



# MONROE CITY COUNCIL

Regular Study Session Meeting  
Tuesday, March 16, 2021, 7:00 PM  
Zoom Online Meeting Platform

**Mayor**  
Geoffrey Thomas

**Councilmembers**  
Heather Rousey, Mayor Pro Tem;  
Patsy Cudaback; Kevin Hanford;  
Ed Davis; Jason Gamble;  
Jeff Rasmussen; & Kirk Scarboro

Page

## 1. CALL TO ORDER

### 1.1. Virtual Participation Information:

The City Council meeting will be held virtually via Zoom Meeting. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and [Proclamation 20-28.14](#) issued by Governor Jay Inslee, in-person attendance is not permitted at this time.

Join Zoom Meeting:

- Click link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89536855135>
- Dial in: (253) 215-8782
- Meeting ID: 895 3685 5135

## 2. ROLL CALL

## 3. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

### 3.1. Councilmember Rousey

## 4. PUBLIC COMMENTS

*(This time is set aside for members of the public to speak to the City Council on any issue related to the City of Monroe; except any quasi-judicial matter subject to a public hearing. Three minutes will be allowed per speaker.)*

If you are attending the meeting virtually (using the link or number provided above) please indicate that you would like to speak by clicking “raise hand” and the Mayor will call on attendees to speak at the appropriate time. If you are joining by phone, dial \*9 to “raise hand.”

## 5. STAFF/DEPARTMENT REPORTS

### 5.1. Emergency Management Report - Brad Feilberg [Vaccine Distribution Update 03.12.2021](#)

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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES WILL BE PROVIDED UPON REQUEST.  
For assistance, please contact the City Clerk’s Office at 360-794-7400 in advance of the meeting.  
THE CITY COUNCIL MAY ADD AND TAKE ACTION ON OTHER ITEMS NOT LISTED ON THIS AGENDA

## 6. COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS

## 7. MAYOR/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

- 7.1. City Administrator Update - Deborah Knight 4 - 5  
[Extended Agenda](#)
- 7.2. Mayor's Update 6 - 12  
[Monroe This Week - Volume 7 Edition 10](#)

## 8. DISCUSSION ITEMS

- 8.1. PROS Plan Update - Community Questionnaire Summary - Mike Farrell 13 - 42  
[Agenda Bill - PROS Plan Update - Community Questionnaire Summary - Pdf](#)
- 8.2. Update to the Comprehensive Planning Process - Ben Swanson 43 - 153  
[Agenda Bill - Comp Plan Process - Pdf](#)
- 8.3. Legislative Update March 2021 - Deborah Knight 154 - 165  
[Agenda Bill - Legislative Update - Pdf](#)
- 8.4. Imagine Monroe (vision, mission, and core values statements) Update - Deborah Knight 166 - 182  
[Agenda Bill - Imagine Monroe Update - Pdf](#)

## 9. EXECUTIVE SESSION

- 9.1. If needed.

## 10. ADJOURNMENT

- 10.1. Majority vote to extend past 10:00 p.m.

# VACCINE DATA DASHBOARD

The Health District updates vaccine data on Thursdays.  
Data as of March 6, 2021:

# Emergency Management Report

## RECEIVED AND ALLOCATED\*

	Moderna Dose 1	Moderna Dose 2	Pfizer Dose 1	Pfizer Dose 2	Subtotal Dose 1	Subtotal Dose 2	Johnson & Johnson (1- dose)	TOTAL***
Doses Received (12/15/20 -3/6/2021)	92,730	102,800	32,175	14,040	124,905	116,840	8,300	250,045
Allocated for week 13 (3/7/21 - 3/14/21)	1,800	11,800	0	7,020	1,800	18,820	200	20,820
<b>Total vaccines allocated</b>	<b>94,530</b>	<b>114,600</b>	<b>32,175</b>	<b>21,060</b>	<b>126,705</b>	<b>135,660</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>270,865</b>

## ADMINISTERED\*\*

	Moderna Dose 1	Moderna Dose 2	Pfizer Dose 1	Pfizer Dose 2	Subtotal Dose 1	Subtotal Dose 2	Johnson & Johnson (1- dose)	TOTAL***
Doses administered (12/15/20 -2/27/2021)	65,768	34,320	35,172	14,759	100,940	49,079	0	150,019
Doses administered in Week 12 (2/28/21 - 3/6/21)	13,923	8,878	8,042	1,371	21,965	10,249	675	32,889
<b>Total Vaccines Administered</b>	<b>79,691</b>	<b>43,198</b>	<b>43,214</b>	<b>16,130</b>	<b>122,905</b>	<b>59,328</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>182,908</b>



# MONROE CITY COUNCIL EXTENDED AGENDA

Current as of 03/10/2021  
TENTATIVE LISTING, SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Mayor  
Geoffrey Thomas

Councilmembers  
Heather Rousey, Mayor Pro Tem;  
Patsy Cudaback; Kevin Hanford;  
Ed Davis; Jason Gamble;  
Jeff Rasmussen; & Kirk Scarborough

## TUESDAY 03/16/2021 PofA Rousey

- 5:30 p.m. **City Council Finance/HR Committee Meeting**
  - Reserve Policy update
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Study Session**
  - Legislative Session Update
  - Imagine Monroe update; PROS Plan update; Countywide Planning Policies
  - Staff Report – Emergency Mngt; Prison Data from CAI for PROS Plan

## TUESDAY 03/23/21 PofA Davis

- 6 p.m. **City Council P3 Committee Meeting**
  - Sewer Code review/Proposed Code revisions (tentative)
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Business Meeting**
  - Consent Agenda: MOU for COVID Leave; First Responders Flex Fund Contract (SnoCo – Mayor Pro-Tem to sign); Concessionaire Agreement
  - PH: Black Rock Cable Telecomm Ord first reading
  - NB: WWTP new position; WREC Plan discussion (J. Ottow)
  - Reports: Finance, Police, Comm Dev, Econ Dev, HR/IT; Emergency Mngt
  - Executive Session

## TUESDAY 03/30/21

- 7 p.m. **City Council Meeting - Retreat**  
Extra Tuesday – may not need

## TUESDAY 04/06/21 PofA Scarboro

- 6 p.m. **Public Safety Committee Meeting**
  - TBD
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Study Session**
  - Council meeting Zoom/In person hybrid format
  - Staff Report – Emergency Mngt

## TUESDAY 04/13/21 PofA Gamble

- 6 p.m. **Legislative Affairs Committee Meeting**
  - TBD
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Business Meeting**
  - Proclamation – Arbor Day (4/30/21)
  - Consent Agenda:
  - NB:
  - Reports: Parks; Public Works, Emerg Mgt; Court

## TUESDAY 04/20/2021 PofA Cudaback

- 5:30 p.m. **City Council Finance/HR Committee Meeting**
  - Annual Report Review (tentative)
  - 2021 Budget Amendment (tentative)
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Study Session**
  - TBD
  - Staff Report – Emergency Mngt

## TUESDAY 04/27/21 PofA Davis

- 6 p.m. **City Council P3 Committee Meeting**
  - TBD
- 7 p.m. **City Council Regular Business Meeting**
  - Proclamations: National Day of Prayer (May 6<sup>th</sup>); Building Safety Month (May)
  - Consent Agenda: TBD
  - NB: ILA with Sunnyside – inmate housing;
  - Reports: Finance, Police, Comm Dev, Econ Dev, HR/IT; Emergency Mngt
  - Executive Session

### CITY COUNCIL MEETING LOCATION (unless otherwise noted):

City Hall, Council Chambers: 806 W Main Street, Monroe

### COUNCIL COMMITTEE MEETING LOCATION (unless otherwise noted):

City Hall, Permit Assistance Center: 806 W. Main Street, Monroe

### ORDER FOR PLEDGE OF ALLEGIENCE

Cudaback, Hanford, Rasmussen, Rousey, Davis, Scarboro, Gamble



## MONROE CITY COUNCIL EXTENDED AGENDA

*Current as of 03/10/2021*  
*TENTATIVE LISTING, SUBJECT TO CHANGE*

**Mayor**  
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### UPCOMING ITEMS:

- Fireworks discussion (continued from 02/16/21)
- ACH/Electronic Payment Policy
- Financial Reserves Policy
- Retirement Recognition
- Wireless Regulations
- Criminal Justice System Priorities
- Solid Waste Contract Renewal
- TAC Recommendations
- *04/30/21 Arbor Day (Proclamation)*
- *Building Safety Month in May – April (Proclamation)*
- *National Day of Prayer – May 6 (Proclamation)*
- **Monroe TBD spring meeting – present 2020 annual report – Possibly May 18, 2021 in lieu of FHR Cmt meeting**



# MONROE THIS WEEK

March 12, 2021 • Volume 7/Edition 10



*Thank you for reading Monroe This Week.*

*This week's edition includes details on local mayors supporting #Finish522, the City recruiting for seasonal positions, the latest from the Imagine Monroe Visioning Project, temporary signage guidelines, limited in-building services now available at the Monroe Library, a fire safety reminder from Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue, and the Monroe Community Senior Center's Drive-Thru Easter Dinner fundraiser.*



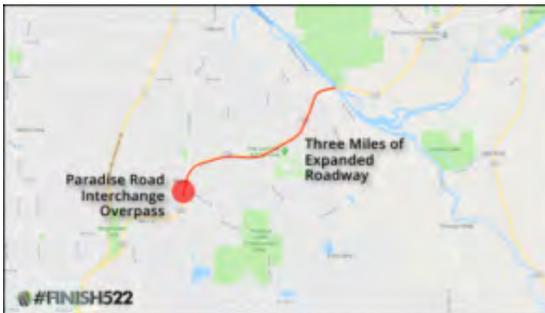
*Please contact me with any and all feedback regarding the articles below. I can be reached at [GThomas@MonroeWA.gov](mailto:GThomas@MonroeWA.gov).*

*Yours in Service,*



## CITIES OF THE SKYKOMISH AND SNOQUALMIE VALLEYS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR #FINISH522

Over the course of the past few weeks, I have held meetings with fellow mayors in neighboring cities to discuss the #Finish522 campaign. As our state House of Representatives and Senate are currently considering transportation funding packages, we agreed to send a letter to our area elected leaders expressing support



for funding of State Route 522 improvements. Last week, I joined with County Councilmember Sam Low and mayors Amy Ockerlander (Duvall), Russell Wiita (Sultan), Bill Clem (Gold Bar), and Norm Johnson (Index) to send [a letter](#) to the chairs and ranking members of the Senate and House Transportation Committees, and to the Representatives and Senators of the 39th and 45th districts. While preparing the first letter, the City of Monroe learned of a federal funding request forthcoming from Snohomish County. These same regional elected officials joined together in [a letter](#) to Senators Patty Murray and Maria Cantwell, and Representatives Suzan DelBene and Rick Larsen, to support the County's request. The specific improvements that we continue to advocate for, and address in the letters, are:

- Completing the widening of SR-522 from 2 lanes to 4 lanes for 3 miles west of the Snohomish River Bridge (shown in the picture above right)
- Developing the SR-522 interchange with US-2 in Monroe
- Replacing a stoplight at Paradise Lake Road with an interchange

Both letters emphasized that SR-522 improvements are critical to our communities for the mobility of people and freight to and from the I-405 and I-5 corridors and Eastern Washington, as well as for emergency response and for transporting students to and from school.

## CITY RECRUITING FOR SEASONAL POSITIONS / LA CIUDAD DE MONROE DESEA CONTRATAR PERSONAL PARA POSICIONES ESTACIONALES

The City is recruiting for seasonal positions in the Public Works and Parks Departments. These positions may last for up to 5 months, and the pay rate is \$18-\$20 per hour,

depending on experience. Typical duties for Parks positions include maintaining grounds and facilities to include mowing, raking, weeding, and janitorial duties. For Public Works positions, typical duties include mowing, painting, traffic control, and providing support for utility maintenance activities. Minimum qualifications: Must be at least 18 years of age. Positions require the use of City vehicles. Individuals must possess a valid Washington State driver's license and have an acceptable driving record. For more information and to apply, please visit the City's [website](#).



La Ciudad de Monroe desea contratar personal para varios puestos de trabajo de temporada en el Departamento de Obras Públicas (Public Works) y en el Departamento de Parques (Parks). La duración de los contratos de los puestos de trabajo podría ser de hasta cinco 5 meses. El pago por hora es de US\$18-20 dependiendo del nivel de experiencia. Las funciones típicas para los puestos de trabajo en el Departamento de Parques incluyen: el mantenimiento de los terrenos e instalaciones, incluyendo cortar el pasto, rastrillar, desherbar y realizar servicios de limpieza. Para los puestos de trabajo en el Departamento de Obras Públicas, las funciones típicas incluyen: cortar el pasto, pintar, controlar el tráfico y proporcionar apoyo para las actividades del mantenimiento de los servicios públicos. Requisitos mínimos: Debe tener por lo menos 18 años de edad. Estos puestos de trabajo requieren el uso de vehículos del municipio. Los candidatos deberán poseer una licencia válida de conducir del Estado de Washington y tener un expediente de conducción aceptable. Para obtener más información y para presentar una solicitud de trabajo, por favor visite [el sitio web](#) de la Ciudad.

## IMAGINE MONROE VISIONING PROJECT GUIDES CITY'S LONG-RANGE PLANNING

As I shared a previous edition of [Monroe This Week](#), in December 2020, the City formed a Sounding Board of diverse community members to assist the City with updating its vision, mission, and core values statements. Seeking a name that would inspire all people in Monroe to participate, the Sounding Board recommended calling the project "Imagine Monroe". The Imagine Monroe Visioning Project is a citywide, collaborative, community driven project to guide the City's long-range strategic plans.



The City's current vision statement was adopted in 2015 during the last comprehensive planning process and states the City's desire to: welcome people of all demographics, improve downtown, improve highway commercial districts, leverage connection to Skykomish River, keep neighborhoods vital, safe, and attractive, improve traffic circulation, and keep Monroe

[Imagine Monroe project page](#), or type “Imagine Monroe” in the search bar on the City’s [website](#).

## CODE ENFORCEMENT DIVISION EDUCATING ON TEMPORARY SIGNAGE

Temporary signs are a great way for businesses to advertise and attract motorists traveling on Highway 2 and throughout the City. Temporary commercial signs include A-Frames, banners, windows/posters, directional, inflatable, stake signs, and freestanding; these types of signs are regulated by the City and are enforced to keep Monroe beautiful and clutter free. Feather banners, such as those pictured at right, are not permitted in the City.



As spring approaches, the Code Enforcement Division will be focusing on educating businesses about signage and checking that temporary signs are permitted. Temporary commercial sign permits are a no-fee permit and includes a label with an expiration date. Contact the Permit Division for more information at (360) 863-4501, or by email at [landuse@monroewa.gov](mailto:landuse@monroewa.gov); you can download an application on the City's [website](#).

## MONROE LIBRARY RESUMES LIMITED IN-BUILDING SERVICES

**Monroe Library** is now offering limited in-building services to better serve the community. Called "**Grab 'n' Go**", the library is adding services while also meeting state public safety guidelines. With a limited number in the building at a time, customers can again browse materials in the library. Customers will be asked to wear face-coverings (including children over the age of 2), and limit their time in the building to 30 minutes. Building capacity is also reduced to make social distancing easier to maintain, and high-touch surfaces are regularly wiped down. The library district currently quarantines returned materials for at least 24 hours. This is the first step in a larger plan by Sno-Isle Libraries to welcome customers back to buildings under Governor Jay Inslee's **Healthy Washington – Roadmap to Recovery**.



To enter the library, customers must:

- Wear a face covering that covers both the nose and mouth (ages 2+)
- Maintain social distancing
- Limit their visit to 30 minutes
- Maintain customer occupancy limits

The library is continuing to offer contact-free options and 24/7 online services. If you would just like to pick up your holds, please continue to use contact free pick up by calling (360) 651-7192.

## THIS WEEKEND IS DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME, BE SURE TO CHECK YOUR SMOKE ALARMS

Daylight Savings Time starts this weekend, and Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue wants to remind our residents, when changing your clocks make sure you test your smoke alarms. Replace all smoke alarms when they are 10 years old. The National Fire Protection Association reports that three of every five home fire deaths occurred in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms. In fires that had smoke alarms present but did not operate, almost half of the alarms had missing or disconnected batteries. Partner with Snohomish Regional Fire & Rescue in protecting you and your family by making sure you have properly working smoke alarms in your home. For more information on smoke alarms visit the National Fire Protection Association [website](#).



For more local information visit [www.SRFR.org](http://www.SRFR.org), or contact Public Information & Education Officer Heather Chadwick at [hchadwick@snofire7.org](mailto:hchadwick@snofire7.org) or (360)

## SENIOR CENTER HOSTING DRIVE-THRU EASTER DINNER

The Monroe Community Senior Center invites you to join them for a Drive-Thru Easter Dinner fundraiser on Friday, April 2 from 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. Proceeds of the dinner, which is sponsored by Adkinson Estates Adult Family Home, will benefit the Senior Center. Meals will include ham, veggies, potatoes, a roll, and dessert. All ages are welcome, and meals are \$10 per dinner. Raffle baskets will also be available. Reserve your dinners by calling (360) 794-6359.



## UPCOMING CITY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

The City Council will next meet in a Regular Study Session Meeting on Tuesday, March 16, 2021. The meeting will be held via the Zoom remote meeting platform and participation information will be posted with the March 16 agenda, which can be accessed by clicking the button below.

[Council Agendas/Minutes](#)

## CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



Councilmember  
Patsy Cudaback



Councilmember  
Kevin Hanford



Councilmember  
Ed Davis



Councilmember  
Jason Gamble



Councilmember  
Jeff Rasmussen



Councilmember  
Kirk Scarboro



Councilmember  
Heather Rousey

Have a question for your Councilmembers?  
Contact them at [councilmembers@monroewa.gov](mailto:councilmembers@monroewa.gov)



City of Monroe | (360) 794-7400 | 806 West Main Street, Monroe, WA 98272

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## AGENDA BILL

**Meeting Date:** March 16, 2021

**Staff Contact:** Mike Farrell, Parks & Recreation  
Director

**Department:** Parks & Recreation

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**SUBJECT: PROS Plan Update - Community Questionnaire Summary**

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### REQUESTED ACTION:

Discussion only

### POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

This project is a listed objective in the City's 5-year Strategic Plan for 2020-21, and funded in the City's 2021 Adopted Budget.

The PROS plan is required every six years in order to be eligible to apply for State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant funding.

### DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

In August 2020, the City of Monroe began updating its Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan to identify community priorities, funding options, tourism impacts, and recommendations to improve and enhance parks, recreation, facilities, trails, programs, events and related services.

As part of the planning process, an online survey was conducted from December 16, 2020 to January 19, 2021, inviting community members to provide input on the state of parks and recreation, current needs, funding priorities, and funding mechanisms. It included 21 questions related to parks and recreation and six questions related to demographics. A number of questions related to how respondents used the park system, their satisfaction with it, and what they would like to see more of. The second half focused on priority projects, funding and bond measures as a funding mechanism.

A total of 996 valid responses were received, indicating strong community participation. By contrast, the 2015 PROS Plan community survey received less than a third of that number (284). A link to the questionnaire was posted on the City's website and distributed via email, social media, press releases School district information and other outreach methods. Write-in responses will be included as an appendix within the Plan.

The responses to the questionnaire provided some clear insights about community priorities and needs, as the following key takeaways show:

## **Key Takeaways**

**Trails and Paths** There is an overall desire for more trails and paths, with 51% saying that *building more trails and paths* should be the top funding priority. While the community would like to see more trails and connections, respondents also answered they were satisfied with their current ability to walk or bike to destinations. Key connection to the Centennial Trail (69%), development of a "Riverwalk" trail (50%) and extension of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail (46%) were the top choices.

**System Satisfaction** Overall respondents are highly satisfied with general park maintenance and generally satisfied with the variety of park opportunities. However, respondents are less satisfied with current access to the Skykomish River. On average respondents were satisfied with the mix/availability of special events and recreation programs, but there is a desire for more special events and activities that bring people downtown.

**Play** Respondents would like to see unique play features and challenge elements in more parks. Swimming and water play was an activity that respondents would like to see expanded.

**Specific Site Improvements** Most respondents are excited for Lake Tye and Cadman site improvements as well as the idea of a linked riverfront.

**Top Funding Priorities** Q. If the City had more money to invest in parks and recreation, which of the following should be our top priorities? Check your top 3.

- Build more trails and paths (51%)
- Host or promote more community events (37%)
- Repair or replace worn or older park features (36%)
- Add more or greater variety of features in parks (29%)
- Build or add new parks (27%)

**Funding Mechanisms** Over half of respondents (52%) indicated that they would support a bond measure, and 75% believe that parks funding should increase. Based on a home with a \$500,000 value, approximately 80% of respondents indicated that they would support or strongly support a bond measure that increases property taxes between \$50 to \$75.

**Increasing Funding Support for Parks** COVID-19 appears to have affected respondent's value of parks in the last year, with 52% saying it had increased somewhat or greatly. 76% thought that funding should increase to reflect this great value of parks.

The complete Questionnaire Summary Brief is included as an attachment to this agenda discussion item.

## **FISCAL IMPACTS:**

The PROS Plan Update is funded in the City's Adopted 2021 Budget - \$105,000 Parks CIP Fund

**TIME CONSTRAINTS:**

The input received from the Community Questionnaire will help shape the goals and strategies of the Plan, expected to be completed and adopted by January, 2022.

**ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:**

N/A

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Monroe PROS Plan Update Questionnaire Summary Overview](#)

[Monroe PROS Plan Update Questionnaire Summary](#)



## Online Questionnaire Summary

### Introduction

In August 2020, the City of Monroe began updating its Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan to identify community priorities, funding options, tourism impacts, and recommendations to improve and enhance parks, recreation facilities, trails, programs, events, and related services.

As part of the planning process, an online survey was conducted from December 16, 2020 to January 19, 2021, inviting community members to provide input on the state of parks and recreation, current needs, funding priorities, and funding mechanisms. The input received will help shape the goals and strategies of the Plan, expected to be completed and adopted in January, 2022.

A link to the questionnaire was posted on the City's website and distributed via email, social media, press releases, School District information and other outreach methods. A total of 996 responses were received. Several questions allowed respondents to write in responses. Write-in responses will be included as an Appendix within the Plan.

The following slides are key takeaways from the survey results summary, which is included in your agenda packet.



## Key Takeaways

The Monroe Parks and Recreation Questionnaire provided some clear insights about community priorities and needs.

**Trails and Paths.** 51% of respondents indicated that *building more trails and paths* should be the top funding priority. While the community would like to see more trail connections, respondents also answered they were satisfied with their current ability to walk or bike to destinations.

**Key Connections.** Respondents thought a connection to the Centennial Trail (69%) was the most important connection for the City, with a "Riverwalk" trail (50%) and extension of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail (46%) as other top choices.

**System Satisfaction.** Overall respondents are highly satisfied with general park maintenance and with the variety of park opportunities. However, respondents are less satisfied with the current access to the Skykomish River. Respondents were satisfied with the mix/availability of special events and recreation programming, but there is a desire for more special events and activities that would bring people downtown.



**Play.** Respondents would like to see unique play features and challenge elements in more parks. Swimming and water play was an activity that respondents would like to see expanded.

**Specific Site Improvements.** Most respondents answered that they were very excited for Lake Tye and Cadman Site improvements as well as the idea of a linked riverfront.

**Top Funding Priorities:** Based on the percentage of respondents that selected priorities from a list of options, the City’s top five park funding priorities emerged (see figure below).

If the City had more money to invest in parks and recreation, which of the following should be our top priorities? Check your top 3.



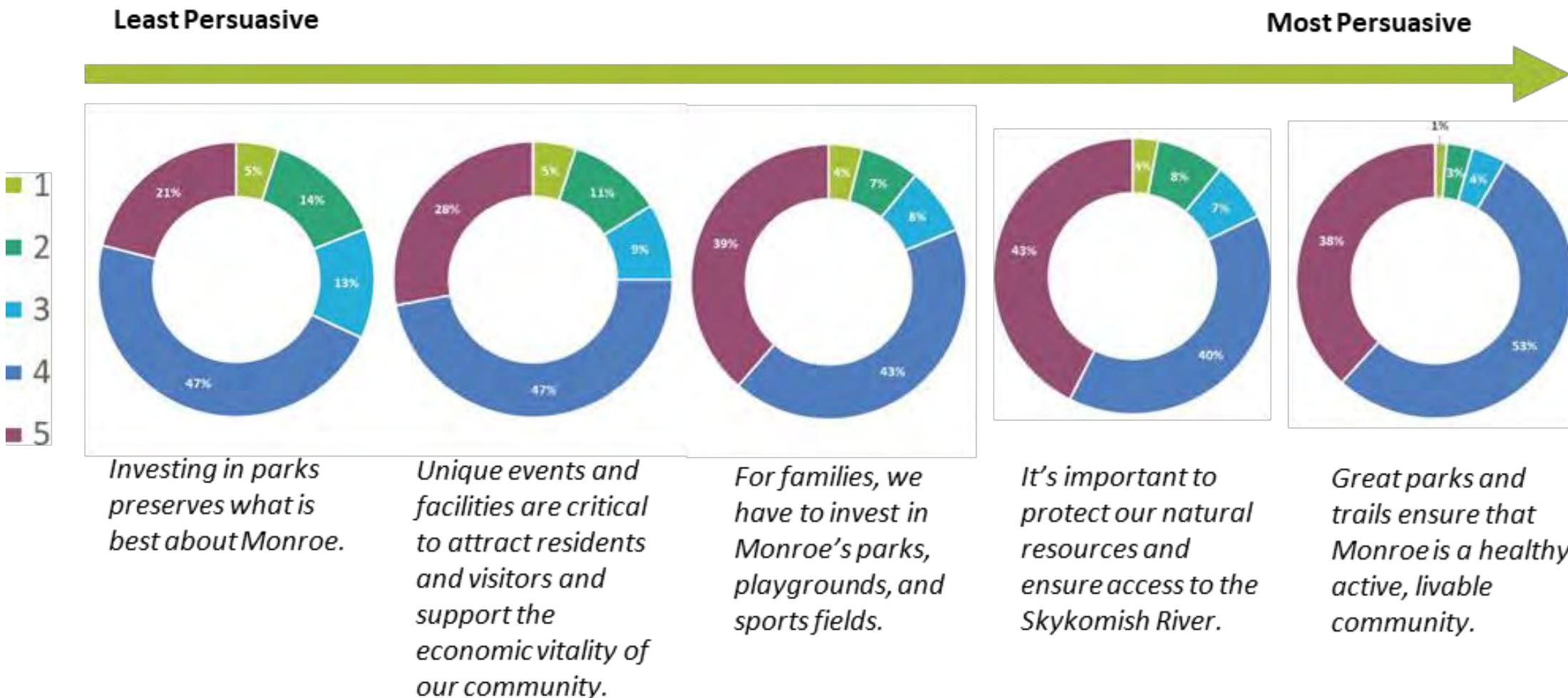


**Funding Mechanisms.** A little over half of respondents (52%) indicated that they would support a bond measure, and three quarters believe that parks funding should increase.

**Increasing Funding Support for Parks:** COVID-19 appears to have affected respondents' value of parks in the last year, with 52% saying it had increased somewhat or greatly.

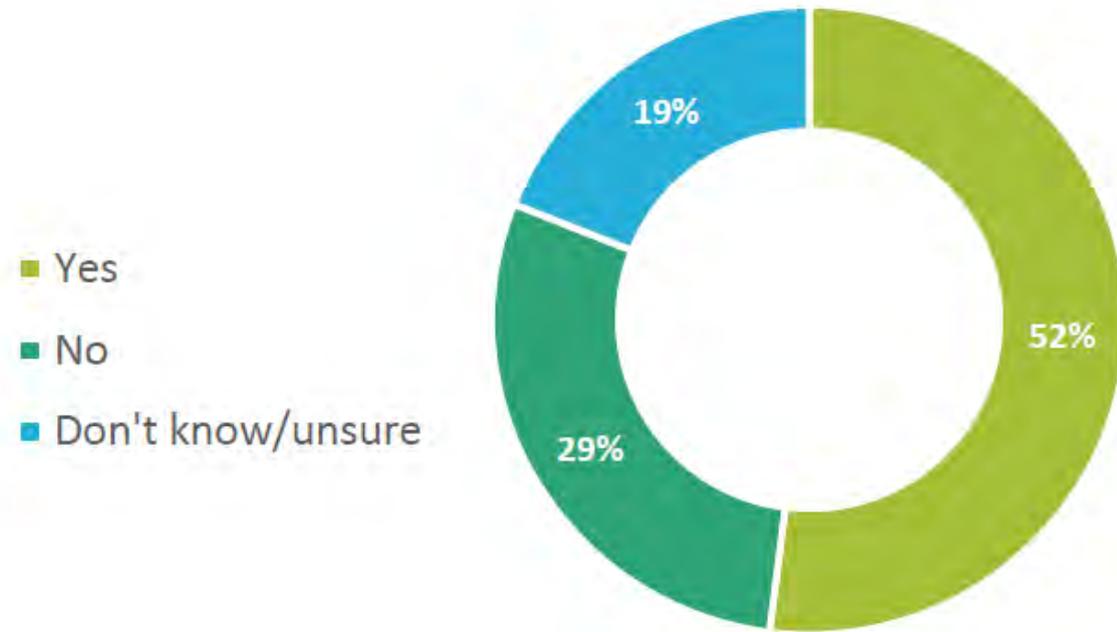
**Post COVID, should parks funding change?**  
 26% Increase greatly  
 50% Increase somewhat  
 20% Stay the same  
 3% Decrease

**Reasons to Increase Funding:** On a scale from 1 (Least Persuasive) to 5 (Most Persuasive), respondents rated reasons for continuing to invest in the future of Monroe's parks.



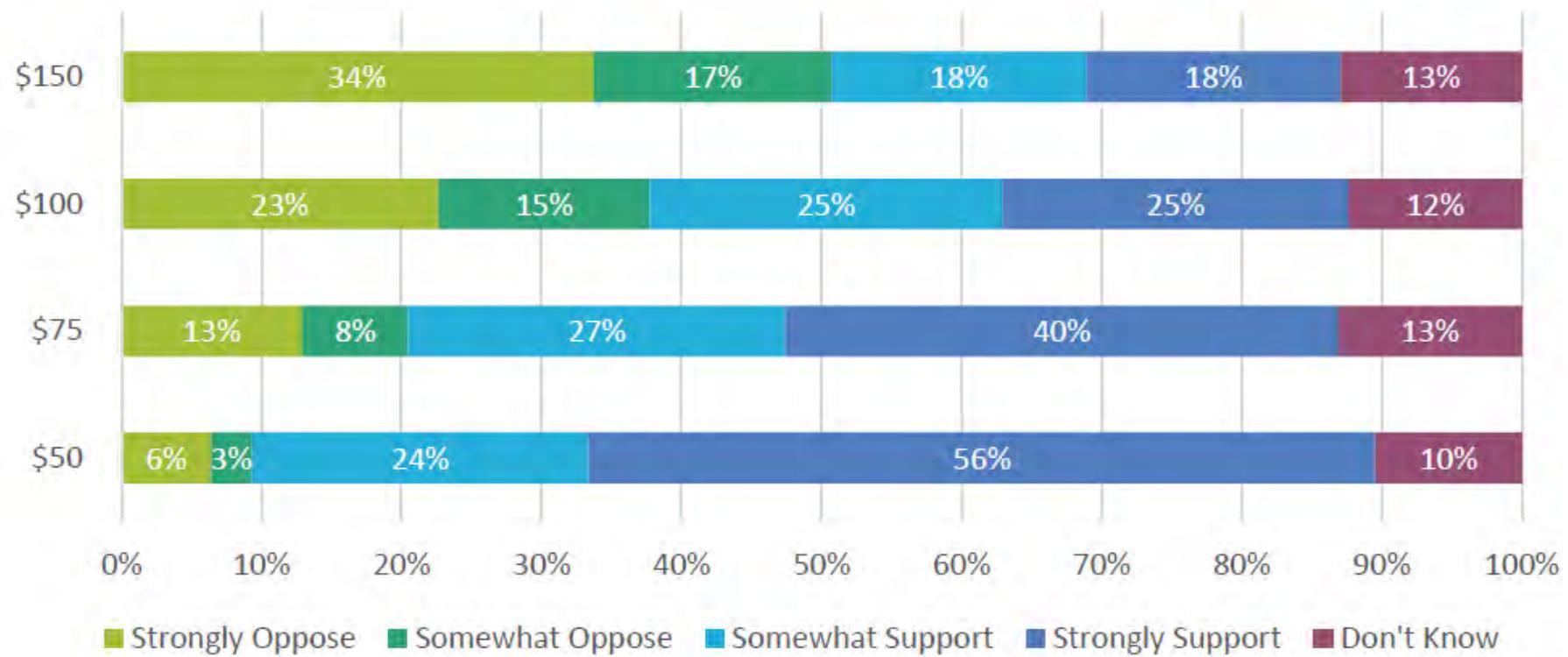
**Figure 18: Bond Measure Support**

Would you be willing to support a bond measure to improve the park system in the future?



**Figure 19: Support for Specific Measures**

Property Tax Increase Bond Measure





## Online Questionnaire Summary

### Introduction

In August 2020, the City of Monroe began updating its Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan (the Plan) to identify community priorities, funding options, tourism impacts, and recommendations to improve and enhance parks, recreation facilities, trails, programs, events, and related services. As part of the planning process, an online survey was conducted, inviting community members to provide input on the state of parks and recreation, current needs, funding priorities, and funding mechanisms. The input received will help shape the goals and strategies of the Plan. This document summarizes the questionnaire methodology and key findings.

### QUESTIONNAIRE METHODOLOGY

The online questionnaire ran from December 16, 2020 to January 19, 2021. It included 21 questions related to parks and recreation and six questions related to demographics (Appendix A). It also included the option to be entered in to a prize drawing. A number of questions related to how respondents used the park system, their satisfaction with it, and what they would like to see more of. The second half focused on priority projects, funding, and bond measures as a funding mechanism.

A link to the questionnaire was posted on the City's website and distributed via email, social media, press releases, School District information and other outreach methods. The online survey is open to anyone who wants a voice in the planning process. While survey results should not be interpreted as statistically representative, the results help identify common and shared themes, concerns, and priorities. When combined with other outreach findings and cross-checked through a technical analysis of the park system, these findings inform the planning process.

A total of 1,131 responses were received. As a standard practice, results of the online questionnaire were reviewed for completeness and potential duplicate or fake responses. Between January 1 and 11, some responses were submitted by an automated web-based program. These results were screened out due to suspicious IP addresses and inconsistencies in contact information provided for the prize drawing. After filtering out these automated responses, the validity of 996 responses were confirmed. The survey summary is based on these 996 responses.

Several questions allowed respondents to write in responses. Write-in responses are included in Appendix B.

## Key Takeaways

The Monroe Parks and Recreation Questionnaire provided some clear insights about community priorities and needs.

- **Trails and Paths.** There is an overall desire for more trails and paths for walking and biking, with 51% of respondents saying that *building more trails and paths* should be the top funding priority. While the community would like to see more off-street trails and connections, respondents also answered they were satisfied with their current ability to walk or bike to destinations.
- **Key Connections.** Respondents thought a connection to the Centennial Trail (69%) was the most important connection for the City to develop, with a "Riverwalk" trail (50%) and extension of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail (46%) as other top choices.
- **System Satisfaction.** Overall respondents are highly satisfied with general park maintenance and generally satisfied with the variety of park opportunities. However, respondents are less satisfied with the current access to the Skykomish River. On average respondents were satisfied with the mix/availability of special events and recreation programming, but there is a desire for more special events and activities that would bring people downtown.
- **Play.** Respondents would like to see unique play features and challenge elements in more parks. Swimming and water play was an activity that respondents would like to see expanded.
- **Specific Site Improvements.** Most respondents answered that they were very excited for Lake Tye and Cadman Site improvements as well as the idea of a linked riverfront. At a new park in the North Hill area, respondents thought the most important features to include were restrooms, a playground, nature play elements, a viewpoint, picnic area, and open turf area for play.
- **Top Funding Priorities:** Based on the percentage of respondents that selected priorities from a list of options, the City's top five park funding priorities emerged (see figure).

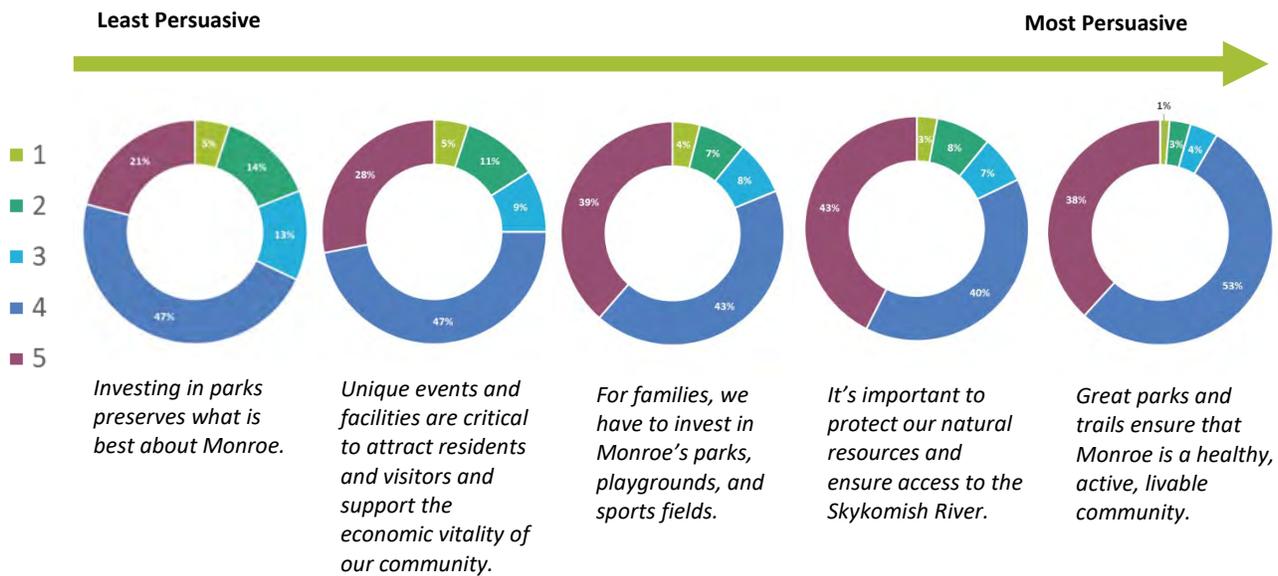
If the City had more money to invest in parks and recreation, which of the following should be our top priorities? Check your top 3.



- Funding Mechanisms.** A little over half of respondents (52%) indicated that they would support a bond measure, and three quarters believe that parks funding should increase. Based on a home with a \$500,000 value, approximately 80% of respondents indicated that they would support or strongly support a bond measure that increases property taxes between \$50 to \$75.
- Increasing Funding Support for Parks:** COVID-19 appears to have affected respondents' value of parks in the last year, with 52% saying it had increased somewhat or greatly. A majority (76%) thought that funding should increase to reflect this great value of parks.
- Reasons to Increase Funding:** On a scale from 1 (Least Persuasive) to 5 (Most Persuasive), respondents rated reasons for continuing to invest in the future of Monroe's parks.

**Post COVID, should parks funding change?**

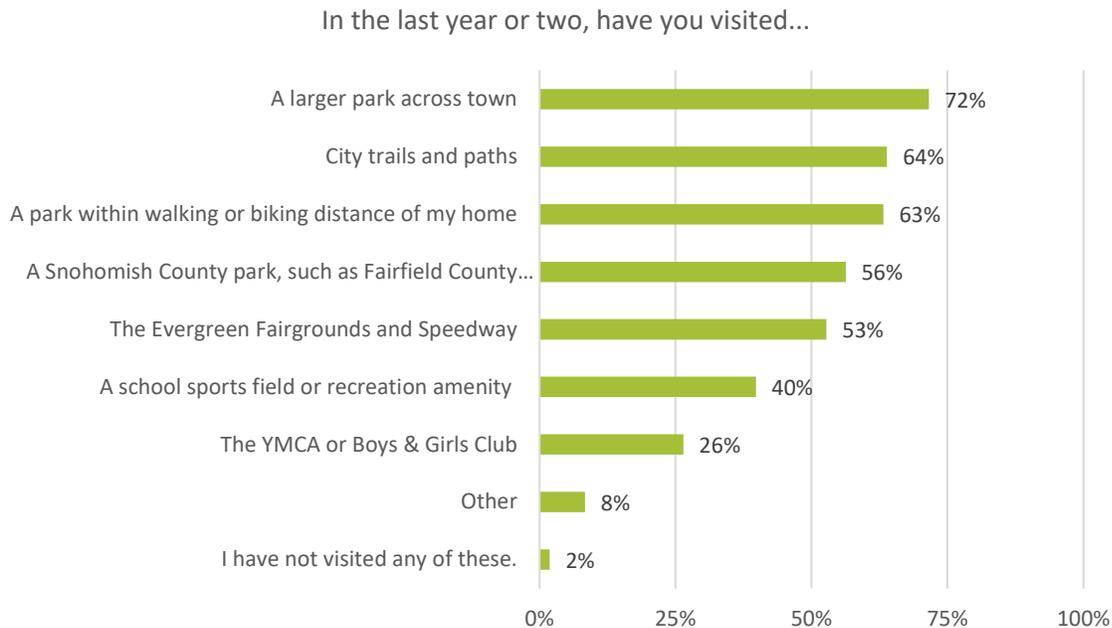
- 26%** Increase greatly
- 50%** Increase somewhat
- 20%** Stay the same
- 3%** Decrease



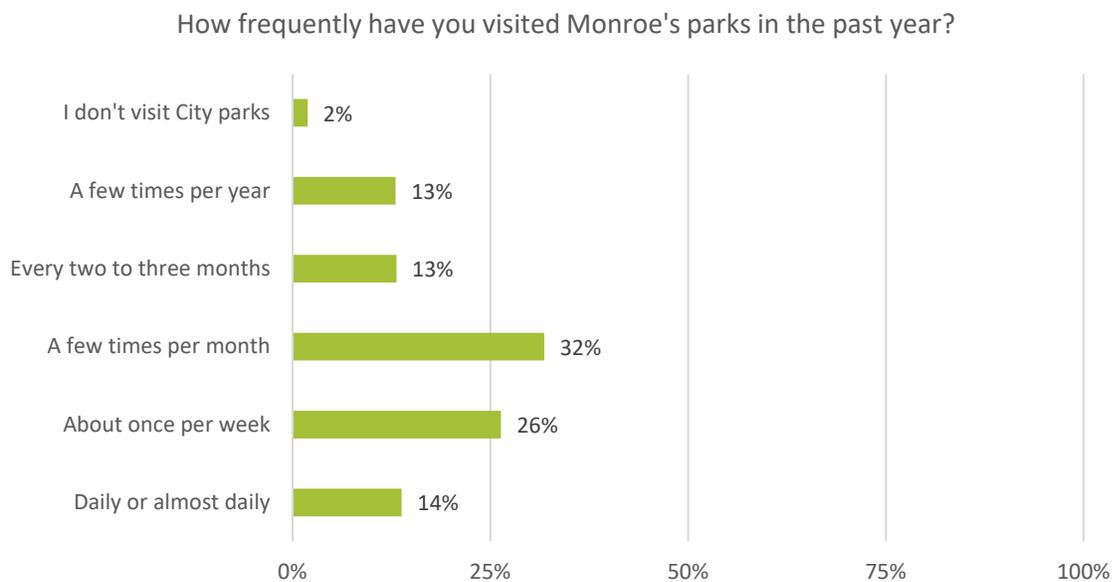
## Park Use and Activities

Respondents indicated they visit a variety of parks and recreation facilities, including those close to home, across town, or other county and regional parks. A high number of respondents also reported using City trails and paths. While few respondents visit City parks every day, most visit them at least once a week or a few times a month.

