



MONROE CITY COUNCIL

Regular Business Meeting
Tuesday, March 23, 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 Davis

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. CONSENT AGENDA

5.1. City Council Meeting Minutes for 03/09/21 - Becky Hasart [Agenda Bill - CC Minutes 03/09/21 - Pdf](#)

4 - 13

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

5.2.	City Council Meeting Minutes for 03/16/21 - Becky Hasart Agenda Bill - MCC Minutes 03-16-21 - Pdf	14 - 46
5.3.	Approval of February Payroll - Becky Hasart Agenda Bill - February Payroll - Pdf	47 - 48
5.4.	Approval of Accounts Payable claims - Becky Hasart Agenda Bill - AP Claims Approvals - Pdf	49 - 70
5.5.	Resolution 004/2021 adopting 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan - Brad Feilberg Agenda Bill - 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan - Pdf	71 - 76
5.6.	First Responders Flex Fund Contract - Chief Jeff Jolley Agenda Bill - First Responders Flex Fund Contract - Pdf	77 - 99
5.7.	2021 Concessionaire Agreement Renewal - Mike Farrell Agenda Bill - 2021 Concessionaire Agreement Renewal - Pdf	100 - 107
5.8.	Memorandum of Understanding Covid-19 Relief Leave - Tyler Christian Agenda Bill - Memorandum of Understanding Relief Leave - Pdf	108 - 114

6. NEW BUSINESS

6.1.	Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan - Jordan Ottow Agenda Bill - Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan - Pdf	115 - 274
6.2.	Succession Planning: Approval of Public Works Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Position - Jakeh Roberts/Tyler Christian Agenda Bill - Wastewater Treatment Plant Succession Planning - Pdf	275 - 276

7. STAFF/DEPARTMENT REPORTS

7.1.	Finance Department February 2021 Report - Becky Hasart Agenda Bill - Finance February 2021 Report - Pdf	277 - 298
7.2.	Human Resources/Information Technology March 2021 Department Report - Tyler Christian Agenda Bill - HR/IT March 2021 Report - Pdf	299 - 300
7.3.	Police Department February 2021 Council and Drone Usage Report - Chief Jolley Agenda Bill - Police Department Council and Drone Usage Report - Pdf	301 - 305
7.4.	Emergency Management March 23 Report - Brad Feilberg Agenda Bill - Emergency Management Report - Pdf	306 - 309

- 7.5. Economic Development March 2021 Report - Rich Huebner 310 - 312
[Agenda Bill - Economic Development March 2021 Report - Pdf](#)
- 7.6. Human Services February 2021 Work Report - Rachel Adams 313 - 329
[Agenda Bill - February 2021 Human Services Work Report - Pdf](#)

8. COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS

- 8.1. Legislative Affairs Committee Report - Councilmember Hanford, Chair

9. MAYOR/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

- 9.1. City Administrator Update - Deborah Knight 330 - 331
[Extended Agenda](#)
- 9.2. Mayor's Update - Mayor Thomas 332 - 336
[Monroe This Week - Volume 7 Edition 11](#)

10. EXECUTIVE SESSION

- 10.1. If needed.

11. ADJOURNMENT

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



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Becky Hasart, Finance
Director/Interim City Clerk

Department: Clerk

SUBJECT: City Council Meeting Minutes 03/09/21

REQUESTED ACTION:

Approve the Meeting Minutes of 03/09/2021 through approval of the consent agenda.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

n/a

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

n/a

FISCAL IMPACTS:

n/a

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

n/a

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Do not approve and direct staff to areas of concern.

ATTACHMENTS:

[MCC Minutes 03-09-2021](#)



MONROE CITY COUNCIL

Regular Business Meeting
Tuesday, March 9, 2021, 7:00 P.M.
Zoom Online Meeting Platform

Mayor
Geoffrey Thomas

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

MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The City Council meeting was held virtually via Zoom. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and Proclamation 20-28 issued by Governor Jay Inslee, in-person attendance is not permitted at this time.

Mayor Thomas called the meeting to order at 7:01 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Councilmembers present:

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

Staff present:

Knight, Hasart, Swanson, Feilberg, Farrell, Jolley, Warthan, Criswell, Roberts, Lande, Huebner, Christian, Bright, and City Attorney Lell

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Councilmember Rasmussen.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Jeff Amsberry – requested that Council consider allowing gatherings, weddings, reunions, and other similar activities to occur in the downtown professional spaces

CONSENT AGENDA

- 5.1. City Council Meeting Minutes for 02/23/2021
- 5.2. Amendment to Consultant Agreement WWTP CIP 1 for Construction Management Services
- 5.3. Monroe Boys and Girls Club HVAC Retrofit and Improvement Project
- 5.4. Resolution 003/2021 Change of Indirect Control of WDH Black Rock Cable
- 5.5. Springbrook Contract

Motion: Move to approve the consent agenda. Councilmember Scarboro moved. Councilmember Hanford seconded. Motion passed 7-0.

STAFF/DEPARTMENT REPORTS

- 6.1. Community Development Department January 2021 Report – Mr. Criswell presented the report as included in the meeting packet.
- 6.2. Public Works Report – Mr. Roberts presented the report as included in the meeting packet.
- 6.3. Emergency Management Report – Mr. Feilberg presented the report as included in the meeting packet. Mr. Feilberg updated numbers as of the prior Saturday: 31,478 confirmed cases; 548 deaths; 23 hospitalizations; and 4 on mechanical ventilation.



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- 6.4. Parks Department February 2021 Report – Mr. Farrell presented the report as included in the meeting packet.
- 6.5. Community Attributes Inc (CAI) Park Recreation and Open Space Plan Demographic Analysis – Ms. Knight shared a PowerPoint illustrating the data associated with this analysis (attachment 1).

COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS

Councilmember Davis provided the Public Safety Committee Report and encouraged the Council to read the State versus Blake information provided in the Public Safety packet. Councilmember Rousey also encouraged Council to read State v. Blake.

Councilmember Gamble provided details about the upcoming Monroe Public Schools Foundation virtual auction, to occur the weekend of March 19 through March 22. A live auction is scheduled for March 21 at 7:00 pm.

Councilmember Hanford expressed appreciation to Ms. Knight for the CAI report. He expressed that the demographic information without the prison numbers would be helpful when making policy decisions.

MAYOR/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

City Administrator Update. Ms. Knight reviewed the extended agenda as presented in the meeting packet.

Ms. Knight provided information on the American Rescue Plan Act (CARES 2.0) and its estimated impact for the City. Ms. Knight acknowledged the following employees for their longevity and dedication to the City: Paul Ryan; Joy Petrick; John Lande; John Axtman; Jason Southard; Nathan Erdmann; Trevor Ore; Scott Barr; and Vicki Thayer. Ms. Knight expressed her appreciation for their service and longevity.

Ms. Knight reminded Council that their financial reports to the Public Disclosure Commission are due by April 15, 2021.

Mayor's Report. Mayor Thomas updated the Council on his recent meeting with Judge Ness. Discussion topics included the need for a probation officer and details on some of the Court's recent successes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mayor Thomas noted the need for an executive session and provided the following information:

The City Council will convene an executive session for the purpose of discussing potential litigation with legal counsel pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(i) and to discuss pricing of property pursuant to RCW 42.30.110(1)(c) for 5 minutes. The Mayor will notify the Interim City Clerk (Ms. Hasart) if the executive session has been extended; and the Interim City Clerk will notify the public. Council is anticipated to take action following the executive session. For purposes of the executive session, the Council will leave the current, publicly accessible



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Zoom meeting and will join a new Zoom meeting, for which the dial-in information has been separately provided to the Council Members.

The Council meeting was recessed to executive session at 7:52 p.m. for 5 minutes.

At 7:57 p.m. the executive session was extended to 8:02 p.m.

At 8:02 p.m. the executive session was extended to 8:07 p.m.

At 8:07 p.m. the executive session was extended to 8:10 p.m.

The executive session ended at 8:09 p.m.

The Council meeting reconvened to regular session at 8:10 p.m.

Councilmember Scarboro did not rejoin the regular session.

ADJOURNMENT

Mayor Thomas noted that the Council will go to a Closed Session to discuss collective bargaining pursuant to RCW 42.30.140(4)(a) after adjournment of this meeting.

Motion: Move to adjourn. Councilmember Davis moved. Councilmember Rasmussen seconded. Motion passed 6-0.

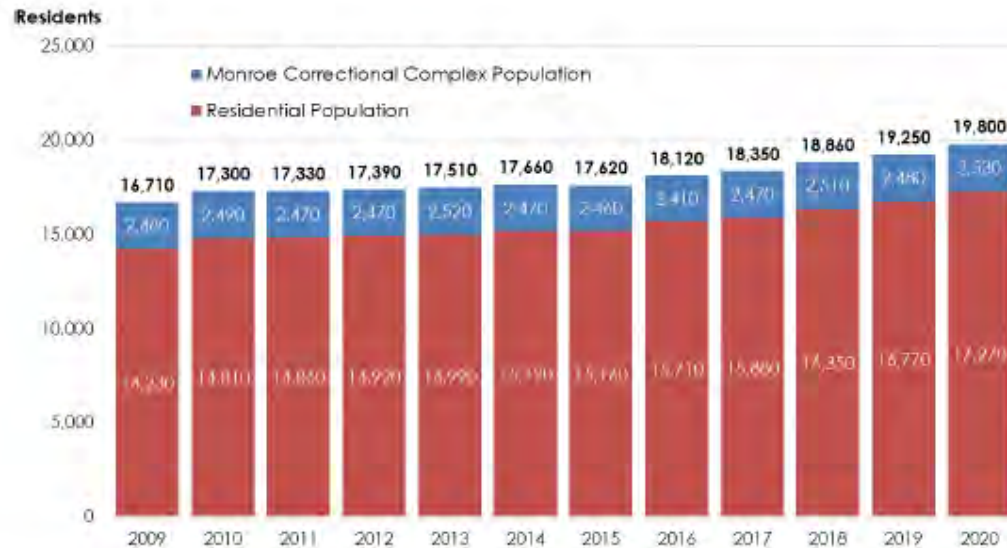
MEETING ADJOURNED: 8:12 p.m.

Geoffrey Thomas, Mayor

Rabecca R. Hasart, Interim City Clerk

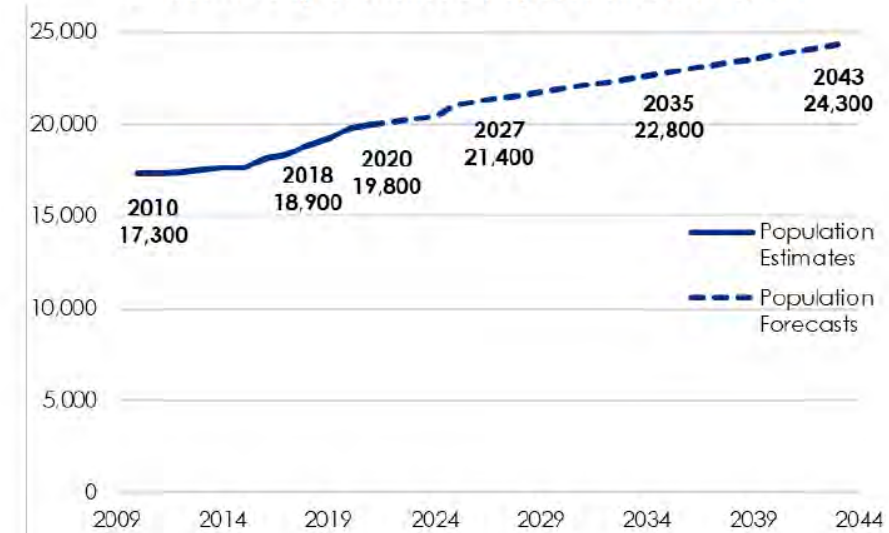
Monroe by the Numbers





Data sources: Washington State Office of Financial Management (2020); Washington State Department of Corrections (2021).

