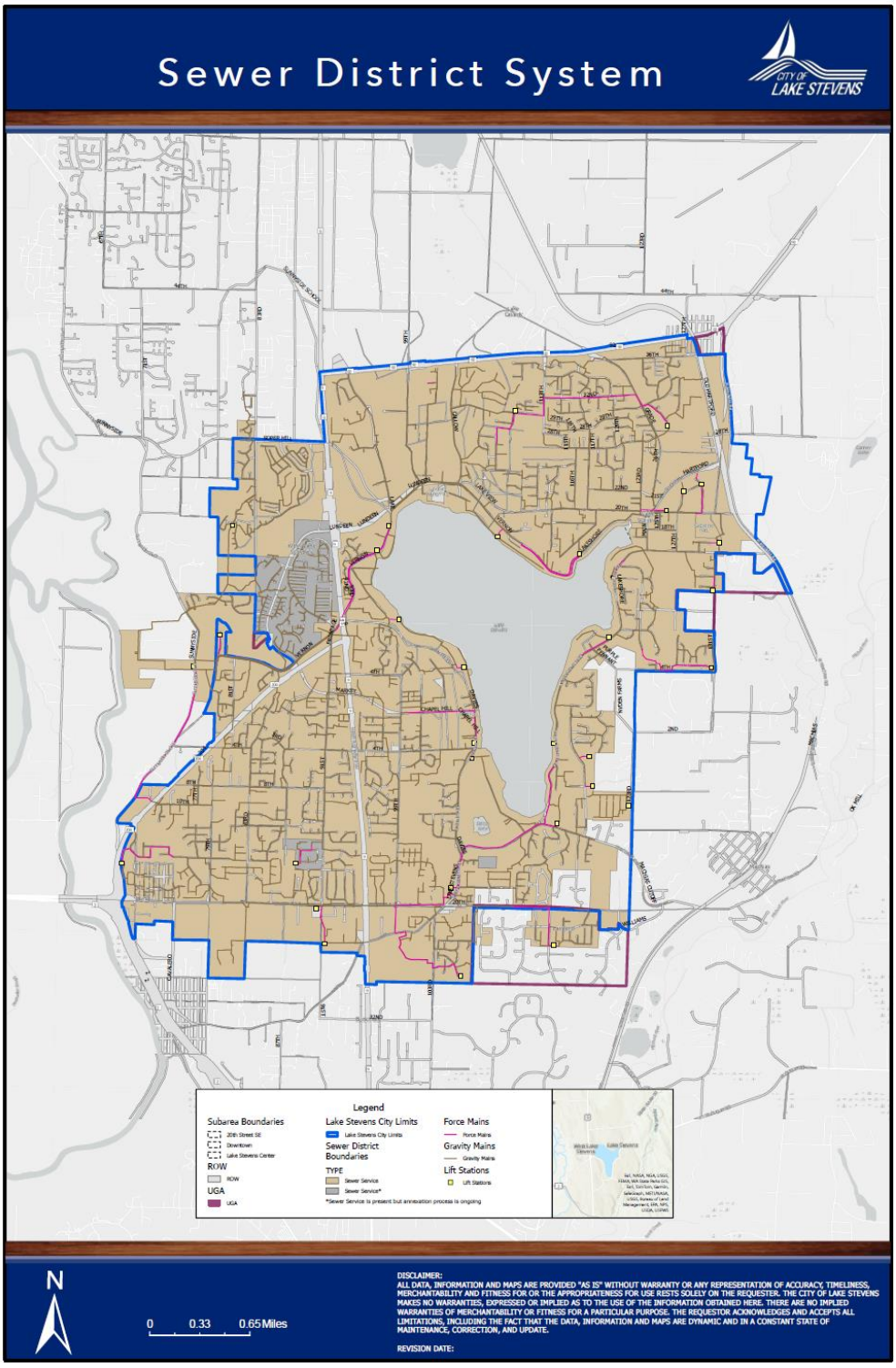

Figure 7.2 - Lake Stevens Sewer District Boundary Map

(Updated Map)

The 2021 Sewer Plan incorporated growth projections from the 2021 Buildable Lands Report to estimate the sewer system's ability to meet future conveyance and treatment needs in the city and UGA. Per Tables 3-6 and 5-11 of the 2021 plan, the system was anticipated to serve 19,632 ERUs by the year 2041, an approximately 43% increase from 2020. This growth is projected to result in 4.94 mgd of maximum month flow to the treatment facility by 2041, just below the 5.01 mgd capacity authorized by the NPDES permit.

The plan estimates that full build out (before any land use map amendments proposed as part of the 2024 periodic update) will result in 21.923 ERUs and 5.13 mgd of maximum month flow, which slightly exceeds the current plant capacity. As part of the next update to the sewer plan, the city will need to assess treatment capacity based on updated city zoning and development assumptions.

Additionally, the city and the Sewer District coordinate on capital facilities planning to benefit the community and its economic development. During the environmental impact process for the 20th Street SE Corridor and Lake Stevens Center subarea plans in 2012, the city and Sewer District reviewed projects and capital improvements required for development of the two subareas over the next 20 years. The city and Sewer District continue to plan jointly for the city's Growth Centers, including Downtown Lake Stevens and the Lake Stevens Industrial Center.

This plan asserts a goal of eliminating all septic systems over time as the sewer system and the city limits expand. New developments, re-built structures, new industrial development in the Hartford Road and other non-residential areas would all be required to provide sewers to the extent the existing system is available or can be extended.

Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue

In August 2019, voters approved the merger of the Lake Stevens Fire District and Snohomish County Fire District 7, which became effective in January 2020 and was later renamed Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue (SRFR). As of the district's 2022 annual report, ~~The~~the ~~newly~~ combined district covered~~s~~ an area of approximately 140 square miles, including the 46 square miles that Lake Stevens Fire previously served in Lake Stevens and its UGA (Figure 7.3). The district provides fire prevention and suppression services, emergency medical services (EMS) including Advanced Life Support (ALS), technical rescue and fire marshal services. In 2019, the combined district responded to over 17,000 calls. The district has 11~~2~~ fire stations, including two in Lake Stevens:

- Station 81 (12409 21st Street NE, Lake Stevens 98258)
- Station 82 (9811 Chapel Hill Road, Lake Stevens 98258)

~~Through strategic planning the former district was able to increase the daily staffing level to 14 firefighters in 2017.~~ SRFR adopted a new Capital Facilities Plan and Strategic Plan in

2021, which the city has adopted by reference. In 2022, ~~In 2013,~~ the Washington Surveying and Rating Bureau completed its most recent evaluation of the fire protection capabilities for the city of Lake Stevens. This evaluation resulted in a~~an improved protection class~~ rating ~~from Protection Class 5 to~~of Protection Class 3, which placed the city in the top 11% of Washington communities for fire protection rating 4. SRFR also became just the fifth civilian fire agency in Washington state to receive international accreditation from the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) in 2022.

Annually the Fire District performs fire code compliance activities, inspects commercial and public buildings for the city of Lake Stevens and reviews land use and building permits through the Fire Marshal's office.

Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue and the city will continue to partner together to meet the fire protection and emergency medical services needs of the community. The city ~~has adopted by reference the Lake Stevens Fire Capital Facilities Plan and~~ will adopt future versions of the Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue CFp~~.~~ by reference.