**Figure 1: Types of Parks and Facilities Visited**



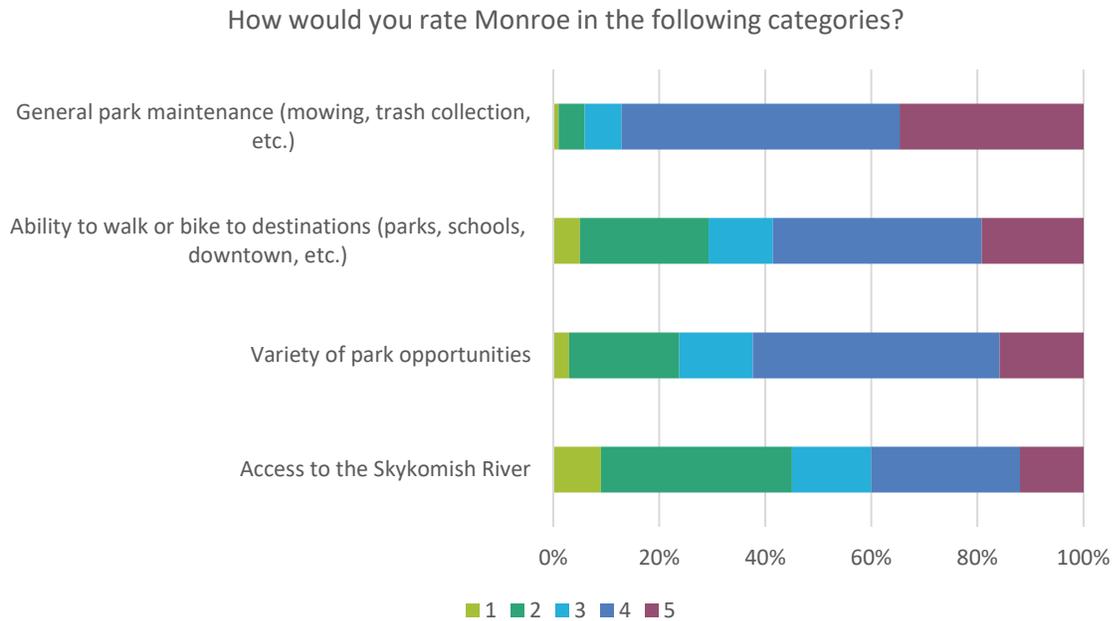
**Figure 2: Frequency of Park Use**



## System Satisfaction

Participants were asked to rate their satisfaction with certain components of the Monroe parks system on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being very unsatisfied and 5 being very satisfied. Respondents indicated that they were very satisfied with general park maintenance, with an average rating of 4.16. Compared to the ability to walk or bike to destinations and the variety of park opportunities, respondents were a little less satisfied although both received an average rating of around 3.5. Access to the Skykomish River was rated the lowest, with an average of 2.97, with the highest number of respondents (45%) giving 1s and 2s.

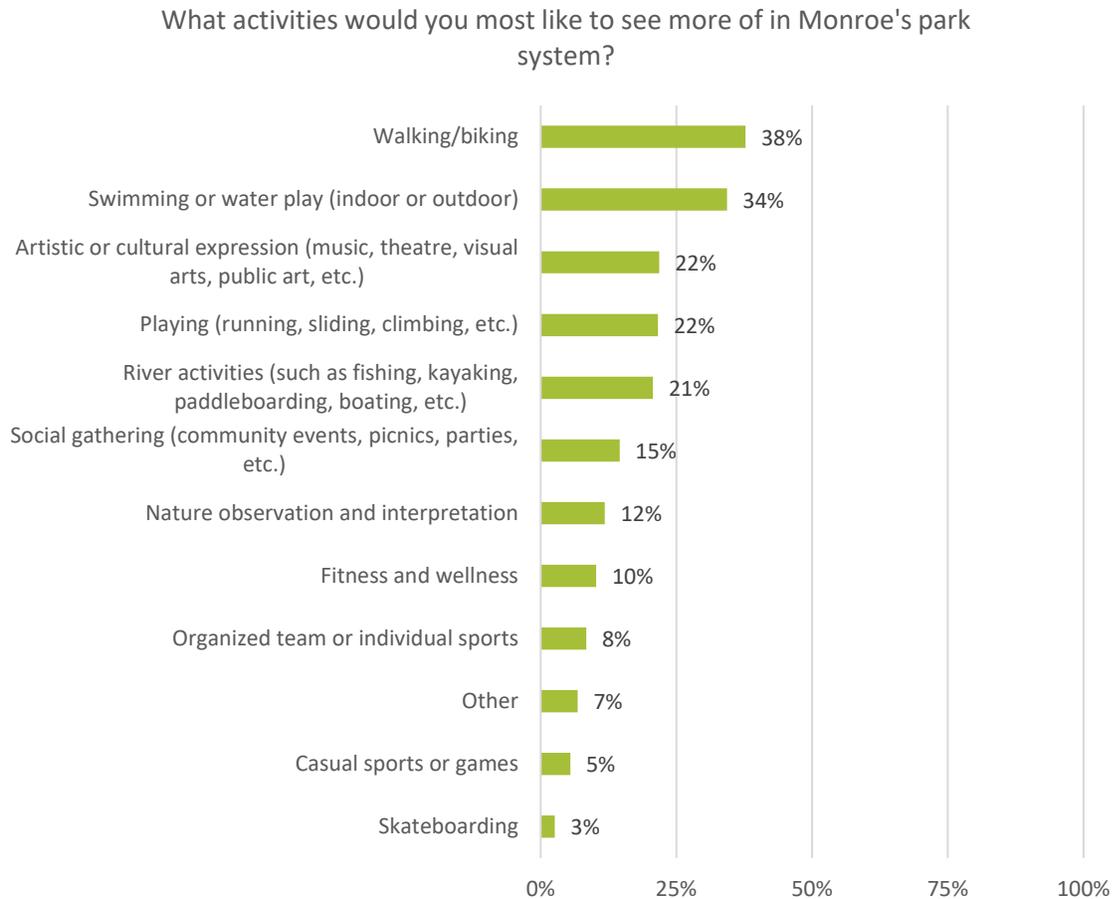
**Figure 3: System Satisfaction**



## Mix of Activities and Features

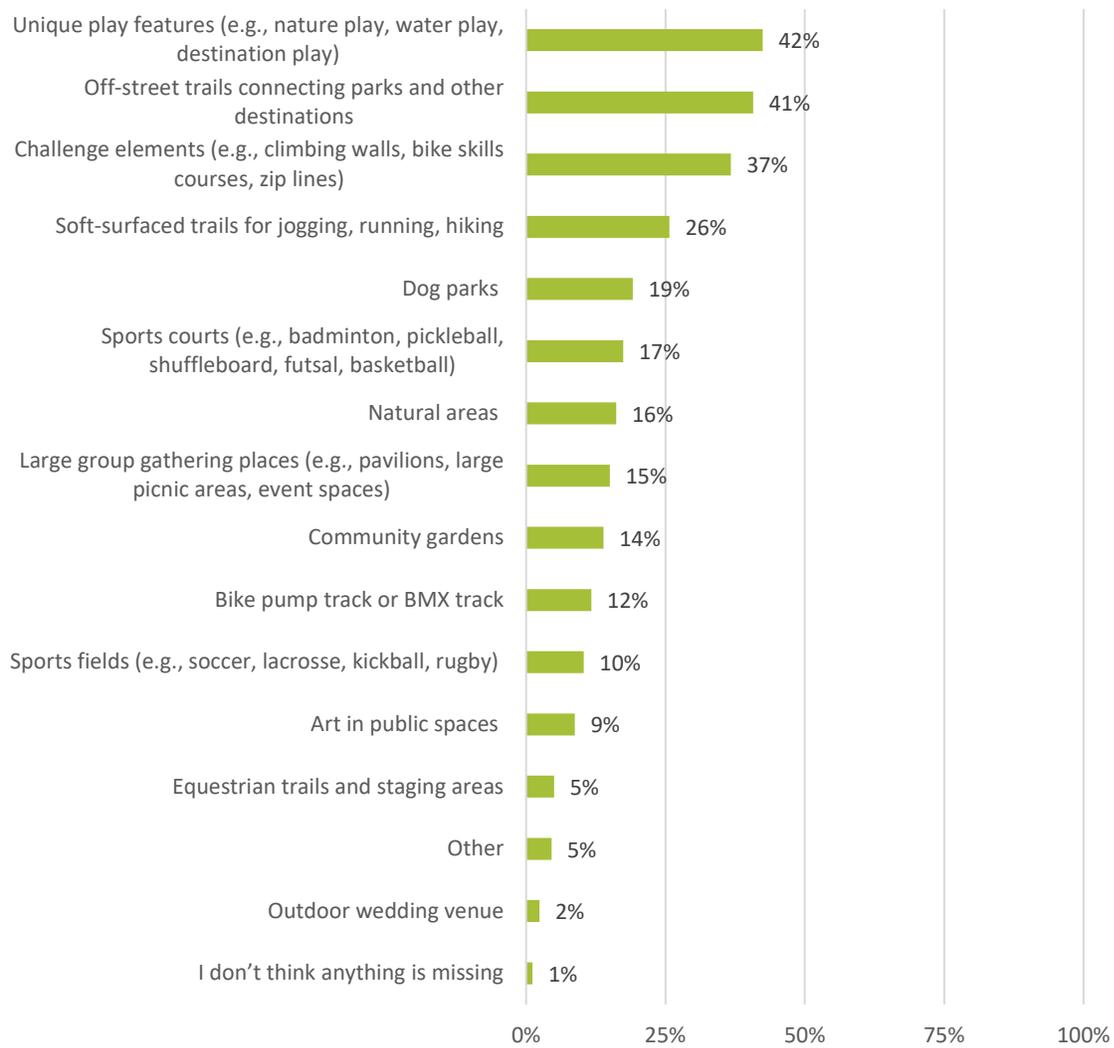
In terms of activities, respondents would like to see more walking and biking as well as swimming or water play. Artistic or cultural expression, playing, and river activities were other top responses. Respondents would also like to see unique play features and challenge elements incorporated into more parks. Similar to how they would like to see more walking and biking in the overall parks system, respondents also desire more off-street trails connections to parks and other destinations.

**Figure 4: New Activities**



**Figure 5: New Features or Facilities**

What features or facilities would you like to see more of in Monroe's parks?



## COMMUNITY IDENTITY

Respondents were also asked what the most important aspects of Monroe's identity were that should be incorporated into parks. While respondents were allowed to pick their top two, half of them chose 'A community that supports kids and families.' The next top aspects that respondents chose were a close tie and related to the community's connection to nature and the outdoors.

**Figure 6: Most Important Aspects of Monroe's Identity**

- 50%** A community that supports kids and families.
- 36%** A place with abundant outdoor recreation opportunities.
- 35%** A place surrounded by and connected to nature's beauty.
- 23%** A city with a strong economy and thriving small businesses.
- 19%** A strong community where we know our neighbors.
- 7%** An exciting place to live.

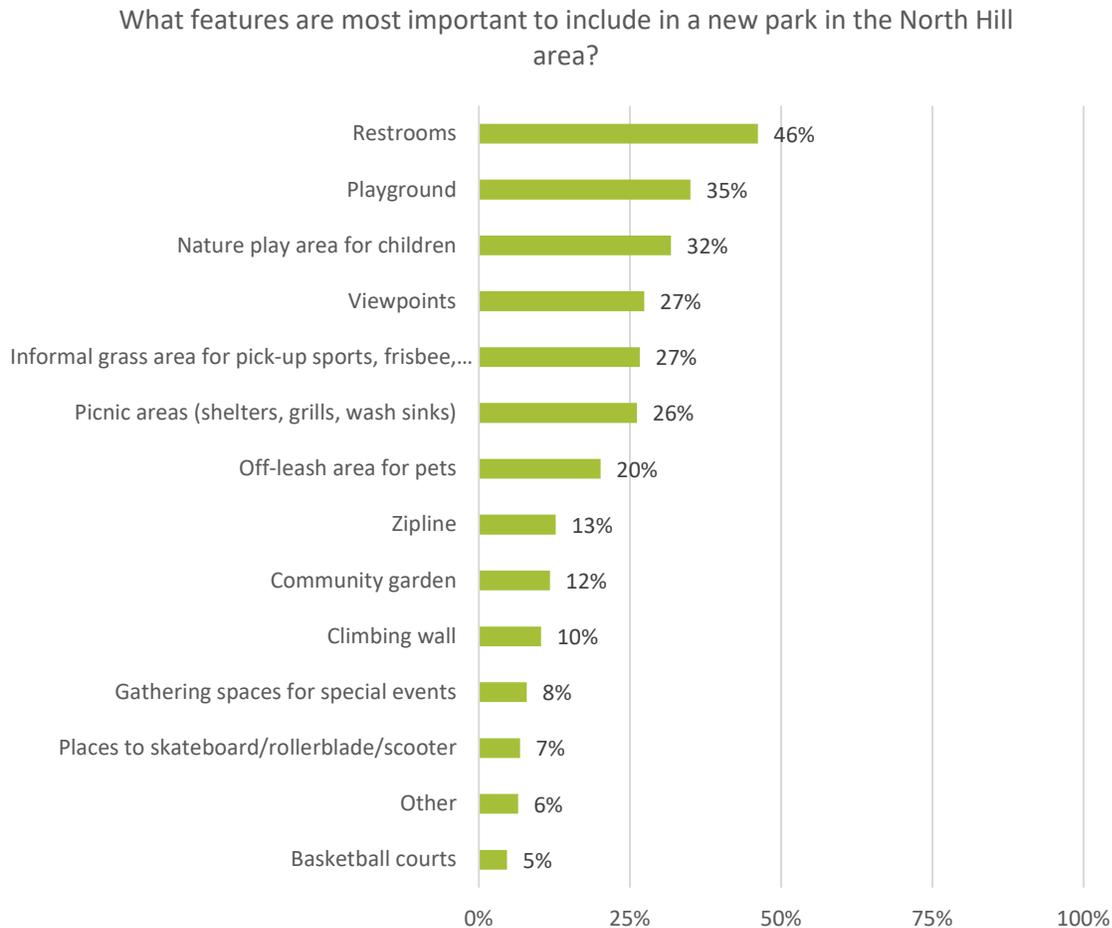
## Specific Site Improvements

The online questionnaire also provided insights into improvements at specific park sites.

### NORTH HILL AREA

Respondents felt that restrooms were the most important feature to provide at a new park in the North Hill area. A playground and nature play area for children were also desired.

**Figure 7: North Hill Area Park Improvements**

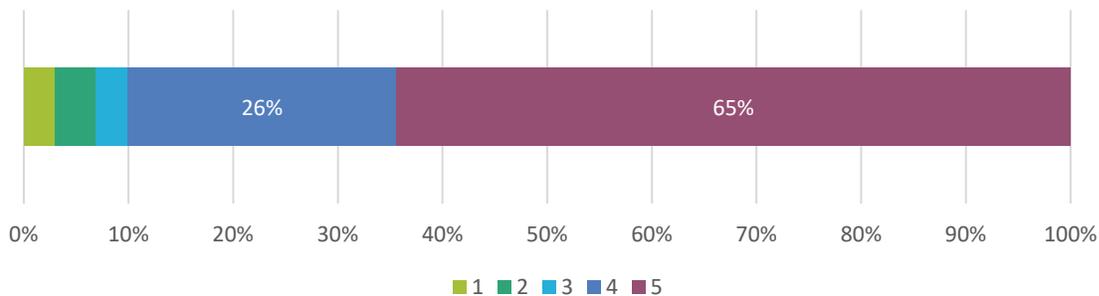


## LAKE TYE, CADMAN SITE, AND THE RIVERFRONT

For the following three figures, respondents were asked to rate how exciting certain improvements and ideas were to them on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being 'Not Very Exciting' and 5 being 'Exciting!'.

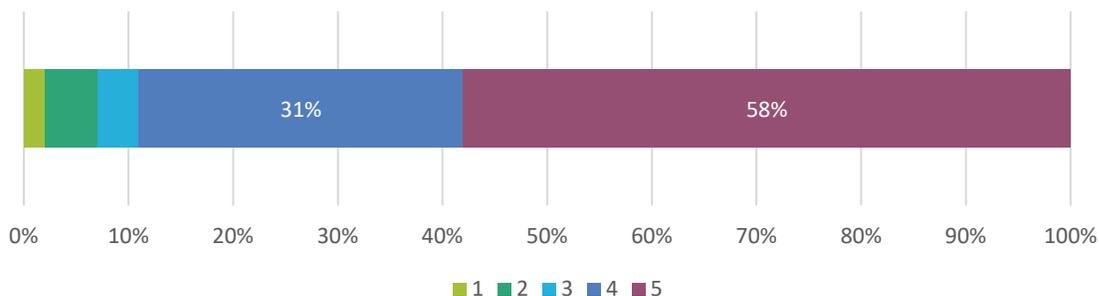
An existing city park, Lake Tye underwent a master planning process in 2018. Improvements identified under the plan included a splash pad/water play area, picnic plaza, accessible beach, as well as a loop trail with boardwalk, fishing stops and lake edge access. Respondents indicated that they still found these improvements to be exciting with around 91% giving 4's and 5's and an average rating of 4.46.

**Figure 8: How exciting are the planned improvements for Lake Tye Park?**



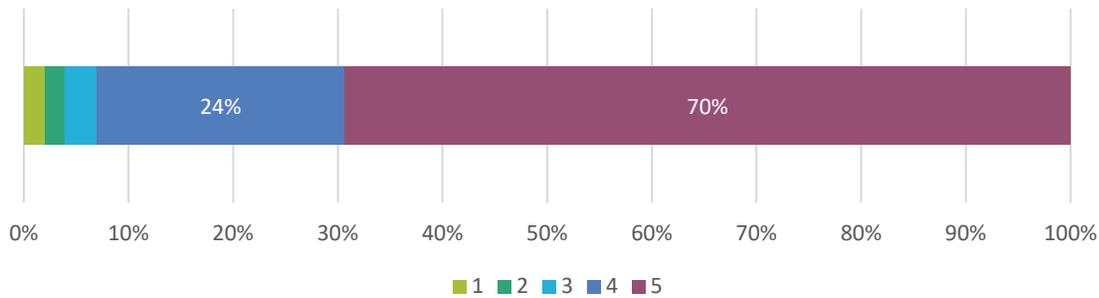
Similar to Lake Tye, Cadman Site, a future city park, also underwent a master planning process in 2018. Improvements for the Cadman Site include a camping area, hand-carry boat launch, loop trails, boardwalk and a climbing/zipline or ropes area. Respondents also reported still finding these previously identified improvements exciting with around 89% giving 4's and 5's and an average rating of 4.39.

**Figure 9: How exciting are the planned improvements for Cadman Site?**



While no specific improvements or master planning efforts have been completed for this, respondents were also asked how exciting a linked riverfront would be. Overall respondents found this idea very exciting, with 94% giving 4's and 5's and an average rating of 4.58.

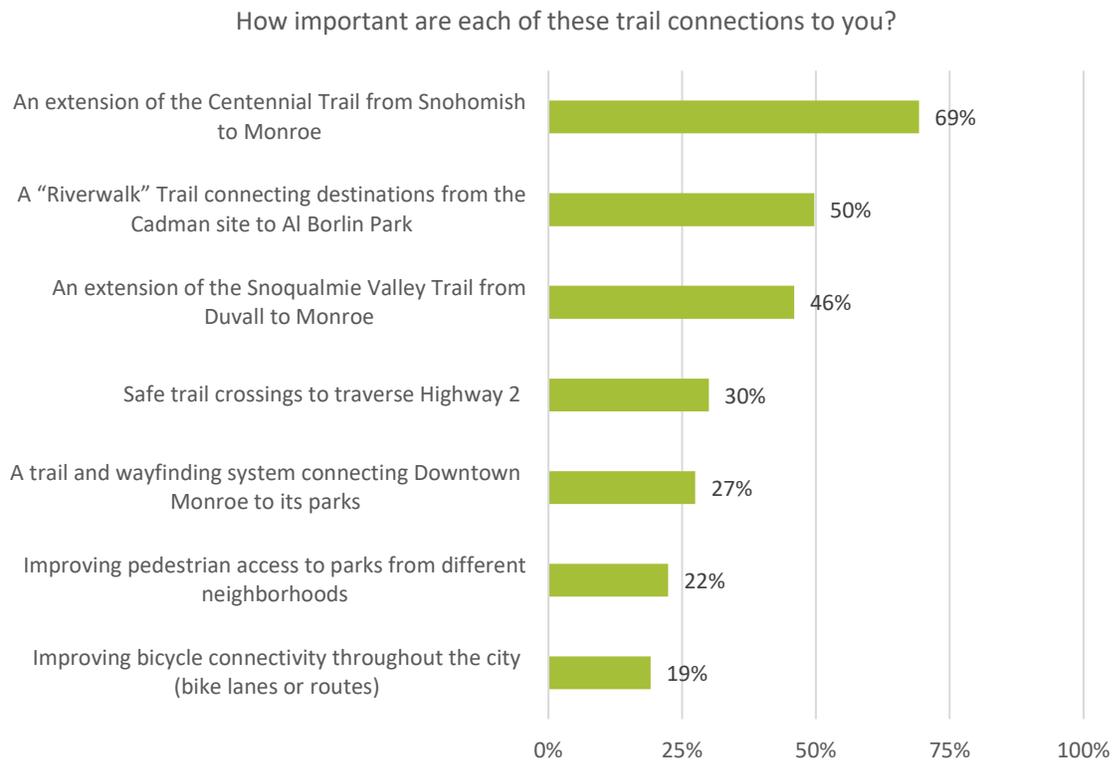
**Figure 10: How exciting would a linked “riverfront” be?**



## Trail Connections

With the understanding that the City can work with partners to develop various trails in or near the City, a large portion of respondents felt that an extension of the Centennial Trail from Snohomish to Monroe was the most important trail connection. Respondents also chose a “Riverwalk” Trail connecting destinations from the Cadman site to Al Borlin Park and an extension of the Snoqualmie Valley Trail from Duvall to Monroe.

**Figure 11: Important Trail Connections**

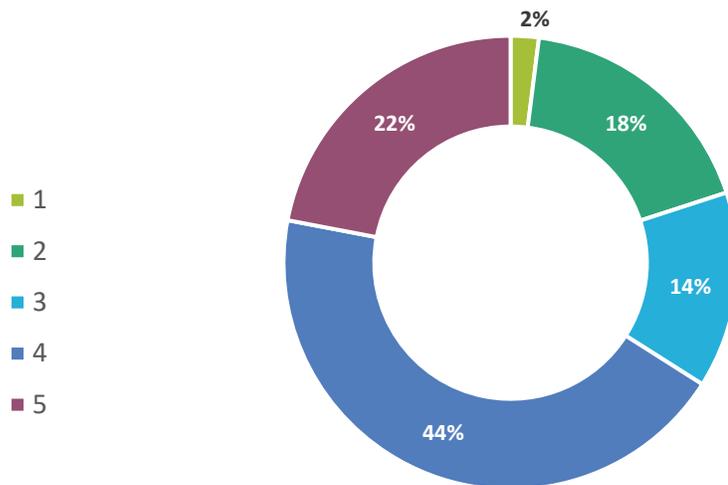


## Programming

Respondents were asked how satisfied they were with the mix and availability of both special events and organized recreation programming in Monroe on a scale of 1 to 5 with 1 being very unsatisfied and 5 very satisfied. Respondents are slightly more satisfied with the availability and mix of special events such as music in the park, annual fishing derby, and fun runs, which received an average score of 3.65. Respondents felt similarly about organized recreation programs, activities, leagues, camps, and classes, which received a slightly smaller average score of 3.35.

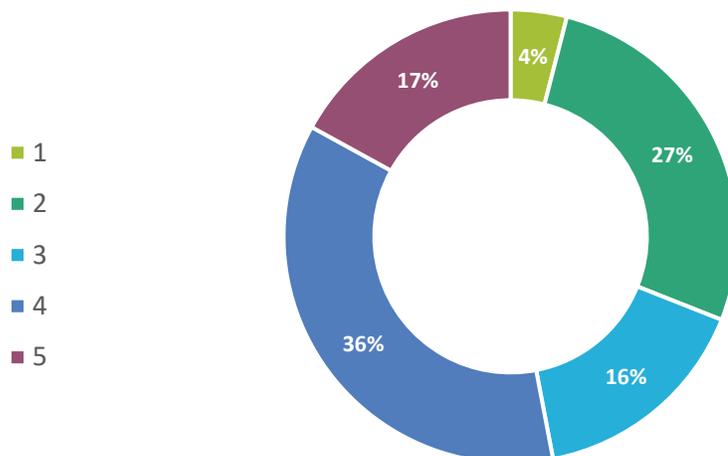
**Figure 12: Special Events**

Special events such as music in the park, annual fishing derby, and fun runs



**Figure 13: Organized Recreation Programming**

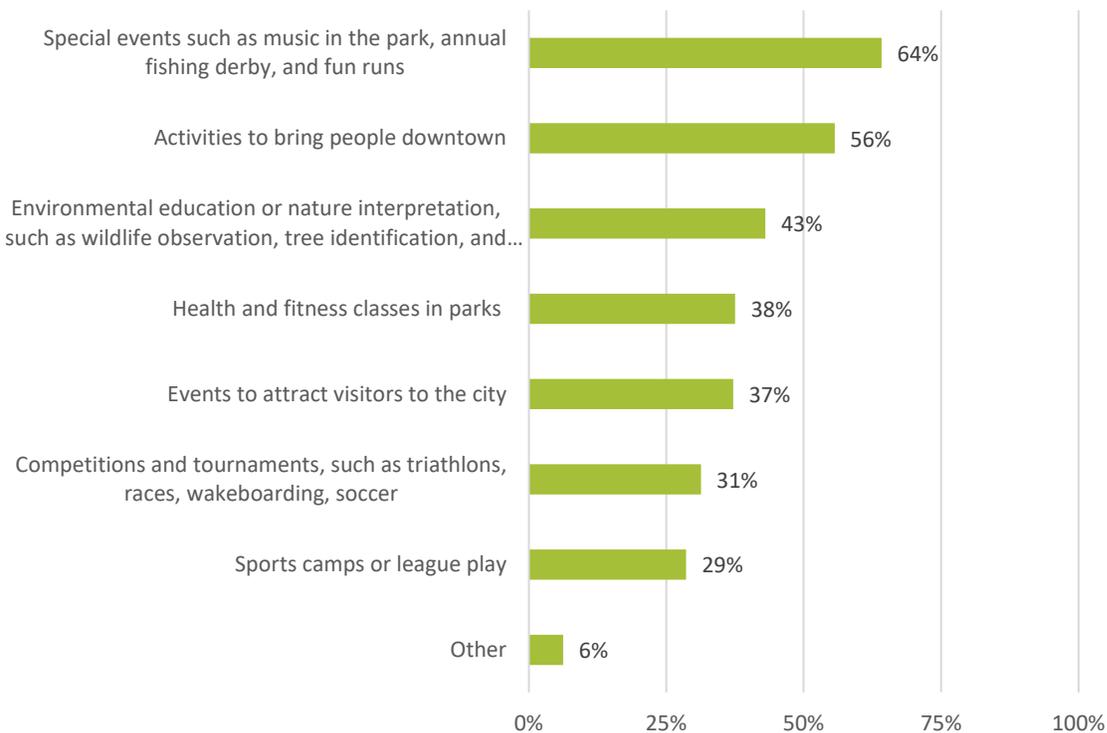
Organized recreation programs, activities, leagues, camps, and classes



Respondents strongly supported expanding special events in Monroe as well as activities that would bring people downtown.

**Figure 14: New or Expanded Programming and Events**

What types of programs and events should be added or expanded in Monroe?  
Check all that apply.



## Funding

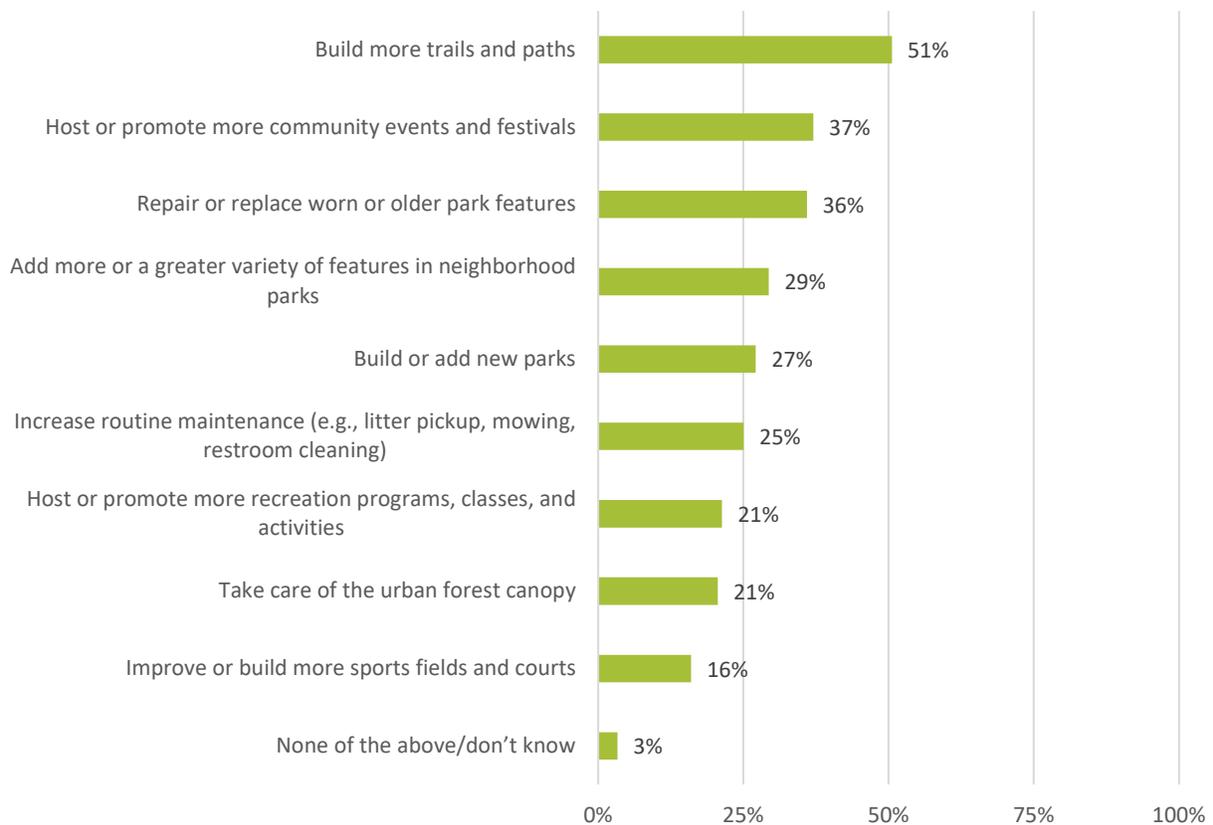
Several questions focused on funding, asking what the top funding priorities should be, whether the level of funding should change, and the use of a bond measure as a potential funding mechanism.

### FUNDING PRIORITIES

In keeping with the desire for more trails and paths seen in other question results, respondents felt that building more trails and paths should be the City's top priority. Respondents also identified hosting or promoting more community events and festivals and repairing or replacing worn/old park features as other funding priorities.

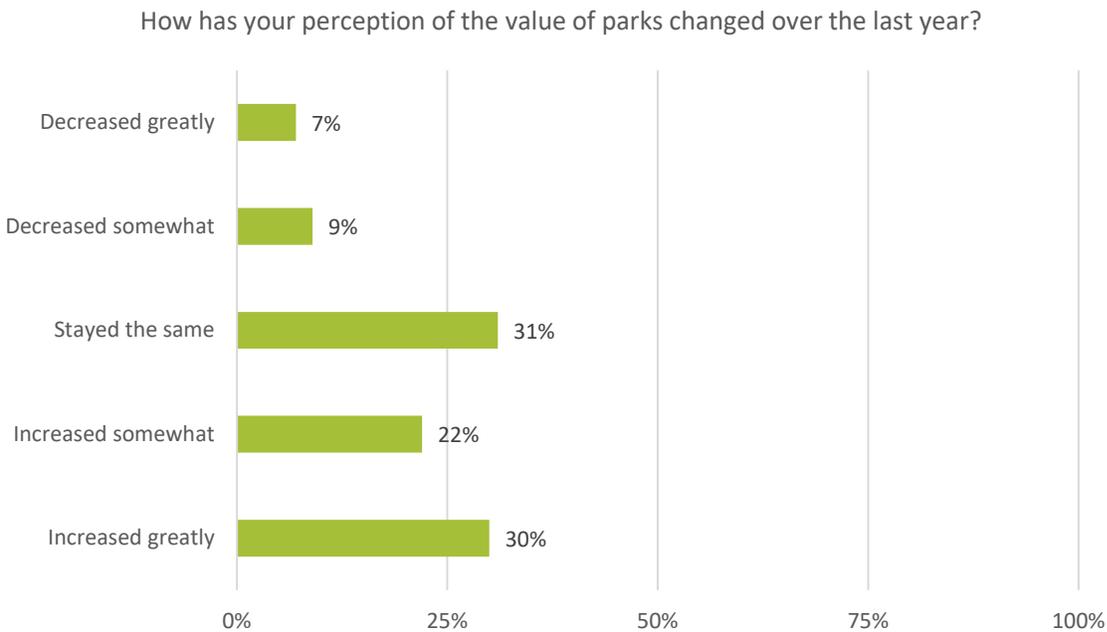
**Figure 15: Top Funding Priorities**

If the City had more money to invest in parks and recreation, which of the following should be our top priorities? Check your top 3.



COVID-19 appears to have affected respondents' value of parks in the last year. While a third of respondents reported that their value of parks had stayed the same, over half felt that it had increased on some level.

**Figure 16: Perception of Park Value**



As a follow-up question to how their perception may have changed, respondents were also asked whether funding should change. A majority (76%) thought that funding should increase, although most felt that funding should increase somewhat, compared to increasing greatly. Few respondents reported that funding should decrease.

**Figure 17: Should parks funding change to reflect your value of parks?**

**26%** Increase greatly.

**50%** Increase somewhat.

**20%** Stay the same.

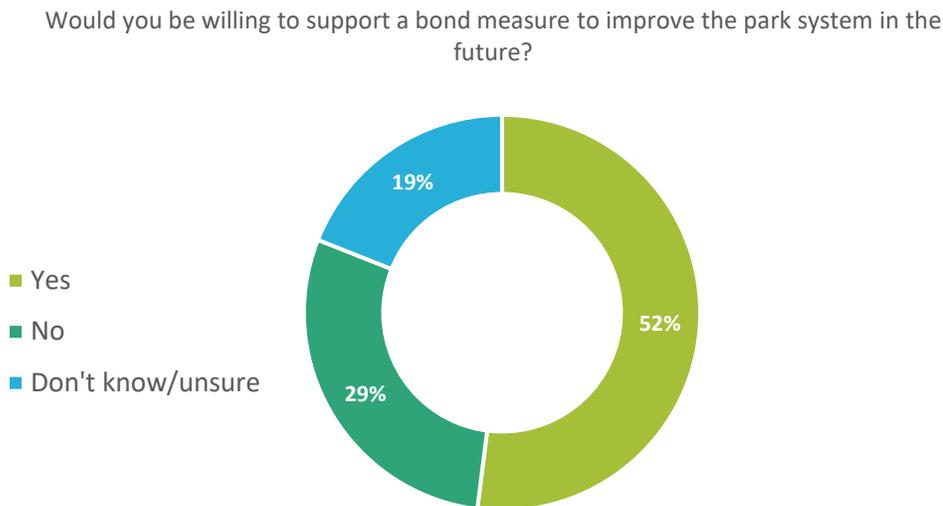
**2%** Decrease somewhat.

**1%** Decrease greatly.

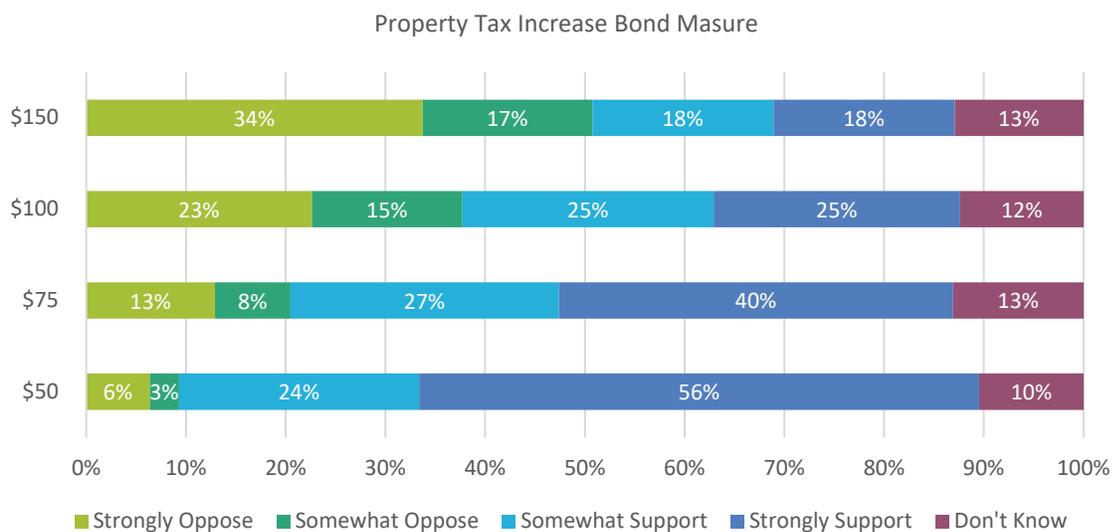
## FUNDING MECHANISMS

Slightly more than half of respondents indicated that they would be willing to support a bond measure to improve the parks system in the future and about a fifth said that they did not know or were unsure whether they would support it (Figure 18). In a follow-up question, respondents were asked how likely they were to support a bond measure with certain property tax increases based on the rate for a home with a \$500,000 assessed value (Figure 19). Respondents most strongly supported a \$50 increase, with \$75 still receiving a significant amount of support. As the amount increased to \$100, respondents were more divided in their support with around the same number responding, 'Strongly Oppose' as did 'Strongly Support'. At \$150, a third of respondents answered, 'Strongly Oppose'.

**Figure 18: Bond Measure Support**

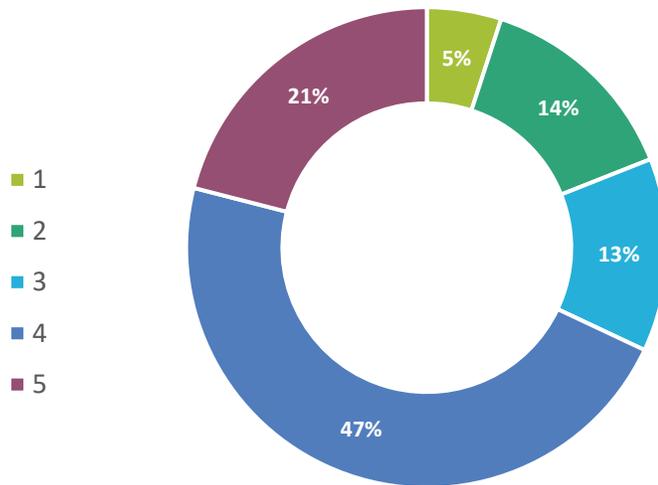


**Figure 19: Support for Specific Measures**



The questionnaire also asked respondents what reason for continuing to invest in the future of Monroe’s parks resonated the most with them. Respondents rated each reason on a scale from 1 to 5 with 1 being ‘Least Persuasive’ and 5 being ‘Most Persuasive’. Overall respondents felt that ‘Great parks and trails ensure that Monroe is a healthy, active, livable community’ the most persuasive reason. Respondents indicated that ‘Investing in parks preserved what is best about Monroe’ was the least persuasive reason, with the other reasons falling somewhere in between the two.

**Figure 20: Investing in parks preserves what is best about Monroe.**



**Figure 21: Great parks and trails ensure that Monroe is a healthy, active, livable community.**

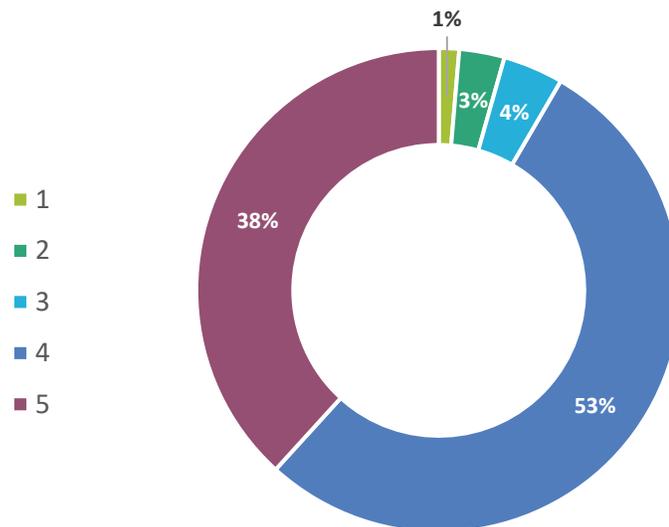


Figure 22: For families, we have to invest in Monroe’s parks, playgrounds, and sports fields.