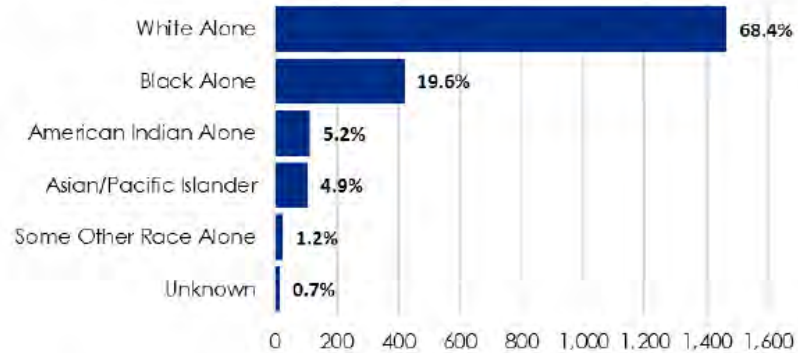
Exhibit 1. City of Monroe Population, 2010-2043



Sources: Washington State OFM, 2020; PSRC, 2020; Community Attributes Inc., 2020.

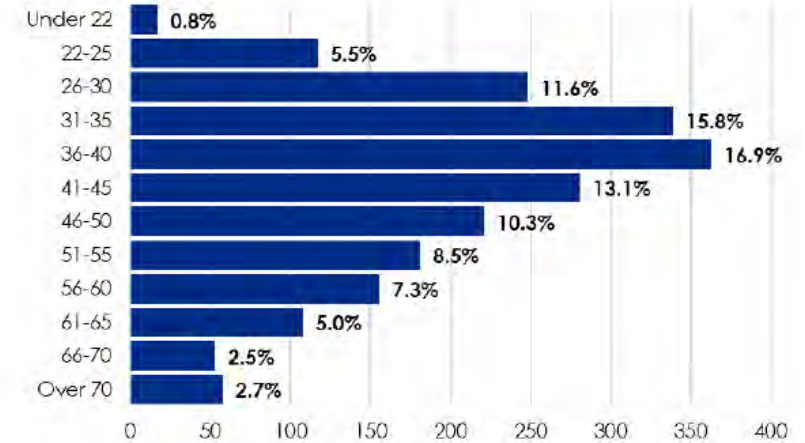
Population and Housing

Exhibit 8. Monroe Correctional Complex Population by Race, 2020



Source: Washington State DOC, Agency Fact Card – Expanded, 2020.

Exhibit 7. Monroe Correctional Complex Population by Age, 2020



Source: Washington State DOC, Agency Fact Card – Expanded, 2020.

Inmate Age and Race

Population at MCC is slightly more diverse than City's overall population:

- 68% white alone
- 20% black alone
- 14% Hispanic

Exhibit 9. Estimated Monroe Non-Inmate Demographic Composition by Age, 2018

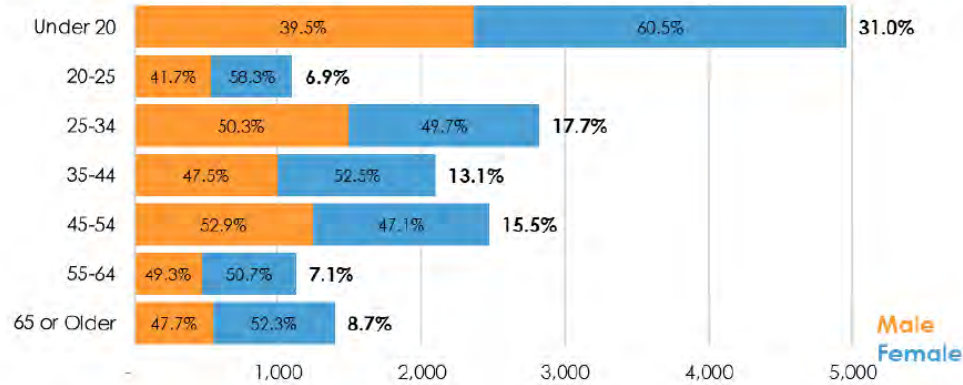
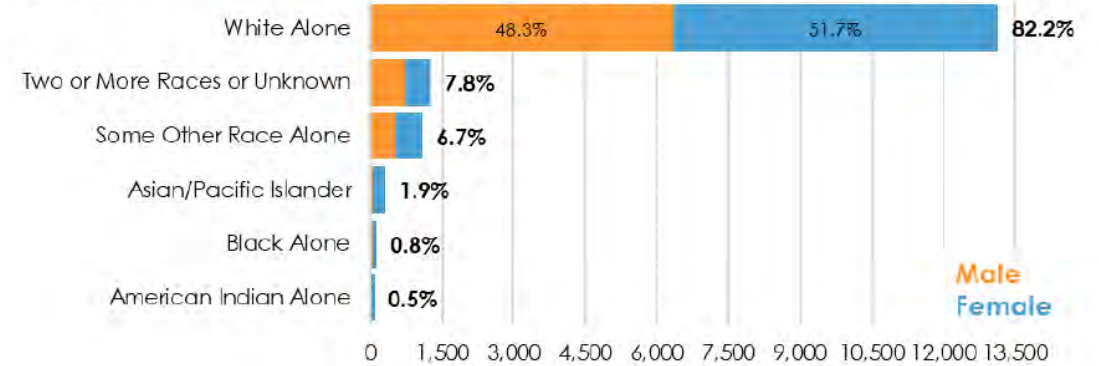


Exhibit 10. Estimated Monroe Non-Inmate Demographic Composition by Race, 2018

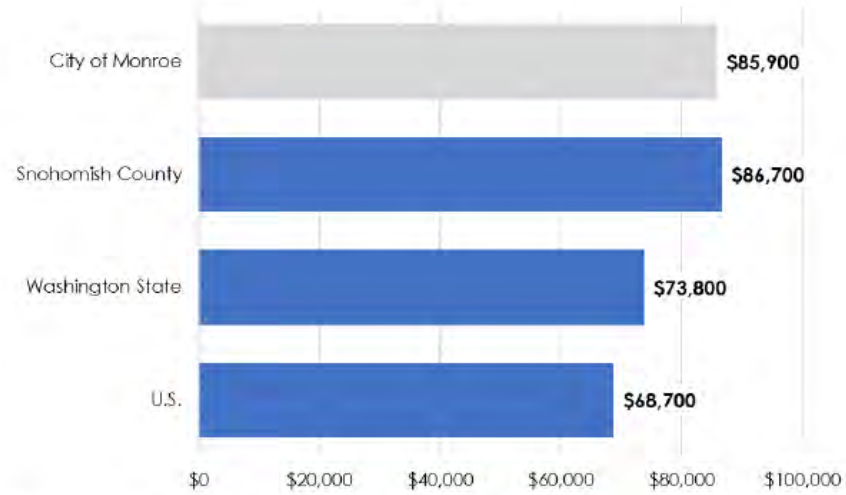


Non-Inmate Age and Race

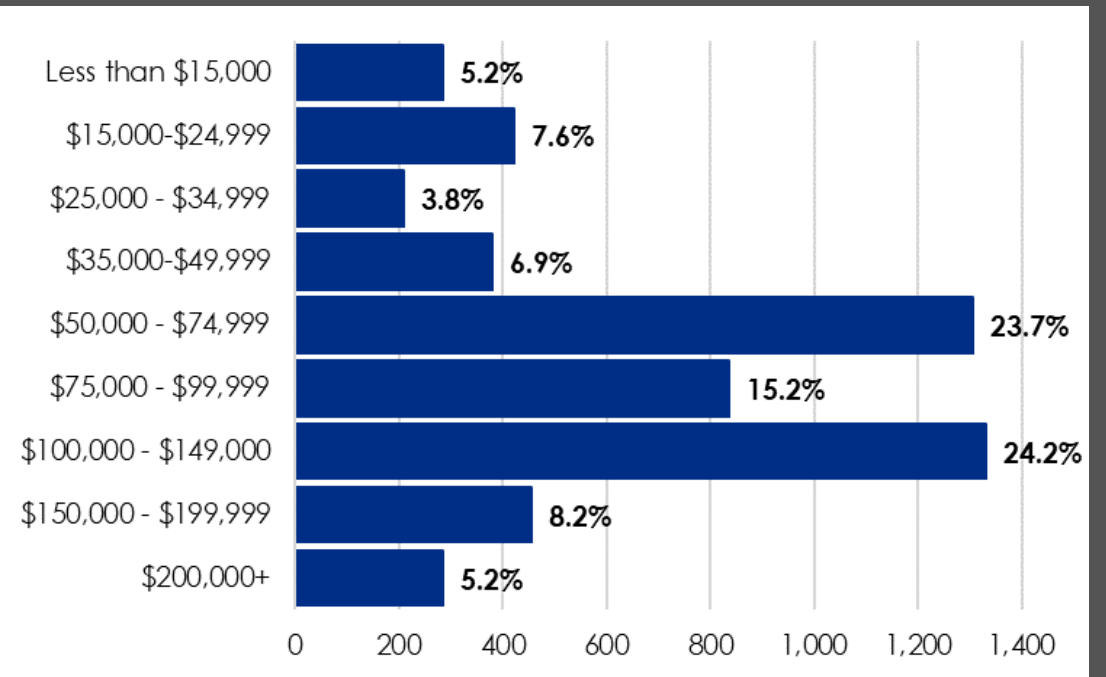
The population excluding the MCC is:

- Less diverse 82% white vs. 80% with inmates
- Population that is Black Alone decreases from 3% to less than 1%
- The proportion of Hispanic residents increases from 18% to 19%

Exhibit 12. Median Real Household Income, City of Monroe, Snohomish County, Washington State, U.S., 2019



Data source: U.S. Census Bureau (2020).



Income

Questions





AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Becky Hasart, Finance
Director/Interim City Clerk

Department: Clerk

SUBJECT: Monroe City Council Meeting Minutes for 03/16/21

REQUESTED ACTION:

Move to approve the meeting minutes of 03/16/21 through approval of the consent agenda.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

n/a

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

n/a

FISCAL IMPACTS:

n/a

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

n/a

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Do not approve and direct staff to areas of concern.

ATTACHMENTS:

[MCC Minutes 03-16-2021](#)



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Regular Study Session Meeting
Tuesday, March 16, 2021 7:00 P.M.
Zoom Online Meeting Platform

Mayor
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MINUTES

CALL TO ORDER

The City Council meeting was held virtually via Zoom. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and Proclamation 20-28 issued by Governor Jay Inslee, in-person attendance is not permitted at this time.

Mayor Thomas called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

ROLL CALL

Councilmembers present:

Rousey, Cudaback, Hanford (joined at 7:01 p.m., Davis, Gamble, and Rasmussen

Mayor Thomas noted the excused absence of Councilmember Scarboro. There was no objection from Council.

Staff present:

Knight, Hasart, Swanson, Feilberg, Jolley, Farrell, Peterson, Roberts, Criswell, Huebner, and Christian Consultant Trevor Justin, Strategies 360

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Councilmember Rousey.

PUBLIC COMMENTS – there were no public comments

STAFF/DEPARTMENT REPORTS

Mr. Feilberg provided an Emergency Management update to include the statistics provided in the packet. Mr. Feilberg informed Council that our economic development consultant Mr. Palmer is looking for twelve hospitality volunteers to assist on the hospitality task force. This task force will provide recommendations on how the City can assist our hospitality sector in recovering from COVID and in expanding its presence in the City. Councilmember Cudaback asked if there were statistics regarding the flu. Mr. Feilberg didn't have those statistics but would forward them to Council after the meeting.

COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS

Councilmember Rasmussen expressed his appreciation that more kids are back in school and is looking forward to when all kids will be back.

Councilmember Gamble informed the Council about the Monroe Public Schools Foundation virtual auction this coming weekend. A live broadcast auction will occur on Saturday, March 20th at 7:00 p.m. Councilmember Gamble will be the auctioneer. Councilmember Gamble mentioned that Benson Boone, a Monroe resident, is a contestant on the current season of American Idol. Mr. Boone is selling T-shirt to "Swoon over Boone" and proceeds will benefit Monroe Schools scholarships.

Councilmember Cudaback mentioned that Mr. Gamble will be a great auctioneer. She is excited that Snohomish County is moving to Phase III on March 22nd. She too is appreciative about kids being back



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in school and expressed her appreciation that the Governor loosened up youth sports regulations so kids can get outdoors and be active. Councilmember Cudaback mentioned that Mr. Boone lives in her neighborhood and that he is a great person and she is excited he is on American Idol.

Councilmember Gamble thanked Councilmember Rousey for her donation of coffee and cinnamon rolls for the Monroe Public Schools Foundation auction.