Fire Station 81 (Source: Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue)

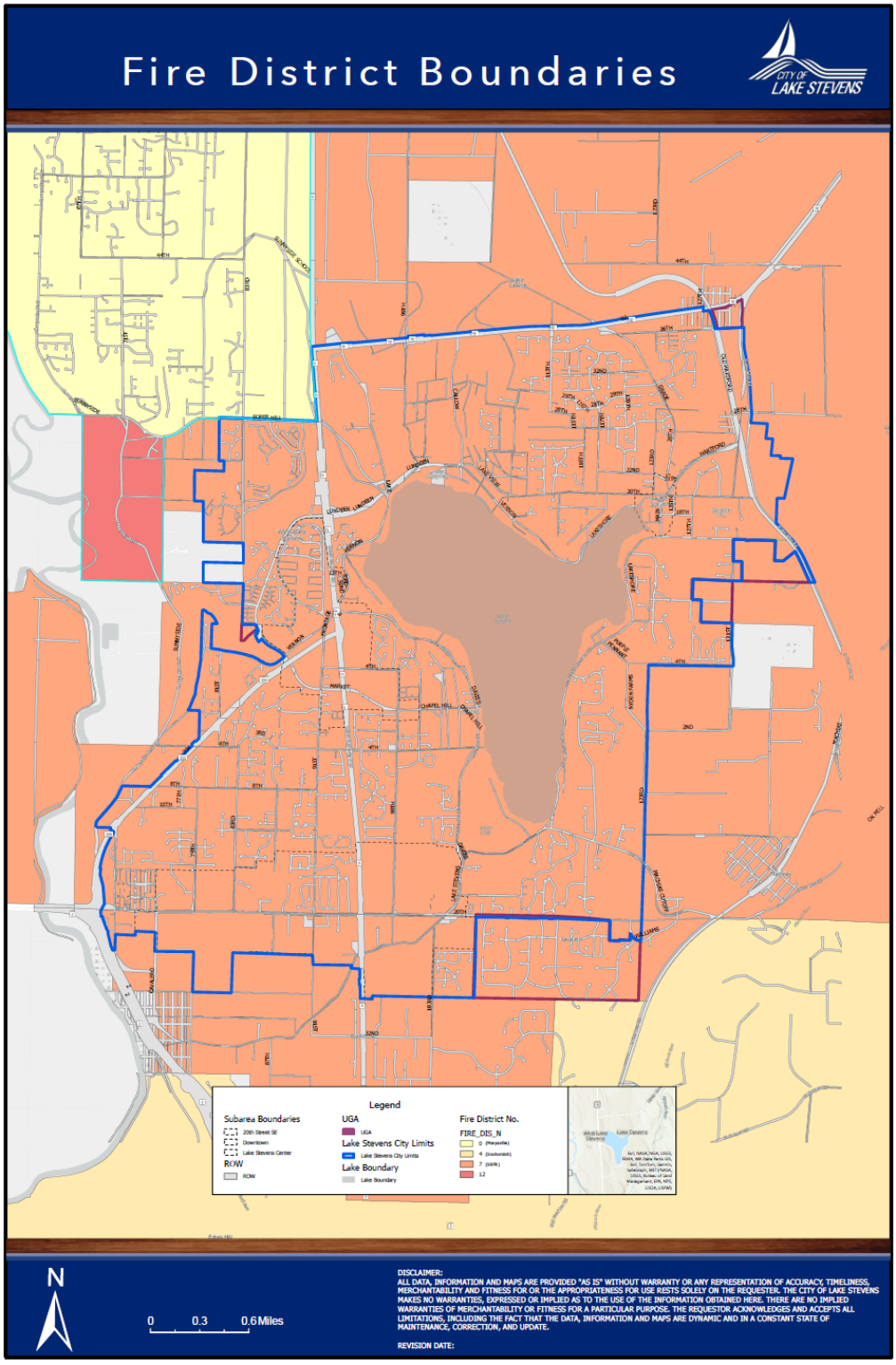

Figure 7.3 – Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue Service Area

(Updated Map)

Lake Stevens School District

The Lake Stevens School District covers approximately 37 square miles, encompassing all of Lake Stevens as well as portions of unincorporated Snohomish County and a small portion of the city of Marysville. The District is located south of the Marysville School District and north of the Snohomish School District (see Figure 7.4).

As of April 2022, there was a student population of 9,256 served by seven elementary schools grades K-5 (Stevens Creek, Mt. Pilchuck, Hillcrest, Sunnycrest, Glenwood, Highland and Skyline), two middle schools grades 6-7 (Lake Stevens and North Lake), one mid-high school grades 8-9 (Cavelero), one high school grades 10-12 (Lake Stevens), one early learning center and one homeschool partnership program for grades K-12 (HomeLink). The District also owns approximately 71 acres of vacant land.

The Lake Stevens School District has experienced steady upward growth in enrollment for the past four decades. Student enrollment in the School District remained relatively constant between 1973 and 1985 (15%) and then grew significantly from 1985 through 2005 (approximately 120%). Between 2012 and 2021, student enrollment increased by 1,338 students, approximately 16%., compared toa 2.5% increase countywide during this period. The School District has been, and is projected to continue to be, one of the fastest growing districts in Snohomish County based on the Office of Financial Management population forecast. Population forecasts estimate the Lake Stevens UGA population will increase to 50,952 people in 2044. Likewise, the population within the Lake Stevens School District boundaries will rise from 50,461 in 2020 to 67,294 in 2044, an increase of 33%. Planned improvements in the Lake Stevens School District through the Year 2027 based on enrollment projections include the construction of three new elementary schools and one middle school, the installation of additional portable classrooms at existing facilities and new site acquisitions (for two schools) and improvements.

The city has adopted by reference the current Lake Stevens School District No. 4 Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), which was most recently updated and adopted by the Lake Stevens School District Board of Directors in August 2022 for the 2022-2027 planning period. This Plan provides the basis for charging GMA-based impact fees as implemented in the city's Land Use Code. The District participates in the school impact mitigation fee program and issues an updated ~~Capital Facilities Plan~~CFP every two years. The city applies a discount to the calculated rate, as do most other cities in Snohomish County.