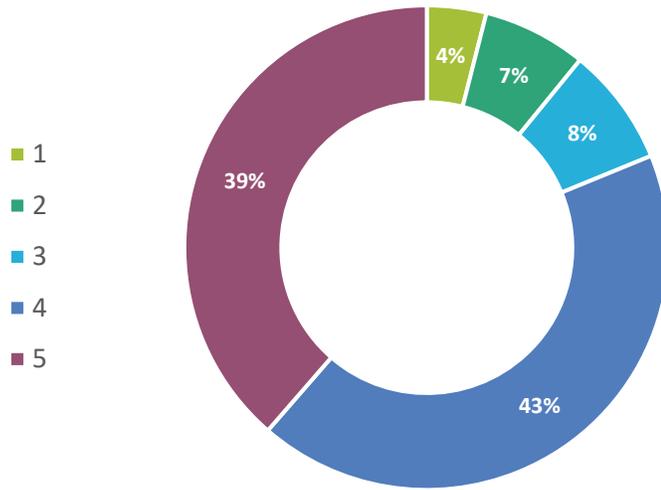
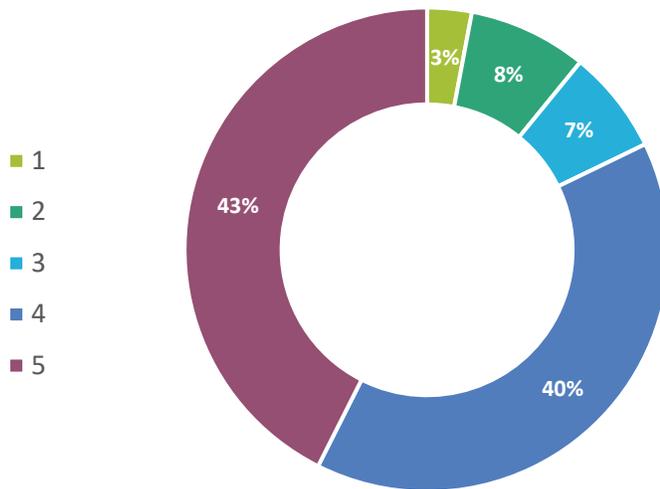
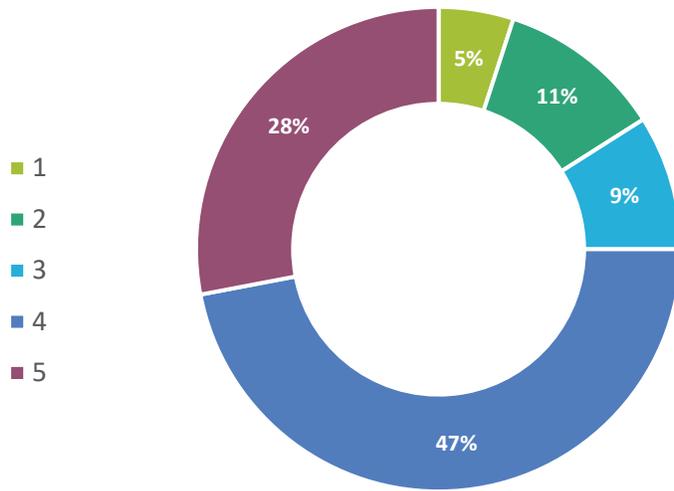


Figure 23: It’s important to protect our natural resources and ensure access to the Skykomish River.



**Figure 24: Unique events and facilities are critical to attract residents and visitors and support the economic vitality of our community.**



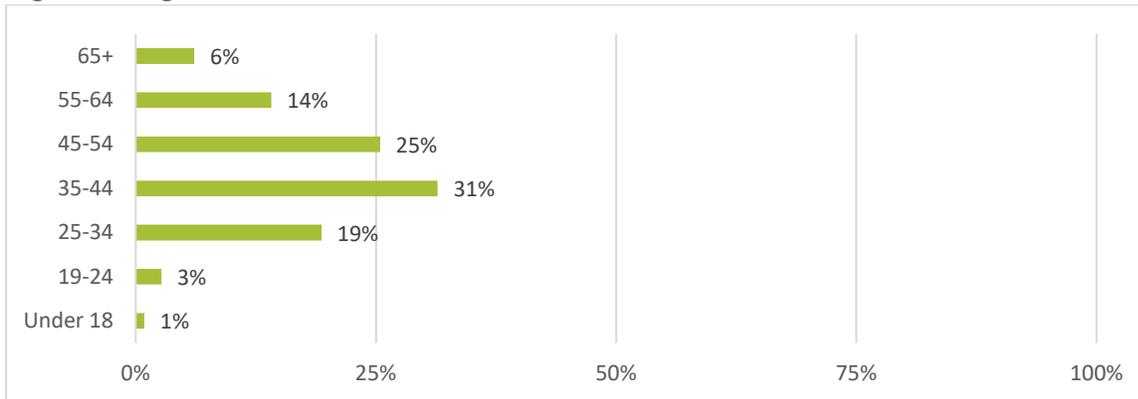
### Other Input

Several questions allowed people to write-in responses. All write-in comments are included as Appendix B. Many write-in comments related to safety and security concerns in parks, particularly Al Borlin. Other comments requested low fencing around playgrounds, a dog park, equestrian trails, a bike pump track, more accessible parks and recreation facilities, and other elements and amenities.

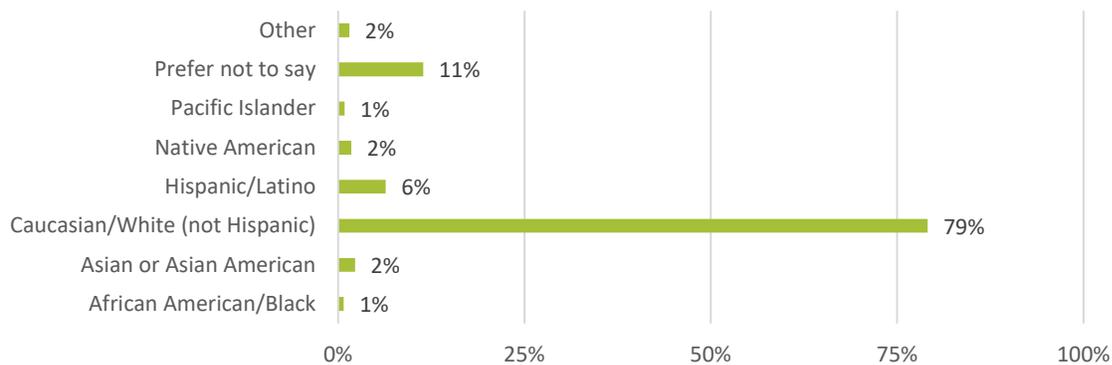
## Demographics

The following questions were optional. Most respondents to the Survey were Monroe residents with a zip code of 98272. Those surveyed were predominately people aged 35-54 who identify as Caucasian/White. More women responded to the questionnaire than men and respondents were roughly equal in numbers of those who had children under the age of 18 living in their household versus those that did not.

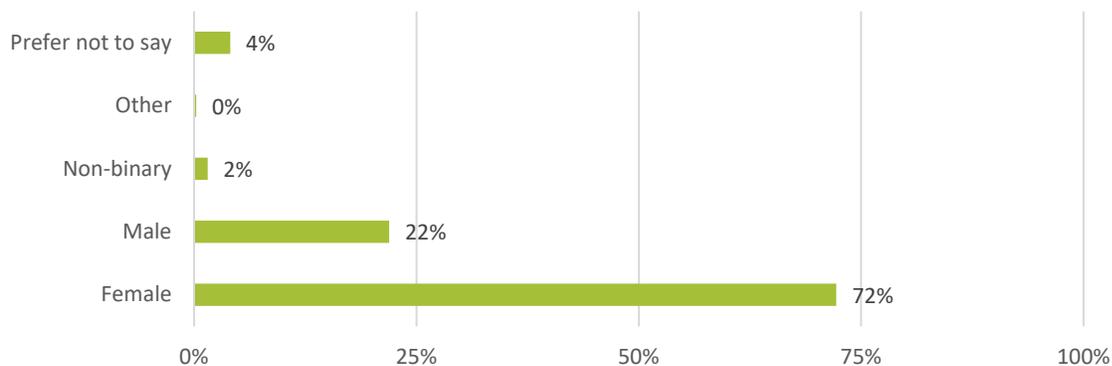
**Figure 25: Age**



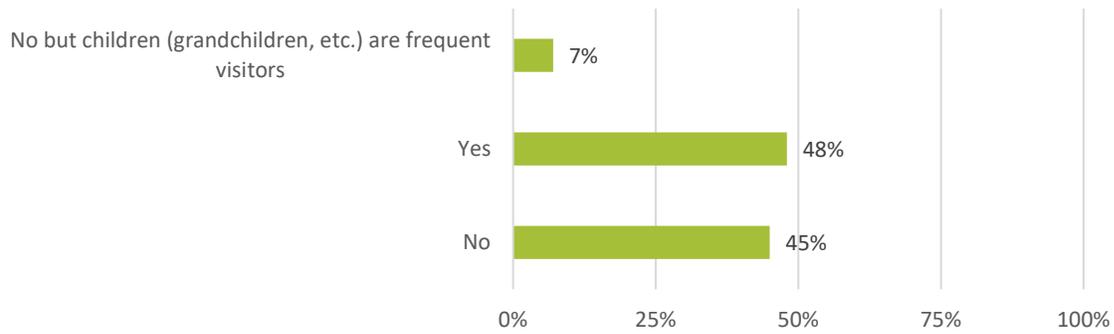
**Figure 26: Ethnic Identity**



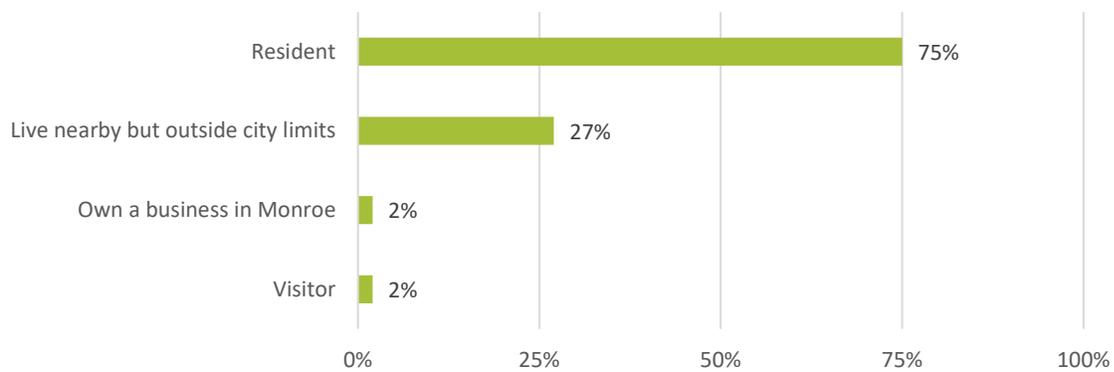
**Figure 27: Gender Identity**



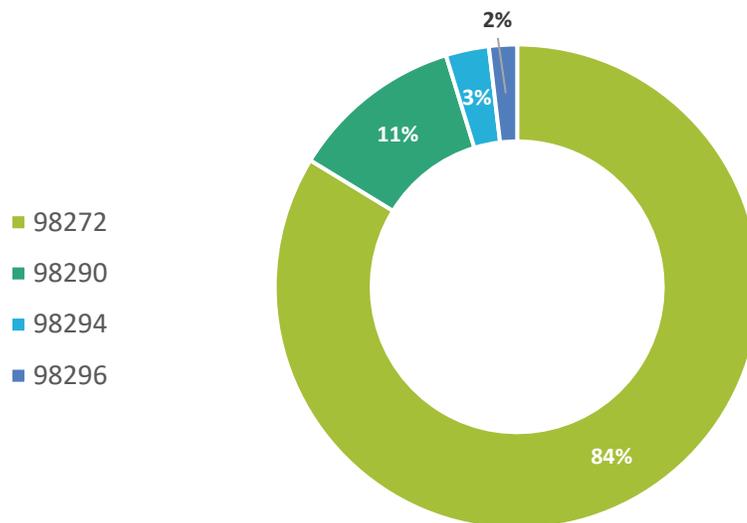
**Figure 28: Children in the Household**



**Figure 29: Relationship to Monroe**



**Figure 30: Top 5 Respondent Zip Codes**



# Appendices

**Appendix A: Survey Questions**

**Appendix B: Open Ended Responses**



# AGENDA BILL

**Meeting Date:** March 16, 2021

**Staff Contact:** Ben Swanson, Community Development Director

**Department:** Community Development

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**SUBJECT: Update to the Comprehensive Planning Process**

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**PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:**

2018, 2019 and 2020

**PUBLIC HEARING(S):**

N/A

**REQUESTED ACTION:**

None - Informational Only

**POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:**

*Under the Puget Sound Regional Council's Vision 2050, the four counties in the Central Puget Sound Region are required to complete an update of their Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) not later than December 31, 2021. Snohomish County Planning and Development Services (PDS) is the lead department coordinating the update of the CPPs working cooperatively with Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) committees such as the [Planning Advisory Committee \(comprised of Planning/Community Development Directors from jurisdictions within Snohomish County\)](#) and [Infrastructure Coordinating Committee \(comprised of Public Works Directors from jurisdictions within Snohomish County\)](#).*

*Using the draft Vision 2050 document, Snohomish County and SCT completed a comparison between the existing CPPs and the draft Multi-County Planning Policies (MPPs) to understand the extent of the changes. The following key changes were identified:*

- a. The need to develop new criteria for and designate countywide centers.*
- b. General restructuring of the MPPs to create new chapters devoted to climate change and regional coordination.*
- c. Stronger language on equity.*
- d. More specific focus on transit-oriented development and locating growth near high capacity transit (ex. Light rail, commuter rail, bus rapid transit, and ferries).*
- e. Greater focus on public health.*
- f. New regional geographies to assign future growth.*
- g. Multiple policies around displacement of residents and businesses as a result of redevelopment.*
- h. Updated policies on safe drinking water and ensuring protection of water supply*

## **DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:**

The purpose of this update is to provide City Council an overview and update on the City's comprehensive planning process and associated actions leading up to the adoption of the City's 2024 comprehensive plan. The City is currently in the process of reviewing the proposed Countywide Planning Policies (CPP). The CPPs are goals and policies developed by all counties required to plan under the Growth Management Act and are then reflected in the goals and policies of the cities within those counties.

Snohomish County recently completed a draft of the CPPs (Attachment 1) for review by cities within Snohomish County. Drafting of the policies was largely the responsibility of Snohomish County Planning and Development Services, Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) Planning Advisory Committee and the SCT Infrastructure Coordinating Committee. City staff reviewed the proposed CPPs and developed a list of recommended revisions that were presented to [Monroe's Legislative Affairs Committee](#) for review and comment (Attachment 2) at the March 10, 2021 meeting.

Of the recommended edits, the City's strongly opposes two items that could lead to significant impacts on the intent of the Growth Management Act and subsequent policies. The first is the use of the term "urban area" used in GF-6. This could lead to a loose interpretation that would allow growth outside of cities or the associated UGA's. The second is the negative impacts of proposed PS New Policy 4. Expansion of sewer into a city's UGA substantially reduces the likelihood of voluntary annexation by residents in the UGA. We understand there are other methods of annexation that force areas to annex; however, these often lead to costly legal challenges and general resentment from residents. Sewer is the only carrot cities have to encourage annexation.

The Committee recommended staff submit the proposed comments as they appear in Attachment 2. Due to the County's short review period, the proposed CPPs were only reviewed by the Monroe's Legislative Affairs Committee.

Next steps will include a recommendation from the [SCT Steering Committee](#) to the Snohomish County Council. Councilmember Rousey is the City's current representative on the SCT Steering Committee and will have the ability to comment and vote on the proposed CPPs. Following the approval of the CPPs at the end of this year, the City of Monroe will proceed with beginning the 2024 Comprehensive Plan Process. The City's deadline to complete this comprehensive plan update is June 30, 2024.

### **What are Countywide Planning Policies?**

Countywide planning policies are policy documents that have both a procedural and a substantive effect on the comprehensive plans of cities and the county. The immediate purpose of the CPPs is to achieve consistency between and among the plans of cities and the county on regional matters. A long-term purpose of the CPPs is to facilitate the transformation of local governance in urban growth areas so that cities become the primary providers of urban governmental services and counties become the providers of regional and rural services and the makers of regional policies.

In Snohomish County’s currently adopted CPPs, the goal of these policies is to accomplish the following functions:

- Meet a specific requirement to ensure consistency between County and city comprehensive plans (RCW 36.70A.100),
- Satisfy other GMA mandates,
- Maintain ongoing efforts, through SCT Snohomish County Tomorrow, to plan cooperatively for countywide initiatives, and
- Support local implementation of the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) in VISION 2040 that seeks to promote compact urban development in a sustainable manner

How does the County’s adoption of the Countywide Planning Policies impact Monroe?

The CPPs have a direct impact on how the City of Monroe develops the goals and policies in the City’s comprehensive plan. Under the existing comprehensive planning process for the State and the region, the State establishes the minimum requirements for comprehensive planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA). Under these requirements the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) further refines the requirements under GMA by including the regional values and needs in a document titled Vision 2050. The four counties within the PSRC jurisdiction must then develop their own set of CPPs that reflect goals and policies in Vision 2050 while complying with the requirements under GMA. After the CPPs are adopted the local municipalities within those counties must amend their comprehensive plans to reflect the goals and policies under GMA, Vision 2050, and the CPPs.

The following illustrates the previously describe GMA process:



**FISCAL IMPACTS:**

N/A

**TIME CONSTRAINTS:**

All comments are due by March 16, 2021. Under VISION 2050, Snohomish County is required to update the CPPs no later than December 31, 2021.

<b>PAC Subcommittee:</b> Draft updated CPPs	May 2020 - January 2021
<b>Snohomish County Tomorrow Planning Advisory Committee:</b> Review draft CPPs	February - April 2021
<b>Public Comment Period:</b> <b>Snohomish County Tomorrow Steering Committee:</b> Review draft CPPs and provide recommendation to County Council	February 18 - March 16
<b>Snohomish County Council:</b> Review of CPPs and Public Hearing	April - June 2021
<b>Snohomish County Council:</b> Adoption of CPPs	July - August 2021
<b>Snohomish County Council:</b> Adoption of CPPs	August 2021

See Attachment 3 for a complete timeline of the comprehensive planning process.

**ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:**

None - Informational Only

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Att 1 DRAFT CPPs for PAC Review Full Plan 2.15.21](#)

[Att 2 CPP Review](#)

[Att 3 PPT](#)

**DRAFT – COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES**

**FOR**

**SNOHOMISH COUNTY**

**FEBRUARY 15, 2021 DRAFT FOR  
SNOHOMISH COUNTY TOMORROW  
PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE REVIEW**

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES

Snohomish County is home to over ~~((700,000))~~ 800,000 residents, hundreds of businesses, 20 cities and towns, two tribal governments, one county government, and a number of special purpose districts and agencies. Each has separate aspirations for the future and priorities for projects and programs, ~~((though))~~ however ties of geography, history, and day-to-day governance unite all. At every level, there is recognition that local governments better serve residents and businesses ~~((better))~~ by planning and working together.

### Purpose

Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) establish a countywide framework for developing and adopting county ~~((and))~~, city, and town comprehensive plans. These comprehensive plans are the long-term policy documents used by each jurisdiction to plan for its future. They include strategies for land use, housing, capital facilities, utilities, transportation, economic development, and parks and recreation (as well as a rural element for counties only) (RCW 36.70A.070). The role of the CPPs is to coordinate comprehensive plans of jurisdictions in the same county ~~((for))~~ in regard to regional issues ~~((for))~~ and issues affecting common borders (RCW 36.70A.100). Under state law, RCW 36.70A.210(1) describes the relationship between comprehensive plans and CPPs. It says that a countywide planning policy is:

*~~((a 'countywide planning policy' is))~~ a written policy statement or statements used solely for establishing a countywide framework from which county and city comprehensive plans are developed and adopted pursuant to this chapter. This framework shall ensure that city and county comprehensive plans are consistent as required in RCW 36.70A.100. Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the land use powers of ~~((the))~~ cities.*

~~((Guidance comes from the))~~ Washington Administrative Code~~((:))~~ (WAC 365-196-510) ~~((says that))~~ also provides guidance, stating that:

*interjurisdictional consistency should be met by the adoption of comprehensive plans, and subsequent amendments, which are consistent with and carry out the relevant county-wide planning policies and, where ~~((required))~~ applicable, the relevant multicounty planning policies. Adopted county-wide planning policies are designed to ensure that county and city comprehensive plans are consistent.*

~~((From the perspective of))~~ Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT), the body that recommends the CPPs to the County Council, outlines that the goal of the CPPs is:

*[To] more clearly distinguish between the roles and responsibilities of the county, cities, Tribes, state and other governmental agencies in managing Snohomish County's future growth, and to ensure greater interjurisdictional cooperation and coordination in the provision of services.<sup>1</sup>*

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<sup>1</sup> Snohomish County Tomorrow Long-Term Goals, 1990, Government Roles and Responsibilities, pg 17.

To meet this ~~((stated))~~ SCT goal, some of the CPPs do more than meet the Growth Management Act (GMA) mandate of ensuring consistency of comprehensive plans. The CPPs also provide ~~((to Snohomish County jurisdictions))~~ direction to Snohomish County jurisdictions that is necessary for the coordinated implementation of GMA goals and the ~~((VISION 2040))~~ Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs) within VISION 2050. Thus, in the context of state law, administrative guidance, and the goals of Snohomish County Tomorrow, the CPPs have been developed to accomplish the following functions:

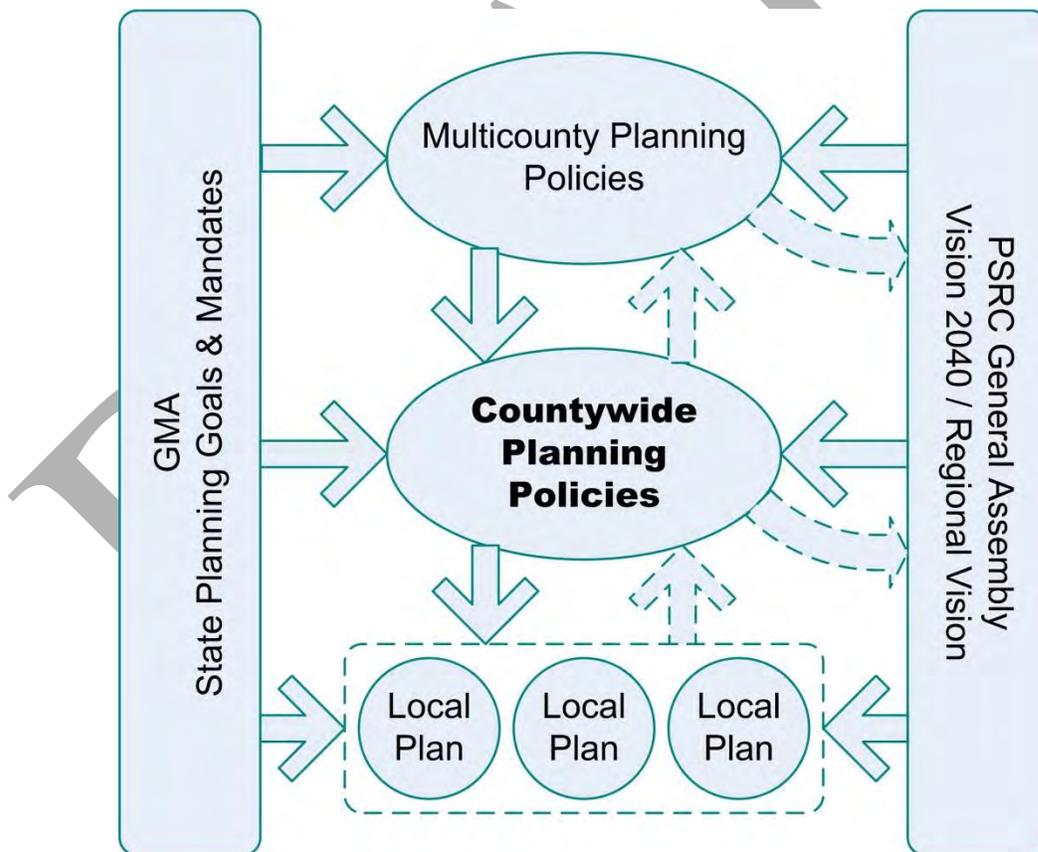
- ~~((Meet a specific requirement to ensure))~~ Ensure consistency between County and city comprehensive plans as required by ~~((RCW 36.70A.100))~~;
- Satisfy other GMA mandates~~((;))~~;
- ~~((Maintain ongoing efforts))~~ Continue cooperative countywide planning, through ~~((SCT))~~ Snohomish County Tomorrow ~~((SCT))~~ ~~((to plan cooperatively))~~ for countywide initiatives~~((, and))~~;
- Provide direction to Snohomish County jurisdictions for the coordinated implementation of the Multicounty Planning Policies in VISION 2050; and
- Support local implementation of the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) in VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 that seeks to promote compact urban development ~~((in a sustainable manner))~~, protect rural and resource lands, maximize use of existing and planned infrastructure, and provide open space.

The CPPs encourage flexibility in local interpretations to support diverse interests throughout the county. Through the process of updates to their comprehensive plans, each individual jurisdiction will update General Policy Plans (GPPs) and corresponding regulations that are tailored to local needs while still maintaining consistency with these Countywide Planning Policies.

## Organization of the Document

The GMA ~~((specifies))~~ does not specify certain topic areas that must be included in ~~((CPPs))~~ MPPs. ~~((#))~~ However, it ~~((not))~~ speaks to the topic areas that must be included in ~~((MPPs))~~ CPPs. Under state law, the CPPs must be consistent with the MPPs. VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 is not organized around the topics that GMA requires CPPs to cover. ~~((To facilitate review and development of the CPPs for consistency with VISION 2040, the chapter headings in the CPPs follow the categories in VISION 2040.))~~ Historically, the chapter layout of the CPPs directly follows the chapters in the MPPs. Under VISION 2050, three new chapters, Regional Collaboration, Regional Growth Strategy, and Climate Change, were added to the MPPs. No new chapters were added to the CPPs, so the chapter layout does not directly parallel VISION 2050 as it has in the past. Where several GMA topics for CPPs fall into the same chapter, each individual topic uses a subheading. By doing this, the CPPs can readily demonstrate how they cover topics required under GMA.

The design of the CPPs is in response to the authorities that give policy direction to the CPPs and the need for the CPPs to guide local plan development. Unless otherwise specified, ~~((the))~~ all actions ~~((that the CPPs call for))~~ identified by the CPPs apply to ~~((the cities and the County))~~ all jurisdictions. Figure 1 shows this relationship.



**Figure 1 – Policy Relationships Diagram**

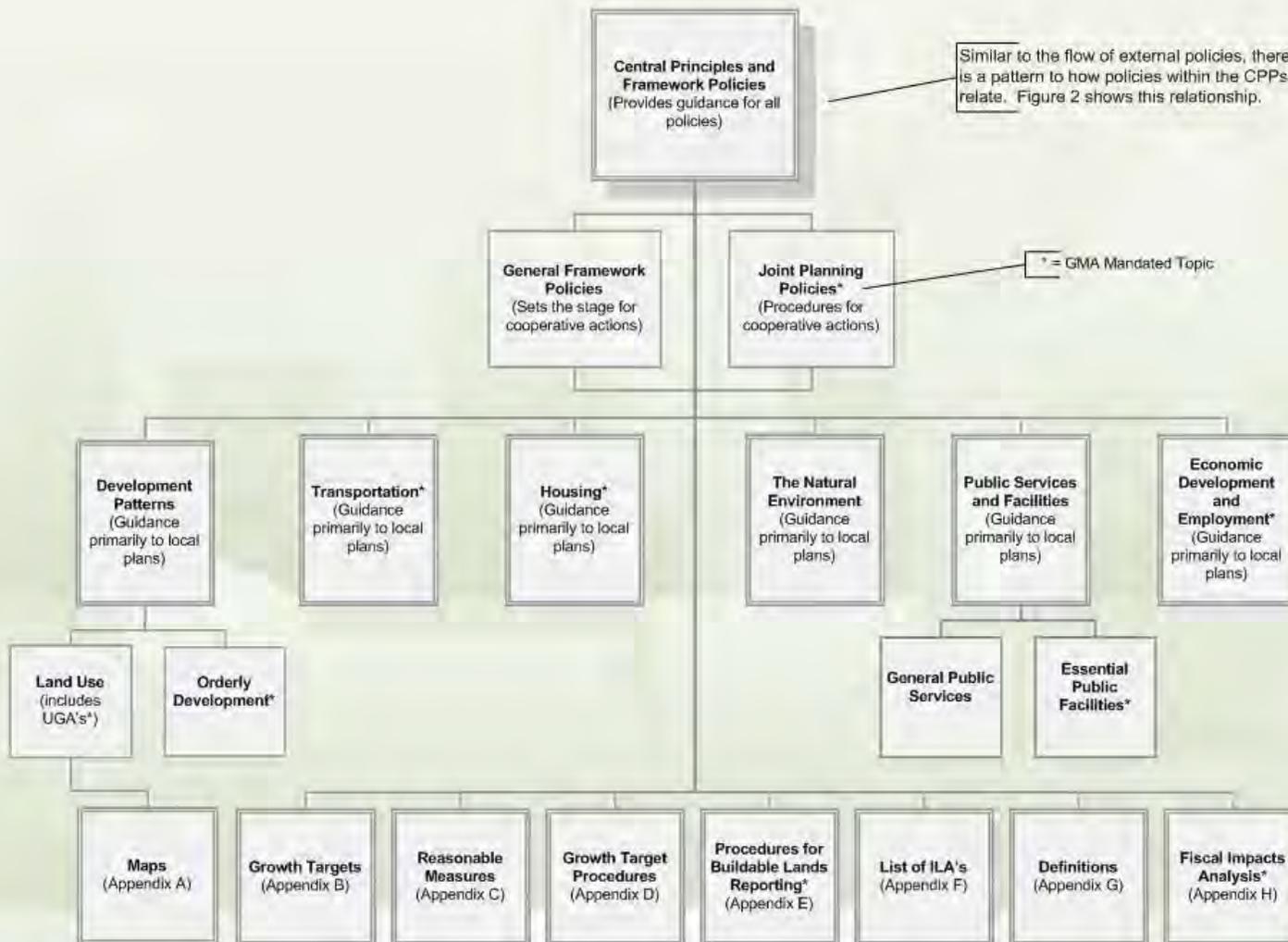
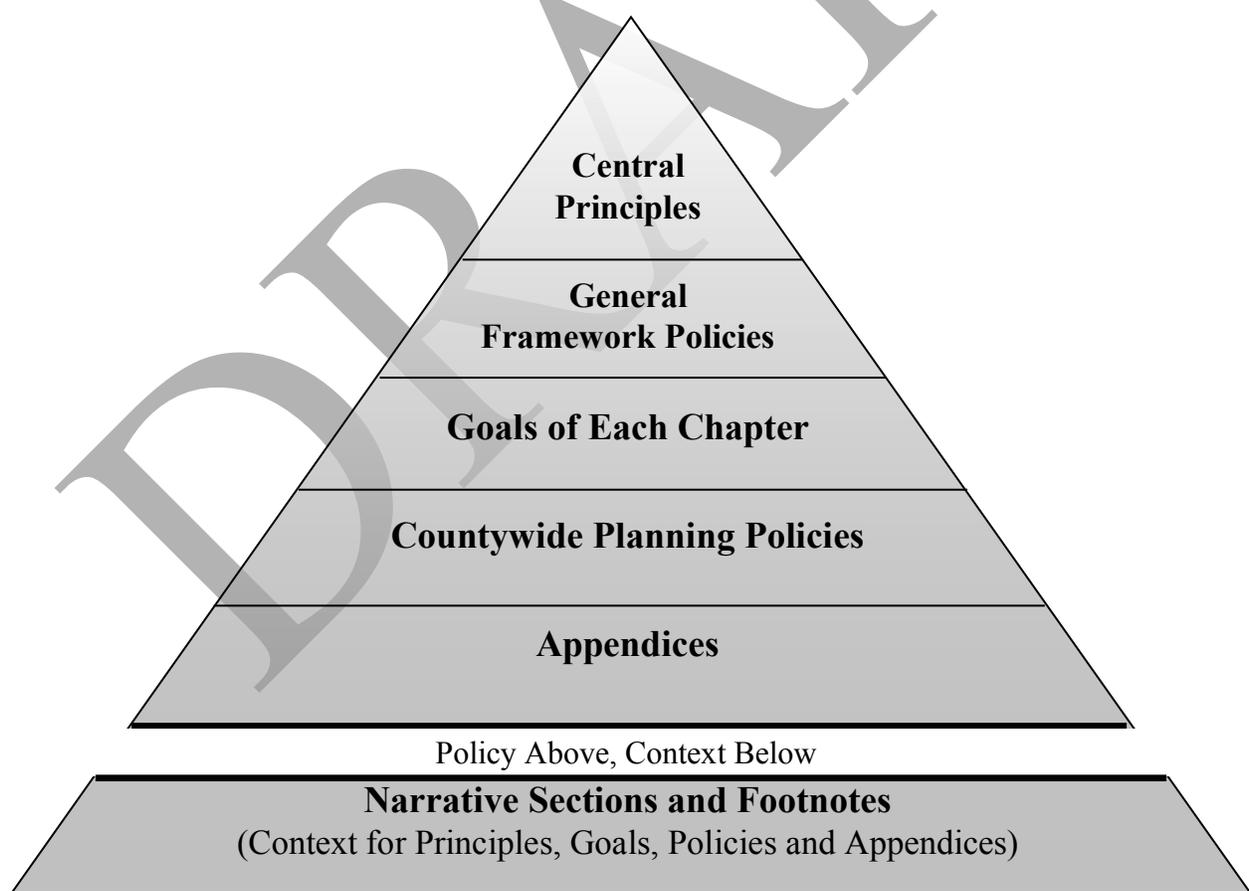


Figure 2 – Internal Flow of the Countywide Planning Policies

The CPPs are organized around a set of principles, goals and policies arranged generally as a hierarchy moving from the general to the more specific (refer to the Policy Hierarchy diagram in Figure 3). At the policy apex are the central principles and, just below them, the framework policies. Together, the principles and framework policies help define the general purpose and approach of the CPPs. The succeeding sections of the CPPs deal with specific topic areas, with each topic containing an overall goal statement followed by a number of supporting policies. Taken as a whole, the central principles, framework policies, and topical goals and policies form the basic policy direction of the CPPs.

In addition to the basic policy direction, the CPPs also contain a number of appendices. Some of the appendices provide procedures for accomplishing specific policy direction. (~~A second category of appendices are those that~~) Others provide more detail or elaborate on particular policy direction; the reason for their inclusion in an appendix is that they contain lists or tables that would be unwieldy if included as part of the pertinent policy statement. Maps and definitions are also contained in the appendices.

Note that some policies have footnotes for illustration purposes. Although these footnotes are not a part of the policy statements, they are intended to be explanatory or provide examples. Likewise, the narrative sections provide context but are not policy.



**Figure 2 – Policy Hierarchy in the Countywide Planning Policies**

## State Context and Goals

The GMA contains a set of statewide planning goals in RCW 36.70A.020. These goals are intended to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans for those counties and cities planning under chapter 36.70A RCW. The numbering of the goals does not indicate priority ~~(, and the list comes from RCW 36.70A.020:)~~.

- (1) **Urban growth.** Encourage development in urban areas where adequate public facilities and services exist or can be provided in an efficient manner.*
- (2) **Reduce sprawl.** Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.*
- (3) **Transportation.** Encourage efficient multimodal transportation systems that are based on regional priorities and coordinated with county and city comprehensive plans.*
- (4) **Housing.** Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of residential densities and housing types, and encourage preservation of existing housing stock.*
- (5) **Economic development.** Encourage economic development throughout the state that is consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, promote economic opportunity for all citizens of this state, especially for unemployed and for disadvantaged persons, promote the retention and expansion of existing businesses and recruitment of new businesses, recognize regional differences impacting economic development opportunities, and encourage growth in areas experiencing insufficient economic growth, all within the capacities of the state's natural resources, public services, and public facilities.*
- (6) **Property rights.** Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation having been made. The property rights of landowners shall be protected from arbitrary and discriminatory actions.*
- (7) **Permits.** Applications for both state and local government permits should be processed in a timely and fair manner to ensure predictability.*
- (8) **Natural resource industries.** Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the conservation of productive forestlands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage incompatible uses.*
- (9) **Open space and recreation.** Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.*
- (10) **Environment.** Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.*
- (11) **Citizen participation and coordination.** Encourage the involvement of citizens in the planning process and ensure coordination between communities and jurisdictions to reconcile conflicts.*

**(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.<sup>2</sup>

**(13) Historic preservation.** Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical or archaeological significance.

## Regional Context

### Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC)

The PSRC is a Regional Transportation Planning Organization under chapter 47.80 RCW. ~~((It~~ its)) Its major planning document, VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050~~((, the PSRC describes itself as))~~ states:

~~((an association of cities, towns, counties, ports, and state agencies that serves as a forum for developing policies and making decisions about regional growth management, environmental, economic, and transportation issues in the four-county central Puget Sound region of Washington state.~~

~~The Regional Council is designated under federal law as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (required for receiving federal transportation funds), and under state law as the Regional Transportation Planning Organization for King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish counties. The Regional Council's members include 71 of the region's 82 cities and towns. Other statutory members include the four port authorities of Bremerton, Everett, Seattle, and Tacoma, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and the Washington Transportation Commission. Both the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe and the Suquamish Tribe are members. In addition, a memorandum of understanding with the region's six transit agencies outlines their participation in the Regional Council.)~~ The region's local governments come together at the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) to make decisions about transportation, growth management, and economic development.

PSRC serves King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Kitsap counties, along with cities and towns, tribal governments, ports, and state and local transportation agencies within the region.

PSRC is a federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization for the region.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> RCW 36.70A.070(3)(d) requires that the capital facilities plan element of the county's comprehensive plan include "at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes." RCW 36.70A.070(6)(b) requires transportation improvements or strategies to be provided concurrent with the development, where "concurrent with the development" means that "improvements or strategies are in place at the time of development, or that a financial commitment is in place to complete the improvements or strategies within six years."

<sup>3</sup> ((Vision 2040, page ii [http://psrc.org/projects/vision/pubs/vision2040/vision2040\\_021408.pdf](http://psrc.org/projects/vision/pubs/vision2040/vision2040_021408.pdf))) VISION 2050, page vi. Available at: <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

## VISION ((2040)) 2050

VISION ((2040)) 2050 is the result of a process undertaken by the region’s elected officials, public agencies, interest groups, and individuals. It was adopted in ((2008)) 2020 and establishes the regional vision, sets the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS), and provides guidance to the CPPs as shown in Figure 1. VISION ((2040)) 2050 describes itself with the following ((paragraphs)) excerpt:

*((VISION 2040 is a shared strategy for moving the central Puget Sound region toward a sustainable future. The combined efforts of individuals, governments, organizations and the private sector are needed to realize this vision. As the region has continued to grow and change, its residents have stepped up to ensure that what is most valued about this place remains timeless. Positive centers oriented development trends in recent years are a cause for optimism. Yet VISION 2040 recognizes that "business as usual" will not be enough. As a result, VISION 2040 is a call for personal and institutional change.*

*VISION 2040 recognizes that local, state, and federal governments are all challenged to keep up with the needs of a growing and changing population. VISION 2040 is designed to guide decisions that help to make wise use of existing resources—and ensure that future generations will have the resources they need))*

*VISION 2050 is the shared regional plan for moving toward a sustainable and more equitable future. It encourages decision-makers to make wise use of existing resources and planned transit investments while achieving the region’s shared vision. VISION 2050 sets forth a pathway that strengthens economic, social, and environmental resiliency, while enhancing the region’s ability to cope with adverse trends such as climate change and unmet housing needs. As the region experiences more growth, VISION 2050 seeks to provide housing, mobility options, and services in more sustainable ways. Most importantly, VISION 2050 is a call to action to meet the needs of a growing population while considering the current needs of residents. VISION 2050 recognizes that clean air, health, life expectancy, and access to jobs and good education can vary dramatically by neighborhood. VISION 2050 works to rectify the inequities of the past, especially for communities of color and people with low incomes.*<sup>4</sup>

The concept of sustainability ((behind)) is integrated into VISION ((2040)) 2050 and has long been ((around for a while)) a key feature of the regional vision. The United Nations defined the term sustainable development in ((In 1987,)) the Bruntland Report, issued in 1987, ((United Nations issued the Bruntland Report, which defines sustainable development)) as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”<sup>5</sup> This concept is present throughout the goals, policies, and actions within VISION 2050.