MAYOR/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

City Administrator Update. Ms. Knight reviewed the extended agenda included in the packet materials. Councilmember Rasmussen informed the Council and staff he will be absent on April 6, 2021. Councilmember Cudaback mentioned she too may be absent on April 6, 2021. She will inform the Mayor and staff when her plans are finalized.

Mayor Thomas informed the Council he posted drone footage regarding Lake Tye All Weather Fields construction work. Mayor Thomas thanked the Council for their support of this project. Mayor Thomas informed Council about his meeting with Representative Southerland today. Discussion centered on the importance of finishing State Route 522. Representative Southerland understood the need and the Mayor will have staff provide the representative with information specific to SR522 as can be found in Senator Hobbs' and Representative Fey's transportation packages. There are more meetings scheduled for the upcoming week. Councilmember Rousey will be attending as Mayor Thomas will not be available for those meetings.

DISCUSSION

- 8.1. PROS Plan Update – Community Questionnaire Summary – Mr. Farrell summarized the recent Community Questionnaire done as part of the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space (PROS) Plan update via PowerPoint (attachment 1).

Councilmember Cudaback noted that the response rate was great and this data will be helpful. Was great to see the support for parks. Councilmember Cudaback inquired if the questionnaire was available in Spanish. Mr. Farrell responded yes.

Councilmember Hanford stated this was great data that will be helpful in making decisions about parks. Was great to see the support for parks. Councilmember Hanford noted that he loves seeing all the construction occurring at Lake Tye. Mr. Farrell informed Council that drone footage (aerial view) of the Lake Tye construction may be found on the Parks page of the City's website.

- 8.2. Update to the Comprehensive Planning Process – Mr. Swanson provided information regarding the Countywide Planning Process (CPP) via PowerPoint (attachment 2) to include history, where we are now and where we are going. Mr. Swanson updated the Council on how the CPP relates to the City's Comprehensive Planning Process. Mr. Swanson discussed the City's two main objections to the countywide policies.



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- 8.3. Legislative Update March 2021 – Ms. Knight introduced the topic and provided a summary of the state legislative actions to date. Ms. Knight introduced Mr. Trevor Justin, Strategies 360, who provided additional details on legislative bills of interest to the City and provided information on next steps. Mr. Justin reviewed details of Senator Hobbs' and Representative Fey's transportation packages and mentioned the pending budget proposal release as next step in the legislative process.

Councilmember Cudaback inquired about the time horizon for the two transportation package proposals. Mr. Justin responded both were over 16 years.

Ms. Knight introduced House Bill (HB) 1054. Mr. Justin provided an update on amendments to this bill which include adjustments to use of K9, tear gas, and military vehicles. Mayor Thomas inquired if the legislature understands how these vehicles are used by local jurisdictions (defensive only and as safety shelter). Mr. Justin stated that yes, this message has been communicated to the legislature.

Ms. Knight provided an update on federal budget opportunities. Staff has provided capital requests to Senators Murray and Cantwell through their offices. Requests include funding for State Route 522, the Cadmen Park site, and Train Noise Reduction Crossing. Funding for City Hall was not included in the original list but will be included when our letter of request is transmitted to our federal delegation. Mayor Thomas and Ms. Knight ask if Council had objection to the letter as provided in the council packet. There was no objection from Council. Mayor Thomas emphasized it was important to include asks that are located within the City. The City has expended a lot of effort on regional issues (SR522) but our facilities are important also.

Councilmember Cudaback inquired if the Centennial Trail connection was considered among our federal requests. Ms. Knight indicated no. Centennial Trail would be a county project and Ms. Knight provided a history about this project and shared her concerns that this project may not be a priority for the county. Councilmember Cudaback shared that she felt the project was important regardless of how it gets done. Mayor Thomas thanked County Councilmember Low for his support on this project but shared that the County Executive chose not to spend the money on this project from the most recent county budget.

Ms. Knight informed Council that the City's legislative efforts are a true team effort and thanked the City staff members that have been involved with our efforts this legislative session.

- 8.4. Imagine Monroe Update – Ms. Knight provided information on the Imagine Monroe project and timeline to date via PowerPoint (attachment 3). Discussion ensued about the use of the term "small town." Mayor Thomas shared that "small town" meant different things to different members of the Sounding Board, of which some were negative. The Sounding Board agreed the positive concepts associated with what makes our town feel small need to be acknowledged but that the terminology is important. Mayor Thomas expressed his appreciation for the discussion and thanked Ms. Knight for the good job she did in sharing that discussion with the Council tonight.

Councilmember Cudaback appreciates the discussion around "small town" and can understand how this term can be viewed in two ways. Councilmember Cudaback thinks of Monroe as a great place to raise a family and that Monroe has all the services you need here in the community.

Ms. Knight emphasized the work around outreach strategies for the next steps in the Imagine Monroe efforts. Multiple outreach strategies are suggested to reach as many groups as possible. Staff is working with EnviroIssues to identify what outreach efforts are included in the base budget and what



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may be "bought in" with a budget amendment. This item will be brought back for Council's consideration at the next Council business meeting. Mayor Thomas inquired about the use of QR codes. Ms. Knight responded that this is one of the strategies being considered.

Councilmember Hanford thanked Ms. Knight for the report and asked staff to pass on his thanks to the Sounding Board for their work on this project.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, Councilmember Gamble moved to adjourn the meeting. Councilmember Davis seconded. Motion passed 6-0.

MEETING ADJOURNED: 8:38 p.m.

Geoffrey Thomas, Mayor

Rabecca R. Hasart, Interim City Clerk



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.



Figure 18: Bond Measure Support

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

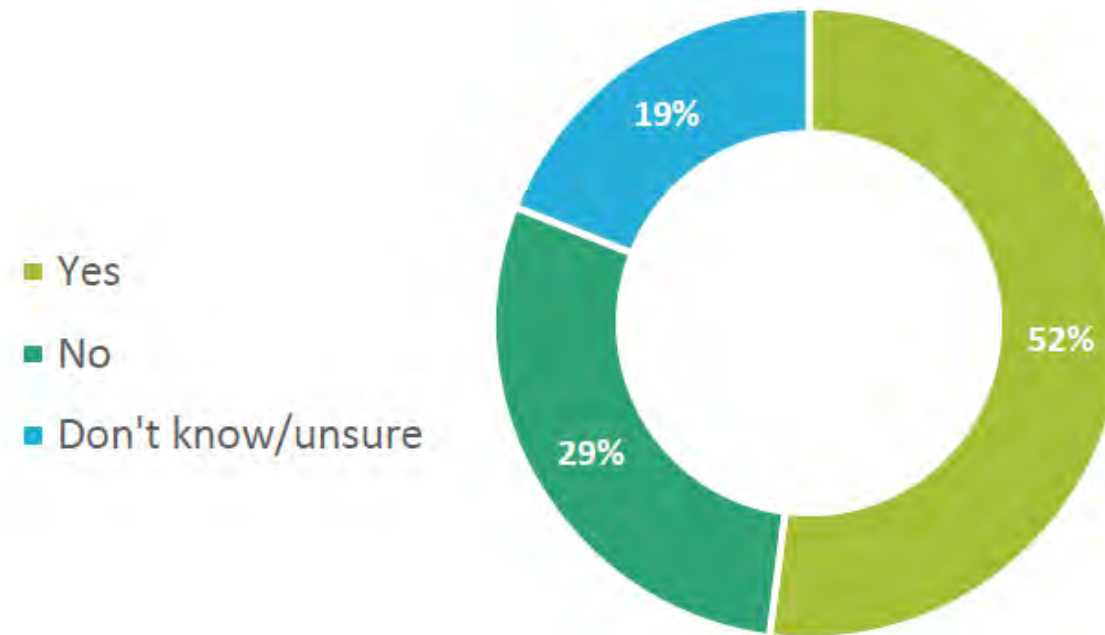
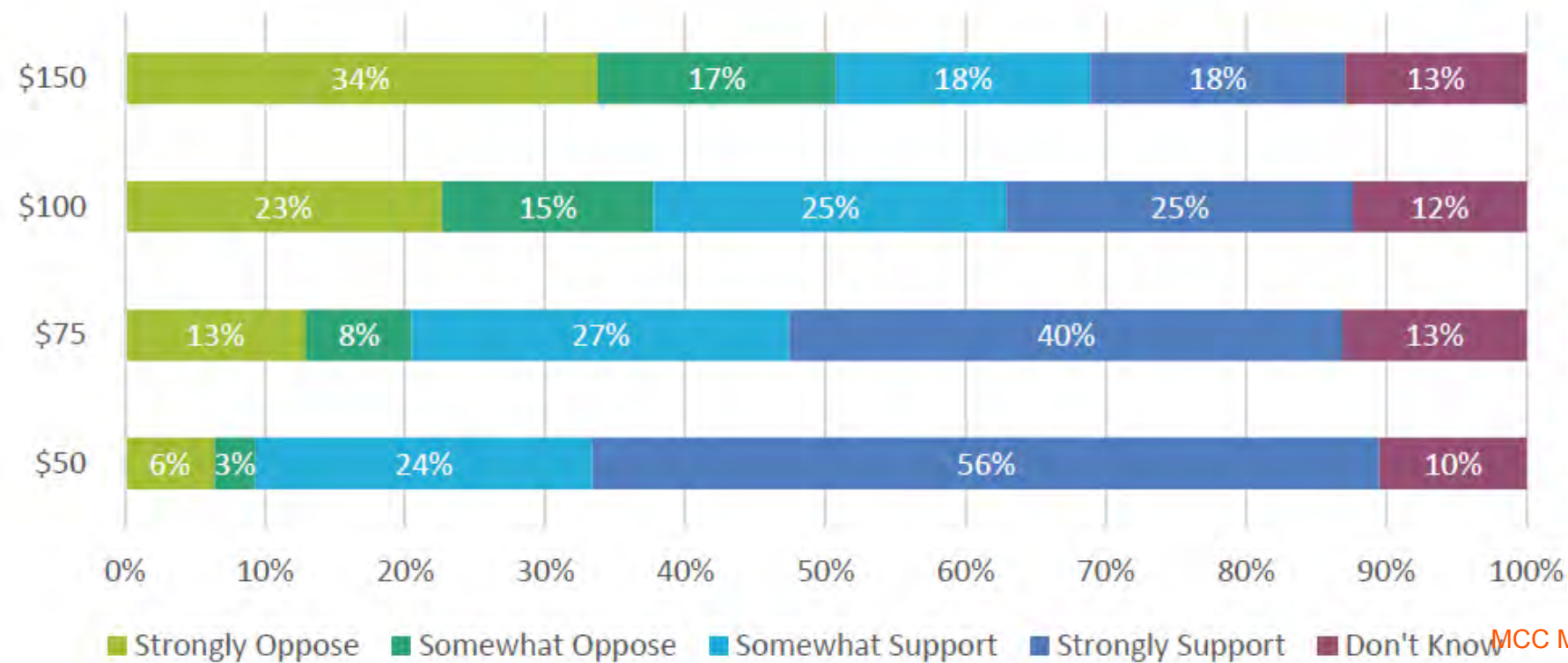