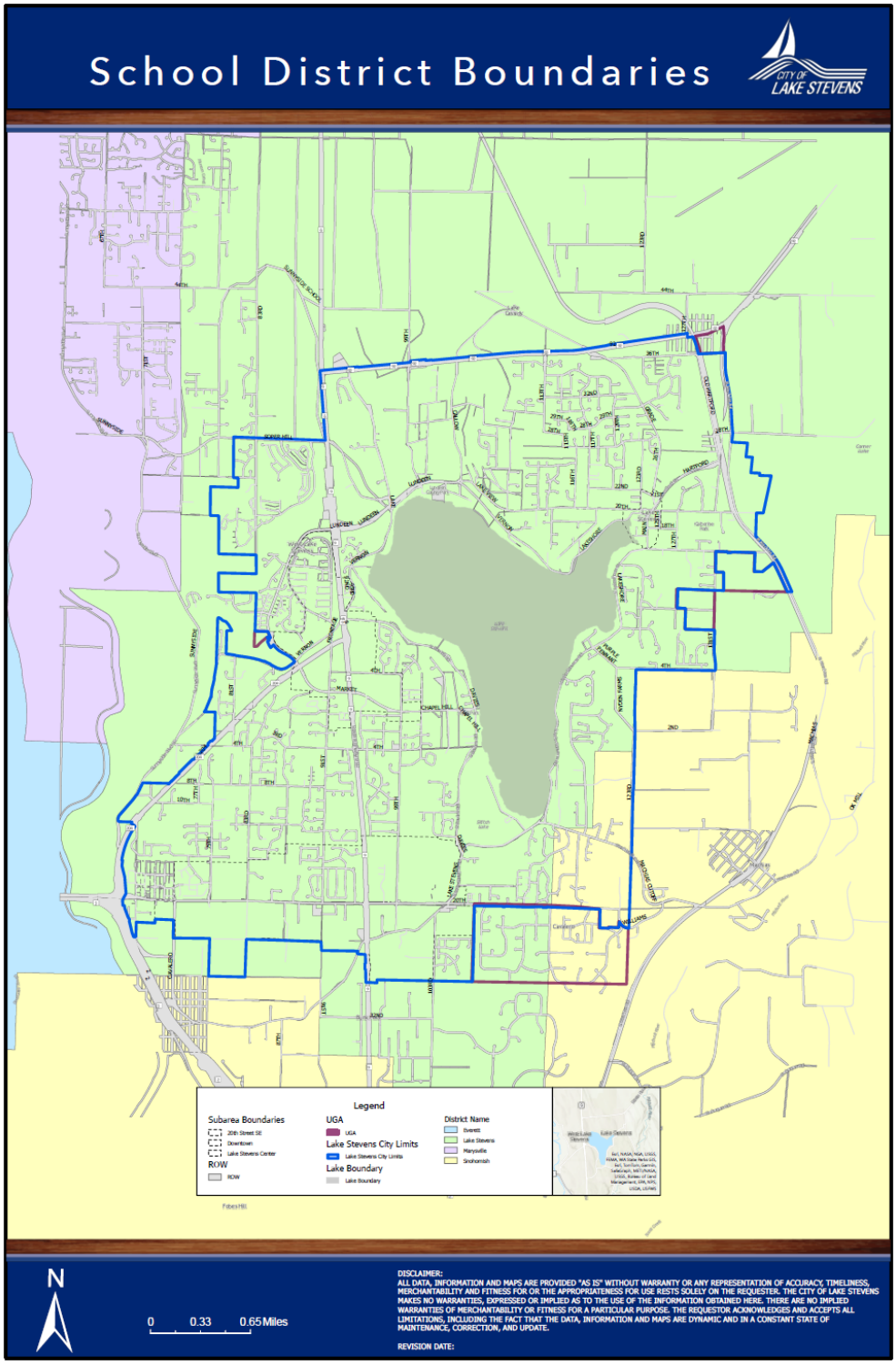

Figure 7.4 - School District Boundari~~es~~y

(Updated Map)

Snohomish School District.

The Snohomish School District covers areas in the southeastern portion of the city that were annexed between 2018 and 2022, as well as portions of the UGA south of 20th St SE. No Snohomish School District schools are currently located within the boundaries of the city or its UGA. The majority of students in the city and its UGA that are served by the Snohomish School District attend Cascade View Elementary, Centennial Middle School, and Snohomish High School, with a small area of the UGA south of 20th within the boundaries of Machias Elementary The city adopted the Snohomish School District's Capital Facilities Plan by reference into the Comprehensive Plan in 2021. The updated plan for the 2022-2027 planning period was adopted by the Snohomish School District Board of Directors in July 2022.~~,~~

Snohomish County Health ~~District~~ Department

~~The city contracts with the~~The Snohomish County Health ~~District~~ Department provides~~for~~ public health services for all of Snohomish County. Previously known as the Snohomish Health District, it was integrated into the county government in January 2023. The most common task the ~~Health District~~ department performs in the Lake Stevens area is approving septic systems. Other responsibilities include food service inspections and issuing state permits for certain (potentially noxious) activities (e.g., septic sludge recycling, soil processing, etc.). ~~The district is scheduled to become an integrated department of Snohomish County in January 2023.~~

Solid Waste

Waste Management Northwest provides solid waste services within the city under a ten-year contract that expires in 2031. Recycling is provided by East Snohomish County Association of Recycling Cities (ESCARC), contracting with Fiber International. ESCARC members are Monroe, Snohomish, Lake Stevens, Sultan, Granite Falls and Gold Bar. These cities pool resources to provide the capital facilities for lower cost recycling. The city receives curbside service from B~~i~~'ll's Disposal service, which is a division of Fiber International.

Natural Gas

Puget Sound Energy (PSE) provides natural gas service through a city franchise. PSE is the largest natural gas company in Washington serving approximately 900,000 customers in ten counties and 64 cities. It is a demand-driven utility, meaning that no service is initiated until requested by a specific customer. ~~As natural gas is a competitive energy source, it can be assumed that the demand for it will continue to grow, particularly if substantial savings over other fuels can be effectively demonstrated (Acme, 1993).~~

According to PSE's 2022 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Report, methane is the

primary component of natural gas and has a global warming potential that is approximately 25 times greater than carbon dioxide. PSE has set a goal to reach net zero carbon emissions for natural gas used in customer homes and businesses by 2045. PSE continues to identify and develop strategies to achieve that goal.

As discussed in more detail in the Environment and Natural Resources Element (Chapter 4), the city adopted a Climate Sustainability Plan (CSP) in 2023. A major component of the CSP is the planned transition away from using natural gas and other fossil fuels over the next twenty years and an increased reliance on electricity (primarily generated by renewable energy sources), which is consistent with the 2021 Washington State Energy Strategy. The CSP includes several strategies to help facilitate an equitable transition away from natural gas, several of which have been incorporated into Comprehensive Plan policies in this element.
~~The U.S. Department of Energy estimates a 60-year supply of conventional natural gas reserves exists. Unconventional reserves requiring advanced technology are estimated at a 150-200 year supply.~~

Telecommunications

Telecommunication facilities are private utilities that provide services such as television (broadcast, cable and satellite), phone (direct lines and cellular) and internet. Content is transmitted by a variety of methods that may include cable lines, electrical wires, satellites or fiber and optical fibers. Wireless technology includes traditional broadcasting, radio transmission and cellular networks. Telecommunication services often use existing infrastructure along utility corridors and public rights-of-way. The increased use of small cell wireless technology in recent years will require the city to continue to assess how to balance telecommunication needs with the quality of the built environment.

The telecommunications industry is rapidly evolving and will continue changing over the next 20 years. Telecommunications services are integral to the modern world and economy. For example, the telecommunications industry is the primary conduit for information exchange between individuals, corporations and public service providers. As this industry changes, there may be unknown impacts on land use planning, existing facilities and regulatory oversight. The city should coordinate with service providers to plan for the construction and reconstruction of facilities and provide feedback on capacity, design and equipment.

Electrical Utilities

The Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (PUD)~~, which purchases 80 percent of its power from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA),~~ serves the city of Lake Stevens as well as the remainder of Snohomish County and Island County. Approximately 80% of its power supply is purchased from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), with ~~e~~T~~t~~he remainder ~~of the PUD's power is~~ provided by a mix of renewable resources that include

output from the PUD's Jackson, Youngs Creek and Woods Creek hydroelectric projects, and several long-term contracts for wind, landfill gas, biogas, and biomass. As of December 2023, nearly 75% of its power supply was hydroelectric.

Biomass	1%
Hydroelectric	74.6%
Nuclear [1]	9.4%
Solar	3.3%
Wind	8.2%
Unspecified [1, 2]	3.5%
Total	100%

Based on data received from the state of Washington on 12/27/23

[1]BPA-supplied.

[2]The 2019 Legislative update to the Fuel Mix Disclosure requirement adds a new category for "unspecified resources" of electric power. For information on this update, visit the Washington State Department of Commerce website: ***Fuel Disclosure***

PUD Electricity Data as of 2023 (Source: Snohomish County PUD)

The PUD uses an 115,000-volt transmission system to distribute electricity from three major BPA delivery points in Snohomish County to distribution substations. These substations transform the transmission voltage to 12,500-volt distribution voltage. PUD electrical facilities of less than 55,000 volts (55 kV) are referred to as distribution facilities. Facilities of more than 55,000 volts (55 kV) are referred to as transmission facilities.