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<sup>4</sup> ((VISION 2040, page 1. Available at: <http://www.psrc.org/assets/366/FullReport.pdf>)) VISION 2050, page 2. Available at: <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.un-documents.net/wced-ocf.htm>

((Sustainability in VISION 2040 is described as meaning that:

*[Our region] ensures the well-being of all living things, carefully meshing human activities with larger patterns and systems of the natural world. This translates into avoiding the depletion of energy, water, and raw natural resources. A sustainable approach also prevents degradation of land, air, and climate, while creating built environments that are livable, comfortable, safe and healthy, as well as promote productivity.))*

VISION 2050 sets a vision for the central Puget Sound region, which reads as follows:

### **A Vision for 2050**

*The central Puget Sound region provides an exceptional quality of life and opportunity for all, connected communities, a spectacular natural environment, and an innovative, thriving economy.*

### **In 2050...**

- **Climate.** *The region's contribution to climate change has been substantially reduced.*
- **Community.** *Distinct, unique communities are supported throughout the region.*
- **Diversity.** *The region's diversity continues to be a strength. People from all backgrounds are welcome, and displacement due to development pressure is lessened.*
- **Economy.** *Economic opportunities are open to everyone, the region competes globally, and has sustained a high quality of life. Industrial, maritime, and manufacturing opportunities are maintained.*
- **Environment.** *The natural environment is restored, protected, and sustained, preserving and enhancing natural functions and wildlife habitats.*
- **Equity.** *All people can attain the resources and opportunities to improve their quality of life and enable them to reach their full potential.*
- **Health.** *Communities promote physical, social, and mental well-being so that all people can live healthier and more active lives.*
- **Housing.** *A range of housing types ensures that healthy, safe, and affordable housing choices are available and accessible for all people throughout the region.*
- **Innovation.** *The region has a culture of innovation that embraces and responds to change.*
- **Mobility and Connectivity.** *A safe, affordable, and efficient transportation system connects people and goods to where they need to go, promotes economic and environmental vitality, and supports the Regional Growth Strategy.*
- **Natural Resources.** *Natural resources are sustainably managed, supporting the continued viability of resource-based industries, such as forestry, agriculture, and aquaculture.*

- **Public Facilities and Services.** Public facilities and services support the region's communities and plans for growth in a coordinated, fair, efficient, and cost-effective manner.
- **Resilience.** The region's communities plan for and are prepared to respond to potential impacts from natural and human hazards.
- **Rural Areas.** Rural communities and character are strengthened, enhanced, and sustained.<sup>6</sup>

## VISION 2050 Overarching Goals

VISION ((2040)) 2050 contains the following topic specific Overarching Goals:

**Regional Collaboration.** The region plans collaboratively for a healthy environment, thriving communities, and opportunities for all.

**Regional Growth Strategy.** The region accommodates growth in urban areas, focused in designated centers and near transit stations, to create healthy, equitable, vibrant communities well-served by infrastructure and services. Rural and resource lands continue to be vital parts of the region that retain important cultural, economic, and rural lifestyle opportunities over the long term.

**Environment.** The region ((will care)) cares for the natural environment by protecting and restoring natural systems, conserving habitat, improving water quality, and reducing ((greenhouse gas emissions and)) air pollutants ((, and addressing potential climate change impacts)). The ((region acknowledges that the)) health of all residents and the economy is connected to the health of the environment. Planning at all levels ((should consider)) considers the impacts of land use, development ((patterns)), and transportation on the ecosystem.

**Climate Change.** The region substantially reduces emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change in accordance with the goals of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (50% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050) and prepares for climate change impacts.

**Development Patterns.** The region ((will focus growth within already urbanized areas to create walkable, compact, and transit-oriented communities that maintain unique local character. Centers will continue to be a focus of development. Rural and natural resource lands will continue to be permanent and vital parts of the region)) creates healthy, walkable, compact, and equitable transit-oriented communities that maintain unique character and local culture, while conserving rural areas and creating and preserving open space and natural areas.

**Housing.** The region ((will preserve, improve, and expand)) preserves, improves, and expands its housing stock to provide a range of affordable, accessible, healthy, and safe

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<sup>6</sup> ((VISION 2040, page 7.)) VISION 2050, page 1. Available at: <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

*housing choices to every resident. The region (~~(will continue)~~) continues to promote fair and equal access to housing for all people.*

**Economy.** *The region (~~(will have)~~) has a prospering and sustainable regional economy by supporting businesses and job creation, investing in all people and their health, sustaining environmental quality, and creating great central places, diverse communities, and high quality of life.*

**Transportation.** *The region (~~(will have)~~) has a sustainable, equitable, affordable, safe, (~~(cleaner, integrated, sustainable,)~~) and (~~(highly)~~) efficient multimodal transportation system, with specific emphasis on an integrated regional transit network that supports the regional growth strategy, promotes (~~(economic and environmental)~~) vitality of the economy, environment, and (~~(contributes to better public)~~) health.*

**Public Services.** *The region (~~(will support)~~) 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.*

## **Regional Growth Strategy**

~~((To achieve the goals in VISION 2040, there is a new Regional Growth Strategy.))~~ The Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) is a major component of VISION 2050. Implementation of the RGS is a key in achieving the regional vision and goals. The central Puget Sound region is forecasted to grow to 5.8 million people and 3.4 million jobs by 2050. The RGS considers how the region can distribute growth. VISION 2050 describes the Regional Growth Strategy as:

*a description of a preferred pattern of urban growth that has been designed to minimize environmental impacts, support economic prosperity, advance social equity, promote affordable housing choices, improve mobility, and make efficient use of new and existing infrastructure.<sup>7</sup>*

The major parts of the growth strategy include:

- a. Designation of (~~(geographic areas for)~~) regional growth centers, regional manufacturing and industrial centers, countywide centers, (~~(as well as other centers such as town)~~) and local centers and activity hubs in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) and cities to concentrate population and employment growth and other services and activities;
- b. Planning for multi-modal connections and supportive land uses between centers and activity hubs and building transit-oriented development along existing and planned infrastructure investments;
- c. (~~(Promotion of sustainability in all decision-making)~~) Maintaining stable and sustainable urban growth areas into the future; and
- d. Achieving a better balance of jobs and housing throughout the region;
- e. Allocation of population and employment growth to regional geographies in Snohomish County.

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<sup>7</sup> VISION 2050, page 26. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

Under the RGS, Snohomish County is expected to grow by 424,000 people and 225,000 jobs between 2017 and 2050.

### **Multicounty Planning Policies**

VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 contains MPPs that are intended to provide an integrated framework for addressing land use, economic development, transportation, other infrastructure, ~~((and))~~ environmental, and climate change planning. These policies play three key roles: (1) give direction for implementing the Regional Growth Strategy, (2) create a common framework for planning at various levels in the four-county region, including countywide planning, local plans, transit agency plans, and others, and (3) provide the policy structure for ~~((the Regional Council's))~~ PSRCs functional plans (the ~~((Metropolitan))~~ Regional Transportation Plan and the Regional Economic Strategy). The MPPs are presented as a part of VISION 2050 through a three part framework:

- Goals. Overview the desired outcome for each of the subject areas covered in VISION 2050.
- Policies. Provide overall guidance for planning and decision-making at the local, countywide, and regional level.
- Actions. Implement the policies and identify specific tasks for local governments, PSRC, and other partners.<sup>8</sup>

The MPPs address the following subject areas:

- ~~((General Multicounty Planning Policies))~~ Regional Collaboration
- Regional Growth Strategy
- Environment
- Climate Change
- Development Patterns
  - ~~((Land Use (including urban lands, rural lands, and resource lands)~~
  - ~~Elements of Orderly Development and Design))~~
- Housing
- Economy
- Transportation
- Public Services

## **Countywide Context**

### **History**

SCT began in 1989 as a voluntary association of cities, towns, the County, and the Tulalip Tribes. Its genesis was the recognition that growth presents “a challenge of great dimension that will ultimately shape our future quality of life” and that “it is imperative that this challenge be

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<sup>8</sup> VISION 2050, Page 13. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

faced resolutely, and with a county-wide perspective”.<sup>9</sup> In 1990, the SCT Steering Committee had reached consensus on a number of goals that formed a “regional vision and framework for growth management for the county”.<sup>10</sup> These became official through the adoption of “Snohomish County Tomorrow’s Long-Term Goals”.<sup>11</sup>

The GMA went into effect in 1990 and the addition of a requirement for CPPs took place in 1991. The SCT Steering Committee decided to use the SCT Long-Term Goals as a basis for establishing their recommendations for CPPs under GMA to the County Council.

### **Process Overview**

The continuing cooperative and collaborative efforts of all jurisdictions in Snohomish County are essential to fulfilling the promise of the GMA. At stake is the delicate balance between our environment and our economy. This balance determines our quality of life. The Snohomish County Tomorrow Goals (1990) and the CPPs (1993) set out the countywide vision for managing future growth in the County and cities. Similarly, the County and cities have developed their own GMA comprehensive plans. These plans are consistent with this countywide vision, and coordinate the intricate relationships between land use, the environment, transportation, infrastructure investment, public services and the economy. The CPPs and each of the plans have undergone periodic revisions. Following adoption of these CPPs, the County’s and cities’ Comprehensive Plans will be made consistent with the vision and policies in this document.

During the 2021 CPP update process, the world was hit with the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic had a significant impact on the lives of all Snohomish County residents and businesses. At this time, it is impossible to know the full impacts of the pandemic, however those impacts may be long lasting. Future evaluation will be needed to understand the full impact of the pandemic.

### **Current and Future Policy Refinements**

This document recognizes that some of the planning and development issues have been well researched and discussed so that strategies are generally accepted; for other issues, the situation is still emerging. Refinements and future amendments to these policies will use the process agreed to by the SCT Steering Committee. This process generally calls for one of the standing committees of SCT – usually, but not always, the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) – to take the lead in formulating draft policy amendments to the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee then takes input and forwards its recommendation(s) to the County Council. Finally, the Council holds a public hearing and takes final action.

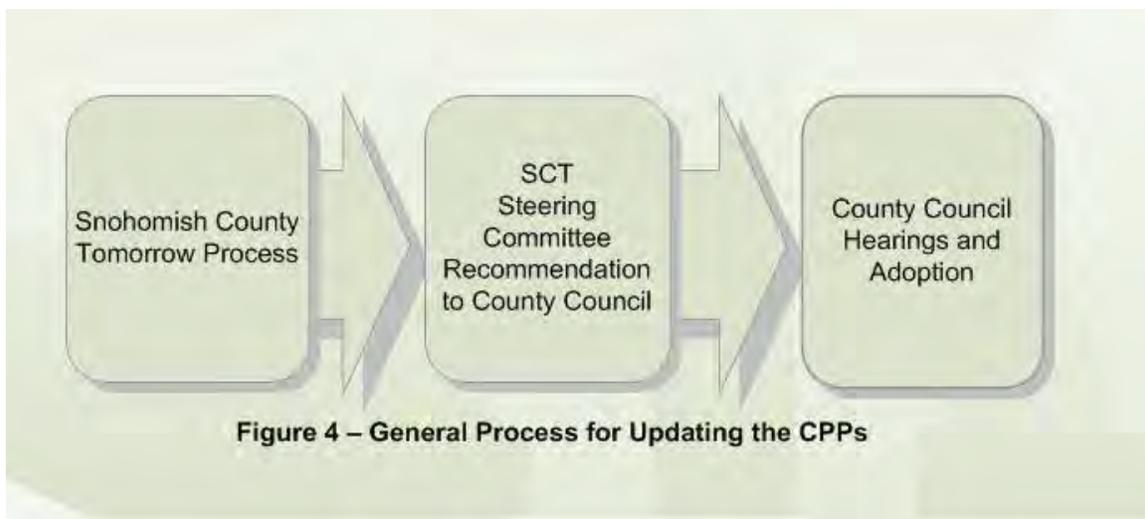
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<sup>9</sup> Snohomish County Council Motion 89-159, creating SCT

<sup>10</sup> History of Snohomish County Tomorrow, undated.

[http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/County\\_Services/SCT/HistoryofSnohomishCountyTomorrow Draft.pdf](http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/County_Services/SCT/HistoryofSnohomishCountyTomorrow Draft.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/County\\_Services/sct/sctgoals.pdf](http://www.co.snohomish.wa.us/documents/County_Services/sct/sctgoals.pdf)



### How to read these Goals and Policies

Most CPPs apply to all cities and the County. ~~(For these the)~~ These policies use ~~(the)~~ “County and cities” interchangeably with “jurisdictions” and “municipalities”. Some CPPs apply only to the County or to cities (and sometimes to a subset of cities). For clarity, policies normally state who implements the policy. Policies without a subject apply to all jurisdictions.

Unless otherwise stated, all policies have equal priority and each one should be understood in the context of the entire document. A number of policies include examples of actions, programs, or concepts. The intent of these lists is that they are illustrative unless otherwise noted or unless the list refers to specific documents.

The CPPs specify how directive a policy should be. They make use of three different words to do this: shall, should, and may. Usage of these verbs in the CPPs is more precise than their use in common expression. Even though in common usage “will” is synonymous with “shall”, in the CPPs the use of “will” does not specify how directive a policy is. Instead, it is used to express a future situation (i.e. after this happens then that will happen). It is an expression of intention.

- “Shall” means implementation of the policy is mandatory and imparts a higher degree of substantive direction than “should”. “Shall” is used for policies that repeat State of Washington requirements or where the intent is to mandate action. However, “shall” can not be used when it is largely a subjective determination whether a policy’s objective has been met.
- “Should” means implementation of the policy is expected but its completion is not mandatory. The policy is directive with substantive meaning, although to a lesser degree than “shall” for two reasons. (1) “Should” policies recognize the policy might not be applicable or appropriate for all municipalities due to special circumstances. The decision to not implement a “should” policy is appropriate only if implementation of the policy is either inappropriate or not feasible. (2) Some “should” policies are subjective; hence, it is not possible to demonstrate that a jurisdiction has implemented it.

- “May” means the actions described in the policy are either advisable or are allowed. “May” gives permission and implies a preference. Because “may” does not have a directive meaning, there is no expectation the described action will be implemented.

### Common Acronyms

**BLR** = Buildable Lands Report  
**CPP** = Countywide Planning Policy  
**GMA** = Growth Management Act  
**GMR** = Growth Monitoring Report  
**HCT** = High-Capacity Transit  
**MPP** = Multicounty Planning Policy  
**MUGA** = Municipal Urban Growth Area  
**PAC** = Snohomish County Tomorrow Planning Advisory Committee ~~((of SCT))~~  
**PSRC** = Puget Sound Regional Council  
**SCT** = Snohomish County Tomorrow  
**RCW** = Revised Code of Washington (state law)  
**RGS** = Regional Growth Strategy  
**UGA** = Urban Growth Area  
**WAC** = Washington Administrative Code  
**WSDOT** = Washington State Department of Transportation

### CENTRAL PRINCIPLES AND FRAMEWORK POLICIES

These CPPs represent a significant contribution to a process designed to define and direct the collective vision of our community. The policies are significant both in substance and in the commitment they represent by local governments of Snohomish County. Guiding these policies are the central principles that the CPPs shall:

- Be consistent with the ~~((GMA))~~ Growth Management Act (GMA), other state laws, ~~((and))~~ the ~~((MPPs in VISION 2040))~~ Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs), and the overall regional Vision 2050 described in VISION 2050;
- Establish a framework for continuing coordination and collaboration between all jurisdictions of Snohomish County;
- Incorporate equity and inclusion into all aspects of countywide and local planning;
- Allow for flexibility in local implementation;
- Support attaining an environmentally, socially, and economically/fiscally sustainable county within Snohomish and within the regional context;
- Establish a framework for mitigating and adapting to climate change;
- Address and maintain quality of life; and
- Enhance the built environment and human health.

The purpose of the CPPs is to guide development of local comprehensive plans. The mandate for CPPs comes from the GMA. Policy direction in the CPPs reflects a local interpretation of how to blend the direction in GMA with the regional values expressed in VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 and local priorities.

The CPPs include General Framework policies that define and broaden the objectives in the Central Principles while setting the stage for cooperative action. The CPPs also include Joint Planning policies that address procedures for cooperation between ~~((multiple))~~ jurisdictions and agencies. Under Joint Planning, such cooperation does not necessarily involve all jurisdictions and agencies at one time. Other chapters of the CPPs are more ~~((directed toward))~~ focused on promoting consistency among local plans. CPPs are prepared under the authorities of RCW 36.70A.210 and RCW 36.70A.215~~((Their))~~ and their implementation, to the extent necessary at the countywide and local levels, meets the intent of ~~((the General MPPs in))~~ VISION ((2040)) 2050.

## General Framework Policies

The following policies expand on the Central Principles (previous page) and provide a framework and a foundation for the topic-specific policies in the rest of this document. ~~((They))~~ The General Framework Policies acknowledge the role of the GMA and VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 in setting the goals and direction ~~((particularly regarding sustainability))~~ for the CPPs. They also ~~((achieve))~~ address the need to plan for projected population and employment growth ~~((population and employment))~~ and the prerogative of each jurisdiction in the County to conduct its local planning in a manner that responds to local situations and issues.

- GF-1** The Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) guide development of policies in local plans per RCW 36.70A.210. This guidance allows for flexibility in local interpretation; however, local policies shall be free of contradictions or conflicts with the CPPs.
- GF-2** Through Snohomish County Tomorrow and adoption by the County Council, the process for updating the Countywide Planning Policies shall be collaborative and participatory. This process should include regional service providers, state agencies, other tribal governments, and ~~((citizen))~~ public input.
- GF-3** Decisions on land use, transportation, and economic and social infrastructure should consider ~~((and include ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions))~~ impacts on climate change and provide ~~((for “soft”))~~ solutions to ~~((address both traditional needs as well as emerging challenges))~~ reduce greenhouse gas emissions. ~~((Soft solutions))~~ Solutions should emphasize:
- a. Integrated planning;
  - b. Adaptive management;
  - c. Efficiency and resiliency;
  - d. Minimize single use~~((s))~~ products and maximize re-use; and
  - e. Minimize the need for air quality treatment by minimizing ~~((the level of pollution))~~ emissions.

**GF-4** The Countywide Planning Policies shall be consistent with VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 and the Regional Growth Strategy. To be consistent means that they shall be absent of conflicts or contradictions with the regional planning or transportation objectives. The policy response to the growth strategy focuses on issues of interest to Snohomish County jurisdictions and some flexibility in detail is possible while retaining overall consistency per RCW 36.70A.100 and WAC 365-196-510.

**GF-5** Subcounty allocation of projected growth shall be established for purposes of conducting the eight-year UGA review and plan update required by the Growth Management Act at RCW 36.70A.130(3). This allocation shall occur through a cooperative planning process of Snohomish County Tomorrow and be consistent with the Countywide Planning Policies. The allocation shall include cities (within current city boundaries), unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), unincorporated Municipal Urban Growth Areas (MUGAs), and the rural/resource area of Snohomish County. The subcounty allocation shall use the most recent Office of Financial Management population projections for Snohomish County and the Puget Sound Regional Council's Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) as the starting point for this process. The process shall consider each community's vision and its regional role as described in the RGS. The process shall ensure flexibility for jurisdictions in implementing the RGS. Such implementation shall seek compatibility with the RGS, considering levels of infrastructure investment, market conditions, and other factors that will require flexibility in achieving growth allocations. The subcounty allocation of projected growth shall be depicted as a set of "growth targets," and shall be shown in Appendix B of the countywide planning policies. The growth targets shall indicate the amount of growth each jurisdiction is ~~((capable of accommodating over the 20-year planning period, as described))~~ expected to plan for in its comprehensive plan. The growth target development process in Snohomish County shall use the procedures in Appendix C, which call for the following steps:

- a. Initial Growth Targets;
- b. Target Reconciliation; and
- c. Long Term Monitoring.

**GF-6** Ensure that the final population and employment ~~((allocation))~~ allocations for Urban Growth Areas supports the Regional Growth Strategy as provided for in VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 by assigning Snohomish County's growth first and foremost ~~((This shall include assigning at least ninety percent (90%) of the county's future population growth after 2008))~~ to urban areas.

- GF-7** Maintain the review and evaluation program, which includes an annual data collection component, pursuant to RCW 36.70A.215 (“Buildable Lands Program”). Complete the evaluation component required by the Buildable Lands Program at least once every eight years, and no later than three years prior to the deadline for review and update of comprehensive plans and development regulations as required by RCW 36.70A.130. ~~((This evaluation may be combined with the review and evaluation of County and city comprehensive land use plans and development regulations required by RCW 36.70A.130(1), and the review of Urban Growth Areas required by RCW 36.70A.130(3).))~~
- a. Use the procedures report in Appendix E for the Buildable Lands Program.
  - b. A list of reasonable measures that may be used to increase residential, commercial and industrial capacity in UGAs, without adjusting UGA boundaries, is contained in Appendix D. The County Council shall use the list of reasonable measures and guidelines for review contained in Appendix D to evaluate all UGA boundary expansions proposed pursuant to DP-2.

### **Joint Planning Policies**

RCW 36.70A.210(3) requires that, at a minimum, Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) address joint County and city planning in urban growth areas. The CPPs also recognize that it is important to encourage joint planning outside the Urban Growth Area and that it may involve public agencies in addition to the County and cities.

**JP-1** Coordination of county and municipal planning particularly for urban services, governance, and annexation is ~~((important))~~ fundamental in implementing the Regional Growth Strategy and GMA directives related to urban growth areas in RCW 20.70A.110. Interlocal agreements for this purpose are encouraged pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act (chapter 39.34 RCW). These agreements should emphasize the importance of early and continuous public participation, focus on decision-making by elected or other appropriate officials, and review the consistency of comprehensive plans with each other and the Growth Management Act, where applicable. Appendix F provides an illustrative list of issues that could be considered appropriate for Interlocal Agreements.

~~**((JP-2))** ((Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) shall develop a process for mediation and/or alternative dispute resolution. In developing this process, SCT shall convene a task force to make recommendations that outline procedures, timelines, and responsibilities associated with the mediation and/or dispute resolution processes.))~~

**JP-((3))**  
2 In the event of a proposed annexation of unincorporated lands in Snohomish County by a city or special district with no incorporated or district territory currently located in Snohomish County, an interlocal agreement between Snohomish County and any jurisdiction determined necessary by the County shall be in place, consistent with CPP JP-1 and Appendix F. This agreement shall be in effect before the city or district submits a Notice of Intent to Annex to the State Boundary Review Board (BRB) of Snohomish County or, if not subject to BRB review, prior to approval of the annexation to the city or special district.

**JP-((4))** Encourage policies that allow accessible, effective and frequent interjurisdictional coordination relating to the consistency of comprehensive plans in a particular Urban Growth Area (UGA) and to the expansion of a UGA.

3

~~((JP-5))~~ ~~((Through Snohomish County Tomorrow, establish an interjurisdictional group of elected officials, appointed officials, citizens and staff to review disputes regarding the consistency of comprehensive plans with each other.))~~

**JP-((6))** The County and cities shall develop comprehensive plan policies and development regulations that provide for the orderly transition of unincorporated Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) to incorporated areas in UGAs. Mutual agreements may be utilized to address governance issues and expedite the transition.

4

**JP-((7))** The County and affected cities should collaborate on the development of appropriate urban design measures in unincorporated Urban Growth Areas.

5

DRAFT

## DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

The physical form ~~(,)~~ and location ~~(, and servicing)~~ of development ~~((throughout))~~ as well as the provision of services ~~((Snohomish County are vitally important if we are to achieve))~~ play a significant role in the development of livable places that are environmentally sustainable, economically viable, ~~((and))~~ socially responsible, and equitable for the long-term ~~((future))~~. The following countywide planning policies (CPPs) provide guidance for concentrating growth into existing Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), centers, and along high-capacity transit, and ensuring that ~~((such))~~ growth occurs in a variety of healthy, accessible and well-designed communities that are connected with an efficient transportation network.

### Development Patterns Goal

The cities, towns, and Snohomish County will ~~((promote and guide well designed))~~ provide livable communities for all residents by directing growth into designated urban areas to create ~~((more vibrant))~~ urban places that are walkable, compact, and transit oriented. ~~((while preserving our valued))~~ preserve and create open space, and protect rural and resource lands.

## Urban Growth Areas and Land Use

### State Context

The Growth Management Act (GMA) establishes a framework for coordinated and comprehensive planning to help local communities manage their growth. The GMA calls for UGAs where growth will be encouraged and supported with adequate facilities and urban services (RCW 36.70A.110). Areas outside the UGAs are reserved for non-urban uses such as rural and resource lands (RCW 36.70A.070(5)).

### Regional Context

VISION ~~((2040 is))~~ 2050 outlines a strategy for using the region's land more efficiently and sustainably. It identifies existing urban lands as central to accommodating population and employment growth. In particular, VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 directs development into regional growth centers ~~((and)), ((to a lesser extent, other))~~ countywide centers ~~((and compact urban communities))~~ local centers, and high capacity transit station areas. It seeks to ~~((limit growth on rural lands))~~ manage and reduce rural growth rates over time by accommodating the region's growth first and foremost in the urban growth area. ~~((VISION 2040 recognizes that unincorporated urban lands are often similar in character to cities they are adjacent to, calling for them to be affiliated with adjacent cities for joint planning purposes and future annexation.))~~

VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 recognizes that compact, transit oriented development creates vibrant, livable, and healthy urban communities. Such communities offer economic opportunities, ~~((for all. They also provide))~~ housing choices, and multiple transportation ~~((choices))~~ options for all. This reduces demand for inefficient forms of transportation that contribute to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Further, VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 supports brownfield and

contaminated site clean-up as well as the identification and redevelopment of underutilized lands (~~compact communities and centers with high levels of amenities~~).

### Local Context

The County designates UGAs (~~per~~) in accordance with RCW 36.70A.110. (~~The~~) According to RCW 36.70A.100, the designation of UGAs must be coordinated between the county and cities (~~per RCW 36.70A.100~~). This document provides the process and criteria for considering expansion or adjustment of UGAs to accommodate the projected growth. (~~While a change to an established UGA is most often expected to result in an expansion, in some instances a change to a UGA may instead be an adjustment, correction, or even a constriction.~~)

- DP-1** The County shall maintain Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), as shown on the map in Appendix A, that:
- a. Include all cities in Snohomish County;
  - b. Can be supported by an urban level of service consistent with capital facilities plans for public facilities and utilities;
  - c. Are based on the best available data and plans regarding future urban growth including new development, redevelopment, and infill;
  - d. Have identifiable physical boundaries such as natural features, roads, or special purpose district boundaries when feasible;
  - e. Do not include designated agricultural or forest land unless the city or County has enacted a program authorizing transfer or purchase of development rights;
  - f. Have been evaluated for the presence of critical areas;
  - g. Where possible, include designated greenbelts or open space within their boundaries and on the periphery of the UGA to provide separation from adjacent urban areas, rural areas, and resource lands;
  - h. Should consider the vision of each jurisdiction regarding the future of their community during the next 20 years;
  - i. Are large enough to ensure an adequate supply of land for an appropriate range of urban land uses to accommodate the planned growth; and
  - j. Support pedestrian, bicycle and transit compatible design.

- DP-2** An expansion of the boundary of an individual Urban Growth Area (UGA) that results in a net increase of residential, commercial or industrial land capacity shall not be permitted unless:
- a. The expansion is supported by a land capacity analysis adopted by the County Council pursuant to RCW 36.70A.110;
  - b. The resulting total additional population capacity within the Snohomish County composite UGA as documented by both City and County comprehensive plans does not exceed the total 20-year forecasted UGA population growth by more than 15 percent;
  - c. The expansion otherwise complies with the Growth Management Act;
  - d. Any UGA expansion should have the support of affected cities. Prior to issuing a decision on a UGA boundary change, the County shall consult with affected cities and give substantial weight to a city's position on the matter. If the County Council approves an expansion or contraction of a UGA boundary that is not supported by an affected city, it shall include in its findings how the

public interest is served by the UGA expansion or contraction despite the objection of an affected city; and

- e. One of the following conditions is met:
  1. The expansion is a result of the most recent buildable lands review and evaluation required by RCW 36.70A.215 and performed per policy GF-7 following the procedures in Appendix E.
  2. The expansion is a result of the review of UGAs at least every eight years to accommodate the succeeding twenty years of projected growth, as projected by the State Office of Financial Management, and adopted by the County as the 20-year urban allocated population projection as required by RCW 36.70A.130(3).
  3. Both of the following conditions are met for expansion of the boundary of an individual UGA to include additional residential land:
    - a. Population growth in the UGA (city plus unincorporated UGA) since the start of the twenty-year planning period, equals or exceeds fifty percent of the additional population capacity estimated for the UGA at the start of the planning period. Acceptable sources of documentation are the most recent Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) Growth Monitoring Report (GMR) or the buildable lands review and evaluation (Buildable Lands Report [BLR]), and
    - b. An updated residential land capacity analysis conducted by city and County staff for the UGA confirms the accuracy of the above finding using more recent residential capacity estimates and assumptions, and any new information presented at public hearings that confirms or revises the conclusions is considered.
  4. Both of the following conditions are met for expansion of the boundary of an individual UGA to include additional employment land:
    - a. Employment growth in the UGA (city plus unincorporated UGA) since the start of the twenty-year planning period, equals or exceeds fifty percent of the additional employment capacity in the UGA at the start of the planning period. Acceptable sources of documentation are the most recent SCT GMR or the buildable lands review and evaluation (BLR), and
    - b. An updated employment land capacity analysis conducted by city and County staff for the UGA confirms the accuracy of the above finding using more recent employment capacity estimates and assumptions.
  5. The expansion will correct a demonstrated mapping error.
  6. Schools (including public, private and parochial), ~~((churches))~~ places of worship, 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 should be located in an urban growth area. In the event that it is demonstrated that no site within the UGA can reasonably or logically accommodate the proposed facilities, urban growth area expansions may take place to allow the development of these facilities provided that the expansion area is adjacent to an existing UGA.
  7. In UGAs where the threshold in Condition 4 has not been reached, the boundary of an individual UGA may be expanded to

include additional industrial land if the expansion is based on the criteria contained in RCW 36.70A.365 for the establishment of a major industrial development. This assessment shall be based on a collaborative County and city analysis of large developable industrial site needs in relation to land supply. "Large developable industrial sites" may include land considered vacant, redevelopable, and/or partially-used by the Buildable Lands Program (per GF-7 and Appendix E of these CPPs) and may include one or more large parcels or several small parcels where consolidation is feasible.

8. The expansion will result in the realization of a significant public benefit as evidenced by Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) to the expansion area from Agriculture or Forest lands designated as TDR sending areas. The expansion area shall not be a designated forest or agricultural land of long-term significance.
9. The expansion will permanently preserve a substantial land area containing one or more significant natural or cultural feature(s) as open space adjacent to the revised UGA boundary and will provide separation between urban and rural areas. The presence of significant natural or cultural features shall be determined by the respective legislative bodies of the county and the city or cities immediately adjacent to the proposed expansion, and may include, but are not limited to, landforms, rivers, bodies of water, historic properties, archeological resources, unique wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife conservation areas.
10. The expansion is a response to a declaration by the County Executive, or the County Council by resolution, of a critical shortage of affordable housing which is uncurable in a timely manner by the implementation of reasonable measures or other instrumentality reasonably available to the jurisdiction, and the expansion is reasonably calculated to provide affordable housing.
11. The expansion will result in the economic development of lands that no longer satisfy the designation criteria for natural resource lands and the lands have been redesignated to an appropriate non-resource land use designation. Provided that expansions are supported by the majority of the affected cities and towns whose UGA or designated MUGA is being expanded and shall not create a significant increase in total employment capacity (as represented by permanent jobs) of an individual UGA, as reported in the most recent Snohomish County Tomorrow Growth Monitoring Report in the year of expansion.

- DP-3** Following consultation with the affected city or cities, the County may adjust urban growth areas – defined in this policy as concurrent actions to expand an Urban Growth Area (UGA) in one location while contracting the same UGA in another location – without resulting in a net increase of population or employment land capacity. Such action may be permitted when consistent with adopted policies and the following conditions:
- a. The area being removed from the UGA is not already characterized by urban development, and without active permits that would change it to being urban in character; and
  - b. The land use designation(s) assigned in the area removed from the UGA shall be ~~((among))~~ consistent with the existing rural or resource designations in the comprehensive plan for Snohomish County.
- DP-4** The County and cities shall use consistent land capacity analysis methods as ~~((approved by the Snohomish County Tomorrow Steering Committee))~~ established in the Procedures Report called for in Appendix E.
- DP-5** The County and cities shall adopt comprehensive plans and development regulations (RCW 36.70A.040). In Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), such plans and regulations shall:
- a. Achieve urban uses and densities;
  - b. Provide for urban governmental services and capital facilities sufficient to accommodate the broad range of needs and uses that will accompany the projected urban growth; and
  - c. Permit the urban growth that is projected to occur in the succeeding twenty-year period (RCW 36.70A.110(2)).
- The County shall adopt such plans and regulations for its unincorporated territory. Each city shall adopt such plans and regulations for territory within its city limits. Additionally, cities may adopt such plans and proposed development regulations for adjacent unincorporated territory within its UGA or Municipal UGA (MUGA) to which the city has determined it is capable of providing urban services at some point in the future, via annexation.
- When amending its comprehensive plan, the County shall give substantial consideration to the city’s adopted plan for its UGA or MUGA. Likewise, the affected city shall give substantial consideration to the County’s adopted plan for the same area.
- However, nothing in this policy shall limit the authority of the County to plan for and regulate development in unincorporated territory for as long as it remains unincorporated, in accordance with all applicable county, state and federal laws. Similarly, nothing in this policy shall limit the authority of cities to plan for territory in and adjacent to their current corporate limits and to regulate development in their current corporate limits, in accordance with all applicable city, county, state and federal laws.

~~((DP-6)) ((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. Sanitary sewer mains are prohibited in resource areas.))~~

**DP-((7))**  
6 City and County comprehensive plans should locate employment areas and living areas in close proximity in order to maximize transportation choices, ((and)) minimize vehicle miles traveled, ((and to)) optimize the use of existing and planned transportation systems and capital facilities, and improve the jobs-housing balance.

**DP-((8))**  
7 The County and cities shall coordinate their comprehensive plans (RCW 36.70A.100). Coordination in unincorporated territory planned by both the County and a city means that each plan should provide for the orderly transition of unincorporated to incorporated areas, including appropriate urban design provisions, by:

- a. Creating a safe and attractive urban environment that enhances livability; and
- b. Balancing actions necessary to meet the requirement of achieving urban uses and densities with the goal of respecting already established neighborhoods.

When amending its comprehensive plan, the County shall give substantial consideration to the city's adopted plan for its UGA or MUGA. Likewise, the affected city shall give substantial consideration to the County's adopted plan for the same area.

However, nothing in this policy shall limit the authority of the County to plan for and regulate development in unincorporated territory for as long as it remains unincorporated, in accordance with all applicable county, state and federal laws. Similarly, nothing in this policy shall limit the authority of cities to plan for territory in and adjacent to their current corporate limits and to regulate development in their current corporate limits, in accordance with all applicable city, county, state and federal laws.

### **Centers and Compact Urban Communities**

**DP-8** If applicable, the County and cities shall designate and provide for the development of local, countywide, and regional centers consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, the Regional Centers Framework, and the Countywide Center Criteria contained in Appendix I.

- DP-9** ~~((Local plans should identify centers as designated by the Regional Growth Strategy presented in VISION 2040.))~~ Jurisdictions ~~((in which))~~ that have designated regional growth centers and manufacturing and industrial centers ~~((are located))~~ shall direct a significant share of population and employment growth to those areas through the provision of ~~((provide))~~ land use policies and infrastructure investments that support growth levels and densities consistent with the regional vision ~~((for these centers))~~.
- DP-10** The County and cities shall coordinate the designation and planning of ~~((urban))~~ regional, countywide, and local centers with transit service and other service providers to promote well-designed and transit oriented developments that enhance economic development opportunities for all residents, address environmental goals, and reduce vehicle miles traveled.
- DP-11** Consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy and growth targets in Appendix B, the ~~((The))~~ County and cities should ~~((revise development regulations and incentives, as appropriate, to))~~ encourage higher residential densities and greater employment concentrations in Urban Growth Areas by revising development regulations and incentive programs as appropriate.
- DP-12** Urban Growth Areas should provide for sufficient levels of development and developable or redevelopable land so that adequate sources of public revenue and public facilities are available to support the projected population and employment growth in Snohomish County consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, GF-5, and the growth targets in Appendix B. In addition, the allowed density should support transit services and the efficient utilization of infrastructure.
- DP-13** The County and cities should integrate the desirable qualities of existing residential neighborhoods when planning for urban centers and mixed-use developments. Jurisdictions should adopt design guidelines and standards for urban centers to provide for compact, efficient site design that integrates building design ~~((;))~~ with multimodal transportation facilities ~~((;))~~ and publicly accessible open spaces.
- DP-14** The County and cities should promote and focus new compact urban growth in ~~((urban centers))~~ local centers, countywide centers, regional centers, and transit emphasis corridors.
- DP-15** The County and cities should adopt policies, development regulations, and design guidelines that allow for infill and redevelopment of underutilized lands and other appropriate areas ~~(( as identified in their comprehensive plans))~~.
- DP-16** Jurisdictions should encourage the use of innovative development standards, design guidelines, regulatory incentives, and applicable low impact development measures to provide compact, high quality communities.

**DP-17** The County and cities should encourage transit supportive land uses in non-contiguous Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) in order to help preserve transit service between non-contiguous UGAs.

**DP-18** In coordination with transit agencies, jurisdictions that are served by transit should, where appropriate, enact transit oriented development policies and development standards. Transit oriented development should strive to include the following common elements:

- a. Located to support the development of designated local growth centers, countywide growth centers, regional growth centers, and existing and planned transit emphasis corridors;
- b. Include pedestrian scale neighborhoods and activity centers to stimulate use of transit and ride sharing;
- c. Plan for an appropriate intensity and mix of development, including both employment and housing options, that support transit service; and
- d. Plan for growth near transit.

### **Unincorporated Urban Growth Areas**

**DP-** City comprehensive plans should have policies on ~~((annexing the))~~the annexation  
**((17)) 19** of areas ((in))within their unincorporated Urban Growth Area ((/))and/or Municipal Urban Growth Area.

**DP-** In the Southwest Urban Growth Area (SWUGA), Municipal Urban Growth Areas  
**((18)) 20** shall be maintained as a part of these Countywide Planning Policies for the purposes of allocating growth as required by the Growth Management Act and CPP GF-5 and shall be portrayed on the map in Appendix A and documented in County and city comprehensive plans.

**DP-** Where the Municipal Urban Growth Area (MUGA) map in Appendix A portrays  
**((19)) 21** agreement – meaning in places that do not include areas of gap, overlap, or other special notation – the MUGAs shall be used to designate future annexation areas for each of the nine cities in the Southwest Urban Growth Area. An interlocal agreement should be executed by the County and city addressing transition of services.

- DP-  
(~~20~~) 22** Where Municipal Urban Growth Area (MUGA) gaps and overlaps occur, the affected cities are encouraged to negotiate a solution and, if needed, to use a mediation process to fill gaps and resolve overlaps before proceeding with a proposed action to annex. The following guidance is provided for reconciling overlapping MUGAs and MUGA gaps:
- a. Overlapping MUGAs and MUGA gaps may be reconciled between the affected cities and in consultation with the County. As used in this policy, the term “affected cities” means cities that are adjacent to MUGAs located in Snohomish County. For cities located in Snohomish County, “affected cities” include cities identified on the map in Appendix A that have MUGAs in common, as “overlaps” and cities that have incorporated boundaries or designated MUGAs adjacent to “gap” areas on the map. Cities having no territory in Snohomish County only qualify as “affected cities” after adoption of interlocal agreement(s) pursuant to Countywide Planning Policy JP-3 and Appendix F.
  - b. Amendments to MUGA boundaries that occur in conjunction with changes to the outer Southwest UGA boundary may take place through agreement and action by the County and affected cities following consultation with the cities.
  - c. Amendments to MUGA boundaries that are internal to the Southwest UGA boundary may take place through agreement and action by the affected cities following consultation with the County.
  - d. When an agreement is reached under (a), (b), or (c), the County Council shall consider the recommendation of the Snohomish County Tomorrow Steering Committee on the proposed changes to the MUGA boundary and may amend the MUGA map in Appendix A.

**DP-  
(~~21~~) 23** Where jurisdictions are unable to reach agreement under DP-20, it is not necessary for affected cities to resolve overlapping Municipal Urban Growth Areas (MUGAs) or MUGA gaps as a precondition to proposing annexation of property in the MUGA gap or overlap. In such cases, the established annexation processes under state law will guide city boundary decisions.

**DP-  
(~~22~~) 24** Paine Field represents a unique situation in the Southwest Urban Growth Area, as it is a County-administered regional essential public facility. Any proposal to annex Paine Field is not subject to DP-20 and requires an approved agreement with the County prior to proceeding with any action to annex.

## Rural Land Use and Resource Lands

This sub-section of the Development Patterns (~~(section meets)~~) chapter is intended to meet three purposes. First, it includes the countywide response to GMA requirements. Second, it includes policies to support parts of (~~(the regional plan,)~~) VISION (~~(2040,)~~) 2050 that (~~(go)~~) extend beyond state mandates. Third, it provides policies for issues that are specific to Snohomish County and its cities.

### State Context

GMA distinguishes between Rural Lands and Resource Lands. In rural areas, there is a mix of low intensity uses including; housing, agriculture, forested areas, recreation, and appropriately scaled business and services, often following historic development patterns. Resource Lands are primarily for agriculture, forestry, or mineral extraction. Other activities on resource lands are to be of a subordinate nature.

### Regional Context

VISION (~~(2040 identifies)~~) 2050 states that rural lands (~~(as permanent and vital parts of the region.)~~) “are expected to retain important cultural, economic, and rural lifestyle opportunities in the region.”<sup>12</sup> (~~(It recognizes that rural lands accommodate many activities associated with natural resources, as well as small-scale farming and cottage industries.)~~) VISION (~~(2040)~~) 2050 emphasizes the preservation of these lands (~~(and acknowledges that managing rural growth)~~) by calling for reduced rural growth rates by directing urban development into designated urban lands (~~(helps to preserve vital ecosystems and economically productive lands)~~). It further encourages counties, where ever possible, to plan for rural growth rates that are lower than the levels that are contained in the regional growth strategy.

VISION (~~(2040)~~) 2050 further identifies that permanent protection of natural resource lands—forest, agricultural, and mineral lands—(~~(are crucial)~~) is critical to the region’s sustainability. It recognizes that the loss or fragmentation of these lands (~~(—along with their productivity—has impacts on the environment, including air and water quality and quantity, our economy, and ultimately the health of the region’s people)~~) is particularly concerning for the long-term sustainability of the region.

### Local Context

Beyond the guidance in GMA and VISION (~~(2040)~~) 2050, (~~(these)~~) the rural land use and resource lands CPPs (~~(give)~~) provide direction (~~(for)~~) in the coordination of local issues outside of the UGA (~~(that may arise between jurisdictions)~~).

The objective of these policies is to manage and reduce rural growth over time and (~~(ensure a future that)~~) maintain(~~(s)~~) the non-urban character of rural areas, an active resource economy, and prosperous rural cities.