Figure 19: Support for Specific Measures

Property Tax Increase Bond Measure



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN - 2024

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



18 Counties Required to Plan Fully

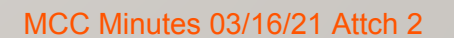
10 Counties "Opted-In"
To Plan Fully

11 Counties Subject to Critical Areas and Natural
Resource Lands Requirements Only

* Did not exercise ability to
Opt-Out of full GMA Planning

** Exercised ability to Opt-Out
of full GMA Planning

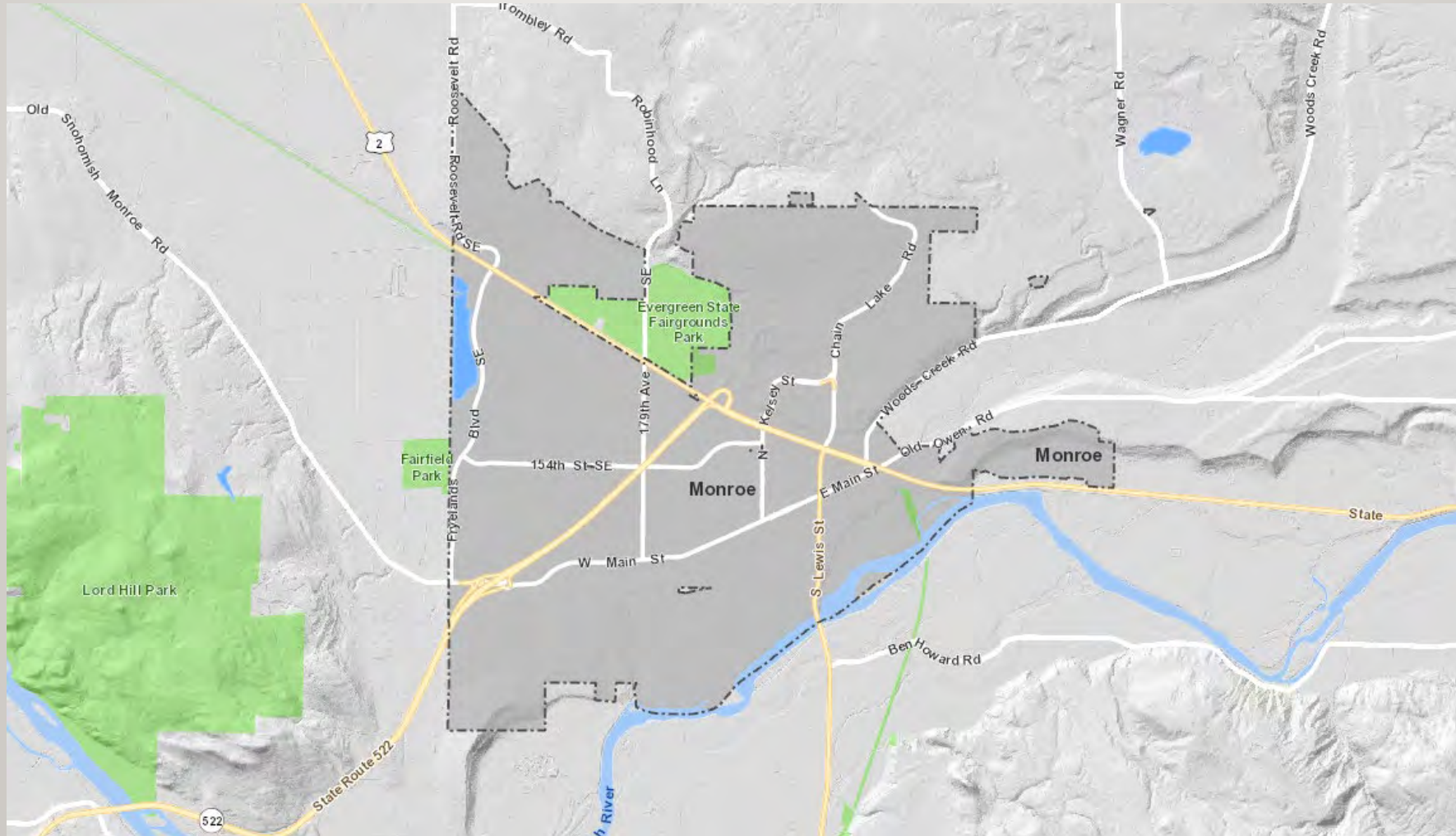
Page 27 of 336



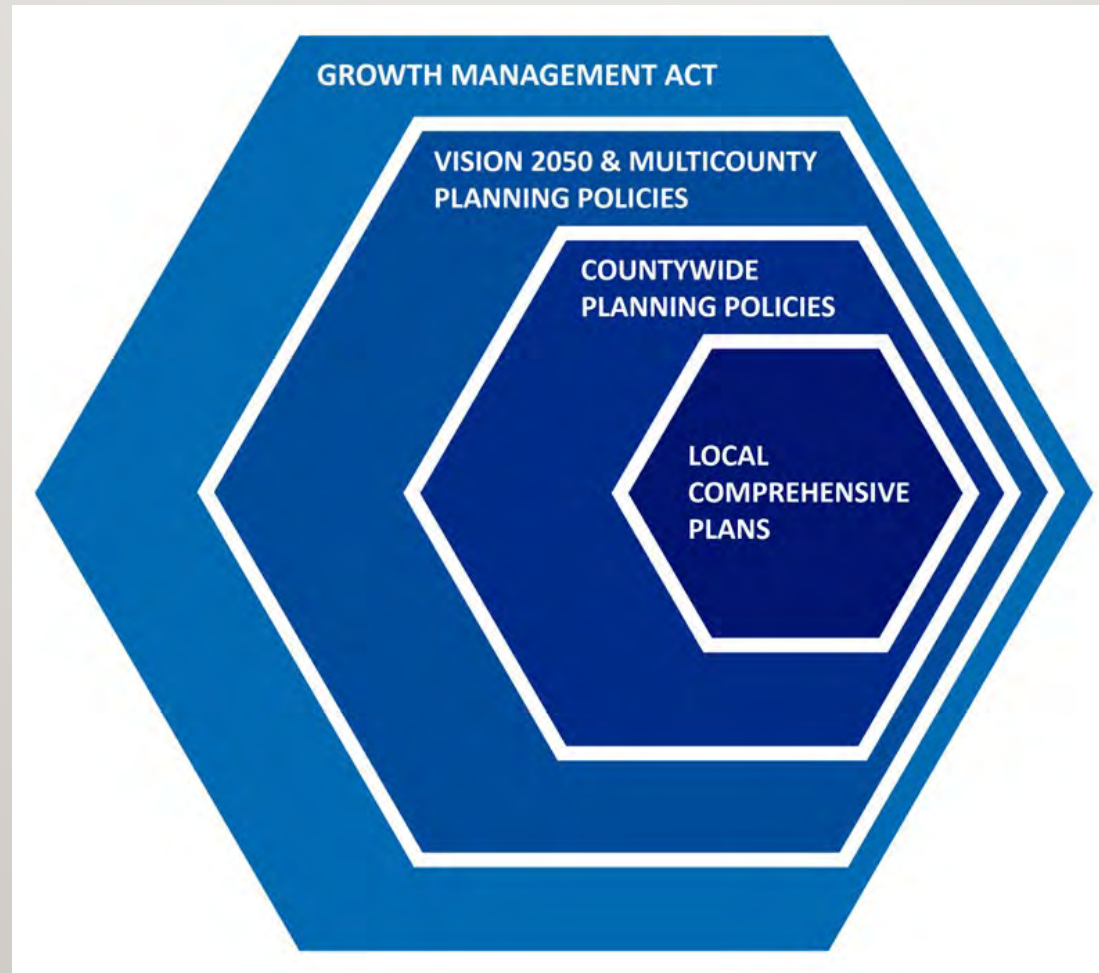
SNOHOMISH COUNTYWIDE PLANNING POLICIES



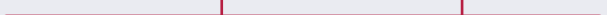
CITY OF MONROE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



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						



URGING ISSUES



Affordable
Housing



Salmon Habitat/
Watershed
Planning



Diversity/Equity
/Inclusion



Air Quality

-
- Questions

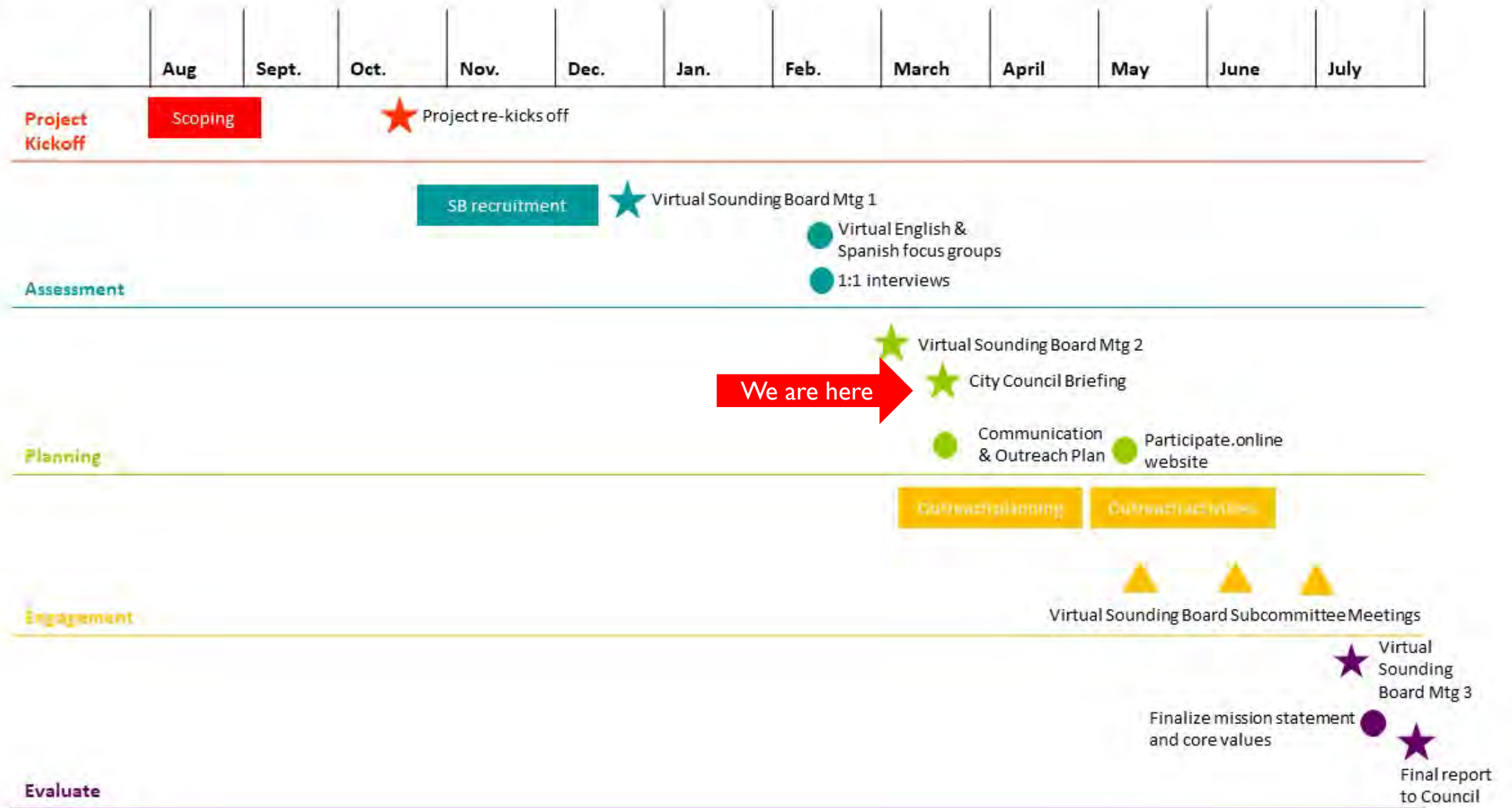


CITY OF MONROE VISIONING PROCESS

CITY COUNCIL UPDATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 2021

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



MEETING SCHEDULE

Phase	Full Sounding Board	Subcommittee	Meeting topics
Assessment	December 2020	--	Welcome, review charter, feedback on project name
Planning	March 2021	--	Communication and outreach strategy
Engagement	--	May 2021	Outreach check-in
Engagement	--	June 2021	Outreach check-in
Engagement	--	July 2021	Outreach check-in
Evaluation	July 2021	--	Finalize mission statement, vision statement and core values documents

MOC Minutes 03/16/21 Attch 3

VISION, MISSION, AND CORE VALUES

DISCUSSION

ASSESSMENT PHASE KEY FINDINGS

- Monroe has transitioned from a smaller center surrounded by mostly agricultural land in the 1980's to a small center surrounded by mostly commercial areas in 2020.
- Construction of SR522 in 1972 and the two-lane expressway on US 2 east of Snohomish in 1983 brought a lot more traffic into the area.
- As more businesses were built along US 2 investment in businesses downtown was reduced and fewer people were incentivized to go there.
- Since the last vision statement was adopted in 2015:
 - Economic downturn prevented some of the ideas discussed during the last comprehensive planning process from being implemented
 - Despite the downturn the City was able to implement critical infrastructure projects that helped improve historic downtown Monroe

ASSESSMENT PHASE KEY FINDINGS

Current challenges

- Traffic on US 2 and SR 522
- Need to improve the walkability of some key locations
- Safety and noise concerns with 4th of July fireworks
- Support for small businesses who are struggling due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- More support for youth – Need for more in-person constructive activities
- Cost of living has been affordable but is increasing
- Increasing population of people without homes and safety concerns
- There's a need for a central place to find information about what's happening in the City

ASSESSMENT PHASE KEY FINDINGS

Why people like Monroe

- Affordable cost of living
- Location – proximity to other cities, community resources (e.g. grocery stores, jobs, good police department, etc.), access to natural resources (e.g. Mountains, riverfront, etc.)
- Friendly community
- Size – small relative to other cities in the area
- Good support for families (e.g. schools, supportive neighbors, etc.)