There are three distribution substations, Hartford, Lake Stevens and Frontier, within the city limits of city of Lake Stevens. The city is fully served by these substations with distribution lines that extend service to all residential, commercial and public customers. According to the PUD, there is ample capacity to meet existing and future demand for both the incorporated city limits as well as the UGA.

In addition to PUD facilities, there are Bonneville Power Administration and Seattle City Light Transmission lines that pass through the city that constitute regional power transmission facilities.

The CSP calls for the electrification of the system's building supply (a transition away from natural gas and other greenhouse gases and shift towards cleaner electricity) over the next 20 years. According to the PUD's 2023 Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), the annual electrical load growth rate for the 2024-2045 planning period is 2.07%, which is more than double the estimated annual rate from just two years earlier (0.96%) This reflects both the planned electrification of buildings and the anticipated widescale adoption of electric vehicles and will require continued coordination between the city and PUD to meet future electricity needs.

Water Utilities

Except for a few homes on wells, the Public Utility District No. 1 of Snohomish County (PUD) provides water service. The PUD currently owns and operates nine water systems. PUD's, including the Lake Stevens Integrated Water System that serves the city and surrounding areas. The service area is bounded on the west by Ebey Slough and the Snohomish River; on the north by Marysville and Arlington; on the east by the Snohomish County Commercial Forest-Forest Transition Area (CF-FTA); and on the south by the boundaries of other water systems. As of December 2019, it served a population of 51,625 people and had just under 21,000 connections.

The city of Everett's transmission lines from Spada Lake pass through the water service area, delivering water to Everett and to many water customers. In 2012, PUD converted its emergency wells, in the northeast corner of the city, to full-time use to supplement the water supply purchased from Everett.

The PUD's Walker Hill storage reservoirs (4 million gallons capacity) and Hillcrest reservoirs (6 million gallons capacity) serve both the city and the UGA. The distribution system within the city is shown in Figure 7.5. In 2012, PUD constructed water main extensions to merge its Lake Roesiger water system into the Lake Stevens system. In 2014, PUD constructed water main extensions to merge its Dubuque water system into the Lake Stevens system.

According to Table 5-7 of the 2021 Water System Plan, the PUD estimated that the population within the Lake Stevens integrated service area would increase between 1.15% and 1.51% annually, which is consistent with the city's projected 2044 growth targets. The 2021 plan found that the system will have adequate capacity through 2041 (the 20-year planning period) when factoring in proposed improvements identified in the plan.

The following is an overview of the Lake Stevens water system and its major facilities, as well as proposed improvements. including updates provided by the PUD since its *2011 Water System Plan*. As of August 2022, PUD has prepared but is yet to adopt a *2021 Water System Plan.*

Source – Eleven connections to the city of Everett's Transmission Pipeline Nos. 2, 3 and 5 provide the primary water supply to the Lake Stevens Water System, with backup connections on the No. 2 line. Water from five of these connections flows by gravity into the

water system, while the remaining six have pump stations to deliver the water. Four connections are inside the city limits, including one connection shared with the city of Marysville. As stated earlier, two wells supplement the primary water supply. As of early 2024, PUD was conducting a susceptibility assessment of the wells serving the Lake Stevens water system to identify potential sources of contamination to the groundwater supply.

Storage – The PUD Lake Stevens water system contains eight storage reservoirs, with a combined capacity of over 14 million gallons. Four of these reservoirs are located in the city (two each at the Walker Hill and Hillcrest tank sites). The water storage capacity in the city is 10 million gallons. According to the 2021 plan, PUD anticipates adding three new storage reservoirs within the Lake Stevens water system by 2041 to accommodate projected growth and will be conducting a condition assessment and seismic analysis for several older storage facilities.

Transmission and Distribution Pipelines – There are over 408 miles of pipe in the PUD's Lake Stevens water system. Pipeline sizes range from 3/4 to 30 inches and materials include cast iron, asbestos cement, ductile iron, galvanized, and steel. The 2021 plan identifies approximately $70 million in planned improvements by 2041, with additional improvements to be funded by private development.

Booster Pump Stations – At higher elevations, booster pump stations provide additional pressure. ~~In the city, there are two booster pump stations serving the~~ The Lake Stevens water system is served by five main supply pump stations, including for the Machias, Walker Hill and Hillcrest areas, with an additional 12 booster pump stations located throughout the service area. The 2021 plan identifies proposed improvements to the Walker Hill pump station to increase capacity.

Pressure Reducing Stations – There are 35 pressure-reducing stations throughout the Lake Stevens Water System that help regulate pressure and define the separate pressure zones. Inside the city limits, there are six pressure zones served by seven pressure-reducing stations, which provide reasonable pressure to all city consumers.

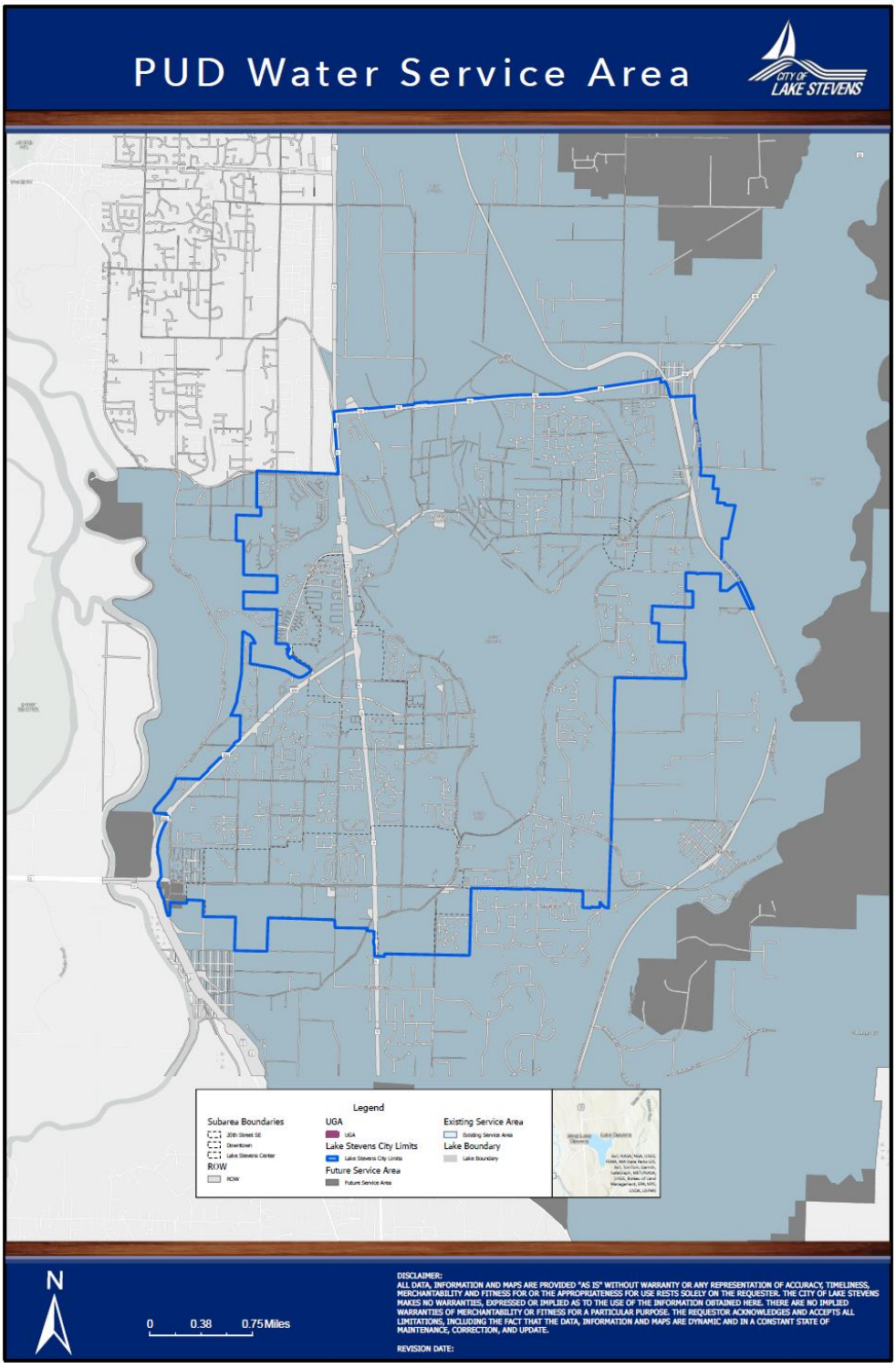

Figure 7.5 – Map of Water Facilities

(Updated Map)