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<sup>12</sup> VISION 2050, page 40. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

- DP-  
~~((23))~~ 25** The County shall establish low intensities of development and uses in areas outside of Urban Growth Areas to preserve resource lands and protect rural areas from sprawling development.
- DP-  
~~((24))~~ 26** Density and development standards in rural and resource areas shall work to manage and reduce rural growth rates over time, consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy, ((be based on accommodating the projected population and employment growth not allocated to the urban growth areas, consistent with)) GF-5, and the growth targets in Appendix B.
- DP-  
~~((25))~~ 27** The County shall establish~~((, in rural and resource areas,))~~ infrastructure and road standards in rural and resource areas that are consistent with appropriate development patterns and densities ~~((in rural and resource areas))~~ to maintain rural character.
- DP-  
~~((26))~~ 28** Domestic water supply systems may be developed in rural and resource areas to meet the needs of rural areas as provided in the county's coordinated water system plan. Water sources and transmission lines may be developed in rural and resource areas to meet the needs of urban growth areas.
- DP-  
~~((27))~~ 29** The county may permit rural clustering in accordance with the Growth Management Act.
- DP-  
~~((28))~~ 30** The County and cities should meet the demand for new commercial activity and services as well as new industrial job base in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) with limited exceptions as identified below. Outside of UGAs, the County should limit commercial and industrial development consistent with GMA and the Regional Growth Strategy and should plan for commercial and community services that serve rural residents to locate within nearby UGAs, but can otherwise ((by allowing)) allow for:
- a. Resource-based and resource supportive commercial and industrial uses;
  - b. Limited convenience commercial development serving the daily needs of rural area residents;
  - c. Home-based businesses;
  - d. Low traffic and employment enterprises that benefit from a non-urban location due to large lots, vegetative buffers, etc.; and,
  - e. Maintenance of the historical locations, scale, and character of existing commercial services and industrial activities.
  - f. Resource-dependent tourism and recreation oriented uses provided they do not adversely impact adjoining rural and resource uses.

**DP-**  
**~~(29)~~ 31** The County shall develop strategies and programs to support agricultural and forest activities.

- a. Strategies should reduce ~~((conversion pressures on all))~~ pressure to convert resource ~~((lands))~~ and ~~((on))~~ rural lands with resource-based activities to non-resource uses. ~~((and))~~ Strategies may include redesignation of rural land to resource land.
- b. Programs may include transfer of development rights, purchase of development rights, and other conservation incentives that encourage ~~((the))~~ and focus ~~((of))~~ growth in the Urban Growth Areas.

**DP-**  
**~~(30)~~ 32** Jurisdictions should encourage the use of transfer of development rights (TDR), purchase of development rights, and conservation incentives. The objective is to focus growth in the Urban Growth Areas while lessening development pressure on rural and resource areas. Specific steps regarding TDR include:

- a. Designating additional TDR sending and receiving areas;
- b. Developing zoning incentives to use TDR in urban areas not already designated as receiving areas;
- c. Coordinating ~~((with))~~ efforts to establish a regional TDR program; and
- d. Ensuring that an area designated as a TDR receiving area by the County remains a receiving area after annexation or that the city provides an equivalent capacity for receiving TDR certificates elsewhere in the city when the County and the affected cities have adopted an interlocal agreement addressing the TDR program.

## Orderly Development

These policies have been prepared under authority of RCW 36.70A.210(3) which states that, "A countywide planning policy shall at a minimum, address the following...Policies for promotion of contiguous and orderly development and provisions of urban services to such development..."

### Community Design

- DP-  
~~((31))~~ 33** Jurisdictions should minimize the adverse impacts on resource lands and critical areas from new developments through the use of environmentally sensitive development and land use practices.
- DP-  
~~((32))~~ 34** Jurisdictions should design public buildings and spaces, transportation facilities, and infrastructure so they contribute to livability, a desirable sense of place and community identity.
- DP-  
~~((33))~~ 35** Jurisdictions should develop high quality, compact urban communities that impart a sense of place, preserve local character, provide for mixed uses and choices in housing types, and encourage walking, bicycling, and transit use.
- DP-  
~~((34))~~ 36** The County and cities are encouraged to protect and preserve historical, cultural and archaeological resources in a manner consistent with state law and local policies and in collaboration with state agencies.
- DP-37** The County and cities should seek to reduce disparities in access to opportunity for all residents through inclusive community planning and making investments that meet the needs of current and future residents and businesses.
- DP-38** The County and cities should include measures in comprehensive plans, subarea plans, and development regulations that are intended reduce and mitigate the impacts of displacement on marginalized residents and businesses as a result of development and redevelopment, particularly in regional, countywide, and other urban centers.

### The Built Environment and Health

Urban design has a profound effect on ~~((how well we live))~~ quality of life. This subsection of the Development Patterns chapter ties together how we build the urban environment and ~~((the values of))~~ livability, health, and safety. It responds to the legislative findings in the GMA where the state connects land use planning to health and public safety.<sup>13</sup> The GMA considers provisions for health and safety to be a part of the goal of Public Services.<sup>14</sup> VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 articulates the regional response to this state requirement and sets the stage for the CPPs to guide local

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<sup>13</sup> RCW 36.70A.010

<sup>14</sup> RCW 36.70A.020(12) and 36.70A.030(13)

plans. The policies here are the local response to state and regional initiatives that seek to connect land use planning with public health and safety.

- DP-**  
**~~(35)~~ 39** The County and cities should address the safety, health, and well-being of residents and employees in countywide and local planning through~~(by)~~:
- a. ~~((Adopting))~~ Adoption of development standards ~~((encouraging))~~ that encourage design and construction of healthy buildings and facilities; ~~((and))~~
  - b. ~~((Providing))~~ Provision of infrastructure that promotes physical activity~~((:))~~; and
  - c. Incorporating a focus on health and well-being, including the reduction of existing disparities between population groups, into countywide and local decision-making processes.

- DP-**  
**~~(36)~~ 40** The County and cities should adopt policies that create opportunities for:
- a. Supporting urban food production practices, distribution, and marketing such as community gardens and farmers markets; and
  - b. Increasing the local agricultural economy's capacity to produce, market, and distribute fresh and minimally processed foods.

### **Incompatible Land Uses**

- DP-**  
**~~(37)~~ 41** The County and cities should conserve designated industrial land for future industries and related jobs by:
- a. Protecting ~~((#))~~ industrial land from encroachment by incompatible uses and development on adjacent land;
  - b. Discouraging non-industrial uses on ~~((#))~~ industrial land unless such uses support and enhance existing industrial land uses; and
  - c. Discouraging conversion of ~~((#))~~ industrial land to other land use designations unless it can be demonstrated that a specific site is not suitable for industrial uses.

- DP-**  
**~~(38)~~ 42** Adjacent to military lands, the County and cities should encourage land uses that are compatible with military uses and discourage land uses that are incompatible.

- DP-**  
**~~(39)~~ 43** The County and cities shall protect the continued operation of general aviation airports from encroachment by incompatible uses and development on adjacent land.

## HOUSING

### State Context

~~((Washington's))~~ The Growth Management Act (GMA) ~~((establishes a))~~ housing goal ~~((pertaining to housing, to))~~ states that comprehensive plans and development regulations should encourage a full range of affordable housing types to meet the needs of all segments of the population, and to encourage the preservation of the existing housing stock.<sup>15</sup>

Pursuant to the GMA, the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) ~~((must))~~ specifically address how local comprehensive plans will consider the need for affordable housing ~~((, such as))~~. That consideration includes the creation of housing for all economic segments of the population and parameters for ~~((its))~~ the distribution of affordable housing among counties and cities.<sup>16</sup> In turn, each county and city is obligated to plan for affordable housing consistent with the regional context determined by CPPs.<sup>17</sup> Counties and cities planning under GMA must ensure that, taken collectively, their comprehensive plans provide sufficient land capacity for projected housing ~~((growth))~~ needs, consistent with the county's 20-year population growth allocation.<sup>18</sup>

CPPs may not, however, alter the land-use powers of cities.<sup>19</sup>

### Regional Context

~~((The regional plan, Vision 2040))~~ VISION 2050, ~~((contains an "overarching goal" for housing that calls for the region to))~~ includes a regional housing goal, stating that the region:

*~~((preserve, improve, and expand))~~ preserves, improves, and expands its housing stock to provide a range of affordable, accessible, ~~((health))~~ healthy, and safe housing choices for every resident. The region ~~((will continue))~~ continues to promote fair and equal access to housing for all people.*

~~((Vision 2040's Multi-county))~~ The Multicounty Planning Policies MPPs ~~((also require jurisdictions to establish local housing targets based on population projections, and local housing and employment targets for each designated regional growth center))~~ provide a regional policy framework for housing, which includes consideration of affordability, home ownership, housing location, and housing choice. In particular, the Housing chapter of VISION 2050 identifies the need for local action as a critical component in the provision of affordable housing.<sup>20</sup> It includes policies related to affordability, displacement, and jobs-housing balance. In addition, the housing policies ~~((of Vision 2040))~~ place significant emphasis on ~~((the location of))~~ locating housing in close proximity to growth and employment centers and ~~((to))~~ transportation and transit corridors.

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<sup>15</sup> RCW 36.70A.020(4).

<sup>16</sup> RCW 36.70A.210(3)(e) and WAC 365-196-410(2)(e)(ii).

<sup>17</sup> WAC 365-196-410(2)(e)(ii).

<sup>18</sup> RCW 36.70A.115.

<sup>19</sup> RCW 36.70A.210(1).

<sup>20</sup> ~~((MPP D-3))~~ VISION 2050, page 103. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

## **Snohomish County Housing**

Snohomish County continues to face the following housing challenges:

1. Adequate supply of affordable housing for all economic segments in each community.
2. Adequate supply of quality housing options in proximity or satisfactory access to places of employment.
3. Infill housing development and community concerns about density and design.
4. Adequate resources for, and equitable distribution of low-income and special needs housing across the county.
5. Housing types suitable for changing household demographics and an aging population.
6. Maintenance of existing affordable housing stock, including mobile home and manufactured housing.
7. Overall increase in housing cost.

It is important to remember that housing is created, priced, and demolished as the result of complicated interactions of market forces and government policies that reach across regions and even nations. Snohomish County is part of a regional market where housing is a commodity largely produced by the private sector, with a small but significant portion provided by government housing authorities and non-profit agencies. Sufficient housing, concurrent with employment and population growth and adequate transportation access, is a regional challenge that needs attention at all levels of government.

It is beyond the financial capacity of local governments and nonprofits to satisfy unmet housing needs through their own expenditures. Historically, the federal government has taken the lead in the financial strategies, but federal funding does not meet the need. The housing affordability issue will get worse if federal funding trends continue.

Snohomish County jurisdictions recognize that their actions alone will not eliminate unmet housing needs. Financial constraints, however, are not a valid reason for jurisdictions not to address countywide unmet housing needs in their comprehensive plans' land use and housing strategies.

Despite the limited control that local governments have over housing markets, Snohomish County jurisdictions have made progress in meeting these housing challenges. Snohomish County Tomorrow regularly monitors and analyzes these housing challenges to better understand them and to suggest steps toward their diminishment. The *2007 Housing Evaluation Report* illustrates that, alone and in cooperation, the county and cities have adopted policies, strategies and regulations that help preserve affordable housing or remove barriers or reduce the costs of producing new housing units.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> The report can be found online at [www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/PDS/Divisions/LR\\_Planning/Information/Plans/SCT+Reports/HER07.htm](http://www1.co.snohomish.wa.us/Departments/PDS/Divisions/LR_Planning/Information/Plans/SCT+Reports/HER07.htm)

Beyond that, the Snohomish County Housing Affordability Regional Taskforce was established in 2019 and issued the HART Report and Five-Year Action Plan in January 2020. The report identifies housing challenges and provides an action plan for addressing housing affordability.<sup>22</sup>

The CPPs on housing are required and intended to support both GMA and Vision 2040. Generally speaking, they follow the organization of the Vision 2040 Multi-county Planning Housing Policies.

### **Housing Goal**

Snohomish County and its cities (~~((will promote))~~) shall promote fair and equitable access to safe, affordable, and accessible housing options for every resident which is facilitated through the expansion of a (~~((an affordable lifestyle where residents have access to safe, affordable, and))~~) diverse housing (~~((options))~~) stock (~~((near their jobs))~~) that is in close proximity to employment, services, and transportation options.

~~((HO-1))~~ (~~((The county and cities shall support the principle that fair and equal access to housing is available to all persons regardless of race, color, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, national origin, familial status, source of income, or disability.))~~)

**HO-1**  
**((2)) 1** The county and cities shall make provisions in their comprehensive plans to accommodate existing and projected housing needs, consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy and Snohomish County Growth Targets.~~((;))~~ Plans must include (~~((including))~~) a specific assessment of housing needs by economic segment (~~((within the community))~~), as (~~((indicated))~~) described in the housing report prescribed in CPP HO-5. Those provisions should consider the following strategies (~~((factors))~~):

- a. (~~((Avoiding))~~) Avoid further concentrations of low-income and special needs housing.
- b. (~~((Increasing))~~) Increase opportunities and capacity for affordable housing in (~~((urban))~~) Regional, Countywide, and local growth centers.
- c. (~~((Increasing))~~) Increase opportunities and capacity for affordable housing close to employment, education, shopping, public services, and public transit.
- d. (~~((Increasing))~~) Increase opportunities and capacity for affordable and special needs housing in areas where affordable housing is currently lacking.
- e. (~~((Supporting))~~) Support affordable housing opportunities in other Snohomish County jurisdictions, as described below in CPP HO-4.

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<sup>22</sup> HART Report and Five-Year Action Plan. Available at <https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/71290/HART-Report-and-5-Year-Action-Plan?bidId=>

- HO-  
~~(3)~~ 2** County and city comprehensive plans shall include policies to meet ~~((for~~ accommodating) affordable housing goals ~~((throughout the County))~~ consistent with ~~((Vision 2040))~~ VISION 2050. ~~((The land use and housing elements should demonstrate they))~~ Jurisdictions should demonstrate within their land use and housing elements that they can accommodate needed housing ~~((availability,))~~ consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy and Snohomish County Growth Targets. These efforts should include facilitating ~~((and facilitate))~~ the regional fair share of affordable housing for very low, low, moderate, and middle-income households and special needs individuals. Housing elements of comprehensive plans shall be periodically evaluated for success in facilitating needed housing.
- HO-  
~~(4)~~ 3** The county and cities should participate in ~~((a))~~ multi-jurisdictional affordable housing programs ~~((or))~~ and engage in other cooperative ~~((effort))~~ efforts to promote and contribute to an adequate ~~((and diversified))~~ supply of affordable, special needs, and diverse housing countywide.
- HO-4** The county and cities should implement policies that allow for the development of moderate density housing to help meet future housing needs, diversify the housing stock, and provide more affordable home ownership and rental opportunities. This approach should include code updates to ensure that zoning designations and allowed densities, housing capacity, and other restrictions do not preclude development of moderate density housing.
- HO-5** The cities and the county shall collaborate to report housing characteristics and needs in a timely manner for jurisdictions to conduct major comprehensive plan updates and to assess progress toward achieving CPPs on housing. The report shall be sufficiently easy to understand and use for planning and evaluation. To the extent made possible by the availability of valid data, this report shall, for the entire county and each jurisdiction:
- a. Describe the measures that jurisdictions have taken (individually or collectively) to implement or support CPPs on housing, especially measures taken to support housing affordability.
  - b. Quantify and map existing characteristics that are relevant to the results prescribed in the CPPs on housing, including (but not limited to):
    - i. The supply of housing units, including subsidized housing, by type, tenure, affordability, and special needs populations served.
    - ii. The availability and general location of existing affordable housing units and the distribution and location of vouchers and similar assistance methods.
    - iii. The supply of land that is undeveloped, partially used and/or has the potential to be ~~((redevelopable residential land))~~ developed or redeveloped for residential purposes.
  - c. Identify the number of housing units necessary to meet the various housing needs for the ~~((of the))~~ projected population of households of all ~~((-~~ by)) incomes ~~((ranges,))~~ and special needs populations. The number of units identified for each jurisdiction will be utilized for planning purposes and to acknowledge the responsibility of all jurisdictions to plan for affordable housing within the regional context.

d. Evaluate the risk of physical and economic displacement of residents, especially low-income households and marginalized populations.

- HO-6** The county and cities should implement policies and programs that encourage the upgrading of neighborhoods and the rehabilitation and preservation of existing legally established, affordable housing for residents of all income levels, including but not limited to mobile/manufactured housing and single - room occupancy (SRO) housing.
- HO-7** Jurisdictions shall use housing definitions consistent with those of the Snohomish County Tomorrow (~~growth monitoring report~~) Housing Characteristics and Needs Report prescribed in HO-5. Definitions may be periodically revised based on consideration of local demographic data and the definitions used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- HO-8** Each jurisdiction's comprehensive plan should reconcile the need to encourage and respect the vitality of established residential neighborhoods with the need to identify and site essential public residential facilities for special needs populations, including those mandated under RCW 36.70A.200.
- HO-9** In order to improve the jobs-to-housing balance in Snohomish County, jurisdictions shall adopt comprehensive plans that provide for the development of:
- a. A variety of housing choices, including affordable housing, so that workers at all income levels may choose to live in proximity to existing and planned employment concentrations and transit service; and
  - a. (~~Provide for employment~~) Employment opportunities in proximity to existing and planned residential communities.
- HO-10** Jurisdictions should encourage the use of environmentally sensitive housing development practices and environmentally sustainable building techniques and materials in order to minimize the impacts of growth and development on the county's natural resource systems. This approach should also consider the potential costs and benefits to site development, construction, and building maintenance to strive to balance housing affordability and environmental sustainability.
- HO-11** The county and cities should consider the economic implications of proposed building and land use regulations so that the broader public benefit they serve is achieved with the least additional cost to housing.
- HO-12** The county and cities should minimize housing production costs by considering the use of a variety of infrastructure funding methods, such as existing revenue sources, impact fees, local improvement districts, and general obligation bonds.
- HO-13** Jurisdictions should ensure that their impact fee programs add no more to the cost of each housing unit produced than a fairly-derived proportionate share of the cost of new public facilities necessary to accommodate the housing unit as determined by the impact fee provisions of the Growth Management Act cited in chapter 82.02 RCW.

**HO-14** The county and cities should ~~((provide incentives for))~~ incentivize and promote the development and preservation of long-term affordable housing through the use of zoning, taxation, and other tools, ((such as)) including height or density bonuses, property tax incentives and parking requirement reductions. The incentives should apply where feasible to encourage affordable housing.

**HO-15** Metropolitan cities, Core cities, and High Capacity Transit Communities, as defined by the Regional Growth Strategy in VISION 2050, shall incorporate anti-displacement strategies into local comprehensive and subarea plans to reduce the risk of displacement of historically marginalized populations, including residents identified in the report prescribed in HO-5, and neighborhood-based small business owners. This effort should include strategies to minimize and mitigate the impacts to existing residents from development and redevelopment.

DRAFT

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

A solid economic foundation is fundamental to our quality of life. Economic growth and activity provides jobs and income for our citizens, the goods and services that we use daily, and revenues that fund local government services and programs. Strengthening our ~~((businesses))~~ business climate keeps our region competitive with other regions, and expands opportunities for new and better jobs as our population grows. Diversifying and expanding Snohomish County’s economic base will provide important long-term benefits to our ~~((citizens))~~ residents and communities.

In partnership with the private sector, ~~((Local))~~ local government should promote economic development by creating opportunities for a wide range of businesses, jobs ~~((and))~~, careers, ~~((in partnership with the private sector))~~ and educational opportunities for all residents. Through education and training programs, land use planning, construction permitting, and building infrastructure, local government “sets the table” for private investment and continued economic growth.

### State Context

The Growth Management Act requires that Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs) include policies to promote economic development and employment (RCW 36.70A.210(3)(g)). It also requires local plans—which the CPPs guide—to include an economic development element (RCW 36.70A.070(7)).

### Regional Context

VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 sets the following ~~((“))~~overarching goal~~((”))~~ for ~~((economic development))~~ the regional economy:

*The region ~~((will have))~~ has a prospering and sustainable regional economy by supporting businesses and job creation, investing in all people and their health, sustaining environmental quality, and creating great central places, diverse communities, and high quality of life.*

It goes on to state:

*~~((VISION 2040’s economic goals and policies promote a sustainable economy that creates and maintains a high standard of living and quality of life for all. The create stable and lasting prosperity, VISION 2040 focuses on businesses, people, and places, recognizing that growth management, transportation, economic, and environmental policies must be integrated and must take social, economic, and environmental issues into account while preserving key regional assets.))~~*

*To create stable and lasting prosperity, VISION 2050 focuses on businesses, people, and places. Strong regional growth necessitates continuous coordination to ensure that the region’s quality of life remains an economic asset in the future. Success of the region’s economy is built on quality of life policies across VISION 2050 that manage the region’s growth, invest in transportation, protect the environment, enhance community assets, and*

provide housing options for the region's residents. Economy policies in VISION 2050 build on these policies.

In (2008, the Prosperity Partnership for the Puget Sound adopts a) 2017 Amazing Place was adopted by the Puget Sound Regional Council, updating the Regional ((Growth)) Economic Strategy ((RGS)) for the Central Puget Sound Region ((the area that identifies 14 industrial clusters in the region's economy. It also identifies the following seven clusters for strategic development)) In the Regional Economic Strategy, three economic goals were identified for the region. Those goals are as follows:

Goal: Open economic opportunities to everyone.

Goal: Compete globally.

Goal: Sustain a high quality of life.<sup>23</sup>

In addition to setting goals and providing strategies to achieve those goals, Amazing Place identifies the following nine key export industries that the economic strategy is designed to support:

- Aerospace
- Business Services
- Clean Technology
- Information and Communication Technology
- Life Sciences and Global Health
- Logistics and International Trade
- Maritime
- Military and Defense
- Tourism((/Visitors)).<sup>24</sup>

### **Snohomish County Economy**

The CPPs in this chapter are intended to promote economic development in Snohomish County consistent with the goals and policies of VISION ((2040)) 2050. Snohomish County is an important international center for the aerospace industry, and the home of Boeing Company's largest aircraft manufacturing complex. This county also accounts for about one-fourth of the biotech industry in the State of Washington. Looking into the future, economic development organizations have identified three industry clusters as the ultimate focus of Snohomish County. These three industry clusters are Aerospace, Life Sciences (Biotech and Medical Devices), and Technology Manufacturing.

To achieve sustainable economic vitality for all the communities of Snohomish County, jurisdictions are required to incorporate an economic development element in their comprehensive plans. Coordination of economic development planning with the other required

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<sup>23</sup> Amazing Place, Page 11. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/amazingplacestrategy.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> Amazing Place, Page 3. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/amazingplacestrategy.pdf>

elements of comprehensive plans is vital to attracting new business, promoting economic diversity and encouraging expansion and retention of existing businesses.

Snohomish County residents provide a skilled workforce for many businesses in both King and Snohomish counties. An important part of creating sustainable communities and improving the quality of life will be realized by creating more opportunities for residents of Snohomish County to work closer to home. The CPPs, as the framework for local comprehensive plans, support the integration of economic opportunities, transportation improvements, investments in education, protection of environmental quality, and focusing of growth in designated centers, consistent with the RGS in VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050.

### **Economic Development and Employment Goal**

Cities, towns, and Snohomish County government will encourage coordinated, sustainable economic growth by building on the strengths of the county's economic base and diversifying it through strategic investments in infrastructure, education and training, and sound management of land and natural resources.

- ED-1** The County and cities, through Snohomish County Tomorrow, should support the Regional Growth Strategy of VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 and the ~~((economic priorities of the Prosperity Partnership))~~ Regional Economic Strategy. ~~((While recognizing the need to accommodate other businesses and industries and to diversify our economy, jurisdictions))~~ Jurisdictions should utilize comprehensive plan policies, infrastructure investments, and regulations to support the ~~((following))~~ existing and emerging industry clusters that play an important role in ~~((the health of))~~ growing and sustaining Snohomish County's economy. ~~((, through our comprehensive plan policies, infrastructure investments and land use regulations:))~~
- ~~a. Aerospace;~~
  - ~~b. Technology;~~
  - ~~c. Life sciences and healthcare;~~
  - ~~d. International trade;~~
  - ~~e. Military;~~
  - ~~f. Tourism;~~
  - ~~g. Agriculture; and~~
  - ~~h. Education))~~
- ED-2** The County and cities should foster an equitable business and regulatory environment that ~~((encourage))~~ supports and encourages the establishment and growth of ~~((locally owned;))~~ small and startup businesses, especially those that are woman- and minority-owned ~~((through comprehensive plan policies, infrastructure investments, and fair and appropriate land use regulations in all communities))~~.
- ED-3** Jurisdictions should prioritize multi-modal transportation system linkages between growth centers, manufacturing and industrial centers, and ~~((supporting))~~ residential areas ~~((containing an adequate supply of affordable housing (as appropriate)))~~ to support economic development and improve access to opportunity and employment.

- ED-4** State and federal economic development and transportation funding should be prioritized to regionally designated centers, countywide centers, high-capacity station areas with a station area plan, and other local centers, ((and sub-centers)) as well as transportation system linkages between regional growth centers, manufacturing industrial centers, and supporting residential areas containing an adequate supply of affordable housing.
- ED-5** ~~((The process for designating Manufacturing/Industrial Centers (MICs) shall be as follows:~~
- ~~a. A local jurisdiction may nominate an MIC;~~
  - ~~b. An economic development subcommittee of Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) reviews the proposal for conformity with the criteria in ED-6;~~
  - ~~c. If the MIC proposal is found to be appropriate, the SCT Steering Committee recommends the MIC for designation; and~~
  - ~~d. The County Council holds a public hearing and makes the decision to seek designation of the MIC as a candidate center to be forwarded to the Puget Sound Regional Council for consideration.))~~
- Jurisdictions should promote economic and employment growth that creates a countywide economy that consists of a diverse range of living wage jobs for all of the county's residents.
- ED-6** ~~((Manufacturing/Industrial Centers (MICs) designated through the process in ED-5 shall be located in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs). MICs should have clearly defined geographic boundaries and develop in accordance with the general guidelines established in the VISION 2040 Regional Growth Strategy. Specifically, an MIC should meet the following criteria, it:~~
- ~~a. Consists of major, existing regional employment areas of intensive, concentrated manufacturing, industrial and high technology land uses, including—but not limited to—aviation facilities and services;~~
  - ~~b. Provides capacity and planning for a minimum of 20,000 jobs;~~
  - ~~c. Is located outside other designated centers but in a UGA;~~
  - ~~d. Includes land uses that cannot easily be mixed at higher densities with other uses;~~
  - ~~e. Is supported by adequate public facilities and service, including good access to the regional transportation system; and~~
  - ~~f. Discourages retail and office uses unless they are supportive of the preferred uses in (a.-))~~
- As a part of the overall countywide economic development strategy, jurisdictions should target economic development activities that improve access to economic opportunity for residents that historically have low and very low access to opportunity.

- ED-7** The County and adjacent cities shall protect the Paine Field-Boeing area as a Manufacturing Industrial Center (MIC), recognizing that it is a major, existing regional employment area of intensive, concentrated manufacturing and industrial land uses, including aerospace, aircraft manufacturing and high-technology uses. Notwithstanding the VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 guidelines for MIC designation, land uses and zoning of Paine Field continue to be governed by the Snohomish County Airport Paine Field Master Plan and Snohomish County Zoning Code consistent with federal aviation policies and grant obligations. This MIC should:
- a. Accommodate aerospace related employment and associated activities;
  - b. Accommodate employment which requires a high floor area to employee ratio but strive to increase the overall employment density in the manufacturing and industrial center;
  - c. Encourage a mix of uses which support and enhance manufacturing, aerospace and industrial centers; and
  - d. Be supported by adequate public facilities and services, including good access to the region's transportation system, which are essential to the success of the MIC.
- ED-8** Jurisdictions ~~((are encouraged to work))~~ should collaborate with businesses and organizations to develop economic development plan elements and analyze the land use designations, infrastructure and services needed ~~((by))~~ to support ~~((business uses))~~ businesses.
- ED-9** As appropriate, the County and cities should adopt plans, policies, and regulations that preserve designated industrial, commercial, agricultural, and resource land base for long-term regional economic benefit.
- ED-10** In their local comprehensive plans, jurisdictions shall include economic development policies consistent with existing or planned capital and utility facilities. These plans should identify and implement strategies to ensure timely development of needed facilities.
- ED-11** In cooperation with school districts, other education providers, and each other, jurisdictions should ensure the availability of sufficient land and services for future K-20 school needs, and support ~~((improved))~~ high-quality education and job training resources for all ~~((citizens))~~ residents, such as a 4-year university or technical college in Snohomish County.
- ED-12** The County and cities should coordinate economic development plans and economic elements within comprehensive plans with transportation, housing, and land use policies, and the Regional Growth Strategy ~~((that))~~ to support economic development ~~((and predictability for future growth))~~ that is compatible with each community.
- ED-13** Jurisdictions should recognize, where appropriate, the growth and development needs of businesses of local, regional, or statewide significance and ensure that local plans and regulations provide opportunity for the growth and continued success of such businesses.

**ED-14** The County and cities should promote an appropriate balance of jobs-to-housing to:

- a. Support economic activity;
- b. Encourage local economic opportunities and housing choice;
- c. Improve mobility; and
- d. Respond to the challenge of climate change.

**ED-15** Jurisdictions should ensure that economic development sustains and respects the county's natural environment and encourages the development of industries, technologies, and services that promote environmental sustainability, especially those addressing climate change and resilience.

**ED-16** ~~(15)~~ The expeditious processing of development applications ~~((by the County and the cities))~~ shall not result in the ~~((lowering))~~ reduction of environmental and land use standards

**ED-17** ~~((In their comprehensive plans, the cities of Arlington and Marysville identify an industrial center spanning those two cities as a candidate for regional designation as a Manufacturing/Industrial Center (MIC). The proposed MIC is entirely within the urban growth area and predominantly within the city limits of Arlington and Marysville. Based on the recommendation of Snohomish County Tomorrow, developed through a collaborative and participatory process, the County identifies the proposed Arlington Marysville Manufacturing Industrial Center as a candidate for regional designation as a Manufacturing/Industrial Center.))~~ The County and cities shall support the Cascade Industrial Center as a Manufacturing Industrial Center (MIC), recognizing that it is a major, existing regional employment area of intensive, concentrated manufacturing and industrial land uses.

**ED-18** Jurisdictions should identify the potential for physical, economic, and cultural displacement of existing locally owned, small businesses as a result of development or redevelopment and market pressure. Jurisdictions should consider a range of mitigation strategies to mitigate the impacts of displacement to the extent feasible. Examples of mitigation strategies include relocation assistance, priority permit processing, and targeted business support.

## TRANSPORTATION

### State Context

These transportation policies have been prepared under the authority of RCW 36.70A.210 (3) which states that "A countywide planning policy [CPP] shall as a minimum, address the following... (d) Policies for countywide transportation facilities and strategies". They apply to designated, countywide transportation facilities and services, which are those that serve travel needs and have impacts beyond the particular jurisdiction(s) in which they are located.

### Regional Context

VISION ((2040)) 2050 provides a framework for long-range transportation planning in the region by integrating planning for freight, ferries, roads, transit, bicycling, and walking. VISION ((2040)) 2050 recognizes the importance of continued mobility for people, goods, and services. It also recognizes that transportation in our region is the source for approximately half of the greenhouse gas emissions, as well as a primary source of pollution in Puget Sound. As a result, VISION ((2040)) 2050 commits to a sustainable, clean and safe transportation system that increases transportation choices while improving the natural environment.

The multicounty planning policies for transportation are organized around the maintenance, management, and safety of the transportation systems. The policies call for better integrated land use and transportation planning, with a priority placed on transportation investments that serve centers and compact urban communities. An emphasis is also placed on cleaner operations, dependable financing mechanisms transportation, alternatives to driving alone (and reduced vehicle miles traveled), and lower transportation-related energy consumption—which, in turn, lowers particulate pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

### Local Context

Transportation and land use are profoundly interrelated. The type, intensity, and timing of land development will influence the mode of transportation provided, its effectiveness in moving people and goods and the travel behavior of people using the land. Distinctions need to be made between the types and levels of transportation services provided to urban areas and rural areas. People living in low-density areas traveling to employment dispersed throughout the county tend to use the automobile over other modes of transportation.

((It is very difficult to serve these types of trips with traditional, fixed route, public transportation (i.e., bus or rail).)) Public transportation is most effective in moving people where population and employment are concentrated in denser neighborhoods and activity centers. Site design features need to accommodate public transportation allowing efficient access and circulation of transit vehicles.

In order to achieve the long-term growth management goals that are established by Snohomish County Tomorrow, the following overarching principles should guide implementation of the CPPs for multimodal transportation.

- Provide a wide range of choices in transportation services to ensure that all citizens have the ability to travel regardless of age, sex, race, income, disability, or place of residence.
- Pursue sustainable funding and informed decision-making that recognizes the economic, environmental, and social context of transportation.
- Balance the various modes of travel in order to enhance person-carrying capacity, as opposed to vehicle-moving capacity.
- Implement efficient levels of service for the various surface transportation modes (i.e., roadways, bikeways, transit, and freight) that are applied effectively to serve different intensities of land development.

Policies related to level of service, transportation location, and design need to be coordinated across state, regional, and local agencies to ensure effective and efficient transportation. We need to ensure that our countywide transportation systems are designed to support the level of land development we allow and forecast while at the same time recognizing and responding to the context in which those systems are located.

The CPPs presented here are intended to guide transportation planning by the County and cities in Snohomish County and to provide the basis for regional coordination with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), and transportation operating agencies.

### **Transportation Goal**

The County and cities will work proactively with transportation planning agencies and service providers to plan, finance, and implement an efficient, affordable, equitable, inclusive, and safe multi-modal transportation system that supports state-level planning, the Regional Growth Strategy, and local comprehensive plans and promotes economic vitality, environment sustainability, and human health.

- TR-1** Jurisdictions should establish agreements and procedures for jointly mitigating traffic impacts, including provisions for development and design review and sharing of developer impact mitigation.
- a. Interlocal agreements among the cities and County should be used in Urban Growth Areas and areas proposed for annexation, to define procedures and standards for mitigating traffic impacts, sharing improvement and debt costs for transportation facilities, and addressing maintenance and funding for future transportation facilities and services. These interlocal agreements may also include transit agencies or the Washington State Department of Transportation where mitigation includes transportation demand management strategies or transit related improvements, such as park and ride facilities, bus rapid transit stations, or high-occupancy lanes.
  - b. Joint development and plan review teams should be formed for major projects having impacts that extend across jurisdictional boundaries.
  - c. Development impact mitigation should be shared where a project's impacts extend across jurisdictional boundaries.
  - d. Local comprehensive plans and long-range transit agency plans should provide policies that encourage private sector investment in transportation services and facilities.

- e. Local land use regulations should provide for integrated design of transportation facilities in designated urban growth centers to encourage transit-oriented land uses and nonmotorized modes of travel.

**TR-2** Jurisdictions may designate transportation service areas that provide the geographic basis for joint projects, maintenance, level of service methods, coordinated capital and mitigation programs and finance methods for transportation facilities and services. In these transportation service areas, the Washington State Department of Transportation, the County, cities and transit agencies may coordinate future land use, transportation, and capital facilities planning efforts to ensure consistency between jurisdictional comprehensive plans and long-range transit agency plans.

**TR-3** ~~((In support of VISION 2040, the))~~ The County and cities should establish ~~((agreements))~~ processes and procedures for setting priorities, programming, and financing for countywide, regional and state transportation facilities and services consistent with VISION 2050, the Growth Management Act, and federal transportation legislation.

- a. The County and cities, in coordination with public transit agencies and the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT), should develop consistent methodologies to determine transportation needs and their estimated costs in terms of capital, operations, preservation, and maintenance.
- b. Transportation needs should be prioritized based on the extent to which they fulfill the objectives of the adopted Regional Growth Strategy (RGS), local comprehensive plans, long range transit agency plans, and transportation policies.
- c. Within cities and unincorporated county in urban growth areas, transportation facility and service investments should be prioritized that support compact, pedestrian- and transit-oriented development, especially within designated regional, countywide, and local centers, near HCT facilities, and along corridors connecting centers.
- ~~((e.))~~ d. The Puget Sound Regional Council, WSDOT, County, and cities should maintain an ongoing and coordinated six-year program that specifies the financing of immediate transportation improvements consistent with the RGS, The Regional Transportation Plan ~~((Transportation 2040))~~, and ~~(the)~~ WSDOT's Washington Transportation Plan ~~((Highway System Plan))~~.
- ~~((e.))~~ e. The financing of transportation systems and improvements should reflect the true costs of providing service, reflecting the costs and benefits attributable to those who use the system as well as those who benefit from it. Revenues to finance transportation should come from traditional measures (e.g., fuel taxes, property taxes, and impact mitigation fees), but also from other innovative measures (e.g., user fees, high occupancy tolls, Vehicle Miles Travelled assessments, and private-sector contributions). Importantly, impacts of transportation system choices and funding decisions on climate change should be considered as part of this process.

- TR-4** The County and cities, together with WSDOT and transit agencies, shall provide transportation facilities and services ~~((that))~~ necessary to support and implement the RGS and the land use elements of ~~((their))~~ local comprehensive plans, including roadway capacities, active transportation ~~((and nonmotorized))~~ options, and ~~((together with))~~ public transportation services appropriate to the designated land use types and intensities by:
- a. Maintaining and improving existing arterials, neighborhood streets, and associated pedestrian, bicycle, and transit infrastructure in order to promote safe and efficient use for all modes;
  - b. Providing a network of multimodal arterials based on a consistent classification system and appropriate design standards that will improve connectivity, circulation, and reduce vehicle miles of travel;
  - c. Using land use projections based on the Regional Growth Strategy and implemented through local comprehensive plans to identify and plan for adequate roadway, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit services to meet travel needs;
  - d. Reviewing land use designations where transportation levels of service ~~((roadway capacity and/or transit service capacity))~~ cannot adequately serve or expect to achieve concurrency for development allowed under the designation;
  - e. Providing adequate access to and circulation for public service and priority for public transportation vehicles will be part of the planning for comprehensive plan land use designations and subsequent development as appropriate; ~~((and))~~
  - f. Consulting with transit agencies, as appropriate, when planning future land use in designated transit emphasis corridors and in the area of high capacity transit stations for consistency with long-range transit agency plans and to ensure that the land use and transit services are mutually supported;
  - g. Preparing for changes in technology and travel patterns for moving people and goods; and
  - h. Improving street connectivity to encourage walking, bicycling, transit use, and physical activity.

- TR-5** The County and cities together with the Washington State Department of Transportation should develop consistent transportation design standards for urban and rural areas throughout the County that address public transportation, roadways, ferries, walkways, bikeways, and access for people with disabilities, low-income and special needs populations, and that recognize differences among communities by:
- a. Identifying major travel routes needing additional public transportation, pedestrian, or bicycle-related improvements to increase people-carrying capacity;
  - b. Coordinating local comprehensive plans to develop or complete a system of interconnected walkways and bikeways;
  - c. Establishing multimodal transportation facility design, level of service standards and site plan design standards that will address the movement of goods and services to enhance the wellbeing of the economy and public health; and
  - d. Implementing context-sensitive solutions that recognize the variety of functions of transportation facilities and that promote compatibility with the natural environment, adjoining land uses, and activities and that create high quality public spaces.

- TR-6** The County and cities should prepare consistent rules and procedures among affected jurisdictions and transit agencies for locating, ~~((and))~~ designing, and constructing transportation facilities and services to minimize and mitigate their adverse impacts on the natural environment, ~~((or))~~ resource lands, or human health. Depending on the jurisdiction, these may include:
- a. Design standards and consistent methods to reduce stormwater pollution, improve fish passages, and minimize other adverse impacts on shorelines, water resources, drainage patterns, and soils;
  - b. Location criteria that minimize the disruption to natural habitat, flood plains, wetlands, geologically and other environmentally sensitive areas;
  - c. Cooperation with the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, PSRC, and local jurisdictions to ensure consistency with the transportation control measure requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments; and
  - d. ~~((Measures to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change.))~~ Development of a transportation system that minimizes negative impacts to and promotes human health.

- TR-7** The County and cities shall employ professionally accepted methodologies for determining transportation levels of service that consider different development intensities for urban centers, other urban areas and rural areas, high-occupancy vehicle use and community values as reflected by the city and County comprehensive plans, and transit agency long range plans. The County and cities should use – in coordination with transit agencies – a consistent technique in calculating transportation level of service on a systems basis that:
- a. Incorporates different levels of service depending on development form, mix of uses and intensity/density of land use, availability and adequacy of transit

service, and the availability and adequacy of bicycle and pedestrian facilities in accordance with local comprehensive plans and long-range transit agency plans;

- b. Employs consistent data collection and processing in determining travel demand and system operations along with the Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC), adjacent local jurisdictions and transit agencies; and
- c. Monitors level of service and concurrency on a routine basis on those critical transportation facilities and services that serve as indicators of system operation.

**TR-8**

The County and cities shall establish concurrency requirements for land development by considering transportation levels of service and available financial resources to make needed transportation improvements.

- a. The goals, policies, and objectives of local comprehensive plans shall be the basis for making interpretations of development concurrency with transportation.
- b. Level of service shall be used as a growth management tool to limit development in rural areas and offer incentives for more intense development in existing urban areas. ~~((Implementation of this policy will require higher levels of service in rural areas than in urban areas.))~~
- c. The impact of alternate modes of travel (e.g., pedestrian, bicycle, carpools, vanpools, buses, rail, etc.), as well as single-occupant vehicles, shall be considered in ~~((making))~~ local concurrency ~~((determinations))~~ programs, both in assessment and mitigation.
- d. Recognize there are transportation services and facilities that are at their ultimate capacity.
- e. The County and cities will reconsider land use designations where it is evident transportation facilities and services cannot be financed or provided in sufficient time to maintain concurrency with land development. ~~((Implementation of this policy will likely require increased density in centers, additional restrictions on rural development, shifting of transportation dollars to projects supporting centers, and lower levels of service and/or inability to maintain concurrency in some areas.))~~
- f. Concurrency programs in designated regional, countywide, and local centers, and near HCT facilities should be designed to encourage transit supportive development.