ASSESSMENT PHASE KEY FINDINGS

2015 vision statement feedback

- Focus group members liked phrases like: Walkability, small town, improving 522, improving navigation, wayfinding, diversifying small businesses, welcoming place to live
- Concern with language about:
 - Monroe as a community transitioning from a “small rural town” to a “city of regional significance” – want to maintain the City’s small-town feel
 - Using the Skykomish river for recreation, economic and tourist opportunities – area needs to be cleaned up before it can be used
- Felt the vision statement was too lengthy
- Desire to see more language directed towards the support of youth and incentivizing more volunteering in the community

DISCUSSION

- Like the vision to keep characteristics of a “small town” as the north star for statements
- Small town identity is part of core values – Can Monroe be a small town and City of regional significance at the same time – described small town characterized by tight relationships and programs that support youth
- “Small town” has different meanings for different groups. Language should be welcoming to all demographics
- Vision statement should focus on Monroe’s identity – what Monroe wants to be
- Keep vision statement short and succinct, understandable, inclusive, focused, and memorable
- Statements should highlight the need to hear and respect everyone’s voices, responsiveness of city government to the needs of organizations and the community

POTENTIAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Interactive activities

- Participate.online website (online open house) with online survey
- Pop-up events
- Community kits
- Virtual briefings with community groups
- Partnering with existing neighborhood groups and networks
- Social media campaign / ads
- Community art board
- Project email updates
- Articles in Mayor's weekly e-newsletter
- Project website updates
- Press releases

POTENTIAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

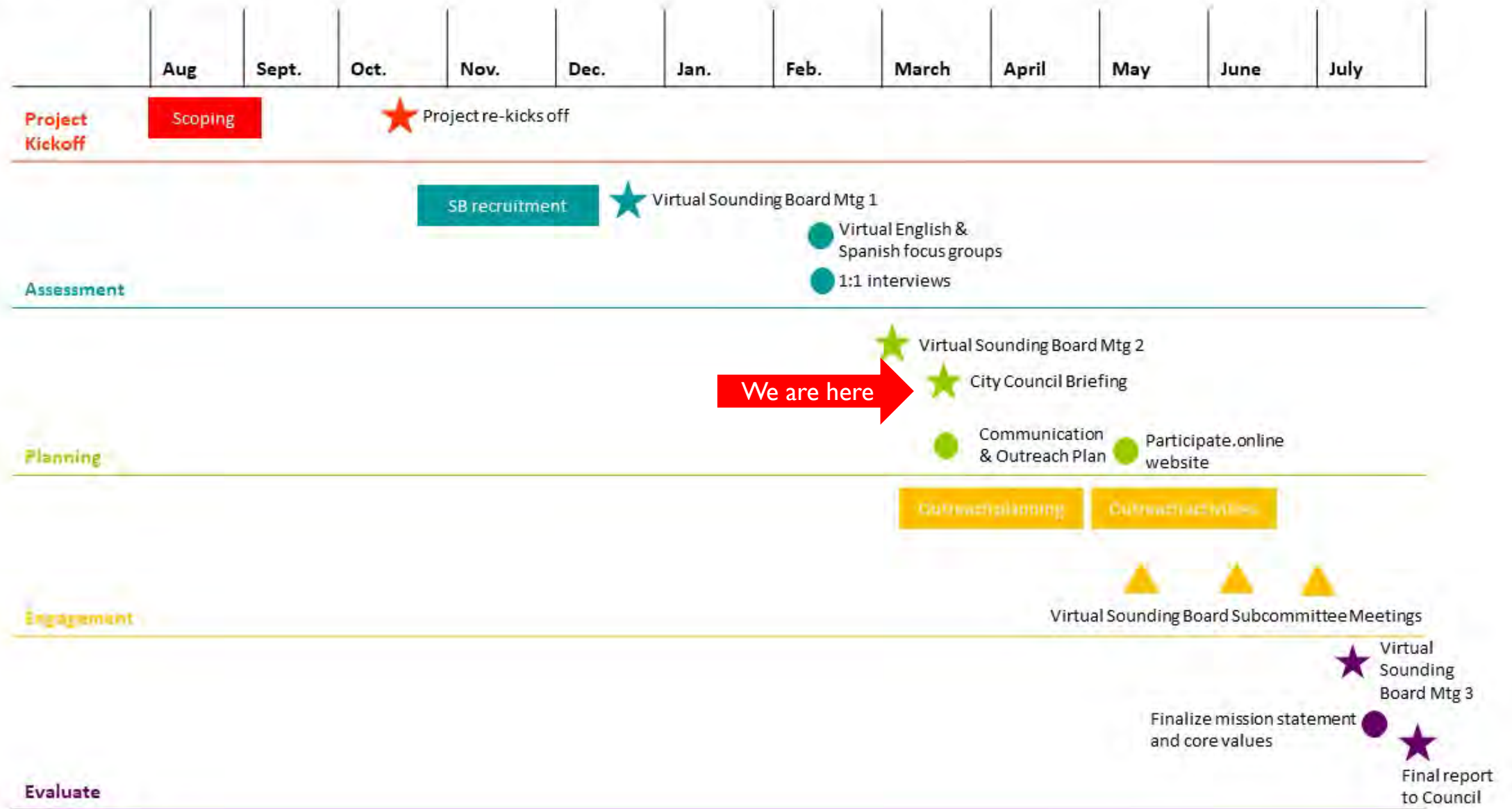
Printed materials

- Direct mail postcard
- Print advertisements – Choose Monroe
- Informational Factsheet
- Paper survey
- Coloring Pages

DISCUSSION

- Need to recognize resource limitations– what tools will give us the most “bang for the buck”
- Paper survey – Easier to fill out right when you receive it, put it back in the mail
- Community kits – very versatile and useful for sharing with organizations (Boys & Girls club, YMCA, partnering with teachers)
- Pop-up events – Many opportunities to participate in existing community events to reach people where they are already going (Lake Tye events, Farmer’s Markets, Frylands events, Night Out Against Crime)
- Coloring pages – Getting youth in Monroe involved will get their parents involved
- List of survey questions that could connect with people and ask them directly – important to make connections through phone calls/in-person
- Web materials/social media – Better for high-school aged youth/Korean families

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





AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Becky Hasart, Finance
Director/Interim City Clerk

Department: Finance

SUBJECT: Approval of February Payroll

REQUESTED ACTION:

Approve the February payroll through adoption of the consent agenda.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

n/a

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

n/a

FISCAL IMPACTS:

Total February payroll is \$1,377,116.16

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

n/a

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

n/a

ATTACHMENTS:

[February Payroll](#)

PAYROLL WARRANT APPROVAL

MONTH OF PAYROLL: 2/1/2021

The following checks are approved for payment:

Date of Issue: 3/5/2021

Voided

Check #'s From: 36539 To: 36555

Direct Deposit	<u>\$611,586.38</u>
ACH AP Payments	<u>\$202,507.29</u>

Total Monthly Payroll \$1,377,116.16

H S A Funding: \$0.00

WARRANT APPROVAL:

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify under the penalty of perjury, that the Payroll Checks are just, due and unpaid obligations against the City of Monroe, and that I am authorized to certify said claims in the amount of

\$1,377,116.16 on 3/5/2021

Signed: _____
Mayor or Designee

Dated: _____



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Becky Hasart, Finance
Director/Interim City Clerk

Department: Finance

SUBJECT: Approval of Accounts Payable claims

REQUESTED ACTION:

Approve the Accounts Payable claims through adoption of the consent agenda

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

n/a

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

n/a

FISCAL IMPACTS:

AP run for 02/16/21 = \$456,362.51

AP run for 03/09/21 = \$625,018.37

AP run for 03/23/21 = \$443,185.46

Total this agenda bill = \$1,524,566.34

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

n/a

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Do not approve and direct staff to areas of concern.

ATTACHMENTS:

[AP 02-16-21](#)

[AP 03-09-21](#)

[AP 03-23-21](#)

ROUTING SLIP - CHECK APPROVAL

2/16/2021

ROUTED:

FINANCE DIRECTOR
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
MAYOR

CLAIMS:

			<u>Check Numbers</u>
Date:	<u>2/9/2021</u>	\$ 3,479.65	92189 - 92198
	<u>2/12/2021</u>	\$ 76,291.39	92199 - 92215
	<u> </u>	\$ -	
	<u> </u>	\$ -	
	<u> </u>	\$ -	

Check Total: 79,771.04

Date:	<u>2/12/2021</u>	\$ 376,591.47	ACH
Date:	<u> </u>	\$ -	

Electronic Total: 376,591.47

Total Claims This Period: 456,362.51

VOIDED CHECK: 92179 \$3,600.00

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT: AUDIT COMMITTEE

Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
Printed: 02/12/2021 - 4:05PM
Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
92189	2/9/2021	Justin or Janay Bradley	AP		35.07
92190	2/9/2021	Linda Fish	AP		109.47
92191	2/9/2021	KCDA Purchasing Cooperative	AP		3,000.00
92192	2/9/2021	Pat Leland	AP		34.35
92193	2/9/2021	Michael & Susan Maroney	AP		14.97
92194	2/9/2021	Clint Reed	AP		45.87
92195	2/9/2021	Nathanael Rodriguez	AP		54.00
92196	2/9/2021	Paul Siegel	AP		75.00
92197	2/9/2021	Brian & Megan Vanden-Heuvel	AP		76.50
92198	2/9/2021	Wesley Wright	AP		34.42
92199	2/12/2021	All City Fence Co.	AP		2,842.00
92200	2/12/2021	Allstream NW 5814	AP		106.57
92201	2/12/2021	Barclay Dean	AP		1,236.00
92202	2/12/2021	City of Monroe	AP		671.38
92203	2/12/2021	D.A. Hogan & Associates	AP		1,160.10
92204	2/12/2021	Department of Health	AP		9,451.40
92205	2/12/2021	Department of Transportation	AP		72.57
92206	2/12/2021	Garibaldi Lake, LLC	AP		340.00
92207	2/12/2021	Robert & Denise Harp	AP		125.00
92208	2/12/2021	Lexipol LLC	AP		4,264.00
92209	2/12/2021	Monroe School District	AP		35,584.50
92210	2/12/2021	National Pen Co., LLC	AP		321.34
92211	2/12/2021	PUD	AP		27.98
92212	2/12/2021	Snohomish County Auditor	AP		17,066.84
92213	2/12/2021	US Bank NA-Custody Treasury Div-Mon	AP		90.00
92214	2/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Haslet	AP		2,755.71
92215	2/12/2021	Ziply Fiber	AP		176.00

Total Check Count: 27

Total Check Amount: 79,771.04

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
Printed: 02/12/2021 - 4:09PM
Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
0	2/12/2021	Bill Abell	AP	2/12/2021	148.50
0	2/12/2021	The Blueline Group, LLC	AP	2/12/2021	12,058.25
0	2/12/2021	City of Everett- Everett Utilities	AP	2/12/2021	140,660.32
0	2/12/2021	Contract Land Staff LLC	AP	2/12/2021	660.00
0	2/12/2021	Department of Ecology	AP	2/12/2021	185,659.73
0	2/12/2021	ISOutsource	AP	2/12/2021	5,354.60
0	2/12/2021	Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc	AP	2/12/2021	10,369.59
0	2/12/2021	NorthStar Chemical Inc.	AP	2/12/2021	593.50
0	2/12/2021	Ogden Murphy Wallace PLLC	AP	2/12/2021	14,110.50
0	2/12/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	AP	2/12/2021	555.90
0	2/12/2021	Springbrook Finance Holdings, Inc	AP	2/12/2021	2,192.58
0	2/12/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc	AP	2/12/2021	4,000.00
0	2/12/2021	Mark Wakefield	AP	2/12/2021	148.50
0	2/12/2021	Washington State Patrol	AP	2/12/2021	79.50