The PUD normally designs its water facilities to provide fire flow capacity of at least 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). In some areas, flows up to 3,000 gpm are available. Developers must fund and construct any improvements necessary to bring water to their projects and to achieve fire flow required by the Fire Marshal. The PUD's water source and storage are adequate for projected growth within its water service area.

Essential Public Facilities

Under GMA provisions (RCW 36.70A.200) and countywide planning policies (EPF-1 through EPF-5), jurisdictions shall include a process for identifying and siting essential public facilities. An essential public facility can be any facility owned or operated by a federal, state or local government, public utility, transportation authority or other entities that provide public services. Essential public facilities are typically difficult to site, such as education facilities, regional transportation facilities (e.g., airports), solid waste-handling facilities, regional transit authority facilities, state or local correctional facilities and in-patient facilities including substance abuse, mental health and group homes.

The GMA provides that no comprehensive plan or development regulations may preclude the siting of essential public facilities. However, jurisdictions can impose reasonable conditions or mitigations on essential public facilities through its comprehensive plan or development regulations, provided these do not preclude the siting of the facility. The city has adopted essential public facilities standards within the municipal code.

GOALS AND POLICIES

GOAL 7.1 COORDINATE WITH CITY DEPARTMENTS, SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS, UTILITY COMPANIES AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS TO ENSURE THE ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND CONSISTENCY WITH ~~THE LAND USE~~OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ELEMENT~~S~~.

Policies

7.1.1 Coordinate with city departments ~~including Administration, Finance, Planning and Community Development, Police Department and Public Works~~ to ensure public facilities are adequately maintained and distributed to support the community's needs and that each department's planning documents are consistent.

7.1.2 Coordinate with special purpose districts, ~~including the Lake Stevens Sewer District and Snohomish County PUD and other~~ utility providers, and local and regional service providers ~~(e.g., gas, electrical, phone, etc.)~~ to ensure utilities and public facilities are adequately maintained and distributed to support the community's needs and that each agency's planning documents are consistent.

7.1.3 Identify strategies to improve equitable access to and provision of utilities and public services, including to neighborhoods, groups and community members that have been historically underserved.

~~7.1.2 Coordinate with local and regional service providers including the Lake Stevens School District, Snohomish Regional Fire and Rescue, Sno-Isle Library, etc. to ensure public services are adequately maintained and distributed to support the community's needs and that each agency's' planning documents are consistent.~~

7.1.4~~2~~.1 Prepare and adopt a detailed master storm drainage plan for the city to coordinate storm drainage and detention/retention consistent with the concept plan adopted as part of this element ~~to include cumulative watershed effects~~.

7.1.5~~2~~.2 Prepare and adopt a detailed master sewer plan for the city to coordinate sewer and detention/retention consistent with the concept plan adopted as part of this element.

7.1.6~~2~~.3 Protect existing regional transmission facilities for Snohomish County PUD, Lake Stevens Sewer District and Puget Sound Energy from encroachment by incompatible urban development.

GOAL 7.2 PROVIDE ~~THE BEST~~HIGH QUALITY, EFFICIENT, AND COST-EFFECTIVE CITY ~~HALL~~ SERVICES THAT MEET THE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY ~~ATTAINABLE WITHIN BUDGET PARAMETERS AND MINIMIZE GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES BY REDUCING DUPLICATION OF SERVICES~~.

Policies

7.2.1 Strive to maintain efficiency in the provision of city government services through continual evaluation and improvement of administrative, technical and personnel procedures and practices, as well as the Lake Stevens Municipal Code.

7.2.2 Devote adequate funds to ensure quality staffing.

7.2.3 Ensure that elected officials, appointed commissioners and staff maintain and/or improve their levels of expertise through continued education, development and peer consultation.

7.2.4 Take advantage of affordable technological advances where it results in better and more efficient levels of service.

7.2.5 In order to expand services to the citizens of Lake Stevens in a fiscally responsible manner, continue and expand the practice of interagency cooperation by sharing personnel and facilities wherever possible.

7.2.6 Provide adequate public facilities to support the city's administrative and field operations.

7.2.7 ~~Assure~~ Ensure that private property is not taken for public use without just compensation.

7.2.8 Identify existing gaps in public services and develop strategies to provide them in a more equitable manner.

GOAL 7.3 PROVIDE FOR ADEQUATE POLICE AND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES.

Policies

7.3.1 Periodically review and update police staffing analysis based on national practices using a work-load based model.

7.3.2 Maintain and update the Police Department Strategic Plan including goals to reduce crime and addressing conditions affecting the quality of life of the community.

7.3.3 Coordinate police services with fire protection services and other local, state and federal agencies to develop and maintain disaster preparedness and hazard management programs for Lake Stevens.

7.3.4 Support ~~the~~ Snohomish ~~County Fire Prevention District #7~~Regional Fire and Rescue (Fire District) to maintain its adopted level of service.

7.3.5 Coordinate with the Fire District on review of submitted site and building plans.

7.3.6 Coordinate land use density and ~~intensity~~ growth projections with the Fire District's capital facilities plan and budget in order to provide current and future services within the city.

7.3.7 Consider the disaster response implications in prioritizing Fire District capital improvement and public service planning.

GOAL 7.4 SUPPORT THE PROVISION~~DE~~ OF ADEQUATE SCHOOL FACILITIES AND LOCAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Policies

7.4.1 Support the Lake Stevens and Snohomish school districts to maintain~~–~~ their~~re~~ adopted levels of service.

7.4.2 Coordinate land use density and ~~intensity~~ growth projections with the s~~S~~chool d~~D~~istricts' capital facilities plans and budgets in order to provide services within the city.

7.4.3 ~~The city will a~~Adopt by reference ~~the affected School District~~each school district's Capital Facilities Plan. The City Council shall review the CFPs every two years to ensure consistency with the requirements of the GMA; the impact fee calculation is consistent with the city's adopted formula; and the CFP has been adopted by ~~the~~ each d~~D~~istrict's Board of Directors.

7.4.4 Collaborate with local school districts to launch environmental education programs that address topics such as climate change and natural resource protection.

GOAL 7.5 PROVIDE ADEQUATE STORMWATER FACILITIES AND SERVICES.

Policies

7.5.1 Continue to implement programs and projects designed to meet the goals and requirements of Department of Ecology's NPDES permit and stormwater manual.

7.5.2 Maintain and enforce land -use plans and ordinances requiring stormwater controls for new development and re-development.

7.5.3 Actively promote and support education efforts focusing on all facets of stormwater management, including the benefits of low impact development.