- TR-9** The County and cities should establish common policies and technical procedures for transportation system management and transportation demand management programs that reduce trip making, total miles traveled, and the climate change and air quality impacts associated with development, and improve the efficiency of the transportation system.
- a. The Washington State Department of Transportation, Puget Sound Regional Council, County and cities should establish consistent commute trip reduction, vehicle-miles-of-travel and single-occupant vehicles goals and consistent methods of measuring progress to ensure consistency and equity.
  - b. The County and cities should coordinate with transit agencies and with each other for the implementation of employer and residential trip reduction programs.
- TR-10** The County and cities should collaborate with federal, state, and regional agencies, and adjacent counties, cities, and transit agencies to prepare uniform criteria for locating and mitigating the impacts of major countywide and regional transportation facilities and services. These agencies should:
- a. Designate transportation facilities of countywide and regional significance;
  - b. Prepare criteria for locating park-and-ride lots, transit stations, and similar components of a regional transportation system; and
  - c. Coordinate studies that look at alternative sites with affected public agencies and impacted neighborhoods.
- TR-11** The County and cities should establish an education program utilizing state, County, transit agency, city transportation resources, and local school districts that encourages use of public transportation. The County and cities, in cooperation with transit agencies, should also establish an ongoing public awareness program for ridesharing and public transportation.

- TR-12** Each local jurisdiction served by transit should, in cooperation with transit agencies, map the general locations of planned major transit facilities in their comprehensive plans and provide for transit-supportive infrastructure and programs, including: ~~((shall enact appropriate transit-oriented policies and development standards for such locations. Where appropriate, transit-oriented development should encompass the following common elements:-~~
- ~~a. Be located to support the development of designated growth centers and existing or planned transit emphasis corridors;~~
  - ~~b. Include pedestrian scale neighborhoods and activity centers to stimulate use of transit and ridesharing;~~
  - ~~e. Plan for appropriate intensity and mix of development including both employment and housing options that support transit service;))~~
  - ~~((d. Provide safe))~~a. Safe, pleasant, and convenient access for pedestrians and bicyclists;
  - ~~((e. Provide safe))~~b. Safe and convenient access to and transfer between all forms of transit and other modes of travel; and
  - ~~((f. Promote pricing))~~c. Pricing or regulatory mechanisms<sup>25</sup> to encourage transit use and reduce reliance on the automobile.

- TR-13** The County, cities, and transit agencies in the Southwest Urban Growth Area (UGA) should collaborate with Sound Transit to ensure planning and right-of-way preservation for ~~((a))~~ future ((phase)) phases of light-rail corridor development that will extend to the Everett Regional Growth Center as soon as possible. Planning for light-rail transit should:
- a. Be compatible with the Sound Transit 2 System Expansion Plan ((plans for Snohomish County)), which ((include)) includes commitments for stations in Lynnwood and Mountlake Terrace;
  - b. Be compatible with the Sound Transit 3 System Expansion Plan, which includes commitments for stations near Alderwood Mall, in the vicinity of 164<sup>th</sup> St SW near I-5, in the vicinity of 128<sup>th</sup> St SW near I-5, at the Southwest Everett Industrial Center, in the vicinity of SR526 near Evergreen Way, and near Everett Station, with provisions for a possible station at Airport Rd near SR 99;
  - ~~((b.))~~c. Recognize and be compatible with local land use planning and urban design objectives in the Southwest UGA; and
  - ~~((e.))~~d. Include consideration and evaluation of additional transit services to major employment centers in the Southwest UGA.

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<sup>25</sup> Such as metered parking and tolling.

- TR-14** In order to improve countywide and regional transit service, ~~((throughout the county, cities, the County and))~~ the County and cities should provide assistance and support to transit agencies ((should evaluate))in evaluating the potential to expand the Public Transportation Benefit Area (PTBA) and/or the Regional Transit District (RTD) to Urban Growth Areas beyond the current boundaries in Snohomish County. ((This effort should consider the following:-
- ~~a. Revenues to be generated from the expanded areas;-~~
  - ~~b. Potential transit service improvements in the expanded PTBA and RTD;~~
  - ~~c. Benefits to communities to be added to the PTBA and RTD from improved transit services;~~
  - ~~e. Overall countywide benefit to implementing the Regional Growth Strategy and the objectives of city and County comprehensive plans by improving countywide and regional transit services;-~~
  - ~~d. Roles countywide and regional agencies will assume in providing transit services; and~~
  - ~~e. Other relevant factors pertaining to the countywide and regional transportation system.))~~

- TR-15** The County and cities shall maintain, preserve and operate the existing transportation systems in a safe and usable state. The County and cities should collaborate on maintenance, management, predictable funding and safety practices that:
- a. Maintain and operate transportation systems to provide safe, efficient, and reliable movement of people, goods, and services;
  - b. Protect the investment in the existing system and lower overall life-cycle costs through effective maintenance and preservation programs;
  - c. Reduce the need for some capital improvements through investments in operations; pricing programs; demand management strategies, and system management activities that improve the efficiency of the current system;
  - d. Improve the safety of the transportation system and, in the long term, pursue the goal of zero deaths and ((disabling))serious injuries;
  - e. ~~((Protect the transportation system against disaster by developing prevention and recovery strategies and coordinating emergency responses))~~ Advance the resilience of the transportation system by incorporating redundancies, preparing for disasters and other impacts, and coordinated planning for system recovery; and
  - f. Assess and plan for adaptive transportation responses to potential threats and hazards arising from climate change.

- TR-16** The County and cities, in cooperation with transit operating agencies and the Washington State Department of Transportation, should plan strategically to integrate measures to reduce emissions that contribute to climate change (~~concepts related to sustainability and climate change~~) in transportation planning, by:
- a. Developing and coordinating transportation plans that support land use and other plan elements and contribute to a flexible, holistic and long-term approach to promote sustainability and mitigate impacts contributing to climate change;
  - b. Maximizing efficiency of existing transportation investments and pursuing measures to reduce vehicle miles of travel and greenhouse gas emissions;
  - c. (~~Fostering a less polluting system that reduces the negative effects of transportation infrastructure and operation on climate and natural environment~~) Supporting the transition to a cleaner transportation system by planning for and encouraging investment in clean energy options such as zero emission vehicles, low carbon fuels and the necessary infrastructure to support clean energy options;
  - d. Developing and implementing transportation modes, fuels and technologies that are energy-efficient and reduce negative impacts on the environment;
  - e. Investing in nonmotorized transportation improvements in and between urban centers; and
  - f. (~~Promoting convenient and low impact alternatives to single occupancy vehicles; and~~) Increasing the proportion of trips made by transportation modes that are alternatives to driving alone by ensuring availability of reliable and competitive mobility options, especially to and within centers and along corridors connecting centers.
- (~~g. Developing a transportation system that minimizes negative impacts to human health.~~)

- TR-17** The County and cities should collaborate with the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) and transit operating agencies in order to designate transit emphasis corridors that allow effective and integrated planning of land use and transportation. Transit emphasis corridors – as delineated by local comprehensive plans – should:
- a. Be served, or planned to be served, by public transportation;
  - b. Provide for transit-compatible and transit-oriented land uses and densities in transit emphasis corridors that recognize and reflect appropriate activity zones and walking distances, generally within ¼ to ½ mile of the corridor;
  - c. Connect all designated mixed-use urban centers;
  - d. Conform to urban design and infrastructure standards that accommodate and enhance the operations of transit services;
  - e. Be planned for compact, mixed-use commercial and residential development that is designed to be transit-oriented;
  - f. Include programs to implement vehicle access management measures that preserve capacity, maintain level of service standards and promote traffic safety;
  - g. Include transportation control measures, transportation demand management programs, and transportation system management programs to reduce travel delay and vehicle-miles of travel; and
  - h. Promote consistency between County, city, WSDOT, and transit agency long-range transportation plans.
- TR-18** The County and cities, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation and port authorities, should plan and implement projects and programs ~~((to promote freight mobility and access needs being addressed))~~ that support global trade and the needs of state, regional, and local distribution of goods and services and attract and retain industries and skilled workers through:
- a. Coordinated design and construction of regional and local transportation facilities that support manufacturing and international trade;
  - b. Traffic operations measures and capital improvements that minimize the impacts of freight movement on other modes of travel;
  - c. Maintenance, preservation, and expansion of freight rail capacity;
  - d. Establishment of interjurisdictional programs aimed at preserving rail rights-of-way; and
  - e. Special efforts to ensure any ongoing conflicts and other needs are planned for and resolved to the greatest extent possible.
- TR-19** The County and cities should prepare compatible rules and procedures among affected jurisdictions and transit agencies for locating transportation facilities and services to minimize and mitigate potential adverse impacts on low income, minority, and special need populations.

- TR-20** The County and cities, in cooperation with transit agencies, the Washington State Department of Transportation, and port authorities, should plan and design transportation facilities and services to efficiently interface with waterborne and air transportation terminals and facilities. It is intended that these efforts would:
- a. Promote a seamless transportation system for all modes of travel;
  - b. Emphasize multi-modal intersection points at efficiently designed terminals;
  - c. Lead to coordinated fare and ticketing systems;
  - d. Benefit local transportation systems by reducing traffic volumes or improving traffic flows; and
  - e. Accommodate and complement existing and planned local land use patterns.
- TR-21** The County and cities, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation (as appropriate), shall coordinate in planning, designing programming, and constructing nonmotorized transportation facilities in Snohomish County. The County and affected cities recognize a need for:
- a. Bikeway and walkway standards that are compatible among affected jurisdictions;
  - b. Joint planning to achieve continuous and/or direct bicycle routes and pedestrian connections between cities and major centers in Snohomish County and the region;
  - c. Joint planning for a safe system of bicycle and pedestrian facilities that link residential areas, schools, recreational areas, business districts, and transit centers and facilities; and
  - d. New development to accommodate nonmotorized transportation facilities in its site planning.
- TR-22** The County and cities, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation and transit operating agencies, should preserve existing freight and passenger railroad rights-of-way for continued rail transportation use.
- TR-23** The County, along with affected cities, should cooperate in efforts to acquire and/or purchase abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to preserve options for alternative transit corridors, such as commuter rail, between growth centers in or adjacent to Snohomish County.<sup>26</sup> The County and affected cities recognize that:
- a. Interim or co-existing uses, such as freight rail, nonmotorized transportation, and recreational activities need to be considered and planned in conjunction with commuter rail service;
  - b. Compatible land use types and densities need to be strategically planned at key locations to support the rail corridors; and
  - c. Impacts on resource lands, the natural environment, and the community shall be considered with regard to preservation and use of abandoned railroad rights-of-way.

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<sup>26</sup> One example is a potential link between the cities of Woodinville and Snohomish.

- TR-24** (~~The County and cities should encourage transit supportive land uses in noncontiguous Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) in order to help preserve transit service between non-contiguous UGAs.~~) Consistent with the RGS, arterial capacity improvements that encourage rural growth should be avoided. Where increased arterial capacity is warranted to provide safe and efficient travel through UGAs:
- a. Road standards shall be consistent with appropriate development patterns and densities; and
  - b. Appropriate rural land development and access management regulations should be in place prior to authorizing improvements.

**TR-25** The County and cities should coordinate with the county's airports to meet local and regional aviation system needs while minimizing impacts to the community consistent with state and regional aviation system plans.

DRAFT

## THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

### **State Context**

The goal for the environment in the Growth Management Act (GMA) ~~((says to))~~ states “Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water” (RCW 36.70A.020(10)). There is no specific requirement in GMA for environmental policies; however, achievement of other requirements in GMA contributes to accomplishment of this goal.

### **Regional Context**

VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 includes two chapters, Environment and Climate Change that include goals and polices that are relevant to this chapter. The Environment chapter acknowledges that certain development patterns and practices have damaged and threaten further disruption of the region’s ecosystems. ~~((#))~~ While this chapter recognizes that ~~((while))~~ some impacts are irreversible, it provides guidance on how the region can curb pollution, change land use and transportation patterns, and better manage waste to protect and restore key ecological functions ~~((and help restore the environment))~~. VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050 stresses the ecological, economic, and health benefits of preserving and restoring our natural environment and open space. Additionally, the environment chapter identifies recovery of Puget Sound as a key part of this environmental strategy. According to VISION 2050:

*“Local governments play a critical role in Puget Sound recovery through actions such as protecting and restoring critical habitat, converting hardened shorelines back to more natural conditions, protecting aquifers, promoting and installing stormwater infrastructure, and upgrading sewage treatment facilities.”<sup>27</sup>*

The Climate Change chapter provides polices identifying regional methods to slow and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The Climate Change goal includes a regional benchmark for greenhouse gas emissions reduction, stating:

*The region substantially reduces emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change in accordance with the goals of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (50% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80% below 1990 levels by 2050) and prepares for climate change impacts.*

### **Local Context**

These regional policies form the basis to develop and update countywide planning policies to facilitate ~~((#))~~ coordinated countywide ~~((environmental))~~ strategies for environmental stewardship and justice, addressing climate change, ~~((earth and))~~ habitat, and water ~~((quality,))~~ and air quality~~((, and climate change))~~. The CPPs for the environment and climate change are addressed in this chapter, with two subchapters, natural environment and climate change. ~~((Related policies in the))~~ Other chapters, including Development Patterns and Transportation ~~((sections address some of the major sources of))~~, also include policies on air and water quality

<sup>27</sup> VISION 2050, page 60. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

and ~~((climate change pollutants))~~ and greenhouse gas emissions. Protecting and enhancing the quality of the natural environment ~~((is))~~ and combating and mitigating the impacts of climate change are central to providing ~~((for the))~~ high quality of life for residents of Snohomish County.

### **The Natural Environment and Climate Change Goal**

Snohomish County and local jurisdictions will act as a steward of the natural environment in an effort to protect and restore natural systems and public health and mitigate climate change, ((by protecting and restoring natural systems, conserving)) This will be achieved through natural resource and habitat conservation, ((improving air and)) water quality improvement, and ~~((reducing))~~ air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions reduction ~~((and air pollutants, and addressing potential climate change impacts))~~. Planning for the future will include addressing climate change and resilience at local and regional levels of government to ((will embrace sustainable ways to integrate care of)) protect the natural environment ~~((with))~~ and meet the economic and social needs of all residents.

### **The Natural Environment Policies**

- Env-1** All jurisdictions shall protect and enhance natural ecosystems through their comprehensive plans, development regulations, capital facilities programs, and management practices. Jurisdictions should work collaboratively, employing integrated and interdisciplinary approaches, to consider regional and countywide strategies and assessments, as well as best available qualitative and quantitative information, in formulating plans and regulations that are specific to their community.
- Env-2** The County and cities should work collaboratively to identify, designate, and protect regional open space networks~~((/))~~ and wildlife corridors both inside and outside the Urban Growth Area and across the jurisdictional boundaries. Jurisdictions should establish policies and coordinated approaches to preserve and enhance these open space networks~~((/))~~ and corridors and ensure that all residents have access to parks and open space.~~((across jurisdictional boundaries))~~.
- Env-3** The County and cities shall work collaboratively to create goals and policies intended to implement and address the needs identified in the Regional Open Space Conservation Plan.
- Env-~~((3))~~ 4** The County and cities should identify and protect, enhance, or restore wildlife corridors and important habitat areas that support designated species of local or state significance, such as orca and salmon, and those areas that are critical for survival of endangered or threatened species.

**Env-  
(4) 5** The County and cities should work with neighboring jurisdictions to identify and protect significant open space areas, natural resources, and critical areas through appropriate local policies, regulations or other mechanisms such as public acquisition, easements, voluntary agreements, ~~((or by-))~~ supporting the efforts of conservation organizations, and other best practices.

**Env-  
(5) 6** In recognition of the broad range of benefits from ecological systems, the County and cities should establish policies and strategies to restore – where appropriate and possible – the region’s freshwater and marine shorelines, watersheds, and estuaries to a natural condition for ecological function and value.

**Env-7** The County and cities should reduce and mitigate the stormwater impacts of land development and redevelopment through collaboration in watershed planning, implementation of low impact development, and other best practices.

**Env-8** The County and cities shall work to maintain and improve air and water quality and ensure that all residents have equitable access to clean air and water.

**Env-9** The County and cities should seek to reduce the impacts of light and noise pollution upon residents, including an emphasis on reducing these impacts on vulnerable populations, through land use, development, and transportation decisions.

**Env-10** The County and cities should support the use of integrated pest management and other programs that work to reduce the use of toxic pesticides and other products that present a risk to the health of the environment and humans.

**Env-11** The County and cities should establish and/or support programs that manage and work to reduce the spread of invasive species that are harmful to natural ecological function and habitat throughout the county.

## **Climate Change Policies**

**~~((Env-6))~~ CC-1** The County and cities shall incorporate emissions reduction actions into local plans and collaborate with regional and state agencies on initiatives to ensure that air quality meets or ~~((is better than))~~ exceeds established state and federal standards and greenhouse gas emissions are reduced in accordance with the goals of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency. Any initiatives which exceed established state and federal standards shall be voluntary between jurisdictions and are not required by ~~((Env-6))~~ CC-1.

**~~((Env-7))~~ CC-2** The County and cities should support the implementation of the state’s climate change initiatives and work toward developing a common framework to analyze climate change impacts when conducting environmental review under SEPA.

~~((Env-8))~~ CC-3 The County and cities should establish and/or support programs ~~((to))~~ that work to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ~~((to))~~ increase energy conservation, ~~((and alternative/clean energy among both public and private entities))~~ including the retrofit of existing buildings, expansion of alternative/clean energy within the public and private sector, and the use of environmentally sustainable building techniques and materials.

~~((Env-9))~~ CC-4 The County and cities should use natural systems to reduce carbon in the atmosphere by establishing programs and policies that maintain and increase natural resources that sequester and store carbon, such as forests, ~~((and))~~ vegetative cover, wetlands, farmland, and estuaries.

~~((Env-10))~~ CC-5 The County and cities should plan for climate adaptation and resilience by ~~((establish))~~ establishing a planning framework in local plans and ~~((coordinate))~~ coordinating regionally to identify, anticipate, prepare for, and adapt ~~((as necessary))~~ to likely impacts of climate change on natural systems, infrastructure, public health, and the economy. These efforts should identify measures to mitigate climate impacts and include a focus on minimizing these impacts upon highly impacted and vulnerable populations.

CC-6 The County and cities should support the achievement of regional greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets through adoption of policies and implementation of actions including identification of emissions reduction goals in local plans and providing support for land use, transportation, and development policies that reduce vehicle miles traveled.

## PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

### State Context

~~((The)) Planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) requires jurisdictions to determine which facilities and services are necessary to serve the desired growth pattern. Jurisdiction are also required to identify current and future capital facility needs necessary to serve anticipated growth and how to fund those needs (RCW 36.70A.070). The state’s intent is to ensure that public facilities and services adequately support development and are provided in a timely manner while maintaining locally established minimum standards. Further, the GMA differentiates between urban and rural public services and facilities (RCW 36.70A.110)((- Certain)) allowing certain public services and facilities, such as sanitary sewers, are ((allowed)) only in Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), with ((very)) few exceptions. ((The GMA requires local jurisdictions to determine which facilities and services are necessary to serve the desired growth pattern and how they will be financed (RCW 36.70A.070). The state’s intent is to ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development shall be adequate and provided in a timely manner without decreasing the current service levels below locally established minimum standards.))~~

~~((The GMA ((requires countywide planning policies (CPPs) to contain policies related to essential public facilities (EPFs) (RCW 36.70A.210(3)(C)). The GMA provides that no comprehensive plan or development regulation may preclude the siting of essential public facilities (RCW 36.70A.200(5)). The GMA)) The GMA framework also maintains specific policy requirements regarding essential public facilities (EPFs) for countywide planning policies (CPPs) (RCW 23.70A.210(3)(C). That framework allows counties to adopt comprehensive plan policies and development regulations related to the siting of EPFs ((of a local nature as long as)) however, it states that those policies and regulations ((do not)) may not preclude the siting of any such facility.~~

~~Under state law, ((Essential)) essential public facilities include those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities, state and regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020.~~

~~Since the enactment of the GMA, ((government’s)) the ability of jurisdictions to fund the expanding demand for critical public facilities and services and ((ability to)) achieve GMA goals has been reduced. As a result, government agencies have been forced to re-evaluate service levels and delivery while looking to other sources of funds for critical public facilities and services.~~

### Regional Context

~~The Public Services and Facilities chapter responds to the overarching Public Services goal and supporting Multicounty Planning Policies (MPPs) in VISION ((2040)) 2050. ((that)) The VISION 2050 goal reads, in part, “support development with adequate public facilities and services in a coordinated, and cost-effective manner”. Some of the services addressed in VISION~~

~~((2040))~~ 2050 are included in the Joint Planning subsection of the General Framework and Coordination chapter, and others appear in the Transportation chapter. The following policies are for those public services and facilities that are appropriate for discussion in this chapter and that are not covered elsewhere in the CPPs.

Conservation is a major theme throughout VISION ~~((2040))~~ 2050. It calls for jurisdictions to invest in facilities and amenities that serve centers and to restrict urban facilities in rural and resource areas. The ~~((multicounty planning policies))~~ MPPs also discourage schools and other institutions serving urban residents from locating outside the urban growth area.

### **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 to 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 strive to 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))~~ jurisdictions should ~~((promote))~~ work collaboratively to reduce per capita water consumption through ~~((improved))~~ conservation, ~~((and efficient use of water to ensure long-term water availability))~~ 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-~~((8))~~  
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.<sup>28</sup>
- PS-~~((10))~~  
12** Jurisdictions should ~~((encourage))~~ promote the use and investment in ~~((of low impact development techniques, and))~~ renewable and alternative energy sources to meet the local and countywide energy needs.
- PS-~~((11))~~  
13** The County and cities should ~~((maximize the use of))~~ support energy conservation and efficiency in new and existing public facilities in order to achieve ~~((to promote financial and energy conservation benefits and))~~ fiscal savings and reduce environmental impacts associated with energy generation and use.
- PS-~~((12))~~  
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.

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<sup>28</sup> Currently identified exceptions include unsewerable enclaves, as well as the Darrington, Gold Bar, and Index Urban Growth Areas.

- PS-  
(13)  
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-  
(15)  
16** The County and cities should develop and coordinate compatible capital facility construction standards for all service providers in individual Urban Growth Areas.
- PS-  
(16)  
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, consistent with adopted comprehensive plans, the regional growth strategy, 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; ~~((and))~~
  - 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, ~~((support economic activities, reduce environmental impacts, provide amenities or incentives, and minimize public costs))~~ 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.

APPENDICES

**Appendix A – UGA & MUGA Boundary Maps**

[UGA AND MUGA MAPS TO BE INSERTED HERE]

DRAFT

## Appendix B – Growth Targets

[UPDATED GROWTH TARGETS WILL BE INSERTED HERE ONCE THEY ARE COMPLETED.]

DRAFT

## Appendix C – Growth Target Procedure Steps for GF-5

1. **Initial Growth Targets:** Initial population, housing, and employment projections shall be based on the following sources:
  - a. The most recently published official 20-year population projections for Snohomish County from the Office of Financial Management (OFM);
  - b. The Puget Sound Regional Council's (PSRC) most recent population and employment distribution as represented in the VISION ((2040)) 2050 Regional Growth Strategy (RGS); and
  - c. A further distribution of the population and employment RGS allocations to jurisdictions in each of the PSRC regional geographies in Snohomish County to arrive at initial subcounty population, housing, and employment ~~((projections))~~ target distribution that emphasizes growth in and near centers and high-capacity transit (New-DP-1 and New-DP-2), addresses jobs/housing balance (CPP-DP-7), manages and reduces the rate of rural growth over time (CPP-DP-24), and supports infill within the urban growth area (CPP-DP-15).

Results of the initial growth target allocation process shall be shown in Appendix B of the CPPs. These initial allocations shall be used for at least one of the plan alternatives evaluated by jurisdictions for their GMA plan updates.

2. **Target Reconciliation:** Once the GMA comprehensive plan updates of jurisdictions in Snohomish County are adopted, the Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) process shall be used to review and, if necessary, adjust the population, housing, and employment growth targets contained in Appendix B of the CPPs.
  - a. The County and cities shall jointly review the preferred growth alternatives in adopted local comprehensive plans for discrepancies with the target allocation associated with the County's preferred plan alternative.
  - b. Based on the land supply, permitted densities, capital facilities, urban service capacities and other information associated with the preferred growth alternatives of adopted local comprehensive plans, the Planning Advisory Committee (PAC) of SCT shall recommend to the SCT Steering Committee a reconciled 20-year population, housing, and employment allocation.
  - c. The SCT Steering Committee shall review and recommend to the County Council a reconciled 20-year population, housing, and employment allocation. Substantial consideration shall be given to the plan of each jurisdiction, and the recommendation shall be consistent with the GMA and the CPPs.
  - d. The County Council shall consider the recommendation of the Steering Committee and shall replace Appendix B of the CPPs with a reconciled 20-year population, housing, and employment allocation.
3. **Long Term Monitoring:** Subsequent to target reconciliation, SCT shall maintain a long term monitoring process to review annually the population, housing, and employment growth targets contained in Appendix B of the CPPs.
  - a. Snohomish County and the cities shall jointly monitor the following:
    - i. Estimated population and employment growth;

- ii. Annexations and incorporations;
  - iii. Residential and non-residential development trends;
  - iv. Availability and affordability of housing.
- b. Results of the target monitoring program shall be published in a growth monitoring report developed by the PAC.

- 4. Target Adjustments:** The SCT process may be used to consider adjustments to the population, housing, and employment growth targets contained in Appendix B of the CPPs.
- a. Based on the results of the long term monitoring process, the PAC may review and recommend to the SCT Steering Committee an adjustment to the population, housing, and employment targets.
  - b. The SCT Steering Committee shall review a PAC recommendation to adjust growth targets and may recommend to the County Council, an adjustment to the population, housing, and employment targets. Adjustments to the growth targets shall be based on the results of the target monitoring program and shall be consistent with the GMA and the CPPs.
  - c. The County Council shall consider the recommendation of the Steering Committee and may amend Appendix B of the CPPs with adjusted population, housing, and employment targets for cities, UGAs, and rural areas.

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## Appendix D – Reasonable Measures

### Guidelines for Review

The County Council has adopted the attached list of Reasonable Measures and the following guidance, pursuant to Countywide Planning Policy (CPP) GF-7.

#### A. Applicable Policies.

As a component of the on-going monitoring of growth and development undertaken through a county-wide collaborative process, the Growth Monitoring Report and Buildable Lands Report required under statute, starting with the first report ((issued)) adopted by the County Council in January 2003, the second in October 2007, ((and)) the third in June 2013, contain information on the buildable land capacity of Snohomish County cities and urban areas to accommodate future growth.

Several consistency problems were found in the second and third ((report)) reports. Therefore, the affected jurisdictions ((need)) needed to adopt and implement reasonable measures implementation programs. In UGAs where a consistency problem has been found (e.g. not achieving urban densities or a lack of sufficient capacity), GMA (RCW 36.70A.215) and Countywide Planning Policy GF-7 direct cities and the county to consider “reasonable measures,” other than expanding Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), to resolve the inconsistency. RCW 36.70A.215 define reasonable measures as “those actions necessary to reduce the differences between growth and development assumptions and targets contained in the countywide planning policies and the county and city comprehensive plans with actual development patterns.”

The County Council shall use the guidance in this Appendix and its list of reasonable measures to evaluate proposed expansions of UGAs. CPP GF-7 provides that, once this Appendix and the list are adopted, “the County Council shall use the list of reasonable measures and guidelines for review contained in Appendix D to evaluate all UGA boundary ((expansion proposals consistent with CPPs GF-7 and)) expansions proposed pursuant to DP-2.”

#### B. Mechanism for Local Review and Adoption of Reasonable Measures.

The appropriate forum for consideration and adoption of reasonable measures is the adoption of individual County and city comprehensive plans and implementing regulations. Through these public processes, measures appropriate for each jurisdiction are evaluated and incorporated into plan policies, and implementing regulations.

Beginning with the updates to be completed in 2004 and 2005, each jurisdiction (the relevant city and the county) will demonstrate its consideration of reasonable measures in its comprehensive plan or, at its discretion, in a separate report. Each plan’s environmental review or adoption documents will report on the sufficiency of the reasonable measures specified in its plan or report. ECONorthwest has provided optional useful steps in its final report: *Document development trends; Identify and analyze current and proposed reasonable measures; and, Determine sufficiency.*

### **C. Evaluation.**

The County Executive and Council’s evaluation of UGA expansion proposals under CPP DP-2 shall include findings that the jurisdiction has made a determination of consideration of UGA expansion requests.

### **D. Consultation with Snohomish County Tomorrow.**

The County Council adopted this list of Reasonable Measures and guidance after considering the recommendation of the Snohomish County Tomorrow Steering Committee, as provided in CPP GF-7.

### **E. Review and Evaluation Program.**

Annual monitoring of growth and development information, including any reasonable measures programs, occurs through Snohomish County Tomorrow’s (SCT) annual Growth Monitoring Report, and/or the SCT Housing ((Evaluation)) Characteristics and Needs Report, regular updates of buildable lands reports, and other updates of those reports produced for review processes undertaken by a city or the county.

Jurisdictions should review and update their reasonable measures programs and finding of sufficiency at least every eight years in conjunction with the buildable lands review or their comprehensive plan update.

Detailed descriptions of the reasonable measures and the optional evaluation methodology are contained in the final ((report)) reports by ECONorthwest titled “Phase II Report: Recommended Method for Evaluating Local Reasonable Measures Programs,” approved by the SCT Steering Committee in June 2003 (((Final Report))) and the “Reasonable Measures Program Technical Supplement,” approved by the SCT Steering Committed in June 2020.

The attached list of reasonable measures are a part of this Appendix D.

Reasonable Measures List

- Directly applicable
- Partially applicable

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
<b>Measures that Increase Residential Capacity</b>															
Permit Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in single family zones.	Communities use a variety of terms to refer to the concept of accessory dwellings: secondary residences; “granny” flats; and single-family conversions, among others. Regardless of the title, all of these terms refer to an independent dwelling unit that shares, at least, a tax lot in a single-family zone. Some accessory dwelling units share parking and entrances. Some may be incorporated into the primary structure; others may be in accessory structures. Accessory dwellings can be distinguished from “shared” housing in that the unit has separate kitchen and bathroom facilities. ADUs are typically regulated as a conditional uses. Some ordinances only allow ADUs where the primary dwelling is owner-occupied.	◦		•	◦	•		•					✓		Small
Provide Multifamily Housing Tax Credits to Developers	Local governments can provide tax credits to developers for new or rehabilitated multi-family housing. Tax credits provide an incentive to developers by reducing future tax burden. In some markets, this can make projects financially feasible. This policy is intended to encourage development of multifamily housing, primarily in urban centers. This policy is primarily applicable in larger cities and is typically offered for projects that meet specific criteria.	•		•	•	◦		◦	•				✓		Small-Moderate
Provide Density Bonuses to Developers	The local government allows developers to build housing at densities higher than are usually allowed by the underlying zoning. Density bonuses are commonly used as a tool to encourage greater housing density in desired areas, provided certain requirements are met. This policy is generally implemented through provisions of the local zoning code and is allowed in appropriate residential zones.	•	◦	◦	◦	◦		•	•				✓		Small-Moderate
Transfer/Purchase of Development Rights	This policy is intended to move development from sensitive areas to more appropriate areas. Development rights are transferred to “receiving zones” and can be traded. This policy can increase overall densities. This policy is usually implemented through a subsection of the zoning code and identifies both sending zones (zones where decreased densities are desirable) and receiving zones (zones where increased densities are allowed).	•	◦	◦	◦			◦					✓		Small-Moderate

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Allow Clustered Residential Development	Clustering allows developers to increase density on portions of a site, while preserving other areas of the site. Clustering is a tool most commonly used to preserve natural areas or avoid natural hazards during development. It uses characteristics of the site as a primary consideration in determining building footprints, access, etc. Clustering is typically processed during the site review phase of development review.	•			•			•	•		•		✓		Moderate
Allow Co-housing	Co-housing communities balance the traditional advantages of home ownership with the benefits of shared common facilities and connections with neighbors. This approach would be implemented through the local zoning or development code and would list these housing types as outright allowable uses in appropriate residential zones.	•	•	•	•	•						✓		Small	
Allow Duplexes, Townhomes, and Condominiums	Allowing these housing types can increase overall density of residential development and may encourage a higher percentage of multi-family housing types. This approach would be implemented through the local zoning or development code and would list these housing types as outright allowable uses in appropriate residential zones.	•		•		•	•					✓		Moderate	
Increase Allowable Residential Densities	This approach seeks to increase holding capacity by increasing allowable density in residential zones. It gives developers the option of building to higher densities. This approach would be implemented through the local zoning or development code.	•				•					✓	✓		High	
Mandate Maximum Lot Sizes	This policy places an upper bound on lot size and a lower bound on density in single-family zones. For example, a residential zone with a 6,000 sq. ft. minimum lot size might have an 8,000 sq. ft. maximum lot size yielding an effective net density range between 5.4 and 7.3 dwelling units per net acre.	•						•	•			✓		High	
Mandate Minimum Residential Densities	This policy is typically applied in single-family residential zones and is places a lower bound on density. Minimum residential densities in single-family zones are typically implemented through maximum lot sizes. In multiple-family zones they are usually expressed as a minimum number of dwelling units per net acre. Such standards are typically implemented through zoning code provisions in applicable residential zones.	•						•	•		✓	✓		High	
Reduce Street Width Standards	This policy is intended to reduce land used for streets and slow down traffic. Street standards are typically described in development and/or subdivision ordinances. Reduced street width standards are most commonly applied on local streets in residential zones. Implementation of this policy should ensure that streets are wide enough to allow access for emergency, transit, other service providers.	•						•	•			✓		Small	

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Allow Small Residential Lots	Small residential lots are generally less than 5,000sq. ft. This policy allows individual small lots within a subdivision or short plat. Small lots can be allowed outright in the minimum lot size and dimensions of a zone, or they could be implemented through the subdivision or planned unit development ordinances.	•				•		•	•				✓		Small
Encourage Infill and Redevelopment	This policy seeks to maximize use of lands that are fully-developed or underdeveloped. Make use existing infrastructure by identifying and implementing policies that (1) improve market opportunities, and (2) reduce impediments to development in areas suitable for infill or redevelopment.	•	•	•			•	•					✓		Small-Moderate
Enact an inclusionary zoning ordinance for new housing developments	Inclusionary zoning requires developers to provide a certain amount of affordable housing in developments over a certain size. Inclusionary zoning is applied during the development review process.	•			•	•							✓		Small-Moderate
Plan and zone for affordable and manufactured housing development	This policy would add manufactured housing as an outright use in specified residential zones. This policy ensures that land is available for this housing type.	•			•	•							✓		Small-Moderate
Allow Garden and Larger Scale Apartments and other moderate and higher density housing	Allowing higher and moderate density housing types, such as medium (garden) and high-density (larger scale) apartments, can result in increased development capacity and encourage a higher percentage of multi-family development. This approach can be implemented by amending the zoning code to allow them as an outright allowed use in appropriate zones.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			✓	✓	Small-Large	
<b>Measures that Increase Employment Capacity</b>															
Develop and Economic Development Strategy	An economic development strategy is intended to (1) identify desired types of businesses, and (2) identify the land needs of those businesses. Economic development strategies can be incorporated into the economic element of local comprehensive plans, or can be stand-alone policy documents.						•						✓		Small-Moderate
Create Industrial Zones	Industrial zoning is intended to limit uses on specific sites to appropriate industrial uses. Some cities have ordinances that specify what types of industries can locate on specific sites. This measure is implemented through the local zoning ordinance.		•				•						✓		Small-Moderate
Zone areas by building type, not by use	A local jurisdiction can alter its zoning code so that zones define the physical aspects of allowed buildings, not the uses within those buildings. This zoning approach recognizes that many land uses are compatible and locate in similar building types. For example, a manufacturing firm may have similar space requirements as a print shop.	•					•						✓		Moderate

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Develop or strengthen local brownfields programs	Local jurisdictions provide policies or incentives to encourage the redevelopment of underused industrial sites, known as brownfields. This policy can be implemented through provisions in local zoning ordinances that provide incentives for redevelopment of brownfields such as expedited permitting or reduced fees, or through targeted public investments.		•	•									✓		Small-Moderate
<b>Measures that Support Increased Densities</b>															
Encourage the Development of Urban Centers and Urban Villages	An urban center or urban village provides mixed uses with a development. Residences are near retail establishments, parks, schools, and other urban amenities. The goal of urban centers and villages is to create integrated, more complete, and inter-related neighborhoods. Such concepts are often implemented through specific area or downtown plans and may require public investment. This measure should include encouraging development in Regional and Countywide Centers.	•	•	•	•	•	•						✓		Moderate-High
Allow Mixed Uses	The zoning code would specifically allow multiple uses in a zone, instead of all residential, or all commercial. Mixed uses can be vertical (i.e., multiple uses within a single building) or horizontal (i.e., multiple uses in a given geographic area).	•	•	•	•	•			•	•			✓	✓	Low
Encourage Transit-Oriented Design	The goal of transit-oriented development is to create development patterns that complement transit. Transit-oriented development allows people to more easily use transit systems and helps businesses near transit stations be more accessible. When done well, the result will be desirable urban neighborhoods.	•			•	•	•	•	•				✓		Moderate-High
Downtown Revitalization	Downtown revitalization includes redevelopment of blighted areas, developing a viable business district, and improving retail opportunities.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					✓	✓	High
Require Adequate Public Facilities	Local jurisdictions require developers to provide adequate levels of public services, such as roads, sewer, water, drainage, and parks, as a condition of development.	•						•					✓		Small-Moderate
Specific Development Plans	Work with landowners, developers, and neighbors to develop a detailed site plan for development of an area. Allow streamlined approval for projects consistent with the plan. This policy results in a plan for a specific geographic area that is adopted as a supplement or amendment to the jurisdictions comprehensive land use plan.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		✓		Moderate-High
Encourage Transportation-Efficient Land Use	Review and amend comprehensive plans to encourage patterns of land development that encourage pedestrian, bike, and transit travel. This policy is typically implemented at the development review level. It can also be implemented through plan designation and zoning maps through consideration of the geographic distribution of planned land uses and densities.	•			•	•	•	•					✓		Small-Moderate

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Urban Growth Management Agreements	Identify a lead jurisdiction for growth management inside urban growth areas. The urban growth area can include city and county land. The agreements define lead responsibility for planning, zoning, and urban service extension within these areas. The agreements exist between various government jurisdictions and specify jurisdiction over land use decisions, infrastructure provision, and other elements of urban growth.	●						●	●		●	✓			Small
Create Annexation Plans	In an Annexation Plan, cities identify outlying areas that are likely to be eligible for annexation. The Plan identifies probable timing of annexation, needed urban services, effects of annexation on current service providers, and other likely impacts of annexation.	●						●	●	●	✓			Small-Moderate	
Encourage developers to reduce off-street surface parking	This policy provides incentives to developers to reduce the amount of off-street surface parking through shared parking arrangements, multi-level parking, or use of alternative transportation modes.	●					●	●			✓			Small-Moderate	
Implement a program to identify and redevelop vacant and abandoned buildings	Many buildings sit vacant for years before the market facilitates redevelopment. This policy encourages demolition and would clear sites, making them more attractive to developers and would facilitate redevelopment.	●				●	●				✓			Small-Moderate	
Concentrate critical services near homes, jobs, and transit	This policy would require critical facilities and services be located in areas that are accessible by all people. For example, a hospital could not be located at the urban fringe in a business park. This policy would be implemented through provisions in the local zoning ordinance pertaining to siting specific critical services.								●	●	✓			Small	
Locate civic buildings in existing communities rather than in Greenfield areas	Local governments, like private builders, are tempted to build on greenfield sites because it is less expensive and easier. However, local governments can "lead by example" by making public investments in desired areas, or redeveloping target sites.								●	●	✓			Small	
Implement a process to expedite plan and permit approval for smart growth projects	Streamlined permitting processes provide incentives to developers. This policy would be implemented at the development review phase.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	✓			Small	
Administrative and Procedural Reforms	Permit and development project process can be streamlined to reduce barriers to development while still achieving the intended objectives of development policies.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	Small	
Streamline Development Regulations and/or Standards	Regulatory reforms that simplify development regulations and standards while still maintaining appropriate restrictions on development can reduce barriers on development.	●			●	●			●		✓			Small-Moderate	
Phasing/tying Urban Growth	Strategies can be incorporated into comprehensive plans and capital facilities plans to phase urban growth as a method to provide for orderly development and encourage infill ahead of "urban fringe" development.	●	●	●	●			●	●			✓	✓	Small-Moderate	

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Promote Vertical Growth	Modifications to building height restrictions to allow taller structures can result in increases development capacity and assist in achieving planned densities.	•	•	•	•			•	•	•		✓	✓		Small-Moderate
SEPA Categorical Exemptions for mixed use and infill development & increased thresholds for SEPA Categorical Exemptions	Modifications to SEPA exemptions for mixed use and infill development can streamline the development review process and encourage more efficient development.		•	•	•				•					✓	Small-Large
<b>Measures to Mitigate the Impact of Density</b>															
Design standards	Design standards seek to preserve and enhance the character of a community or district. They are most typically applied in the design phase of projects or during site review. Design standards are typically implemented as another section of the development code. Some cities have design review boards in addition to the planning commission.									•				✓	Small
Urban Amenities for Increased Densities	Amenities include parks, trails, waterfront access, and cultural centers. Such amenities are typically implemented through the parks plan, the downtown plan, specific area plans or other public investments. Some cities require amenities to be included with larger projects.									•				✓	Small
Conduct community visioning exercises to determine how and where the community will grow	Community visioning processes attempt to build consensus around the type, amount, and location of future development. Visioning exercises are typically included at the beginning of a comprehensive planning process and are used to update plan goals and objectives.									•				✓	Small
Provide for Regional Stormwater Facilities	The provision of regional stormwater facilities can provide stormwater treatment that supports development in areas where on-site treatment facilities are not financially feasible.	•		•	•				•					✓	Moderate-Large
<b>Other Measures</b>															
Mandate Low Densities in Rural and Resource Lands	This policy is intended to limit development in rural areas by mandating large lot sizes. It can also be used to preserve lands targeted for future urban area expansion. Low density urban development in fringe areas can have negative impacts of future densities and can increase the need for and cost of roads and other infrastructure.								•					✓	Small
Urban Holding Zones	This policy identifies sites for future expansion and limits development to preserve options in those sites. This policy would be implemented through a specific zone or overlay. Urban holding areas would be identified on a map.								•				✓		Moderate-High
Capital Facilities Investments	Investment in public facilities can be effectively used to guide the location of growth. This policy is implemented through capital improvement plans and the local capital budgeting process.							•	•				✓		High

Measures to increase density	Description of Measure	Applicability of Measure										Issue Category			Scale of Impact
		Increases densities	Increases redevelopment	Increases infill	Changes housing type/ increases options	Provides affordable housing	Economic development	Make efficient use of infrastructure	Ensure efficient land uses	Urban design/form	Prevents development in critical areas	Planned densities not achieved	Insufficient capacity	Inconsistent dev. patterns	
Environmental Review and Mitigation Built into the Subarea Planning Process	<u>Building environmental review and mitigation into the subarea planning process can address key land use concerns at a broader geographic scale, streamlining review and approval of individual developments.</u>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			✓	Small
Partner with nongovernmental organizations to preserve natural resource lands	<u>Local governments can partner with land trusts and other nongovernmental organizations to leverage limited public resources in preserving natural resource lands. The two work together to acquire natural resource lands or to place conservation easements on them. Land trusts are natural partners in this process and have more flexibility than local governments in facilitating land transactions. This policy is implemented through the development of long-term partnerships.</u>										●			✓	Small
Public Land Disposition	<u>Land owned or acquired by public agencies can be sold or leased at below market rates for various projects to help achieve development or redevelopment objectives.</u>		●			●	●						✓	✓	Small-Moderate

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## **Appendix E – Procedures for Buildable Lands Reporting in Response to GF-7**

### **Procedures Report**

Use the procedures report that has been accepted and recommended by the Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) Steering Committee and adopted by the County Council. The procedures report used by local jurisdictions shall address the following issues:

1. Multi-year work program and schedule;
2. Jurisdictional responsibilities for data collection, analysis, and reporting;
3. Eight-year buildable lands review and evaluation methodology, including a methodology for establishing an accurate countywide baseline inventory of commercial and industrial lands;
4. Annual data collection requirements;
5. Coordinated interjurisdictional data collection strategy;
6. Definitions and relationships of key urban land supply terms and concepts, including market availability factor and the UGA safety factor;
7. Content of the eight-year buildable lands review and evaluation report;
8. Criteria and timelines for consistency and inconsistency determinations based on the review and evaluation results; and
9. Process for public involvement during preparation and finalization of the eight-year buildable lands reports.