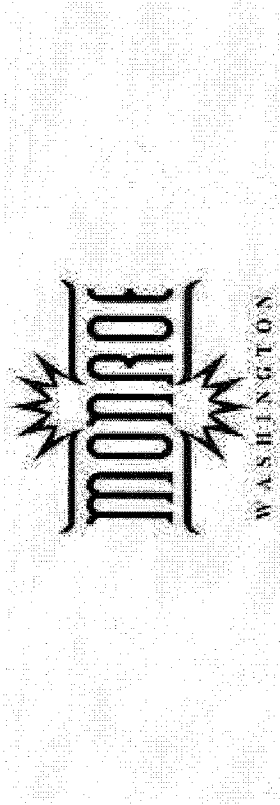
Total Check Count: 14

Total Check Amount: 376,591.47

Ban

Disbursement Detail

User: Cheri
 Printed: 02/12/2021 - 4:11PM
 Date: 02/09/2021 -
 Systems: 'Accounts Payable'



Check#	Check Date	Payable	Purpos	Amount
Fund: 001 General Fund				
0	02/12/2021	Ogden Murphy Wallace PLLC		14,110.50
0	02/12/2021	Bill Abell		148.50
0	02/12/2021	Mark Wakefield		148.50
0	02/12/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc		4,000.00
92208	02/12/2021	Lexipol LLC		4,264.00
92210	02/12/2021	National Pen Co., LLC		321.34
92212	02/12/2021	Snohomish County Auditor	Voter Registration 2020	17,066.84
92213	02/12/2021	US Bank NA-Custody Treasury Div-Money Cent		90.00
92214	02/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Hasler		2,311.59
		Total for Fund:001 General Fund		42,461.27
Fund: 307 Capital Improvements CIP				
92214	02/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Hasler		24.30
		Total for Fund:307 Capital Improvements CIP		24.30
Fund: 317 Parks CIP Fund				
92203	02/12/2021	D.A. Hogan & Associates		1,160.10
		Total for Fund:317 Parks CIP Fund		1,160.10
Fund: 318 Streets CIP Fund				
0	02/12/2021	Contract Land Staff LLC		660.00
0	02/12/2021	The Blueline Group, LLC		12,058.25
92205	02/12/2021	Department of Transportation	RE-313-ATB10119112 invoice	72.57
92206	02/12/2021	Garibaldi Lake, LLC	Project Parcels #11, #14 & #15/Garibaldi Lake LLC	340.00
92207	02/12/2021	Robert & Denise Harp	Project Parcel #16 - Harp	125.00
		Total for Fund:318 Streets CIP Fund		13,255.82

Check#	Check Date	Payable	Purpos	Amount
Fund: 411	Water Maintenance & Operations			
0	02/12/2021	Springbrook Finance Holdings, Inc	Springbrook Transactions	723.55
0	02/12/2021	City of Everett- Everett Utilities	water purchased for resale	140,660.32
92189	02/09/2021	Justin or Janay Bradley	Refund Check	6.68
92190	02/09/2021	Linda Fish	Refund Check	21.09
92192	02/09/2021	Pat Leland	Refund Check	22.11
92193	02/09/2021	Michael & Susan Maroney	Refund Check	14.97
92194	02/09/2021	Clint Reed	Refund Check	45.87
92195	02/09/2021	Nathanael Rodriguez	Refund Check	19.57
92196	02/09/2021	Paul Siegel	Refund Check	17.53
92197	02/09/2021	Brian & Megan Vanden-Heuvel	Refund Check	76.50
92198	02/09/2021	Wesley Wright	Refund Check	34.42
92204	02/12/2021	Department of Health	55820 1 003861	9,451.40
92211	02/12/2021	PUD		27.98
92214	02/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Hasler		225.39

Total for Fund:411 Water Maintenance & Operations 151,347.38

Fund: 421	Sewer Maintenance & Operations			
0	02/12/2021	Department of Ecology		185,659.73
0	02/12/2021	NorthStar Chemical Inc.		593.50
0	02/12/2021	Springbrook Finance Holdings, Inc	Springbrook Transactions	723.55
92189	02/09/2021	Justin or Janay Bradley	Refund Check	24.69
92190	02/09/2021	Linda Fish	Refund Check	75.63
92195	02/09/2021	Nathanael Rodriguez	Refund Check	29.47
92196	02/09/2021	Paul Siegel	Refund Check	49.18
92214	02/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Hasler		107.14
92215	02/12/2021	Ziply Fiber		176.00

Total for Fund:421 Sewer Maintenance & Operations 187,438.89

Fund: 422	Sewer Capital Projects			
0	02/12/2021	Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc		10,369.59

Total for Fund:422 Sewer Capital Projects 10,369.59

Fund: 431	Stormwater Maint & Operations			
0	02/12/2021	Springbrook Finance Holdings, Inc	Springbrook Transactions	745.48
92189	02/09/2021	Justin or Janay Bradley	Refund Check	3.70
92190	02/09/2021	Linda Fish	Refund Check	12.75
92192	02/09/2021	Pat Leland	Refund Check	12.24
92195	02/09/2021	Nathanael Rodriguez	Refund Check	4.96
92196	02/09/2021	Paul Siegel	Refund Check	8.29
92214	02/12/2021	United States Postal Service USPS-Hasler		87.29

Total for Fund:431 Stormwater Maint & Operations 874.71

Check#	Check Date	Payable	Purpos	Amount
Fund: 510 Information & Tech Services				
0	02/12/2021	ISOsource		5,354.60
0	02/12/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	PD Ricoh copier lease MPC3502	555.90
92200	02/12/2021	Allstream NW 5814		106.57
			Total for Fund:510 Information & Tech Services	6,017.07
Fund: 631 Agency Fund				
0	02/12/2021	Washington State Patrol		79.50
92191	02/09/2021	KCDA Purchasing Cooperative		3,000.00
92199	02/12/2021	All City Fence Co.		2,842.00
92201	02/12/2021	Barclay Dean	Release Retainage	1,236.00
92202	02/12/2021	City of Monroe	Rainier View Rd PRV	671.38
			Total for Fund:631 Agency Fund	7,828.88
Fund: 636 School Mitigation Fees				
92209	02/12/2021	Monroe School District		35,584.50
			Total for Fund:636 School Mitigation Fees	35,584.50
		Grand Total		456,362.51

3/9/2021

FINANCE DIRECTOR
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
MAYOR

			Check Numbers
Date:	2/19/2021	\$ 94,951.90	92216-92231
	2/21/2021	\$ 289.41	92232
	2/22/2021	\$ 1,775.80	92233-92242
	2/25/2021	\$ 3,872.25	92257-92258
	2/25/2021	\$ 35,495.93	92259-92272
	3/3/2021	\$ 48.47	92273
	3/5/2021	\$ 153,572.68	92286-92297
		\$ -	
		\$ -	
		\$ -	

Check Total: 290,006.44

Date:	2/19/2021	\$ 72,108.56	ACH
Date:	2/22/2021	\$ 51,563.47	B&O
Date:	2/25/2021	\$ 140,441.12	ACH
Date:	3/5/2021	\$ 70,898.78	ACH

Electronic Total: 335,011.93

Total Claims This Period: 625,018.37

APPROVED FOR PAYMENT: AUDIT COMMITTEE

Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
 Printed: 03/09/2021 - 10:11AM
 Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
92216	2/19/2021	Bill's Blueprint Inc.	AP		404.73
92217	2/19/2021	City of Monroe	AP		671.38
92218	2/19/2021	D&G Backhoe Inc	AP		14,004.88
92219	2/19/2021	Department of Corrections	AP		427.17
92220	2/19/2021	District and Municipal Court Judges' Assc	AP		350.00
92221	2/19/2021	District and Municipal Court Managemen	AP		150.00
92222	2/19/2021	Language Link	AP		140.00
92223	2/19/2021	Monroe School District	AP		46,592.00
92224	2/19/2021	Puget Sound Energy	AP		2,227.95
92225	2/19/2021	Puget Sound Energy Inc	AP		2,709.30
92226	2/19/2021	Snohomish County 911	AP		0.50
92227	2/19/2021	Snohomish County Treasurer	AP		122.76
92228	2/19/2021	State Treasurer's Office	AP		8,670.37
92229	2/19/2021	Tenelco Inc.	AP		15,439.16
92230	2/19/2021	WaveGuide Networks Inc	AP		2,076.70
92231	2/19/2021	West Coast Code Consultants, Inc.	AP		965.00
92232	2/21/2021	Larry Crosby	AP		289.41
92233	2/22/2021	Debbie Alsop	AP		114.94
92234	2/22/2021	Robert Apgood	AP		151.42
92235	2/22/2021	Heather Axtman	AP		303.81
92236	2/22/2021	Larry F & Barbara J Barker	AP		425.95
92237	2/22/2021	Jayne or Hannah Deffenbaugh	AP		37.42
92238	2/22/2021	Luke Fisher	AP		93.27
92239	2/22/2021	Iva Plummer	AP		126.37
92240	2/22/2021	R2 Contractors Inc	AP		49.84
92241	2/22/2021	Edward Serrano	AP		37.77
92242	2/22/2021	Nicolette Smith	AP		435.01
92257	2/25/2021	Economic Alliance of Snohomish County	AP		2,500.00
92258	2/25/2021	Land Development Consultants, Inc.	AP		1,372.25
92259	2/28/2021	AAA Monroe Rock Corp.	AP		898.25
92260	2/28/2021	Becker, Bunge, et al.	AP		25.00
92261	2/28/2021	Bill's Blueprint Inc.	AP		169.90
92262	2/28/2021	BNSF Railway Company	AP		4,115.73
92263	2/28/2021	Department of Ecology	AP		67.00
92264	2/28/2021	FBI National Academy Associates, Inc.	AP		115.00
92265	2/28/2021	FBI-Leeda	AP		50.00
92266	2/28/2021	HealthEquity Employer Services	AP		8.85
92267	2/28/2021	Huber Technology Inc	AP		5,913.40
92268	2/28/2021	MRSC Rosters	AP		70.00
92269	2/28/2021	PH Consulting LLC	AP		3,954.60
92270	2/28/2021	Snohomish County Human Services Dept	AP		17,788.02
92271	2/28/2021	Versatile Mobile Systems Inc	AP		1,270.18
92272	2/28/2021	WABO	AP		1,050.00
92273	3/3/2021	Jason Neils	AP		48.47
92286	3/9/2021	Jesse Acosta	AP		803.86
92287	3/9/2021	Department of Health	AP		55.00

Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
92288	3/9/2021	Ronald Farstad	AP		400.00
92289	3/9/2021	Land Development Consultants, Inc.	AP		5,034.50
92290	3/9/2021	Method Barricade & Construction Supply	AP		1,017.03
92291	3/9/2021	Monroe School District	AP		94,317.28
92292	3/9/2021	Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc	AP		2,194.02
92293	3/9/2021	Jessica Ness	AP		6,867.00
92294	3/9/2021	Platt Electric Supply	AP		2,051.73
92295	3/9/2021	Snohomish County Sheriffs Office	AP		40,508.74
92296	3/9/2021	Sprague Pest Solutions Inc	AP		198.52
92297	3/9/2021	Washington Public Treasurers Assoc	AP		125.00

Total Check Count: 56

Total Check Amount: 290,006.44

BR-Checks by Date (3/9/2021 - 10:11 AM)