7.5.4 Develop and maintain a comprehensive stormwater inventory and identify needs to ensure a functioning stormwater system.

7.5.5 Integrate distributed, small-scale stormwater controls and prevent measurable harm to streams, lakes, wetlands and other natural aquatic systems from commercial, residential or industrial development sites by maintaining a more hydrologically functional landscape.

7.5.6 Promote education of controlling the release of chemicals from residential fertilizing and weed/insect control on Lake Stevens and its watershed.

GOAL 7.6 STRIVE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SEWER SERVICES TO EVERY RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

Policies

7.6.1 Support the Lake Stevens Sewer District to maintain its adopted level of service until which time the district is assumed by the city.

7.6.2 Support the implementation of the Lake Stevens Sewer District capital facilities plan. Coordinate land use density and intensity with the Sewer District's capital planning work and budget in order to provide services within the city.

7.6.3 ~~As needed to further the purposes and goals of the Unified Sewer Service and Annexation Agreement, the city will c~~Continue to work with the Lake Stevens Sewer District to review and amend existing regulations to provide commonality, consistency, predictability and concurrent levels of sewer permits and regulation.

7.6.4 Coordinate city-sponsored capital improvements with the Lake Stevens Sewer District, Snohomish County Health ~~District~~ Department and neighboring jurisdictions to ensure effective and cost-efficient provision of sewer service.

7.6.5 Support the Lake Stevens Sewer District in accomplishing sewer expansions in future expanded urban growth boundaries and high priority development areas within the city as well as priority development areas such as Downtown Lake Stevens and the Lake Stevens Industrial Center.

7.6.6 Replace failing septic systems within the urban growth area with sanitary sewers,~~;~~ usinge innovative and state-of-the-art design and techniques ~~when replacing septic tanks~~ to restore and improve environmental quality.

7.6.7 Support efforts to require new development within the urban growth area to obtain sanitary sewer systems or fit it with dry sewers in anticipation of connection to the sewer system. Alternative technology to sewers should only be considered when it can be shown to produce treatment at standards that are equal to or better than the sewer system and where a long-term maintenance plan is in place.

GOAL 7.7 PROCESS PERMITS FOR UTILITY FACILITIES AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS IN A FAIR, ~~AND~~ TIMELY AND PREDICTABLE MANNER ~~AND IN ACCORD WITH THE DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, WHICH ENCOURAGES PREDICTABILITY~~.

Policies

7.7.1 Promote co-location of new public and private utility distribution facilities and coordination of construction timing to minimize construction-related disruptions and reduce the cost to the public of utility delivery.

7.7.2 Provide timely and effective notice to utilities to encourage coordination of public and private utility trenching activities for new construction and maintenance and repair of existing roads.

7.7.3 ~~The city shall e~~Encourage provision of an efficient, cost effective and reliable utility service by ensuring land will be made available for the location of utility lines or other utilities.

7.7.4 ~~The city will p~~Promote the extension of distribution lines to and within the urban growth area. Coordinate land use and facility planning to allow eventual siting and construction of any utility distribution lines within or adjacent to rights-of-way which are being dedicated or within roads which are being constructed or reconstructed.

7.7.5 ~~The city shall e~~Encourage system design practices ~~intended to~~that improve climate and natural disaster resiliency and minimize the number and duration of service interruptions ~~to customer service~~.

7.7.6 ~~The city will f~~Formulate, interpret, and apply the city's land development regulations to allow the timely development of utility facility additions and improvements.

GOAL 7.8 ENSURE THAT UTILITIES PROVIDE SERVICE IN A MANNER THAT IS ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE, RESILIENT, EQUITABLE, SAFE, RELIABLE AND COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING PROPERTIES.

Policies

7.8.1 Proposals for electricity generation facilities should be scrutinized carefully to avoid impacts on local air and water quality.

7.8.2 ~~The city will c~~consider public utility substations, transmission facilities and other regional facilities as "necessary public facilities" for purposes of permit review, provided that utility providers can prove locational need and significant mitigation of impacts.

7.8.3 Work with local utility providers to identify grants and incentives available to the public to increase efficiency and reduce the impacts of climate change, with a special focus on lower income and historically underserved communities.

GOAL 7.9 ~~PROMOTE~~ TAKE ACTION TO SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE CONSERVATION, ~~AND~~ ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION IN PUBLIC FACILITIES AND UTILITY SYSTEMS~~ALLOW FOR ALTERNATIVE DESIGN STANDARDS AND/OR MATERIALS~~.

Policies

7.9.1 Encourage conservation of resources and reduction of energy consumption to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and extend the life of existing electrical energy and infrastructure.

7.9.2 Work with Snohomish County PUD and partner agencies/districts to promote and incentivize energy efficient systems and products.

7.9.3 Install energy efficient products in new and existing city facilities, including a transition to electric heating systems in new and retrofitted city buildings.

7.9.4~~2~~ Promote the reduction of water consumption through conservation, efficiency, reclamation and reuse to reduce wastewater generation and ensure continued water availability.

7.9.5~~3~~ Coordinate with water purveyors and local and tribal governments to identify and develop additional and redundant water supply sources to meet the region's long-term water needs and growth strategy, recognizing the potential impacts on water supply from climate change and fisheries protection.

7.9.64 Consider the needs for both human consumption and for environmental balance, including potential impacts of climate change on regional water sources.

7.9.75 Support renewable energy resources, energy management technology and the conversion to cost-effective and environmentally sensitive alternative technologies to meet the region's energy needs.

7.9.84 Promote low impact development projects and techniques on non-LID projects to conserve and use existing natural site features

7.9.95 ~~The city should support development of a biofuel technology to provide more options to reduce vehicular pollution (city fleet to cleaner fuels). The city will move toward biofuel technology as fleet replacement occurs and as the technology is developed and proven.~~ Improve electric vehicle infrastructure in the city and transition towards electrification of the city's vehicle fleet in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as practicable.

7.9.106 Reduce the rate of energy use per capita, both in building use and in transportation activities.

7.9.107 Reduce greenhouse gases by expanding the use of conservation and alternative energy sources and by reducing vehicle miles traveled by increasing alternatives to driving alone.

7.9.11 Conduct periodic vulnerability assessments to identify city and utility infrastructure vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and natural disasters and develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

7.9.12 Incorporate a climate change lens into the process of adopting new and updated city standards, codes and guidelines.

GOAL 7.10 SUPPORT LESS RESOURCE CONSUMPTION THROUGH PROGRAMS AIMED TOWARD REDUCING, REUSING, AND RECYCLING OF RESOURCES.

Policies

7.10.1 Promote demand management and the conservation of services and facilities prior to developing new facilities.

7.10.2 Maintain and expand reduction, re-use, and recycling programs in the city.

7.10.3 Support local, regional, state, federal, and private programs aimed at reduction, re-use, and recycling of natural resources.

7.10.4 Work with local solid waste providers to establish a percentage reduction target for waste disposed of in landfills.

7.10.54 Allow zoning for businesses aimed at recycling materials when it does not pose a threat to the community's health and welfare.

7.10.65 Examine the feasibility of requiring, through zoning or other legislative mechanisms, that distributors of hazardous, noxious or toxic materials accept those materials for recycling.

GOAL 7.11 ESTABLISH A PROCESS AND IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS TO IDENTIFY AND SITE LOCAL ESSENTIAL PUBLIC FACILITIES, CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE GMA.

Policies

7.11.1 The city will not preclude the siting of essential public facilities; however, it shall enforce its Comprehensive Plan and development regulations to ensure reasonable compatibility with other land uses when considering location and intensity of development.