### **Resolving Inconsistencies in Collection and Analysis of Data**

In the event of a dispute among jurisdictions relating to inconsistencies in collection and analysis of data, the affected jurisdictions shall meet and discuss methods of resolving the dispute. In the event a successful resolution cannot be achieved, the SCT Steering Committee shall be asked to meet and resolve the matter. In such instances, the Steering Committee co-chairs will make every effort to ensure that all Steering Committee jurisdictions are present and in attendance, and that the affected jurisdictions are provided with proper notice of such discussion. Nothing in this policy shall be construed to alter the land use power of any Snohomish County jurisdiction under established law.

## Appendix F – List of Issues for Interlocal Agreements

*(To Illustrate Policy JP-1 and to Implement ((~~JP-3~~)) JP-2)*

Interlocal agreements may coordinate any number of issues, such as, but not limited to:

1. Facilitation of annexations;
2. Principles for annexation;
3. Public service delivery;
4. Clarification of roles;
5. Coordination between long term and current planning at both the city and the County level;
6. Land Use Designations;
7. Population and employment growth targets;
8. Delineation of tasks of city/County staff;
9. Development of schedule for completion of tasks;
10. Delineation of roles of the various planning commissions;
11. Delineation of roles of city/County council in adoption process;
12. Provision of consistent processes for design and development;
13. Permit processing;
14. Ensuring non-duplicative process for the development community;
15. Development of application procedures;
16. Determination of applicable regulations and standards to be used;
17. Determination of SEPA process and lead agency roles;
18. Development of appeal processes;
19. Provision for realistic capital facilities planning;
20. Provision for fiscal equity between the County and the cities;
21. Bonded debt;
22. Identification of funding sources, fees, and revenue sharing;
23. Provision of clear, adequate public participation processes;
24. Provision for viable, quality communities;
25. Transportation mitigation, concurrency, or other issues including those detailed in TR-1(a);
26. Interjurisdictional affordable housing agreements or programs; and/or
27. Other issues such as surface water, solid waste, and public safety.

## Appendix G – Definitions of Key Terms

**Activity Unit:** A measure of total activity that combines the number of jobs and population.

**Affordable Housing:** The generally accepted definition of housing affordability is for a household to pay no more than 30 percent of its annual income on housing (HUD).

**Buildable Lands Report:** A Buildable Lands Report (BLR) analyzes the urban development that has occurred since the adoption of the previous Growth Management Act comprehensive plans. Using this information, the report evaluates the adequacy of the land supply in the Urban Growth Area to accommodate the remaining portions of the projected growth. In this sense, a BLR ‘looks back’ to compare planned vs. actual urban densities to determine whether the original plan assumptions were accurate. (See GF-7 and RCW 36.70A.215.)

**Built Environment:** Refers to the human-created surroundings that provide the setting for human activity, ranging from large-scale civic districts, commercial and industrial buildings, to neighborhoods and individual homes.

**Centers:** A defined focal area within a city or community that is a priority for local planning and infrastructure. VISION 2050 and the CPPs identify mixed-use centers, which have a mix of housing, employment, retail and entertainment uses and are served by multiple transportation options. Industrial centers concentrate and preserve manufacturing and industrial lands. Regional centers are formally designated by PSRC, countywide centers are formally identified by the CPPs, and local centers are designated by local comprehensive plans.

**City:** Any city or town, including a code city. [RCW 36.70A.030(3)]

**Clean Energy:** Energy derived through renewable, zero emission sources.

**Consistency:** The definitions and descriptions of the term "consistency" contained in the Growth Management Act procedural criteria Chapter 365-196-210(9) Washington Administrative Code, and as further refined in statute, Growth Management Hearings Board decisions and court decisions should be used to determine consistency between jurisdictions' comprehensive plans.

**Countywide Center:** Countywide growth centers serve important roles as places for concentrating jobs, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities. Countywide industrial centers serve as important local industrial areas. Countywide centers are designated in Appendix I of this document.

**Displacement:** The involuntary relocation of current residents or businesses from their current residence. This is a different phenomenon than when property owners voluntarily sell their interests to capture an increase in value. Physical displacement is the result of eviction, acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of property, or the expiration of covenants on rent- or income-restricted housing. Economic displacement occurs when residents and businesses can no longer afford escalating housing costs. Cultural displacement occurs when people choose to move because their neighbors and culturally related businesses have left the area.

**Economic Infrastructure:** The combination of economic activity, institutions (e.g. banks, investment firms, research and development organizations, and education providers) and physical infrastructure – such as transportation systems – that support economic activity.

**Environmentally Sensitive Development Practice:** Practices intended to limit the environmental impacts and energy use associated with development, such as low-impact development.

**Environmentally Sensitive Housing Development:** The development of housing that is designed such that it yields environmental benefits, such as savings in energy, building materials, and water consumption, or reduced waste generation.

**Equity:** All people can attain the resources and opportunities that improve their quality of life and enable them to reach full potential. Those affected by poverty, communities of color, and historically marginalized communities are engaged in decision-making processes, planning, and policy making. Also referred to as “social equity”.

**Essential public facilities:** Those facilities that are typically difficult to site, such as airports, state education facilities and state or regional transportation facilities as defined in RCW 47.06.140, state and local correctional facilities, solid waste handling facilities, and in-patient facilities including substance abuse facilities, mental health facilities, group homes, and secure community transition facilities as defined in RCW 71.09.020. [RCW 36.70A.200(1)]

**Greenhouse Gas:** Components of the atmosphere which contribute to global warming, including carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and fluorinated gases. Human activities have added to the levels of most of these naturally occurring gases.

**Growth Target:** The number of residents, housing, or jobs that a jurisdiction is expected to plan for in its comprehensive plan. Growth targets are set by countywide planning groups for counties and cities to meet the Growth Management Act requirement to allocate urban growth that is projected for the succeeding twenty-year period (RCW 36.70A.110).

**Historically Marginalized Communities:** Include, but are not limited to, native and Indigenous peoples, people of color, immigrants and refugees, people with low incomes, those with disabilities and health conditions, and people with limited English proficiency.

**Jobs-Housing Balance:** A planning concept which advocates that housing and employment be located closer together, with an emphasis on matching housing options with nearby jobs, so workers have shorter commutes or can eliminate vehicle trips altogether.

**Jurisdictions:** County and city governments (when used in a policy).

**Land Capacity Analysis:** A land capacity analysis focuses on the reestablishment of a new 20-year urban land supply for accommodating the urban growth targets. As such, it fulfills the Growth Management Act “show your work” requirement for the sizing of Urban Growth Areas for future growth. (See DP-1 and RCW 36.70.A.110(2))

**Living Wage Jobs:** Jobs that pay enough to meet the basic needs and costs of supporting a family or individual independently. Factors for determining living-wage jobs include housing, food, transportation, utilities, health care, child care, and recreation.

**May:** The actions described in the policy are either advisable or are allowed. “May” gives permission and implies a preference. Because “may” does not have a directive meaning, there is no expectation the described action will be implemented.

**Moderate Density Housing:** A classification of housing type that has densities greater than what would ordinarily be seen in single family neighborhoods, but less than in more intensive high density multifamily development. Moderate density housing includes duplexes, triplexes, townhomes, and walkup apartments. Moderate density housing is often referred to as “missing middle housing”.

**Municipality:** In the context of these Countywide Planning Policies, municipalities include cities, towns, and counties.

**Public facilities:** Streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, street and road lighting systems, traffic signals, domestic water systems, storm and sanitary sewer systems, parks and recreational facilities, and schools. [36.70A.030(12)]

**Shall:** Implementation of the policy is mandatory and imparts a higher degree of substantive direction than “should”. “Shall” is used for policies that repeat State of Washington requirements or where the intent is to mandate action. However, “shall” cannot be used when it is largely a subjective determination whether a policy’s objective has been met.

**Should:** Implementation of the policy is expected but its completion is not mandatory. The policy is directive with substantive meaning, although to a lesser degree than “shall” for two reasons. (1) “Should” policies recognize the policy might not be applicable or appropriate for all municipalities due to special circumstances. The decision to not implement a “should” policy is appropriate only if implementation of the policy is either inappropriate or not feasible. (2) Some should policies are subjective; hence, it is not possible to demonstrate that a jurisdiction has implemented it.

**Social Infrastructure:** The underlying institutions, community organizations, and safety networks that support society in general and local service standards and delivery in particular.

**Special Needs Housing:** Affordable housing for persons that require special assistance or supportive care to subsist or achieve independent living, including but not limited to persons that are frail, elderly, developmentally disabled, chronically mentally ill, physically handicapped, homeless, persons participating in substance abuse programs, persons with AIDS, and youth at risk.

## **Appendix H – Fiscal Impact Analysis**

RCW 36.70A.210 requires that each county mandated to plan under the GMA develop and adopt CPPs in cooperation with the cities in the county. These policies establish a framework for the preparation of local comprehensive plans and development regulations. These policies are not the equivalent of a regional comprehensive plan. The legislative direction is to develop policy statements to be used solely for attaining consistency among plans of the county and the cities/towns.

These CPPs have no direct fiscal impact. They are an agreed upon method of guiding the planning activities required by the GMA. Actions requiring further analysis could include (but are not limited) those listed in Appendix F.

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## Appendix I – Centers

Centers are a key feature of VISION 2050 and the Regional Growth Strategy. Centers are mixed use and industrial locations that attract robust employment and population growth. The Regional Centers Framework sets up a hierarchy of centers, starting at the regional level and moving through the countywide level to local centers.

### Regional Context

VISION 2050 includes narrative and Multicounty Planning Policies that describe the role of centers in the Regional Growth Strategy and provide guidance for the implementation of the centers framework locally. VISION 2050 states:

*Mixed-use centers of different sizes and scales—including large designated regional growth centers, countywide centers, local downtowns, and other local centers—are envisioned for all of the region's cities. Concentrating growth in mixed-use centers of different scales allows cities and other urban service providers to maximize the use of existing infrastructure, make more efficient and less costly investments in new infrastructure, and minimize the environmental impacts of urban growth.*<sup>29</sup>

Additional policies provide guidance for implementing the regional centers framework throughout the region including providing guidance on subregional funding allocation, countywide center designation, and guiding development and growth. The following policies and actions provide an overview of this guidance:

***MPP-RC-8:** Direct subregional funding, especially county-level and local funds, to countywide centers, high-capacity transit areas with a station area plan, and other local centers. County-level and local funding are also appropriate to prioritize to regional centers.*

***MPP-DP-25:** Support the development of centers within all jurisdictions, including high-capacity transit station areas and countywide and local centers.*

***DP-Action-1: Implement the Regional Centers Framework:** PSRC will study and evaluate existing regional growth centers and manufacturing/industrial centers to assess their designation, distribution, interrelationships, characteristics, transportation efficiency, performance, and social equity. PSRC, together with its member jurisdictions and countywide planning bodies, will work to establish a common network of countywide centers.*

### Regional Centers

Regional Centers are identified by PSRC at the regional level. The Regional Centers Framework outlines the process for identifying new regional centers and provides detailed criteria for the designation of such areas. There are three Regional Growth Centers and two Regional Manufacturing Industrial Centers within Snohomish County:

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<sup>29</sup> VISION 2050, page 28. Available at <https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/vision-2050-plan.pdf>

## Regional Growth Centers

- Bothell Canyon Park RGC
- Everett RGC
- Lynnwood RGC

## Regional Manufacturing and Industrial Centers

- Cascade MIC
- Paine Field/Boeing Everett MIC

Snohomish County Tomorrow has identified the following process for designation of a new Manufacturing/Industrial Center within Snohomish County:

1. A local jurisdiction nominates a MIC;
2. An economic development subcommittee of Snohomish County Tomorrow (SCT) reviews the proposal for conformity with the criteria in the Regional Centers Framework;
3. If the MIC proposal is found to be appropriate, the SCT Steering Committee recommends the MIC for designation; and
4. The County Council holds a public hearing and makes the decision to seek designation of the MIC as a candidate center to be forwarded to the Puget Sound Regional Council for consideration.

## Countywide Centers

Countywide center are the middle level of center under the centers hierarchy. There are two types of countywide center, growth centers and industrial centers. VISION 2050 requires countywide planning policies to include criteria and processes for the identification of countywide centers. The Regional Framework provides baseline designation criteria and descriptions of the two types of countywide center. However, “depending on county circumstance and priorities, countywide planning policies may include additional criteria (such as planning requirements or mix of uses) or other additional standards within this overall framework.”<sup>30</sup>

Countywide Growth Centers are areas that “serve important roles as places for concentrating jobs, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities. These are often smaller downtowns, high-capacity transit station areas, or neighborhood centers that are linked by transit, provide a mix of housing and services, and serve as focal points for local and county investment.”<sup>31</sup>

Countywide Industrial Centers are areas that “serve as important local industrial areas. These areas support living wage jobs and serve a key role in the county’s manufacturing/industrial economy.”<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> Regional Centers Framework, page 11. Available at [https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final\\_regional\\_centers\\_framework\\_march\\_22\\_version.pdf](https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final_regional_centers_framework_march_22_version.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Regional Centers Framework, page 11. Available at [https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final\\_regional\\_centers\\_framework\\_march\\_22\\_version.pdf](https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final_regional_centers_framework_march_22_version.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Regional Centers Framework, page 11. Available at [https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final\\_regional\\_centers\\_framework\\_march\\_22\\_version.pdf](https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final_regional_centers_framework_march_22_version.pdf)

## Countywide Center Criteria

The following criteria must be met for designation of a Countywide Growth Center:

<b>Countywide Growth Center</b>	
<u>Identification</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Shall be identified as a Countywide Growth Center in the Snohomish County Countywide Planning Policies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Shall be identified as a Countywide Growth Center in the local comprehensive plan.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Prioritization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>It is recommended that the locality has developed a subarea plan for the center; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Clear evidence that the area is a priority for investment, such as planning efforts or infrastructure.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Existing Conditions</u>	<p><u>At the time of identification, the center shall have:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>An existing activity unit (AU) density of 10 AU/acre;</u></li> <li>• <u>An existing planning and zoning designation for a mix of uses of 20% residential and 20% employment;</u></li> <li>• <u>An existing capacity and planning for additional growth; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Goals and policies that encourage mixed use development and increased densities in the local comprehensive or subarea plan.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Other Requirements</u>	<p><u>The center is served by a Community Transit Core Transit Emphasis Corridor or High-Capacity Transit (HCT). The center shall encompass areas that fall within the following radii:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>¼ mile from a planned or existing Community Transit Core Transit Emphasis Corridor or local transit service that is equivalent in level of service;</u></li> <li>• <u>¼ mile from an existing or planned bus rapid transit stop; or</u></li> <li>• <u>½ mile of an existing or planned light rail station or commuter rail station.</u></li> </ul> <p><u>The center has a compact, walkable, shape and size:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Size of ¼ square mile (160 acres), up to ½ mile transit walkshed (500 acres).</u></li> <li>• <u>It is recommended that centers are nodal with a generally round or square shape.</u></li> <li>• <u>Centers should generally avoid linear or gerrymandered shapes that are not walkable or connected by transit.</u></li> <li>• <u>The local comprehensive or subarea plan shall have goals and policies for the center that support the development of infrastructure and/or street patterns that encourage nonmotorized forms of transportation, such as walking and bicycling.</u></li> </ul>

The following criteria must be met for the designation of a Countywide Industrial Center:

<b>Countywide Industrial Centers</b>	
<u>Identification</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Shall be identified as a Countywide Industrial Center in the Snohomish County Countywide Planning Policies.</u></li> <li>• <u>Shall be identified as a Countywide Industrial Center in the local comprehensive plan.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Prioritization</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>It is recommended that the locality has developed a subarea plan for the center; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Clear evidence that the area is a priority for investment, such as planning efforts or infrastructure.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Existing Conditions</u>	<p><u>At the time of identification, the center shall have:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>A minimum 1,000 existing jobs;</u></li> <li>• <u>A minimum of 500 acres of industrial zoning;</u></li> <li>• <u>At least 75% of the center zoned for core industrial uses; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Existing capacity and planning for additional employment growth.</u></li> </ul>
<u>Other Requirements</u>	<p><u>The center shall:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Through local or countywide planning have industrial retention strategies in place; and</u></li> <li>• <u>Play an important county role and concentration of industrial land or jobs with evidence of long-term demand.</u></li> </ul>

### **Identification Process**

Initial identification of Countywide Centers shall occur through the process outlined below:

1. Candidate Countywide Centers are identified in the 2021 update of the Countywide Planning Policies for Snohomish County (below).
2. Localities complete local planning for each Candidate Countywide Center as a part of the 2024 GMA Comprehensive Plan Update. Local planning shall:
  - a. Formalize boundaries;
  - b. Identify Center location as a Countywide Center in the local comprehensive plan;
  - c. Adopt policies required by the Countywide Center criteria; and
  - d. If applicable, complete subarea planning.
3. Countywide Planning Policies are amended to finalize designation of Countywide Growth and Industrial centers that meet the criteria in this Appendix.

After initial countywide center designation, new countywide centers can be designated through the following process:

1. Prospective center is nominated by a local jurisdiction;
2. A subcommittee of Snohomish County Tomorrow reviews the prospective center for consistency with the Countywide Center Criteria;
3. If the center proposal is found to be appropriate, the SCT Steering Committee recommends the countywide center for designation; and
4. The County Council holds a public hearing and makes the decision whether or not to designate the prospective center as a Countywide Center.

## **Candidate Countywide Centers**

The following candidate centers were identified during the 2021 Countywide Planning Policies update. As outlined in the identification process above, these locations will not formally be designated as countywide centers until local planning has occurred, candidate centers have been evaluated to ensure they meet the criteria, and the CPPs have been amended to designate the locations. Jurisdictions will need to complete local planning for each area to ensure it is an appropriate location for a countywide center in accordance with local plans and complete all necessary planning to ensure the area meets the countywide center criteria identified above.

### Candidate County Growth Centers:

- 196<sup>th</sup> Street Mixed Use Node – Lynnwood
- Airport Road and Highway 99 Provisional Light Rail Station – Everett and Snohomish County
- Ash Way Light Rail Station Area– Snohomish County
- Edmonds Downtown – Edmonds
- Everett Mall – Everett
- Evergreen Way and SR 526 – Everett
- Lakewood – Marysville
- Mariner Light Rail Station Area – Snohomish County
- Marshall/Kruse Area – Marysville
- Marysville Downtown – Marysville
- Medical/Highway 99 Activity Center – Edmonds, Lynnwood, and Mountlake Terrace
- Mill Creek Town Center – Mill Creek
- Mountlake Terrace Town Center/Light Rail Station Area – Mountlake Terrace
- Mukilteo Old Town – Mukilteo
- North Everett – Everett
- Red Barn Village – Bothell
- Smokey Point – Arlington
- Thrasher’s Corner – Snohomish County

### Candidate Countywide Industrial Centers

- Harbour Reach – Mukilteo
- Maltby – Snohomish County
- Port of Everett/Navy Mill – Everett
- Snohomish River Delta – Everett

## **Local Centers**

Local centers are designated through local planning processes by each local jurisdiction. There is no countywide or regional designation process for local centers, but according to the Regional Centers Framework, local centers should “play an important role in the region and help define

our community character, provide local gathering places, serve as community hubs, and are often appropriate places for additional growth and focal points for services.”<sup>33</sup> As local centers grow, they may become eligible for designation as a countywide or regional center if they meet the designation criteria identified in this document and the Regional Centers Framework.

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<sup>33</sup> Regional Centers Framework, page 12. Available at [https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final\\_regional\\_centers\\_framework\\_march\\_22\\_version.pdf](https://www.psrc.org/sites/default/files/final_regional_centers_framework_march_22_version.pdf)

The following are the City of Monroe's recommended edits to the proposed Countywide Planning Policies. Of the recommended edits, the City's strongly opposes two items that could lead to significant impacts on the intent of the Growth Management Act and subsequent policies.

- The first is the use of the term "urban area" used in GF-6. This could lead to a loose interpretation that would allow growth outside of cities or the associated UGA's.
- The second is the negative impacts of proposed PS New Policy 4. Expansion of sewer into a city's UGA substantially reduces the likelihood of voluntary annexation by residents in the UGA. We understand there are other methods of annexation that force areas to annex; however, these often lead to costly legal challenges and general resentment from residents. Sewer is the only carrot cities have to encourage annexation.

### Central Principles

Ensure Central Principles are not used to expand growth outside of urban growth boundaries.

- Incorporate equity and inclusion into all aspects of countywide and local planning
- GF-3 Should consider impacts on climate change
- GF-5 Growth Target shall indicate the amount of growth each jurisdiction is "expected" to plan for in its comprehensive plan.
- GF-6 ...2050 by assigning Snohomish County's growth first to urban [growth] areas.

### Development Patterns

Need to strengthen goals and policies to ensure development is directed toward urban growth areas not just "urban areas". Strengthen goals and policies to ensure development in rural areas remains rural in character. Avoid the conversion of rural areas into commercial uses.

- Goal Add the word "equitable" before transit to be consistent with MPP. Define "compact" and "livable".
- DP-7 Recommend the policy include or acknowledge the impacts of telecommuting on the jobs-housing balance and impacts on the transportation system?
- New Policy 1 If applicable? County and cities shall designate and provide for the development of... centers consistent with the countywide centers criteria.
- DP-12 Missing reference to avoiding new fully contained communities outside of designated UGA under MPP-DP-33.
- MP-13 Missing promoting cooperation and coordination to promote health, and reduce impacts of climate change.
- DP-14 not sure this is consistent with MPP-DP-14 and MPP-DP-24.
- DP-15 missing "...to complement the development of centers and the enhancement of existing neighborhoods."
- DP-16 not sure this is consistent with MPP-DP-8
- Transportation Policy – concerned this would promote growth in areas without access to urban services.
- DP-18 remove this existing policy as it encourages growth without the support of urban services.
- DP-24 Remove the words, "work to"
- DP-25 the county shall establish infrastructure and road standards in rural and resource areas that ensure development occurring in rural areas is rural in character and is focused into communities and activity areas.
- DP-26 domestic water supply. Need to mention "WREC" plans?

- DP-28 “...and should plan for commercial and community services that serve rural residents to locate within nearby UGAs, neighboring cities to avoid the conversion of rural land into commercial uses (MPP-RGS-12)
- DP-31 add MPP-DP-39: Protect and enhance significant open spaces, natural resources, and critical areas.
- DP-32 add MPP-DP-10: Identify and create opportunities to develop parks, civic places and public spaces, especially in or adjacent to centers.

## Housing

Clarify the difference between low-income and affordable.

- Goal – Add the word “preserve”
- HO-2 what’s the difference between “low-income” and “affordable”

## Economic Development

Overall, needs an increased emphasis on creating living wages jobs and opportunities for rural residents (placing living wage job opportunities close to rural housing centers – Stanwood, Sultan, Gold Bar, and Granite Falls, Darrington, etc. Development of the Darrington Wood Innovation Center is a perfect example. These opportunities should be expanded to other rural communities.

Needs further emphasis on diversifying the county’s economy to reduce dependence on Boeing – Boeing makes up over 70% of the county’s economy.

Need to emphasize increased transit service to rural and suburban areas to effectively move people to job opportunities available in the urban core.

- ED-3 The countywide policy focuses on prioritizing transportation between centers and residential areas in order to improve access to opportunity and employment. I’m not sure what is implied by “opportunity”. The corresponding MPP-EC-18 is about developing and providing a range of job opportunities to create a closer balance between jobs and housing. I think the proposed CPP conflicts or is out of line with the MPP. Suggest changing “opportunity” to “living wage jobs”
- ED-8 seems overly broad “to support businesses”. The MPP-Action-5 mentions “tailored to meet the needs of the jurisdiction’s unique needs and leveraging public investments. A better alignment between ED-8 and MPP-Action-5 is needed.
- ED-10 focuses on aligning capital facilities plans with economic development plans. Corresponding MPP-EC-19 requires, “supporting economic activity and job creation in cities in rural areas at a size, scale, and type compatibility with rural communities.” ED-10 and MPP-EC-19 don’t seem to correspond.
- ED-12 doesn’t correspond with MPP-EC-19. Missing focus on developing economic development and jobs in rural communities.
- ED-13 doesn’t include mention of diversifying region’s businesses and creating living wage jobs. Doesn’t include mention of creating shared prosperity.
- New ED-1 add the word “emerging”. “...and encourages the development of emerging industries, technologies...”
- ED-15 delete. Operations policy and not consistent with MPP-EC-16 to support emerging technologies.
- New ED-2. Delete specific examples of mitigation strategies at the end of the sentence.

## **Natural Environment**

Ensure goals and policies do not exceed minimum standards set by MPP's.

- New Policy 3 – remove “equitable”. Exceeds requirement set by MPP-EN-4
- CC-5 – change, from “minimize impacts” to “prioritize actions to protect the most vulnerable populations” consistent with MPP-CC-8

## **Public Services and Utilities**

- Goal – affordable and equitable, inclusive, safe, economic vitality, environmental sustainability... are typically mutually exclusive. Historically major infrastructure project were constructed on land owned or rented by the underserved. Should the word “affordable” be removed to ensure emphasis is placed on the remaining goals?
- PS New Policy 1 – include all utilities (e.g. communications, gas, power, etc)
- PS New Policy 2 – include all utilities (e.g. communications, gas, power, etc)
- EPF 3 - minimize public cost conflicts with reducing impacts upon historically marginalized populations and disproportionately burdened communities

## **Transportation**

All comments submit earlier to the ICC were satisfied.

# COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 2024

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UPDATE TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS

# GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

- Under RCW 36.70A.130, Snohomish County and its cities/towns are required to:
  - Plan for the succeeding 20-year population and employment growth forecast; and
  - Review and revise their comprehensive plans and development regulations to ensure the plan and regulations comply with the requirements of the GMA.
- Under the GMA, Snohomish, King, and Pierce Counties must complete their comprehensive plan update every 8 years (possibly 10 years).
- June 30, 2024 deadline

# WA STATE GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT


 Department of Commerce



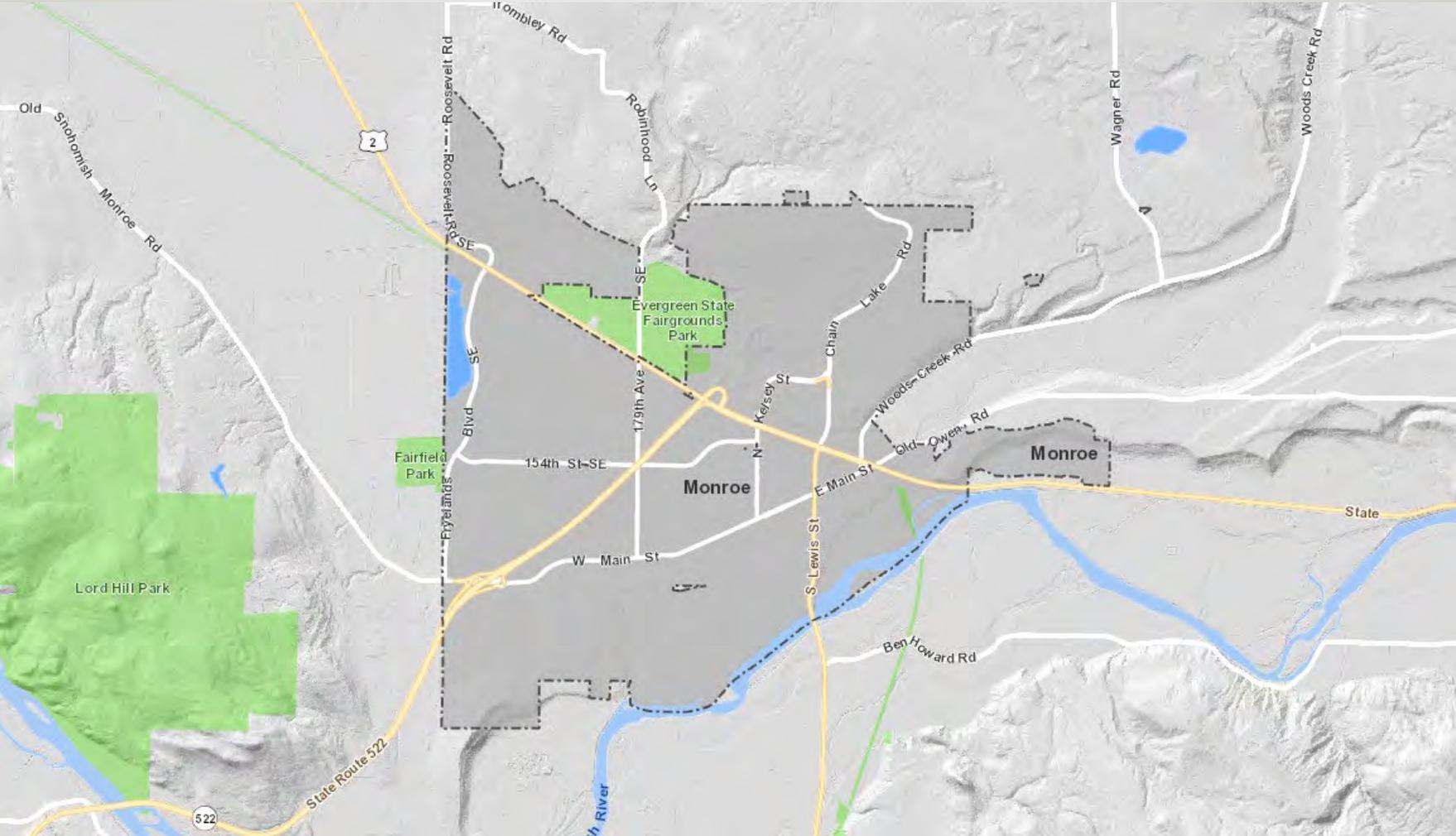
<p>18 Counties Required to Plan Fully</p> <p>* Did not exercise ability to Opt-Out of full GMA Planning</p>	<p>10 Counties "Opted-In" To Plan Fully</p>	<p>11 Counties Subject to Critical Areas and Natural Resource Lands Requirements Only</p> <p>** Exercised ability to Opt-Out of full GMA Planning</p>
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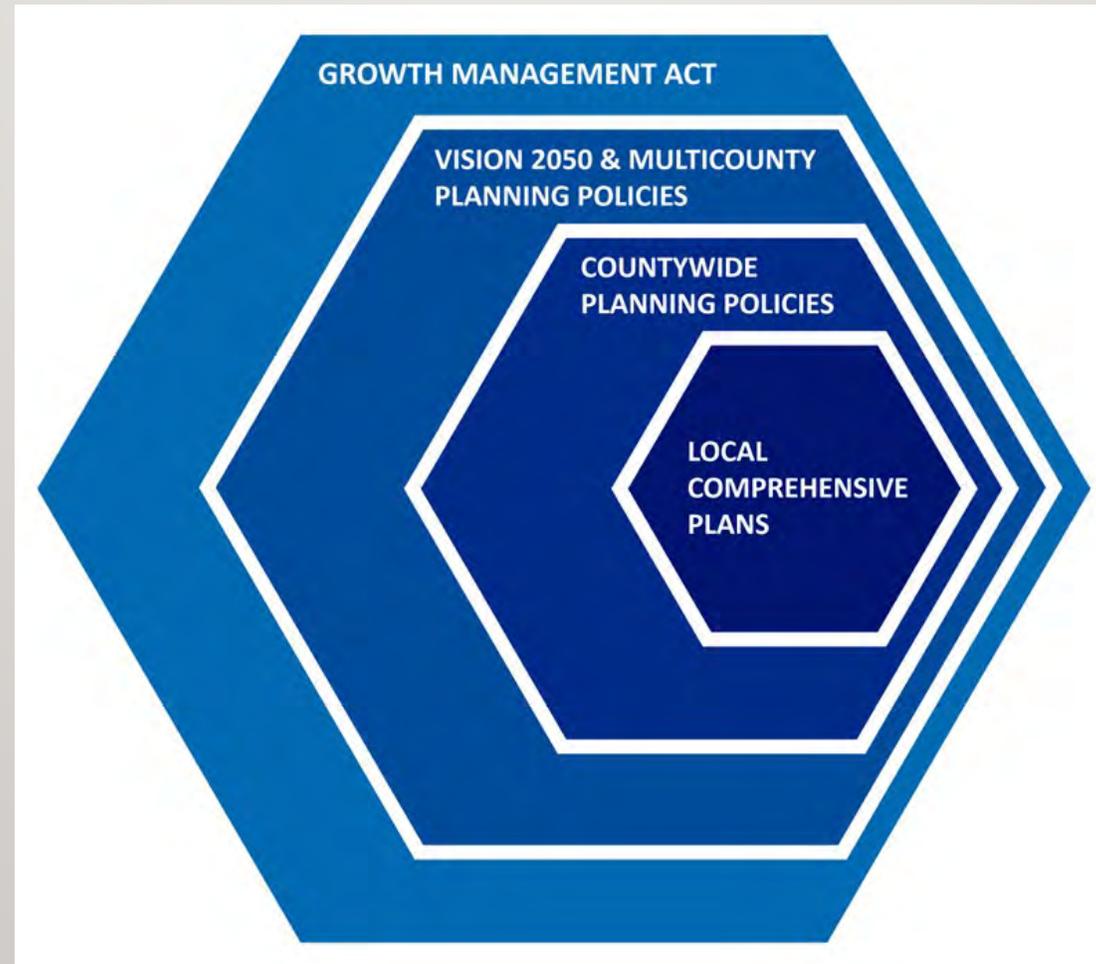
# SNOHOMISH COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES



# CITY OF MONROE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



# GMA ORDER OF OPERATION



# TIMELINE

	Project/Task	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	PSRC Vision 2050	—————					
2	Snohomish County Buildable Lands	—————					
3	Countywide Planning Policy Update		—————				
4	2020 Census/OFM Forecast			—————			
5	City's Comprehensive Plan Update				—————		
6	State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Review				—————		
7	Planning Commission Process					—————	
8	City Council Process					- - - - -	
9	Public Participation				—————		



# URGENT ISSUES



Affordable  
Housing



Salmon Habitat/  
Watershed  
Planning



Diversity/Equity  
/Inclusion



Air Quality

- 
- Questions



## AGENDA BILL

**Meeting Date:** March 16, 2021

**Staff Contact:** Deborah Knight, City Administrator

**Department:** Executive

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**SUBJECT: Legislative Update March 2021**

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### PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:

02/09/2021; 03/09/2021 (LA Committee)

### REQUESTED ACTION:

Receive an update from Trevor Justin, the city's lobbyist with Strategies 360, on legislation under consideration by the Washington State Legislature.

### POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

The City Council adopted legislative priorities for the 2021 state legislative session (Attachment 1). City staff, and Trevor Justin are tracking bills that may affect the way the city operates and serves the Monroe community. This is an opportunity for the City Council to ask questions regarding proposed legislation and provide direction to Mayor Thomas and city staff.

### DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

This has been an extremely busy legislative session. A copy of the Week 8 Update from Trevor Justin is included in Attachment 2. While city staff and Trevor Justin have been closely monitoring public safety bills, there are other bills city staff have been commenting on including HB1421 which would limit the city's ability to collect delinquent utility accounts; and HB1220 which would prevent cities from prohibiting emergency homeless shelters in commercial, mixed use, and multi-family zones.

As of March 9 most bills must have passed their house of origin to continue through the approval process – House bills have passed to the Senate for further consideration and Senate bills have moved to the House. The State Legislature is just past the halfway point of the 105-day session. The following is an update on several bills city staff have been closely tracking:

**HB 1202** - civil remedies for persons injured as a result of police misconduct, including by allowing for an award of attorney fees in addition to damages and injunctive and declaratory relief.

- This bill did not pass the House and is finished for the legislative session.

### **HB 1203 – Community Oversight Boards**

- Requires law enforcement agencies with fifteen or more officers to establish a community oversight board.
- This bill did not pass the House and is finished for this legislative session.

### **HB 1220 – concerning emergency shelters and housing siting**

- The bill addresses housing-related planning and contains two sections (section 3 & section 4) with broad ranging preemptions of local authority on siting emergency shelters, emergency housing, and permanent supportive housing. AWC has worked to find a compromise on these preemption sections because of general support for the other provisions of the bill.
- Despite cities' efforts, the bill sponsors of HB 1220 appear to be moving forward with an approach that includes a preemption that would mandate cities allow emergency homeless shelters and other associated facilities in commercial, mixed use, and multi-family zones where short term rentals are allowed.
- Given the structure of the bill, this preemption will also implicate primarily single-family neighborhoods.
- As cities have pushed to allow more "missing middle" housing types such as duplexes and triplexes in traditional single-family zones, those zones could be construed as "multifamily" under this bill which would then subject those areas to this preemption.

### **City of Monroe has concerns with the bill if the preemptions are maintained.**

- Local authority is important, and the local community should continue to have a say in specific siting decisions.
- Cities know we need to find locations for these facilities, but mandating exactly where they must go takes input from the local community out of the equation.
- The potential application of this mandate into primarily single family residential areas is particularly concerning. The potential impacts in that scenario reinforces the need for community input.
- Association of Washington Cities (AWC) supports Rep. Keith Goehner's amendment to require consideration of these siting locations but leaves the decision-making to local elected officials.
- King County cities are sending letters opposing HB 1220.
- A copy of a draft letter is attached. The City Council may want to consider providing direction to Mayor and staff to prepare a similar letter opposing HB 1220.

### **4. SHB 1421 Utility Liens.**

- This bill did not pass the House and is finished for this legislative session.

### **Transportation**

- Mayor Thomas continues to work with partner cities and Snohomish County to press our legislators to fund a transportation package to widen SR522 and complete the intersections at SR522 and Paradise Lake Road. A copy of a letter to Federal lawmakers is attached to this agenda bill. A similar letter was sent to State Legislators. Mayor Thomas also spoke at the Senate Transportation hearing in support of funding to finish SR522.

- Democratic lawmakers in the House proposed a \$25.8 billion transportation package, which if passed would roll out over the next 16 years. More than half of the funding for the bill would come from raising gasoline taxes to 18 cents per gallon, and 21 cents for diesel fuel over the next 2 years. After that the gas tax would continue to slowly increase over the course of 16 years to match inflation.
- Senate Transportation Chair, Steve Hobbs proposed a transportation bill where the bulk of the revenue raised for the package would come from either a carbon tax or a cap-and-trade proposal, both of which have been debated in the legislature. It would raise the state's gas tax by 6 cents (compared to 18 cents in the House proposal) and unlike the House proposal would not index the gas tax to keep up with inflation.

### **Capital Projects**

City staff have submitted requests to both the House and the Senate for \$350,000 to finish construction of the expansion at the Boys and Girls Club to host an Early Childhood Education program.

### **FISCAL IMPACTS:**

While there is no fiscal impact with discussing the City Council's legislative priorities some proposed legislation may have fiscal impacts on the city's operations. For example HB1421 reduces options for collecting delinquent utilities accounts which may drive up costs for all customers. On the other hand, revenue positive bills such as HB 1523 would allow voters to continuously approve a percentage of sales tax as a Transportation Benefit District revenue stream every 10 years vs 20-year limit.

### **TIME CONSTRAINTS:**

March 9 – Deadline for bills to pass their house of origin. House of origin is the body where the bill originated.

March 26 – Deadline for bills to pass out of the policy committees in the opposite house.

April 2 – Deadline for bills to pass out of the fiscal committees in the opposite house.

April 11 – Deadline for bills (not related to the budget) to pass the opposite house.

April 25 – Session ends.

### **ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:**

The Legislative Committee may want to provide direction to Mayor Thomas and city staff on the legislation described in this agenda bill or other legislation committee members may be tracking.