Page 1

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
Printed: 03/09/2021 - 10:36AM
Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
0	2/19/2021	Department of Ecology	AP	2/19/2021	1,656.58
0	2/19/2021	Enviroissues Inc	AP	2/19/2021	17,244.41
0	2/19/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	AP	2/19/2021	12,570.25
0	2/19/2021	H.B. Jaeger Company LLC	AP	2/19/2021	1,084.43
0	2/19/2021	Inland Environmental Resources Inc	AP	2/19/2021	16,085.24
0	2/19/2021	Monroe Law Group	AP	2/19/2021	14,000.00
0	2/19/2021	NorthStar Chemical Inc.	AP	2/19/2021	675.15
0	2/19/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc	AP	2/19/2021	4,000.00
0	2/19/2021	TranspoGroup	AP	2/19/2021	4,792.50
0	2/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	AP	2/22/2021	51,563.47
0	2/25/2021	Allstream Business US Inc	AP	2/25/2021	874.15
0	2/25/2021	Associated Petroleum Products Inc	AP	2/25/2021	7,264.34
0	2/25/2021	BHC Consultants LLC	AP	2/25/2021	13,608.88
0	2/25/2021	City of Everett- Everett Utilities	AP	2/25/2021	113,132.56
0	2/25/2021	Lowe's Home Centers Inc	AP	2/25/2021	3,102.66
0	2/25/2021	Quality Controls Corporation	AP	2/25/2021	230.00
0	2/25/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	AP	2/25/2021	2,228.53
0	3/5/2021	Rachel Adams	AP	3/5/2021	4,000.00
0	3/5/2021	Associated Petroleum Products Inc	AP	3/5/2021	10,090.68
0	3/5/2021	Department of Ecology	AP	3/5/2021	7,444.44
0	3/5/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	AP	3/5/2021	8,484.63
0	3/5/2021	Golden Rule LLC	AP	3/5/2021	5,467.00
0	3/5/2021	Iconix Waterworks	AP	3/5/2021	14,495.03
0	3/5/2021	Murraysmith, Inc	AP	3/5/2021	2,497.00
0	3/5/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc	AP	3/5/2021	4,000.00
0	3/5/2021	Zachor & Thomas Inc. P.S.	AP	3/5/2021	14,420.00

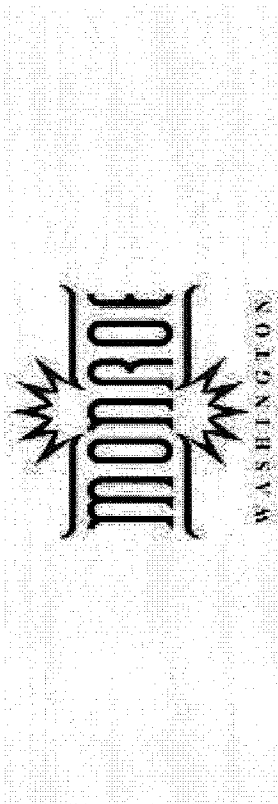
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Total Check Amount: 335,011.93

Bank Reconciliation

Disbursement Detail

User: Cheri
 Printed: 03/09/2021 - 10:43AM
 Date Range: 02/19/2021 - 02/28/2021
 Systems: 'Accounts Payable'



Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 001 General Fund				
0	02/25/2021	Lowe's Home Centers Inc	January Lowes Purchases	1,983.18
0	02/19/2021	Enviroissues Inc	City of Monroe Vision 12/1/20 - 1/31/21	17,244.41
0	02/19/2021	Monroe Law Group	Public defense February 2021	14,000.00
0	02/19/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc	Lobbying January 2021	4,000.00
0	02/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	January 2021 B&O	26.61
0	03/05/2021	Golden Rule LLC	Professional services March 2021 - Golden Rule	5,467.00
0	03/05/2021	Zachor & Thomas Inc. P.S.	Prosecuting Attny fees - February 2021	14,420.00
0	03/05/2021	Rachel Adams	Services provided February 2021	4,000.00
0	03/05/2021	S360 Strategies 360, Inc	Lobbying services Feb. 2021	4,000.00
92219	02/19/2021	Department of Corrections	Inspection Slips	427.17
92220	02/19/2021	District and Municipal Court Judges' Ass	Association Dues - Jessica Ness	350.00
92221	02/19/2021	District and Municipal Court Manageme	Association Dues - Pam Haley	150.00
92222	02/19/2021	Language Link	Translation	140.00
92226	02/19/2021	Snohomish County 911	Managed Laptop	0.50
92231	02/19/2021	West Coast Code Consultants, Inc.	Plan Reviews	965.00
92232	02/21/2021	Larry Crosby	Leoff Medical	289.41
92257	02/25/2021	Economic Alliance of Snohomish Count	Annual Investment 2021	2,500.00
92258	02/25/2021	Land Development Consultants, Inc.	Monroe Annexations 12/13/20-12/31/20	1,372.25
92264	02/28/2021	FBI National Academy Associates, Inc.	Membership dues 49676 - Jeffrey Jolley	115.00
92265	02/28/2021	FBI-Leeda	Membership dues - Ryan Irving	50.00
92266	02/28/2021	HealthEquity Employer Services	HSA monthly payment	8.85
92270	02/28/2021	Snohomish County Human Services Dep	Embedded Social Worker Oct - Dec 2020	17,788.02
92272	02/28/2021	WABO	Training Jessica Lether	1,050.00
92286	03/09/2021	Jesse Acosta	Interpreting services 2/10/21 Acosta	803.86
92287	03/09/2021	Department of Health	Handlers k9 reg. - Sam DRDG.FX.600030231	55.00
92288	03/09/2021	Ronald Farstad	Community outreach expnses	400.00
92289	03/09/2021	Land Development Consultants, Inc.	Monroe Housing Action - LCD 1/1/21 - 2/13/2021	5,034.50
92293	03/09/2021	Jessica Ness	Judge's Salary - Jessica Ness	6,867.00
92295	03/09/2021	Snohomish County Sheriffs Office	Inmate billing - January 2021	40,508.74
92297	03/09/2021	Washington Public Treasurers Assoc	WPTA 2021 Virtual Conference - Cheri Hurst	125.00
Total for Fund:001 General Fund				144,141.50

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 105 Streets				
	0 02/19/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Neck gaiters	213.44
	92268 02/28/2021	MRSC Rosters	PWC321-022021-1047 - Cathy Hawkins	17.50
			Total for Fund:105 Streets	230.94
Fund: 317 Parks CIP Fund				
	92292 03/09/2021	Moore Iacofano Goltsman, Inc	PROS Plan update services - MIG	2,194.02
			Total for Fund:317 Parks CIP Fund	2,194.02
Fund: 318 Streets CIP Fund				
	0 02/19/2021	TranspoGroup	ADA Transition Plan	4,792.50
	92260 02/28/2021	Becker, Bunge, et al.	Chain Lake Rd Phase 2a - Becker, Bunge, et al.	25.00
	92262 02/28/2021	BNSF Railway Company	Quiet Zone Feasibility Study	4,115.73
	92269 02/28/2021	PH Consulting LLC	Quiet Zone Feasibility - PH Consulting	3,954.60
			Total for Fund:318 Streets CIP Fund	12,887.83
Fund: 411 Water Maintenance & Operations				
	0 02/25/2021	Lowe's Home Centers Inc	January Lowes Purchases	89.85
	0 02/19/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Water meters	11,929.92
	0 02/19/2021	H.B. Jaeger Company LLC	Supplies	1,084.43
	0 02/25/2021	City of Everett- Everett Utilities	water purchased for resale	113,132.56
	0 02/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	January 2021 B&O	22,593.68
	0 03/05/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Meters	8,484.63
	0 03/05/2021	Iconix Waterworks	Supplies	14,252.52
	92233 02/22/2021	Debbie Alsop	Refund Check	22.13
	92234 02/22/2021	Robert Apgood	Refund Check	57.20
	92235 02/22/2021	Heather Axtman	Refund Check	303.81
	92236 02/22/2021	Larry F & Barbara J Barker	Refund Check	425.95
	92237 02/22/2021	Jayne or Hannah Deffenbaugh	Refund Check	37.42
	92238 02/22/2021	Luke Fisher	Refund Check	17.96
	92239 02/22/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	43.10
	92240 02/22/2021	R2 Contractors Inc	Refund Check	49.84
	92241 02/22/2021	Edward Serrano	Refund Check	7.28
	92242 02/22/2021	Nicolette Smith	Refund Check	110.85
	92268 02/28/2021	MRSC Rosters	PWC321-022021-1048 - Alesha Stickle	17.50
	92273 03/03/2021	Jason Neils	Refund Check	48.47
	92290 03/09/2021	Method Barricade & Construction Suppl Signs		617.03
	92291 03/09/2021	Monroe School District	KN95 Masks	59.10
			Total for Fund:411 Water Maintenance & Operations	173,385.23

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 412 Water Capital Projects				
	0 03/05/2021	Murraysmith, Inc	DOC 2nd Reservoir	2,497.00
	92216 02/19/2021	Bill's Blueprint Inc.	DOC 2nd Reservoir	404.73
	92217 02/19/2021	City of Monroe	D&G Backhoe - Rainer View PRV	671.38
	92218 02/19/2021	D&G Backhoe Inc	Rainier View Rd PRV	14,004.88
	92261 02/28/2021	Bill's Blueprint Inc.	DOC 2nd Reservoir	169.90
Total for Fund:412 Water Capital Projects				17,747.89
Fund: 421 Sewer Maintenance & Operations				
	0 02/25/2021	Lowe's Home Centers Inc	January Lowes Purchases	5.30
	0 02/19/2021	Department of Ecology	Biosolids Permit fee - 2021a-BA0020486	1,656.58
	0 02/19/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Neck gaiters	213.45
	0 02/19/2021	Inland Environmental Resources Inc	Magnesium Hydroxide 36400 pounds	16,085.24
	0 02/19/2021	NorthStar Chemical Inc.	Chlorine 230.00 g	675.15
	0 02/25/2021	Quality Controls Corporation	Transducer Evaluation	230.00
	0 02/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	January 2021 B&O	25,711.90
	0 03/05/2021	Department of Ecology	Permit fee 21-WA002046B-1 7/1/20 - 6/30/21 176WWD0286	7,444.44
	92229 02/19/2021	Tenelco Inc.	Biosolids	15,439.16
	92233 02/22/2021	Debbie Alsop	Refund Check	79.42
	92234 02/22/2021	Robert Appood	Refund Check	80.64
	92238 02/22/2021	Luke Fisher	Refund Check	64.45
	92239 02/22/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	73.18
	92241 02/22/2021	Edward Serrano	Refund Check	26.09
	92242 02/22/2021	Nicolette Smith	Refund Check	277.44
	92263 02/28/2021	Department of Ecology	Operator Cert. - Trevor Hankinson	67.00
	92267 02/28/2021	Huber Technology Inc	Screen gearbox	5,913.40
	92268 02/28/2021	MRSC Rosters	PWC321-022021-1047 - Cathy Hawkins	17.50
	92290 03/09/2021	Method Barricade & Construction Suppl Signs		400.00
	92291 03/09/2021	Monroe School District	KN95 Masks	59.09
Total for Fund:421 Sewer Maintenance & Operations				74,519.43
Fund: 431 Stormwater Maint & Operations				
	0 02/19/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Neck gaiters	213.44
	0 02/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	January 2021 B&O	2,957.45
	0 03/05/2021	Iconix Waterworks	Catch basins	242.51
	92233 02/22/2021	Debbie Alsop	Refund Check	13.39
	92234 02/22/2021	Robert Appood	Refund Check	13.58
	92238 02/22/2021	Luke Fisher	Refund Check	10.86
	92239 02/22/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	10.09
	92241 02/22/2021	Edward Serrano	Refund Check	4.40
	92242 02/22/2021	Nicolette Smith	Refund Check	46.72
	92259 02/28/2021	AAA Monroe Rock Corp.	Sweeping	898.25
	92268 02/28/2021	MRSC Rosters	PWC321-022021-1047 - Cathy Hawkins	17.50
	92291 03/09/2021	Monroe School District	KN95 Masks	59.09
Total for Fund:431 Stormwater Maint & Operations				4,487.28