7.11.2 Local essential public facilities should be sited to support the countywide land use pattern, support economic activities, reduce environmental impacts, provide amenities or incentives, and minimize public costs. This siting process should include:

a. A definition of these facilities;

b. An inventory of existing and future facilities;

d. A public involvement strategy;

e. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected; and

f. A consideration of alternatives to the facility.

7.11.3 Collaborate with public agencies and special districts to identify opportunities for the co-location of local essential public facilities.

7.11.4 Consider the location of local essential public facilities inside Urban Growth Areas, unless it is demonstrated that a non-urban site is the most appropriate location for such a facility. Local essential public facilities located outside of an Urban Growth

Area shall be self-contained or be served by urban governmental services in a manner that shall not promote sprawl.

7.11.5 Develop reasonable conditions, alternatives and/or mitigation requirements to address the potential adverse impacts of siting local, regional, statewide, or federal essential public facilities.

GOAL 7.12 AS THE CITY ANNEXES NEW AREAS STRIVE FOR A SMOOTH TRANSITION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS TO MINIMIZE FINANCIAL AND LOGISTICAL IMPACTS ON CITIZENS.

Policies

7.12.1 Under the Growth Management Act and Lake Stevens Comprehensive Plan the city is likely to be the provider of general government services within the Urban Growth Area. For potential annexation it is the city's policy to have interlocal agreements achieving the orderly transition of services during annexation.

7.12.2 Establish an interlocal agreement model with Snohomish County and other service provider agencies to facilitate the transfer of governance within the city's UGA in an expeditious and consistent manner.

7.12.3 The city asserts its interest in areas outside the UGA where it is possible that future UGA expansions could occur. The city will become involved in these areas' planning and decision making, both to comment on future service impacts and to assist its own service planning.

MPP-T-28
Promote coordinated planning and effective management to optimize the region's aviation system in a manner that minimizes health, air quality, and noise impacts to communities, including historically marginalized communities. Consider demand management alternatives as future growth needs are analyzed, recognizing capacity constraints at existing facilities and the time and resources necessary to build new ones. Support the ongoing process of development of a new commercial aviation facility in Washington State.

Protecting the Environment

MPP-T-29
Support the transition to a cleaner transportation system through investments in zero emission vehicles, low carbon fuels and other clean energy options.

MPP-T-30
Provide infrastructure sufficient to support widespread electrification of the transportation system.

MPP-T-31
Advance the resilience of the transportation system by incorporating redundancies, preparing for disasters and other impacts, and coordinated planning for system recovery.

MPP-T-32
Reduce stormwater pollution from transportation facilities and improve fish passage, through retrofits and updated design standards. Where feasible, integrate with other improvements to achieve multiple benefits and cost efficiencies.

Innovation

MPP-T-33
Prepare for changes in transportation technologies and mobility patterns, to support communities with a sustainable and efficient transportation system.

MPP-T-34
Be responsive to changes in mobility patterns and needs for both people and goods, and encourage partnerships with the private sector, where applicable.

Public Services

Goal: The region supports development with adequate public facilities and services in a timely, coordinated, efficient, and cost-effective manner that supports local and regional growth planning objectives.

MPP-PS-1
Protect and enhance the environment and public health and safety when providing services and facilities.

MPP-PS-2
Promote affordability and equitable access of public services to all communities, especially the historically underserved. Prioritize investments to address disparities.

MPP-PS-3
Time and phase services and facilities to guide growth and development in a manner that supports the Regional Growth Strategy.

MPP-PS-4
Promote demand management and the conservation of services and facilities prior to developing new facilities.

MPP-PS-5
Do not provide urban services in rural areas. Design services for limited access when they are needed to solve isolated health and sanitation problems, so as not to increase the development potential of the surrounding rural area.

MPP-PS-6
Encourage the design of public facilities and utilities in rural areas to be at a size and scale appropriate to rural locations, so as not to increase development pressure.

MPP-PS-7
Obtain urban services from cities or appropriate regional service providers. Encourage cities, counties, and special purpose districts, including sewer, water, and fire districts, to coordinate planning efforts, agree on optimal ways to provide efficient service, and support consolidations that would improve service to the public.

MPP-PS-8
Develop conservation measures to reduce solid waste and increase recycling.

MPP-PS-9
Promote improved conservation and more efficient use of water, as well as the increased use of reclaimed water, to reduce wastewater generation and ensure water availability.

MPP-PS-10
Serve new development within the urban growth area with sanitary sewer systems or fit it with dry sewers in anticipation of connection to the sewer system. Alternative technology to sewers should be considered only when it can be shown to produce treatment at standards that are equal to or better than the sewer system and where a long-term maintenance plan is in place.

MPP-PS-11
Replace failing septic systems within the urban growth area with sanitary sewers or alternative technology that is comparable or better.

MPP-PS-12
Use innovative and state-of-the-art design and techniques when replacing septic tanks to restore and improve environmental quality.

MPP-PS-13
Promote the use of renewable energy resources to meet the region's energy needs.

MPP-PS-14
Reduce the rate of energy consumption through conservation and alternative energy forms to extend the life of existing facilities and infrastructure.

MPP-PS-15
Support the necessary investments in utility infrastructure to facilitate moving to low-carbon energy sources.

MPP-PS-16
Plan for the provision of telecommunication infrastructure to provide access to residents and businesses in all communities, especially underserved areas.

MPP-PS-17
Coordinate, design, and plan for public safety services and programs, including emergency management. These efforts may be interjurisdictional.

MPP-PS-18
Locate community facilities and health and human services in centers and near transit facilities for all to access services conveniently.

MPP-PS-19
Support efforts to increase the resilience of public services, utilities, and infrastructure by preparing for disasters and other impacts and coordinated planning for system recovery.

MPP-PS-20
Consider climate change, economic, and health impacts when siting and building essential public services and facilities.

MPP-PS-21
Consider the potential impacts of climate change and fisheries protection on the region's water supply.

MPP-PS-22
Provide residents of the region with access to high quality drinking water that meets or is better than federal and state requirements.

MPP-PS-23
Promote coordination among local and tribal governments and water providers and suppliers to meet long-term water needs in the region in a manner that supports the region's growth strategy.

MPP-PS-24
Reduce the per capita rate of water consumption through conservation, efficiency, reclamation, and reuse.

MPP-PS-25
Protect the source of the water supply to meet the needs for both human consumption and for environmental balance.

MPP-PS-26
Work cooperatively with school districts to plan for school facilities to meet the existing and future community needs consistent with adopted comprehensive plans and growth forecasts, including siting and designing schools to support safe, walkable access and best serve their communities.

MPP-PS-27
Site schools, institutions, and other community facilities that primarily serve urban populations within the urban growth area in locations where they will promote the local desired growth plans, except as provided for by RCW 36.70A.211.

MPP-PS-28
Locate schools, institutions, and other community facilities serving rural residents in neighboring cities and towns and design these facilities in keeping with the size and scale of the local community, except as provided for by RCW 36.70A.211.

MPP-PS-29
Site or expand regional capital facilities in a manner that (1) reduces adverse social, environmental, and economic impacts on the host community, especially on historically marginalized communities, (2) equitably balances the location of new facilities away from disproportionately burdened communities, and (3) addresses regional planning objectives.

MPP-PS-30
Do not locate regional capital facilities outside the urban growth area unless it is demonstrated that a non-urban site is the most appropriate location for such a facility.

Local Context

The designation of UGAs or Municipal Urban Growth Areas (MUGAs) establishes the public facilities and service area for cities in Snohomish County. The detailed planning and timing of such facilities and services and the installation of infrastructure improvements is determined through shorter-term 6-year capital improvement plans.