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

[2021 Legislative Agenda Summary 12-08-2020](#)

[ESHB 1054](#)

[Finish 522 Support Letter 02.17.21 Federal Leg.](#)

[HB 1220 Legislative Letter 03.16.21](#)

[HOT SHEET week of March 8](#)



## City of Monroe 2021 Legislative Priorities

### Capital Budget Request

- **Monroe ECEAP Program.** Request **\$350,000** to complete the Monroe Boys and Girls Club, Early Childhood Education Assistance Program (ECEAP) expansion.

### Transportation Budget

- **State Route 522 Widening.** Fund completion of the SR522 Widening project in the transportation package.
- **State Route 522 Interchange.** Fund completion of the SR522 Paradise Lake Interchange.
- **US 2 Capacity Improvements.** Update the US 2 Route Development Plan to evaluate capacity improvements to alleviate congestion and improve safety on US 2.

### Legislative Priorities

- **Park Funding.** Provide local parks and recreation agencies with new funding options to address vital maintenance and operations, and preservation needs.
- **Affordable Housing and Homelessness.** Increase funding options to support housing affordability and homelessness programs at the state and local level.
- **Support Small Business Recovery.** Funding to assist small businesses impacted by COVID-19.



**City of Monroe**  
**2021 Legislative Priorities**

**Other Priorities**

- **Mental Health.** Pass legislation to address mental health to support local communities to improve mental health and especially to lend critical support to families and youth.
- **Access to Drug Treatment.** Provide funding to respond to the national opioid epidemic and expand access to treatment.
- **Streamline Annexations.** Support efforts to streamline annexations of urban growth areas.
- **Support Park Capital Funding.** Protect and fully fund the 2021-2023 Capital Budget including grant programs that support park and recreation. Support the Washington Park and Recreation Association recommendation to provide \$140 million for Washington Wildlife Recreation Program (WWRP), \$11.3 million for Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF), and \$9.1 million funding for Aquatic Lands (ALEA).
- **Improve Rail Crossings.** Pursue federal funding to evaluate traffic safety and congestion improvements at five railroad crossings on US 2 between Frylands Blvd. and Main Street.

## **ESHB 1054 – summary of bill as it leaves the House**

### **Chokeholds / Neck Restraints**

- Use of chokehold or neck restraint prohibited

### **Canines**

- CJTC shall convene a work group to develop a model policy for the training and use of canine teams.
  - Training curriculum must consider the history of race and policing;
  - Strategies for reducing the overall rate of canine bites;
  - CJTC must publish model policy by January 1, 2022.

### **Tear Gas**

- A law enforcement agency may not use or authorize its peace officers or other employees to use tear gas unless necessary to alleviate a present risk of serious harm posed by a riot, barricaded subject, or hostage situation.
  - Prior to deploying tear gas, the officer must exhaust alternatives to the use of tear gas that are available and appropriate under the circumstances.
  - Obtain authorization from chief law enforcement officer.
  - Announce to subject the intent to use tear gas.
  - Allow sufficient time and space for the subject to comply with officer's directives.

### **Military Equipment**

- Silencers are removed from the definition of military equipment, thereby removing the restriction on the acquisition and use of this item by law enforcement agencies.
- Provides a definition of "grenade" in the context of "military equipment."
  - Specifies that "grenade" does not include other non-explosive grenades designed to temporarily incapacitate or disorient subjects without causing permanent injury, such as a stun grenade, sting grenade, smoke grenade, tear-gas grenade, or blast ball, thereby providing that the restriction on the acquisition and use of military equipment in the underlying bill does not apply to these types of non-explosive grenades.
  - Removes grenade launchers from the definition of "military equipment," thereby removing the restriction and use of grenade launchers by law enforcement agencies.

### **Firing into moving vehicle**

- With respect to the restriction against a peace officer firing upon a moving vehicle unless necessary to protect against an immediate threat arising from the operator's or passenger's use of a deadly weapon, provides that the vehicle itself does not constitute a deadly weapon unless

the operator is using the vehicle as a deadly weapon and no other reasonable means to avoid potential serious harm are immediately available to the officer.

February 26, 2021

The Honorable Patty Murray  
United States Senate  
154 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Maria Cantwell  
United States Senate  
305 John A. Cherberg Building  
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Suzan DelBene  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington 1<sup>st</sup> Congressional District  
2330 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Rick Larsen  
United States House of Representatives  
Washington 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District  
2163 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

**From: Municipalities of the SR-522 corridor**

Dear Honorable Senators and Representatives:

We, the elected leaders of communities dependent on the State Route 522 corridor, write to you today in support of a forthcoming request for federal funding from Snohomish County. Collectively, we remain committed to advocating for the completion of SR-522 from US-2 in Monroe to the Paradise Lake Road intersection.

For the cities of Duvall, Gold Bar, Monroe, and Sultan, and the Town of Index, improvements to SR-522 are critical. Completion of these improvements is critical for people and freight mobility between our communities and the I-405 and I-5 corridors; critical for emergency response and for transporting students to and from school; and critical for people and freight mobility between the I-405 and I-5 corridors and Eastern Washington. The specific improvements to SR-522 that we continue to advocate for are:

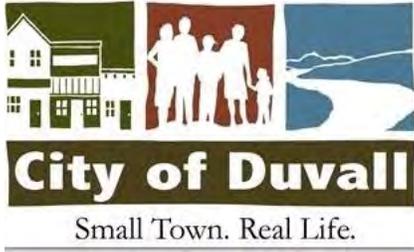
- Completing the widening of SR-522 from 2 lanes to 4 lanes for 3 miles west of the Snohomish River Bridge
- Developing the SR-522 interchange with US-2 in Monroe
- Replacing a stoplight at Paradise Lake Road with an interchange

The City Councils of each of our respective municipalities and the residents and employers of our communities strongly support funding for these improvements.

Our state legislature has dedicated tireless efforts that have led to previous widening and safety improvements to SR-522 that were completed in 2014, and the placement of ramp metering technology at the Echo Lake Road intersection installed in 2020. While these past investments have greatly improved traffic flow and safety, congestion in the three-mile, two-lane stretch remains a daily occurrence. Completion of the improvements listed above will not only alleviate traffic congestion and roadway impacts to SR-522, but also to SR-203, SR-9, US-2, and other roadways in Snohomish and King Counties as congestion or flooding cause drivers to divert and seek alternate routes.

We strongly express our shared voice of support for dedicated funding to finish SR-522.

Respectfully,

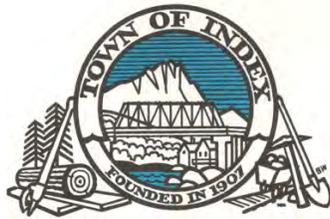


*Amy Ockerlander*

Mayor Amy Ockerlander, Duvall



Mayor Bill Clem, Gold Bar



Mayor Norm Johnson, Index



*Geoffrey Thomas*

Mayor Geoffrey Thomas, Monroe



*Russell Wiita*

Mayor Russell Wiita, Sultan



*Sam Low*

Councilmember Sam Low, District 5

The Honorable Andy Billig, Senate Majority Leader  
The Honorable John Braun, Senate Minority Leader  
The Honorable Christine Rolfes, Senate Ways & Means Chair  
The Honorable Lynda Wilson, Senate Ways & Means Ranking Member  
The Honorable Patty Kuderer, Senate Housing & Local Government Chair  
The Honorable Phil Fortunato, Senate Housing & Local Government Ranking Member

Dear Majority Leader Billig, Minority Leader Braun, Chairs Rolfes and Kuderer, and Ranking Members Wilson and Fortunato:

We, the undersigned mayors, are reaching out with respect to House Bill 1220, a bill with very admirable intentions but with provisions that include a far-reaching pre-emption of local zoning authority and unfunded mandates.

We agree that in King County and around the state, cities should be planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA) in a way that assures a place for those in need – whether that is emergency housing, emergency shelters, or permanent supportive housing. All of us have a role to play in addressing the affordable housing and homelessness crisis that is gripping our county, our region, and our state – and all of us must do our part to combat the crisis.

Unfortunately, HB 1220 goes far beyond requiring that cities appropriately plan to address the crisis and would broadly pre-empt the local zoning authority. We are concerned that the impacts of the bill in its current form may go beyond the intent of the bill sponsors and would prohibit cities from doing the thoughtful planning that is needed to ensure success for our unique communities with differing needs. We are also concerned that the significant changes that have been made to the bill since originally introduced have not been thoughtfully discussed with local jurisdictions and other stakeholders that would be impacted by the legislation.

We ask that legislators work with our cities on the content of HB 1220 and consider amending to address our concerns to ensure that the intent of the bill is successful in addressing the affordable housing and homelessness crisis in an effective way. Additionally, we ask that any new obligations imposed on cities be supported with adequate state funding to accomplish those mandates.



# AWC Hot sheet – Bills of interest Week of March 8, 2021

## Priority bills – Support

<a href="#">HB 1054</a> Establishes requirements for tactics and equipment used by peace officers	Passed House – needs Senate committee action
<a href="#">HB 1069</a> Allows for fiscal flexibility with existing restricted revenues so cities can use them to address current budget challenges	Passed House – needs Senate committee hearing
<a href="#">SB 5051</a> Creates a database of officers fired for misconduct and adds use of force violations as grounds for decertification of an officer	Passed Senate - needs House committee action
<a href="#">HB 1108</a> Maintains foreclosure counselor program and funding	Needs Senate committee action
<a href="#">HB 1277</a> Increases document recording fee to fund rental assistance for tenants and landlords	House Appropriations – needs committee action (NTIB)
<a href="#">HB 1362</a> Resets the property tax cap to tie it to inflation	Needs committee hearing
<a href="#">SB 5066</a> Creates a duty to intervene if a law enforcement officer witnesses misconduct by another officer	Passed Senate, needs House committee action
<a href="#">SB 5160</a> Creates a pathway back from eviction moratorium including tenant protections and access to financial assistance for landlords	Passed Senate – needs House committee hearing
<a href="#">HB 1310</a> Concerning permissible uses of force by law enforcement	Passed House – needs Senate committee hearing

## Other bills – Support

<a href="#">HB 1056</a> Updates the Open Public Meetings Act to allow virtual meetings during emergencies	Needs Senate committee action
<a href="#">HB 1089</a> Permits state auditor to conduct inquiries into law enforcement agencies regarding compliance with I-940 (independent investigations)	House committee hearing scheduled – needs committee action
<a href="#">SB 5259</a> Establishes reporting requirements for law enforcement practices	Passed Senate - needs House committee hearing.
<a href="#">HB 1117</a> Promotes salmon recovery in the Growth Management Act (GMA)*	Passed House – needs Senate committee hearing
<a href="#">HB 1099</a> Addresses climate change into the GMA*	Passed House – needs Senate committee hearing
<a href="#">HB 1189</a> Creates a property tax-based Tax Increment Financing (TIF) tool to fund public infrastructure to spur development	Passed House - Senate committee hearing set
<a href="#">SB 5237</a> Expands access for affordable childcare and early childhood development programs	Passed Senate – needs House committee hearing
<a href="#">HB 1267</a> Creates Office of Independent Investigations for deadly use of force incidents involving law enforcement	Passed House - needs Senate committee hearing



# AWC Hot sheet – Bills of interest Week of March 8, 2021

<a href="#"><b>HB 1336</b></a> Expands authority for public entities to provide broadband	Needs Senate committee action
<a href="#"><b>HB 1521</b></a> Provides mitigation to cities negatively impacted by streamlined sales tax	Needs Senate committee hearing
<a href="#"><b>HB 1523</b></a> Allows voters to continuously approve a percentage of sales tax as a TBD revenue stream every 10 years vs 20-year limit	Needs floor action
<a href="#"><b>SB 5055</b></a> Updates the arbitrator selection process for police discipline grievance cases	House committee hearing set
<a href="#"><b>SB 5287</b></a> Removes flexibility for cities to address local circumstances within the Multifamily Tax Exemption (MFTE) Program	Passed Senate – needs House committee hearing

## Monitor

<a href="#"><b>HB 1073</b></a> Expands eligibility for the Paid Family Medical Leave (PFML) program for those whose eligibility was impacted by the pandemic -- as amended it removes the main provisions that created concerns about significant increased costs for employers	Awaiting Senate committee hearing
<a href="#"><b>SB 5013</b></a> Establishes new timelines for redistricting using 2020 Census data	Working on amendment language – Awaiting House committee hearing
<a href="#"><b>SB 5097</b></a> Expands eligibility for the Paid Family Medical Leave (PFML) program and expands employer requirements for medical coverage during all PFML covered leave creating a new cost burden for employers	Amended to address concerns with expanded employer costs – awaiting House hearing

*\*Funding commitments and other potential policy changes needed for AWC to support these bills*

## Oppose

<a href="#"><b>HB 1202</b></a> Increases liability for cities by providing additional cause of action to allow any person injured by law enforcement to sue an officer and their employing city	Do not advance
<a href="#"><b>HB 1203</b></a> Requires law enforcement agencies with fifteen or more officers to establish a community oversight board	Do not advance without amendment removing mandate
<a href="#"><b>HB 1220</b></a> Makes GMA housing element changes*	Awaiting Senate committee hearing - Asking for Section 3 & 4 to be amended
<a href="#"><b>SB 5155</b></a> Increases tort costs by calculating the interest on judgements from the date of the cause of action instead of when the judgement is made	Do not advance

*Floor action indicates that the bill needs to move the floor to be voted on by the full House or Senate.*



## AGENDA BILL

**Meeting Date:** March 16, 2021

**Staff Contact:** Deborah Knight, City Administrator

**Department:** Executive

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**SUBJECT: Imagine Monroe (vision, mission, and core values statements) Update**

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### PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:

03/16/2021; 09/22/2020; 12/10/2019; 01/28/2019

### REQUESTED ACTION:

Review the agenda bill materials. Ask questions regarding the status of the project to update the city's vision, mission, and core values statements.

### POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

*A thoughtful vision statement is one of the elements needed to form a forward looking strategic framework that gives councils the long-term-comprehensive perspective necessary to make rational and disciplined tactical/incremental decisions on community issues as they arise. Community vision statements are typically crafted through a collaborative process that involves a wide variety of community residents, stakeholders and elected officials.*

*The project to update the city's vision, mission, and core values statements ("Imagine Monroe") is ready to move from the "community assessment" phase to the "outreach and engagement" phase. Discussions will help facilitate proposed revisions of the City's mission, vision, and core values statements and guide the City Council during the upcoming comprehensive planning process.*

*This is the opportunity for City Council to review community feedback, ask questions, and provide direction to Mayor and city staff.*

### DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

Imagine Monroe is a citywide, collaborative, community driven project to update the City's vision, mission, and core values statements. Through the visioning process, the City wants to encourage engagement and spark the interest of people connected to Monroe with a wide variety of lived experiences to learn what they want the future of Monroe to be.

The work is broken into four phases (Assessment, Planning, Engagement and Evaluation).

The purpose of the assessment phase is to get an understanding of community values, the desires for Monroe's future, what community networks exist, and how to best reach the diverse networks in Monroe.

The assessment phase started in December 2020 and included the first meeting of the Sounding Board (Attachment 2). In January, three randomly selected focus groups were formed, and one-on-one meetings were scheduled with community partners. In February, Enviorissues facilitated the three focus group meetings consisting of long-term residents, short-term residents, and Hispanic residents (conducted in Spanish). There were ten one-on-one interviews held with key community partners.

The purpose of the meetings was to:

- get feedback on their experiences in Monroe,
- the current vision statement,
- the vision for the city's future, and
- how to effectively engage Monroe's diverse community in the Imagine Monroe project.

The Imagine Monroe Assessment Phase Summary (Attachment 3) outlines the responses from focus groups and one-on-one meetings. Following are a few highlights from the Assessment Phase Summary:

Biggest Issus Facing Monroe: All groups mentioned traffic as one of the biggest issues facing Monroe. New residents and long-term residents also mentioned fireworks (noise and safety), not enough crosswalks, outdoor spaces for families, and sense of safety and crime. New residents also mentioned managing growth and infrastructure and homelessness. Hispanic residents mentioned creating more jobs, and better support for youth, especially Latinx youth.

Reasons for living in Monroe: New residents and long-term residents mentioned affordability, proximity to bigger cities (Seattle, Redmond), sense of community, and growing community. New residents mentioned proximity to work as a reason for living in Monroe. Hispanic residents talked about the calmness and quietness of Monroe, access to the outdoors, and the helpfulness of the Police Department.

Reasons other people move to Monroe: Access to river and nature, affordable cost of living, small town feel, and the ability to establish close relationships with neighbors were all discussed. Long-term residents also listed safety and walkability, and good schools. Hispanic residents mentioned connection to family members.

Core Values: Focus group members talked about family-oriented (emphasis on kids and families); supportive community, desire for safety, education, tolerance, and anti-racism. New residents talked about wanting more civility and collaboration. New residents also mentioned respect, privacy, and trust. The Hispanic group listed respect (e.g. police supporting Latinx families), small business oriented, and unity.

Community Outreach: The groups were split about whether now was a good time to dream and plan for the future. Some felt it's hard to know what the future will look like after the Covid-19 pandemic ends. All members agreed to participate in future Imagine Monroe activities.

The assessment phase wrapped up on March 10, 2021 with a presentation to the Sounding Board. The Sounding Board reviewed feedback from the focus groups and one-on-one meetings and suggestions for outreach. The project is ready to move into the planning phase which includes evaluating and prioritizing outreach efforts.

Enviroissues will use the findings from the one-on-one interviews, focus groups, and Sounding Board meetings to develop the Communication and Outreach plan for the engagement phase of the project. The engagement phase is expected to start in May and continue through July/August.

#### **FISCAL IMPACTS:**

There are no direct fiscal impacts associated with this update.

In September 2020, the City Council approved a contract with Enviroissues not to exceed \$100,500 to assist the city with gathering community input to update the city's vision, mission, and core values statements.

Enviroissues is in the process of putting together the outreach and engagement plan based on feedback from the Sounding Board, focus groups, and one-on-one meetings. The contract budget approved by the City Council includes a baseline set of outreach activities. There may be some additional outreach activities recommended by the community. The City Council will have the opportunity to evaluate additional outreach activities before the community engagement phase begins.

#### **TIME CONSTRAINTS:**

There are no current time constraints. The project is moving into the engagement phase. Communication and outreach is scheduled to continue through the summer to take advantage of opportunities to reach community members at parks, farmer's market, and other outdoor venues. The schedule includes three Sounding Board subcommittee meetings in May, June, and July to continue to review feedback and begin to fine-tune draft vision, mission, and core values statements with the Mayor and City Council in late July and early August.

#### **ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:**

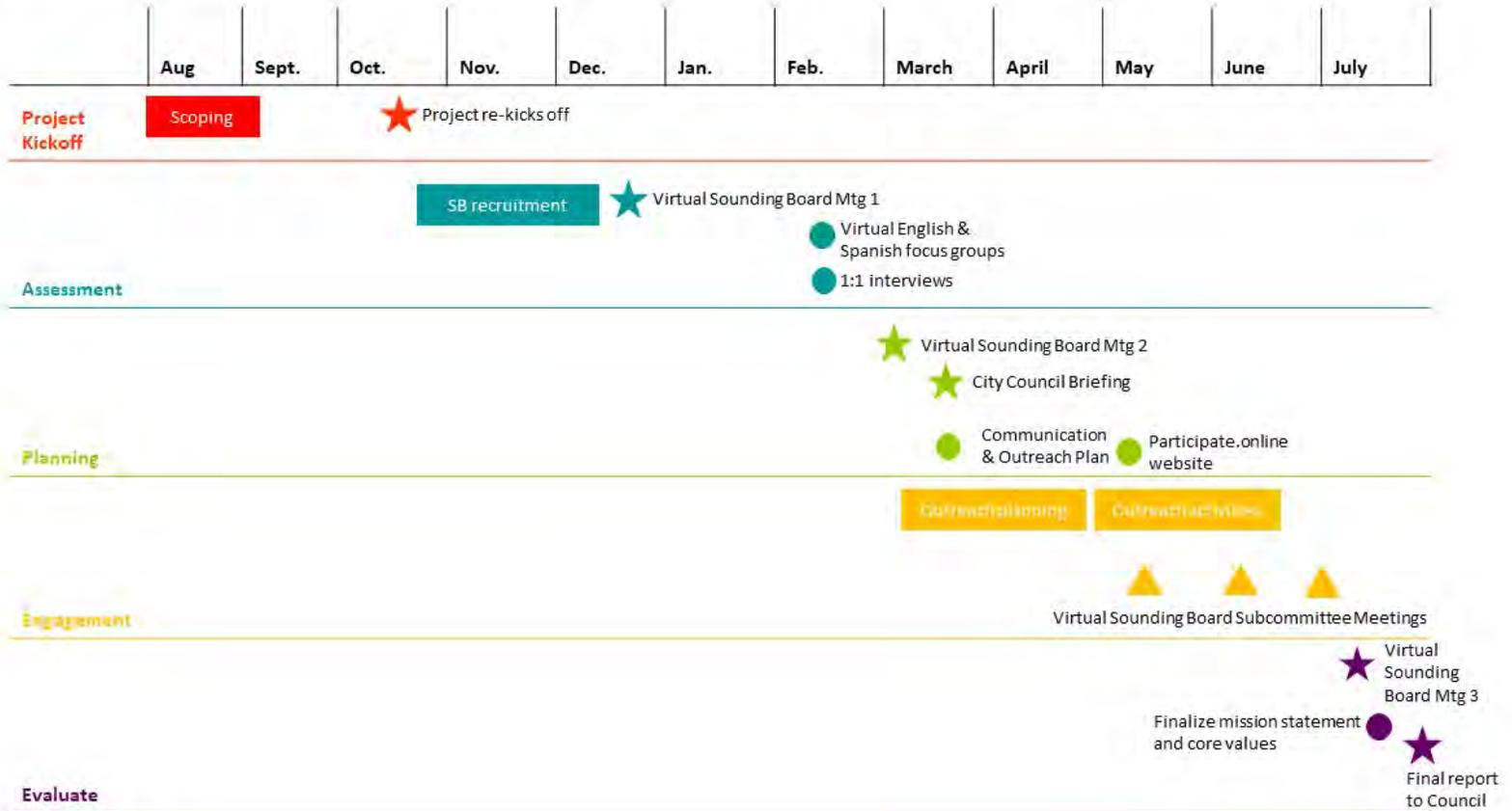
The City Council may have questions or concerns about the feedback from the community during the assessment phase, or the schedule to move into the communications and outreach phase. This is an opportunity for the City Council to provide direction to the Mayor and city staff before proceeding to the next phase of the project.

#### **ATTACHMENTS:**

[Vision2050 Projecttimeline 03.2021](#)

[Sounding Board Members List Final](#)  
[2021\\_0304\\_AssessmentPhaseSummary\\_FINAL](#)

## Imagine Monroe updated project schedule (3/8/21)



## Sounding Board Members

Aisha Sial	Michael Bumpus
Allan Dye	Pastor Michael Hanford
Brandi Blair	Nathan Duong
Cindy Chessie	Paul Sanders
Darryl Jacobsen	Peter Maxson
Drew James	Renee Uribe-Sayah
Janelle Drews	Roger Evans
Joan Brown	Tami Kinney
Dr. Justin Blasko	Yesica Carmel
JulieAnn Uh	Yvonne Thompson-Wynn



## Imagine Monroe Assessment Phase Summary

### OVERVIEW

The purpose of the assessment phase of the Imagine Monroe Project was to develop a clear understanding of the Monroe community and a picture for what has been happening in the City since the last vision statement was adopted in 2015. The assessment phase also aimed to understand best practices for reaching Monroe's diverse community networks to make sure that the updated vision, mission and core values statements developed through the project are informed by a broad range of voices.

To achieve these objectives EnviroIssues completed a series of focus groups with long-term residents, new residents and Spanish-speaking residents, and conducted one-on-one interviews with community partners working in City government, key community programs, and providing healthcare services to residents. The summary below outlines EnviroIssues work and the key outcomes from each of these activities.

### ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEWS

EnviroIssues and City staff completed nine interviews with Monroe community partners in early February 2021. During one-on-one interviews community partners were asked a series of questions to learn more about the history of the City of Monroe, where the City was in 2015 when the last vision statement was adopted, how the City has changed over the past five years, and their ideas for engaging Monroe's diverse community in the Imagine Monroe project.

Interviewees represented organizations which included:

- Monroe City Council
- Downtown Monroe Association
- Monroe Historical Society
- Evergreen Health
- Monroe Parks Board
- Evergreen Drug Rehab
- Monroe's Economic Advisory Board
- The Boys and Girls Club
- City of Monroe Staff

### Overview of the Monroe Community

Feedback from community partners described the current need for better support for local businesses who are struggling due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Feedback also emphasized the importance of

reopening schools to better support youth in Monroe who are struggling with virtual learning and the distance from their friends. Outdoor recreation activities, such as outdoor sports, were mentioned as a potential way to help youth engage with each other in-person. Feedback from community partners also suggested that there is a need for the City to address issues with parking, traffic, increasing homelessness and drug use. Community partners felt people are drawn to living in the City because of the affordability of the City and the proximity to the mountains and larger cities in the area.

When asked about the history of the City, community partners who have lived in Monroe for a long time mentioned the growth the City has experienced in their lifetime. Feedback included that the City has transitioned from a small center surrounded by mostly agricultural land to a small center surrounded by mostly commercial areas. The construction of US 2 has also brought a lot more traffic into the area and impacted Monroe's downtown. As more businesses were built along US 2 investment in businesses downtown was reduced and fewer people were incentivized to go downtown. Community partners also described Monroe as a City that is highly family oriented with multiple generations of families choosing to stay in the City.

When asked about how the City has changed since the last vision statement was adopted in 2015, some community partners mentioned that there was an economic downturn that prevented some of the new projects and ideas that came out of the City's last comprehensive planning process from being implemented. Other community partners mentioned the City's implementation of critical infrastructure projects that helped improve parking in Downtown Monroe, which was in poor shape five years ago.

### **2015 vision statement**

When reviewing the current vision statement, community partners liked the emphases on investment in downtown Monroe, that the statement highlights City resources (e.g. Riverfront, geographic location) and talks about welcoming people of all demographics. Regarding the structure of the vision statement, community partners felt the language could be clearer and more concise. They suggested that a future vision statement should read more like poetry and emphasized that any future vision statement should encompass the whole City, not just downtown or the industrial areas near US 2.

### **Suggestions for outreach**

When asked about their suggestions for Imagine Monroe outreach, community partners recommended using a broad range of activities and notification tools. They emphasized the need to provide opportunities for participation outside of business hours and suggested offering childcare for families with young children. They also recommended placing posters and other notification materials in central locations, like near the walking trails in Lake Tye park.

Additionally, community partners emphasized the need to go directly to people either in-person or by partnering with neighborhood specific groups. To engage Monroe's large Latinx community they additionally recommended providing materials in Spanish. They also mentioned people who speak Russian connected to the Boys and Girls club and Evergreen Health. Lastly, community partners felt the Monroe community would be receptive to opportunities to connect directly with the Mayor and City staff.

## FOCUS GROUPS

EnviroIssues completed three focus group meetings. During focus groups EnviroIssues asked participants a series of questions to learn more about their experiences in the City of Monroe, thoughts on the City’s 2015 vision statement, and ideas about how to best reach them and their neighbors to engage in future outreach activities.

The focus groups for the long-term and new residents were held on February 3, 2021 with five to seven participants respectively. The focus group for residents who speak Spanish was held on February 4, 2021 with five participants. EnviroIssues distributed gift cards to everyone who participated to value the time they took to share their feedback with the City. The key takeaways from each focus group discussion are organized below.

### Long-term residents

Category	Long-term residents
Biggest issues facing Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic in and around the City.</li> <li>• Fireworks in the close-knit neighborhood areas on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July leading to lots of noise and safety concerns.</li> <li>• Traffic Highways US2 and 522.</li> <li>• Not enough crosswalks leading from Monroe neighborhoods to many of the community walking/activity areas.</li> <li>• Outdoor areas for families and the community to gather.</li> <li>• Sense of safety due to an increase in crime.</li> <li>• Tolerance for each other.</li> </ul>
Reasons why focus group participants live in Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The affordable cost of living.</li> <li>• Feeling of living in a small town.</li> <li>• Proximity to bigger cities (e.g. Seattle, Redmond).</li> <li>• Good connections for families.</li> <li>• Proximity to large and small businesses/community resources.</li> </ul>
Reasons why they think others move to Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost of living relative to surrounding areas (e.g. Redmond).</li> <li>• Safety and walkability.</li> <li>• Feeling of living in a small town.</li> <li>• Good schools.</li> <li>• Growing community.</li> </ul>
Issues during the pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Businesses are struggling, there needs to be better support for Monroe restaurants and small businesses so they can open up (e.g. invest in better air filtration systems, find ways to offer outdoor seating).</li> <li>• Information needs to be more available to everyone (e.g. posting in a central location and encouraging people to the right places).</li> <li>• Youth need more activities outside of virtual classes so they can socialize with each other.</li> </ul>

Category	Long-term residents
Is now a good time to discuss the visioning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, now is a good time to dream and plan for the future.</li> <li>• We have more time right now so it's a good time to address longer term goals.</li> <li>• Some felt that now is a challenging time to think about long-term goals because it's hard to know what the future looks like even from week to week.</li> <li>• Now is the time to learn from what we are currently experiencing.</li> <li>• All group members said they would be interested in participating in other Imagine Monroe activities.</li> </ul>
Core values of Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family-oriented – emphasis on kids and families.</li> <li>• Supportive community.</li> <li>• Desire for safety.</li> <li>• Care for mental health and drug addiction.</li> <li>• Active lifestyle.</li> <li>• Education is important.</li> <li>• Have some work to do in tolerance/ being anti-racist.</li> </ul>
Vision Statement feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The residents generally liked the vision statement.</li> <li>• There's a lot of great ideas communicated, including ideas that focus group members are thinking about.</li> <li>• Had some concerns about the first paragraph talking about Monroe as a community transitioning from a "small rural town" to a "city of regional significance". The group likes the small town feel of Monroe and doesn't want that to change.</li> <li>• Would like the town to grow in terms of access to family friendly things and activities to do in the City but need to be careful about how the City thinks about growth.</li> <li>• Don't know if everything in the vision statement is doable.</li> <li>• Focus group members were drawn to words such as "small town", "walkability", "improving 522 and highway to commercial districts", "navigation" and "wayfinding".</li> <li>• The vision statement is too detailed overall – needs to be closer to a paragraph in length. Detail can be broken out in a complimentary document.</li> <li>• Would like the vision statement to be higher level and bigger picture.</li> <li>• Question about why the Skykomish river is mentioned as a place for "recreation, economic and tourist opportunities". There are safety issues with going to the riverfront that need to be addressed before it would be safe to use.</li> <li>• Should be something in the vision statement about community members contributing to the City through volunteering/ "cleaning up the community".</li> </ul>

Category	Long-term residents
Community outreach for Imagine Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use as many channels as possible to reach people in a lot of different places to make sure we're gathering opinions for a diverse range of people.</li> <li>• Community survey or questionnaire – put on Facebook, mailers to homes, etc.</li> <li>• Give people the opportunity to vote on potential projects the City wants to prioritize (e.g. transportation projects, crosswalk locations, etc.).</li> <li>• Challenge to engagement is that there is a lack of clarity on the process for engaging in decisions the City is making.</li> <li>• Challenge with surveys is getting people to participate. If you offer an incentive people are much more likely to participate (e.g. raffle for businesses in Monroe).</li> <li>• To build trust with the community focus on conversations with neighbors.</li> <li>• There's strong community activity on Facebook.</li> <li>• Make engagement opportunities low-commitment (e.g. not a long meeting).</li> <li>• Need to describe what a vision statement is in communication to the community, "what is the purpose behind what all of this is and is this really going to help."</li> <li>• Communicate that community participation in the project is important. The outcome of this project will lead directly to work the City is doing in the community. "If you want to see a change in the community you need to show up."</li> <li>• Gaining trust with the Latinx community is important! They are a big part of the community. Reach out to leaders in the Latinx community including pastors, school leaders, etc.</li> <li>• "If you're raising kids here, what do you want the community to look like for their future? The only way you'll have a say is if you speak up."</li> <li>• Community town hall with direct access to the Mayor and City staff.</li> <li>• Make it clear in the pitch for participation that this is a community driven vision, "your voice matters."</li> <li>• Feeling that large events have the potential to get out of control, less potential for participation.</li> </ul>

Category	Long-term residents
Outreach resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facebook pages: City of Monroe, Police Department page, You had me at Monroe, Let it fly Monroe, Snohomish County page</li> <li>• Ring camera provides information about what’s going on in the neighborhood.</li> <li>• Email notifications.</li> <li>• Mayor’s weekly newsletter.</li> <li>• City of Monroe website.</li> <li>• Nextdoor Fylands.</li> <li>• Neighborhood blogs / police blotter.</li> <li>• Word-of-Mouth: Families get a lot of this through communication from the schools</li> <li>• Community organizations: YMCA, Medical community (e.g. clinics, providers, counselors, dentists), Gyms, small business owners (restaurants, retail, shops, Fred Meyer), Chamber of Commerce, Food banks, shelters/transitional housing providers/”weather shelters”, Prison community and staff, Boys &amp; Girls Club, churches</li> </ul>

### New residents

Category	New residents
Biggest issues facing Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Determining where to start with managing growth and infrastructure development within the City (e.g. there was paving completed in the industrial area last year but why did the City start there).</li> <li>• Increasing crime and the rise in theft/home break-ins.</li> <li>• Rising homeless population.</li> <li>• The support for small businesses, especially businesses located on Main Street.</li> <li>• Lack of sidewalks and low maintenance in care of roads.</li> <li>• Traffic is an increasing problem in Monroe, especially with additional town homes being built.</li> <li>• Traffic is an issue for people who live in the neighborhoods near the train tracks – often have to stop and wait for the train and then get stuck in traffic on US 2 or 522.</li> <li>• Noise during the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.</li> </ul>
Reasons why focus group participants moved to Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The affordable cost of living.</li> <li>• Proximity to work.</li> <li>• Proximity to bigger cities (e.g. Seattle, Bellevue).</li> <li>• Friendly neighbors / strong community feel.</li> <li>• Can see the community growing.</li> </ul>
Reasons why they think others move to Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The affordable cost of living.</li> <li>• Small town feel.</li> <li>• The ability to establish deeper relationships with neighbors.</li> <li>• They have family in the City.</li> </ul>

Category	New residents
Issues during the pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families with school-aged children are having trouble supporting their children if they can't work from home.</li> <li>• Small businesses need more support. They aren't able to do business in the same way they have in the past because of COVID restrictions and people who used to support them can't because of job layoffs. This is a statewide and local problem.</li> <li>• Group was generally unsure about what the specific Monroe community needs are.</li> <li>• Group mentioned that they would like more information about the successes and needs of the community in the Mayor's weekly newsletter.</li> <li>• Children are struggling because they need to wear masks and they can't get too close to their friends.</li> </ul>
Is now a good time to discuss the visioning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It's hard to plan for the future right now because it's unclear when COVID will end.</li> <li>• All group members said they are interested in participating in other Imagine Monroe activities.</li> </ul>
Core values of Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family-oriented</li> <li>• Kid friendly</li> <li>• Supportive community</li> <li>• Respect</li> <li>• Privacy</li> <li>• Safety</li> <li>• Trust</li> <li>• Honesty</li> <li>• One member said they would like civility and collaboration to be a core value in the city but they aren't currently.</li> </ul>
Vision statement feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liked the vision for the City to be a place where "all demographics can find a welcoming place to live."</li> <li>• Thought the language about infrastructure was interesting, since many in the community feel infrastructure in Monroe needs to be improved.</li> <li>• Liked the vision to "help make Monroe easier to navigate" because it's not currently easy to get around the City by car. Downtown Monroe and Main St. are particularly hard to access due to traffic and limited parking.</li> <li>• Liked the idea of diversifying where small businesses are located (e.g. instead of located downtown, allow for more small businesses to be located in community neighborhoods).</li> <li>• The group agreed that the vision statement was verbose, "not very exciting" or motivating. It feels like a "laundry list" of items the City wants to accomplish.</li> </ul>

Category	New residents
Community outreach for Imagine Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It could be challenging to engage a lot of people since everyone has a lot going on. “People who want to engage will.”</li> <li>• Put out a mailer/email with a survey and target everyone in the 98272 zip code.</li> <li>• Some people are more likely to look at a physical piece of mail and others are more likely to look at an email or a notification through Nextdoor.</li> <li>• Will need to use a variety of activities to reach people and help them engage in the project. Use a “blanket approach.”</li> <li>• Recommended including diverse communities and using welcoming and “call to action” language that would inspire more people to participate.</li> <li>• Group prefers small outreach activities.</li> <li>• Take the Next Step offers support to the Latinx community.</li> <li>• Make sure there is transparent communication about the process and show people that their feedback was heard.</li> <li>• Group was excited that Monroe is revisiting their mission and vision and that they realize it’s important to include the community.</li> </ul>
Outreach resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facebook pages: Moms of Monroe, Freylands, General Monroe group, business group pages, Monroe Police Department</li> <li>• Mayor’s Twitter feed and Facebook page</li> <li>• Nextdoor</li> <li>• Choose Monroe</li> <li>• Word of mouth between neighbors and friends</li> <li>• Monroe Equity Council - Wednesday meetings</li> <li>• Community groups: Public School District, religious groups, small businesses – especially near the Frylands/US2 (e.g. Dreadknots, Jump Rattle and Roll, Reptile Zoo, Gino’s, Ben Franklin, Posano’s Coffee, The Coup, etc.), Take the Next Step, Sky Valley food bank, Women’s Gospel Mission</li> </ul>

## Residents who speak Spanish

Category	Spanish-speaking residents
Biggest issues facing Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating more jobs.</li> <li>• Communicating with people who speak a different language, especially Spanish speakers.</li> <li>• Better support for Monroe youth, especially Latinx youth               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ There isn't enough productive activities for youth - programming or places for kids to go and recreate (e.g. bowling alley). Group mentioned that the City of Sultan has good youth programs.</li> <li>○ Virtual learning has been a challenge for parents and youth. Parent's who aren't able to work from home have a hard time supporting their children's virtual learning – some of whom go to different schools and have different schedules.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increased traffic.</li> <li>• Making the industrial areas of the City more inviting. The group would like to see more businesses and sidewalks added to these areas.</li> <li>• Crosswalk safety - the group referenced that cars don't stop for children crossing the street.</li> <li>• The growing homeless population in the City.</li> <li>• Lack of support for community members with disabilities.</li> </ul>
Reasons why focus group participants moved to Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calmness and quietness.</li> <li>• Proximity to nature, grocery stores – especially Mexican markets, and gyms.</li> <li>• The small size of the city.</li> <li>• The helpfulness of the police department.</li> </ul>
Reasons why they think others move to Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to river and nature.</li> <li>• Less traffic than other places in the area.</li> <li>• Affordable cost of living – although the group noted that they are concerned about the cost of living increasing.</li> <li>• Small feel of the City.</li> </ul>
Issues during the pandemic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not as many visitors to the City or people walking around the streets.</li> <li>• School-aged children are struggling with remote learning and distancing from their friends.</li> <li>• Insufficient support from schools (especially for Latinx families). The group referenced several examples of how children from Latinx families are being treated differently in Monroe schools.</li> <li>• Not enough in-language materials. It has been hard to follow the City's guidelines for safety during the pandemic – the group mentioned the City of Sultan's community bulletin board at the visitor center which acts as a central place for information and in-language materials.</li> <li>• Not enough access to therapists and psychologists.</li> </ul>
Is now a good time to discuss the visioning process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, all group members were excited to be involved in the process and to participate in other Imagine Monroe activities.</li> </ul>

Category	Spanish-speaking residents
Core values of Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respect (e.g. police department supporting Latinx families)</li> <li>• Peaceful</li> <li>• Community centric – referenced events like Monroe Night Out and Cinco de Mayo</li> <li>• Small business oriented</li> <li>• Loyalty</li> <li>• Passion</li> <li>• Honesty</li> <li>• Efficiency</li> <li>• Secure</li> <li>• Optimistic</li> <li>• Positive</li> <li>• Committed</li> <li>• Unity – referenced that there’s room for improvement here.</li> </ul>
Vision Statement feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The group really liked the current vision statement format – referenced bullet points and language allowed them to visualize what the City might look like in the future.</li> <li>• Had some concerns about the first paragraph talking about Monroe as a community transitioning from a “small rural town” to a “city of regional significance”. The group likes the small town feel of Monroe and doesn’t want that to change.</li> <li>• The group noted that the vision statement presents a nice picture but they wonder if it’s achievable.</li> <li>• The group would like to see more support for Monroe youth in the vision statement – Need to consider our children because they are the future of the City.</li> <li>• The group noted the need for making the City more accessible to walking and biking through adding sidewalks and bike lanes. Many of them have single car households.</li> <li>• The group noted they want to see more about keeping the City an affordable place to live.</li> <li>• The group liked the second bullet which talks about the City’s highway commercial districts and boosting their attractiveness, diversity and walkability.</li> </ul>
Community outreach for Imagine Monroe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group suggested asking youth for their opinions on what they want the future of the City to look like. They recommended activities that children could do at home (e.g. questionnaire, drawing competition) and to incentivize their participation by offering a prize.</li> <li>• Provide in-language activities for Spanish speakers.</li> </ul>

Category	Spanish-speaking residents
Outreach resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community church programs for youth – Kids Club</li> <li>• Facebook groups: Mujeres Latinas, City of Monroe, Moms of Monroe, Monroe Public Schools, Let it Fly Monroe, Latinas con Actitud (Not Monroe Specific, but specific to Washington)</li> <li>• Don't use Nextdoor or other social media sites for Monroe.</li> <li>• Haven't subscribed to the City's listservs since resources aren't available in Spanish.</li> <li>• It would be nice to have a Facebook page for people in Monroe who speak Spanish or some other central place to find in-language information – a phone number to call for information in Spanish or a central location on Main St. for resources in Spanish.</li> <li>• Community groups: Take the Next Step, Family Connection Themes of Monroe, Familias de Monroe, Monroe schools</li> </ul>

### NEXT STEPS

The findings from one-on-one interviews and focus groups are being used by EnviroIssues to develop the Communications and Outreach plan for the engagement phase of the Imagine Monroe project, planned to begin later this Spring/Summer. The Communications and Outreach Plan along with this summary will be reviewed and discussed by the Imagine Monroe Sounding Board in March 2021.