Public services and facilities in UGAs and MUGAs are expected to be provided at service levels to support urban densities and development intensity while reflecting the realities of limited funding resources and prioritization between those services and facilities.

Public services and facilities in rural areas of Snohomish County are expected be provided at service levels reflecting lower densities and more dispersed patterns of development.

Public Services and Facilities Goal

Snohomish County and its cities will coordinate and develop and provide adequate and efficient public facilities and services to ensure the health, safety, conservation of resources, and economic vitality of our communities and all residents.

General Public Services

PS-1 Jurisdictions should support cities as the preferred urban service providers.

PS-2 Cities shall determine the appropriate methods for providing urban services in their incorporated areas including any annexations thereto. Cities that currently have no territory in Snohomish County shall have an interlocal agreement in place with the County prior to annexations into the county, to address the provision of public services.

PS-3 Jurisdictions should support the County as the preferred provider for regional services, rural services, agricultural services, and services for natural resource areas.

PS-4 The County and cities should support the planned development of jobs and housing through strategic investment decisions and coordination of public services and facilities.

PS-5 Public services and infrastructure provided by jurisdictions in rural and resource areas should be at a level, scale, and in locations that do not induce urban development pressures.

PS-6 The County and cities should design infrastructure and public services to promote conservation of natural resources.

PS-7 To ensure long-term water availability for both human use and environmental needs, jurisdictions should work collaboratively to reduce per capita water consumption through conservation, improvements in efficiency, and if applicable, reclamation and reuse.

PS-8 The County and cities shall work collaboratively, in coordination with tribal governments, for the planning of water and wastewater utilities to meet the area's long-term needs and support the regional growth strategy.

PS-9 The County and cities, in collaboration with water providers and utilities, should consider the potential impacts of climate change, including impacts exacerbated by seasonal or cyclical conditions, when engaged in planning efforts to ensure the county's long-term water supply.

PS-10 Jurisdictions should coordinate with solid waste service providers in order to meet and, if desired, exceed state mandates for the reduction of solid waste and promotion of recycling.

PS-((9)) 11 The County and cities shall permit new development in urban areas only when sanitary sewers are available with the exception of where sewer service is not likely to be feasible for the duration of the jurisdiction's adopted plan.[29]

PS-12 Jurisdictions should promote the use and investment in renewable and alternative energy sources to meet the local and countywide energy needs.

PS-13 The County and cities should support energy conservation and efficiency in new and existing public facilities in order to achieve fiscal savings and reduce environmental impacts associated with energy generation and use.

PS-14 Jurisdictions in Urban Growth Areas shall coordinate on the data, analysis and methodologies relating to the Levels of Service (LOS) standards for all public facilities and services that are required by the Growth Management Act. Each jurisdiction may implement and monitor its own LOS standards in accordance with each jurisdiction's adopted comprehensive plan.

PS-15 Jurisdictions should adopt capital facilities plans, and coordinate with other service providers, to provide the appropriate level of service to support planned growth and development in Urban Growth Areas.

PS-16 The County and cities should develop and coordinate compatible capital facility construction standards for all service providers in individual Urban Growth Areas.

[29] Currently identified exceptions include unsewerable enclaves, as well as the Darrington, Gold Bar, and Index Urban Growth Areas.

PS-17 The County and cities should encourage the location of new human services facilities near access to transit.

PS-18 The County and cities should work collaboratively at a local and countywide level to promote equitable access of public services and facilities for all residents, especially those that are historically underserved.

PS-19 The County and cities should promote connection to sanitary sewers for residents and businesses within urban growth areas as the preferred alternative to resolving failing septic systems.

PS-20 The County and cities should support planning for the provision of telecommunication infrastructure in order to improve and facilitate access to telecommunication for all residents and businesses, especially those in underserved areas.

PS-21 The County and cities should work collaboratively with school districts to plan for the siting and improvement of school facilities to meet the current and future community needs. Considerations should include recent growth, 6-year projections of population and student enrollment growth, adopted comprehensive plans including capital facilities plans, and the growth targets in Appendix B.

PS-22 Sanitary sewer mains shall not be extended beyond Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) into rural areas except when necessary to protect basic public health and safety and the environment, and when such sewers are financially supportable at rural densities and do not result in the inducement of future urban development outside of UGAs. Sewer transmission lines may be developed through rural and resource areas to meet the needs of UGAs as long as any extension through resource areas does not adversely impact the resource lands. Sanitary sewer connections in rural areas are not allowed except in instances where necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment and as allowed in RCW 36.70A.213. Sanitary sewer mains are prohibited in resource areas.

Essential Public Facilities

EPF-1 The County and each city may impose reasonable conditions and/or mitigation of adverse environmental impacts on approval of a development agreement or other land use approvals as a result of the siting of local, regional, statewide, or federal essential public facilities.

EPF-2 The County and each city may establish a process through their respective comprehensive plans and implementing development regulations to identify and site local essential public facilities that are consistent with the provisions of the GMA and ensure long-term resilience of these facilities. This process should include:

a. A definition of these facilities;
b. An inventory of existing and future facilities;
c. Economic and other incentives to jurisdictions receiving facilities;
d. A public involvement strategy;
e. Assurance that the environment and public health and safety are protected;
f. Consideration of impacts from climate change when selecting locations for facilities, including, but not limited to, potential flood risk and sea-level rise; and
g. A consideration of alternatives to the facility.

EPF-3 Local essential public facilities should be sited or expanded to support the countywide land use pattern, minimize public costs, and protect the environment and public health, including reducing adverse impacts upon historically marginalized populations and disproportionately burdened communities.

EPF-4 Local essential public facilities shall first be considered for location inside Urban Growth Areas unless it is demonstrated that a non-urban site is the most appropriate location for such a facility. Local essential public facilities located outside of an Urban Growth Area shall be self-contained or be served by urban governmental services in a manner that shall not promote sprawl.

EPF-5 The County and each city should collaborate with public agencies and special districts to identify opportunities for the co-location of local essential public facilities.

Utilities

The Public Services and Utilities Element within the City of Lake Stevens' 2015-2035 Comprehensive Plan complies with state requirements. However, it requires some revisions and expansions in its language to align with state requirements and Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs) of the Puget Sound Regional Council and the Snohomish Countywide Planning Policies.

The plan demonstrates effective coordination with Snohomish County and relevant entities. Previous versions of the plan have not provided direct tribal coordination across various areas. This element would benefit from enhanced policy and discussion on climate change impacts and the integration of climate sustainability goals and policies, including methods and investment from the city or partnership opportunities with other agencies. Additionally, language addressing affordability, access to services for underserved communities, and the development of public safety programs is necessary. Continued coordination with Lake Stevens and Snohomish School Districts should be emphasized with the development and adoption of their capital plans regarding site selection, safety, and walkability. The element should also clarify its connection to other elements of the plan when addressing the strategic placement of community facilities, services, and civic spaces near transit, considering economic, social, and health factors to align with MPPs.

Lake Stevens requires special purpose districts to plan for system upgrades and adopts them by reference. The plan needs an updated context, map data, and growth projections for existing utilities and services.

Utilities Element Consistent with relevant CWPPs and RCW 36.70A.070(4). Utilities include, but are not limited to: sanitary sewer systems, water lines, fire suppression, electrical lines, telecommunication lines, and natural gas lines.			
Element:	In Current Plan?	Changes needed to meet current statute?	**Notes:**
The general location, proposed location and capacity of all existing and proposed utilities. RCW 36.70A.070(4) and WAC 365-196-420	Partial PS-5 - PS-17	No	Special purpose districts are required to plan for system upgrades which the city adopts by reference.