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 432 Stormwater Capital Projects				
	0 02/25/2021	BHC Consultants LLC		13,608.88
			Total for Fund:432 Stormwater Capital Projects	13,608.88
Fund: 510 Information & Tech Services				
	0 02/25/2021	Allstream Business US Inc	Long Distance Charges	874.15
	0 02/25/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	CH Ricoh copier lease BlueJay	2,228.53
			Total for Fund:510 Information & Tech Services	3,102.68
Fund: 520 Equipment & Fleet Management				
	0 02/25/2021	Associated Petroleum Products Inc	PW vehicle fuel	7,264.34
	0 03/05/2021	Associated Petroleum Products Inc	Police vehicle fuel - Bldg H	10,090.68
	92271 02/28/2021	Versatile Mobile Systems Inc	Sector Scanners - vehicles	1,270.18
			Total for Fund:520 Equipment & Fleet Management	18,625.20
Fund: 530 Facilities Management				
	0 02/25/2021	Lowe's Home Centers Inc	January Lowes Purchases	1,024.33
	92224 02/19/2021	Puget Sound Energy	PPSE 769 Village Way #Facility	2,227.95
	92225 02/19/2021	Puget Sound Energy Inc	PSE- 806 W Main St Bldg A -Mai	2,709.30
	92230 02/19/2021	WaveGuide Networks Inc	Fiber repairs in Parks Bldg	2,076.70
	92294 03/09/2021	Platt Electric Supply	Emergency management supplies	2,051.73
	92296 03/09/2021	Sprague Pest Solutions Inc	Pest Control	198.52
			Total for Fund:530 Facilities Management	10,288.53
Fund: 631 Agency Fund				
	0 02/22/2021	Washington State Department of Revenue	January 2021 B&O	273.83
	92227 02/19/2021	Snohomish County Treasurer	Crime Victim's Compensation 1/21 - 6-02-050-000-2	122.76
	92228 02/19/2021	State Treasurer's Office	Jurisdiction Billing January 21 85001430	8,670.37
			Total for Fund:631 Agency Fund	9,066.96
Fund: 636 School Mitigation Fees				
	92223 02/19/2021	Monroe School District	Mitigation fees 2/1/21 -2/12/21	46,592.00
	92291 03/09/2021	Monroe School District	School Mitigation fees 2/15 - 2/26	94,140.00
			Total for Fund:636 School Mitigation Fees	140,732.00
			Grand Total	625,018.37

3/23/2021

FINANCE DIRECTOR
CITY ADMINISTRATOR
MAYOR

[illegible]

Check Total: 121,254.17

Date:	<u>3/8/2021</u>	<u>\$ 117,211.50</u>	P-Cards
Date:	<u>3/10/2021</u>	<u>\$ 38,276.20</u>	PUD EFT
Date:	<u>3/11/2021</u>	<u>\$ 166,443.59</u>	ACH
Date:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Electronic Total: 321,931.29

Total Claims This Period: 443,185.46

VOIDED CHECK:	92152	\$101.24)
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Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Signed _____ Date: _____
City Councilperson

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
Printed: 03/12/2021 - 12:19PM
Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
92298	3/9/2021	Association of WA Cities	AP		1,135.00
92299	3/9/2021	Sky Performing Arts	AP		101.24
92300	3/12/2021	Robert B. and Janet B. Bacon	AP		1,987.00
92301	3/12/2021	Robert B. and Janet B. Bacon	AP		11,394.00
92303	3/12/2021	Jesse Acosta	AP		310.50
92304	3/12/2021	Advantage Building Services	AP		3,618.18
92305	3/12/2021	City of Everett	AP		30.00
92306	3/12/2021	City of Monroe	AP		2,508.22
92307	3/12/2021	D&G Backhoe Inc	AP		1,483.51
92308	3/12/2021	D.A. Hogan & Associates	AP		1,740.15
92309	3/12/2021	DataQuest LLC	AP		25.00
92310	3/12/2021	Department of Corrections	AP		37.16
92311	3/12/2021	Fire Protection Inc.	AP		1,130.93
92312	3/12/2021	First American Title Insurance Company	AP		337.50
92313	3/12/2021	International Association for	AP		50.00
92314	3/12/2021	Lawson Products Inc	AP		44.55
92315	3/12/2021	Northwest Biosolids	AP		314.16
92316	3/12/2021	Snohomish County 911	AP		25,638.10
92317	3/12/2021	Snohomish County Human Services Dep	AP		1,406.76
92318	3/12/2021	Snohomish County Sheriffs Office	AP		23.07
92319	3/12/2021	Snohomish County Treasurer	AP		17.90
92320	3/12/2021	Sprague Pest Solutions Inc	AP		161.36
92321	3/12/2021	Technical Systems Inc.	AP		50,837.91
92322	3/12/2021	Tenelco Inc.	AP		16,006.08
92323	3/12/2021	US Bank NA-Custody Treasury Div-Mor	AP		46.00
92324	3/12/2021	David Diaz	AP		155.60
92325	3/12/2021	Duncan Gibson	AP		38.53
92326	3/12/2021	Walter & Jessica Hetland	AP		28.26
92327	3/12/2021	Stefani & Jeremy King	AP		120.86
92328	3/12/2021	Donald McDonald	AP		66.33
92329	3/12/2021	Jeffrey & Kimberly Olson	AP		59.24
92330	3/12/2021	Iva Plummer	AP		105.00
92331	3/12/2021	Moheeb Qupty	AP		133.27
92332	3/12/2021	Ernie Walters	AP		162.80

Total Check Count: 34

Total Check Amount: 121,254.17

Bank Reconciliation

Checks by Date

User: Cheri
Printed: 03/12/2021 - 12:20PM
Cleared and Not Cleared Checks



Check No	Check Date	Name	Comment	Module Clear Date	Amount
0	3/8/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	AP	3/8/2021	117,211.50
0	3/10/2021	PUD	AP	3/10/2021	38,276.20
0	3/11/2021	AFTS	AP	3/11/2021	4,319.62
0	3/11/2021	Allstream Business US Inc	AP	3/11/2021	2,024.42
0	3/11/2021	AmTest Inc.	AP	3/11/2021	109.25
0	3/11/2021	The BlueLine Group, LLC	AP	3/11/2021	59,156.39
0	3/11/2021	Contract Land Staff LLC	AP	3/11/2021	3,112.50
0	3/11/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	AP	3/11/2021	47,082.92
0	3/11/2021	Govconnection, INC	AP	3/11/2021	140.45
0	3/11/2021	Grainger Inc	AP	3/11/2021	4.08
0	3/11/2021	Iconix Waterworks	AP	3/11/2021	5,614.73
0	3/11/2021	IER Environmental Services Inc	AP	3/11/2021	2,467.91
0	3/11/2021	Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc	AP	3/11/2021	18,609.59
0	3/11/2021	Ogden Murphy Wallace PLLC	AP	3/11/2021	20,191.00
0	3/11/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	AP	3/11/2021	119.34
0	3/11/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	AP	3/11/2021	1,763.03
0	3/11/2021	Smarsh Inc	AP	3/11/2021	1,420.86
0	3/11/2021	Mark Wakefield	AP	3/11/2021	148.50
0	3/11/2021	Washington State Patrol	AP	3/11/2021	159.00

Total Check Count: 19

Total Check Amount: 321,931.29

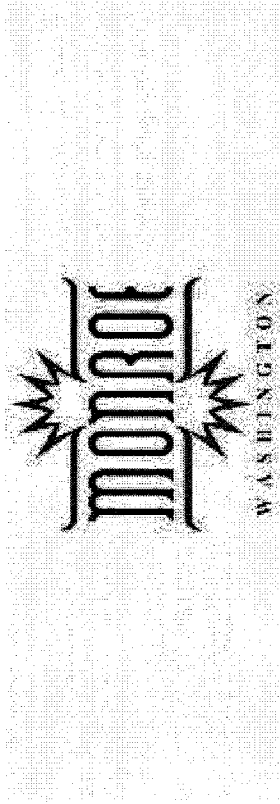
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Page 1

Bank Reconciliation

Disbursement Detail

User: Cheri
 Printed: 03/12/2021 - 12:21PM
 Date Range: 03/08/2021 - 03/12/2021
 Systems: 'Accounts Payable'



Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 001 General Fund				
0	03/11/2021	Govconnection, INC	Zebra labels (evidence printer)	140.45
0	03/11/2021	Ogden Murphy Wallace PLLC	Professional services 2/28/21	20,191.00
0	03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	DRUG AND ALCOHOL CLEARING HOUSE	10,415.77
0	03/11/2021	Mark Wakefield	M Wakefield supplemental insur	148.50
92298	03/09/2021	Association of WA Cities	2021 AWC Drug and Alcohol Consortium membership	1,135.00
92303	03/12/2021	Jesse Acosta	Interpreting Services - 2/24/21 Acosta	310.50
92305	03/12/2021	City of Everett	Animal Control - January 2021	30.00
92309	03/12/2021	DataQuest LLC	Background check -Balderas-Hearne	25.00
92313	03/12/2021	International Association for	2021 LAPE Membership - #2102 Allison Prohn	50.00
92316	03/12/2021	Snohomish County 911	Dispatch Services	25,638.10
92317	03/12/2021	Snohomish County Human Services Dep	Liquor excise tax - 4th QTR	1,406.76
92318	03/12/2021	Snohomish County Sheriffs Office	Inmate billing - Medical January 2021	23.07
92319	03/12/2021	Snohomish County Treasurer	01014700099000- /Snohomish County treasurer	17.90
92323	03/12/2021	US Bank NA-Custody Treasury Div-Mo	custody charges-monthly maint	46.00
Total for Fund:001 General Fund				59,578.05
Fund: 105 Streets				
0	03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	mb WAECO TOPSOIL- top soil	1,896.81
92310	03/12/2021	Department of Corrections	Business cards Corey	4.64
Total for Fund:105 Streets				1,901.45
Fund: 109 Tourism				
92299	03/09/2021	Sky Performing Arts	Sky Performing Arts LTAC Grant	101.24
Total for Fund:109 Tourism				101.24
Fund: 317 Parks CIP Fund				
0	03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	FEDEX - POSTAGE LAKE TYE ALL WEATHER	9.46
92308	03/12/2021	D.A. Hogan & Associates	Lake Tye All Weather Field - DA Hogan	1,740.15
Total for Fund:317 Parks CIP Fund				1,749.61

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 318 Streets CIP Fund				
	0 03/11/2021	Contract Land Staff LLC	Tjerne PL Phase III	3,112.50
	0 03/11/2021	The Blueline Group, LLC	2021 annual road maintenance	59,156.39
	92300 03/12/2021	Robert B. and Janet B. Bacon	CLR-TCE Parcel #20 - Bacon	1,987.00
	92301 03/12/2021	Robert B. and Janet B. Bacon	CLR-TCE - Parcel #18 &19 - Bacon	11,394.00
	92312 03/12/2021	First American Title Insurance Company	Chain Lake Rd - Phase 2A	337.50
			Total for Fund:318 Streets CIP Fund	75,987.39
Fund: 411 Water Maintenance & Operations				
	0 03/11/2021	AFTS	Postage - Utilities	1,439.73
	0 03/11/2021	Ferguson Enterprises Inc	Annual fee (meters)	47,082.92
	0 03/11/2021	Iconix Waterworks	Supplies	5,614.73
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio	ND mt NATIONAL SAFETY- 20 % of \$626.35	3,214.94
	92310 03/12/2021	Department of Corrections	Business cards - Ore	23.22
	92324 03/12/2021	David Diaz	Refund Check	29.96
	92325 03/12/2021	Duncan Gibson	Refund Check	38.53
	92327 03/12/2021	Stefani & Jeremy King	Refund Check	44.06
	92328 03/12/2021	Donald McDonald	Refund Check	41.34
	92329 03/12/2021	Jeffrey & Kimberly Olson	Refund Check	59.24
	92330 03/12/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	20.28
	92331 03/12/2021	Moheeb Qupty	Refund Check	57.89
	92332 03/12/2021	Ernie Walters	Refund Check	41.64
			Total for Fund:411 Water Maintenance & Operations	57,708.48
Fund: 412 Water Capital Projects				
	92306 03/12/2021	City of Monroe	Retainage D&G Backhoe - Rainier View Rd PRV	2,508.22
	92307 03/12/2021	D&G Backhoe Inc	Rainier View Rd PRV - D&G Backhoe	1,483.51
	92321 03/12/2021	Technical Systems Inc.	SCADA/PLC Upgrades - Tech. Systems	50,837.91
			Total for Fund:412 Water Capital Projects	54,829.64
Fund: 421 Sewer Maintenance & Operations				
	0 03/11/2021	AFTS	Postage - Utilities	1,439.73
	0 03/11/2021	AmTest Inc.	EFF Testing	109.25
	0 03/11/2021	IER Environmental Services Inc	Magnesium 882 (55 gallon drums)	2,467.91
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio	ND VERIZON WIRELESS - PW cell & M2M Acct	9,130.07
	92310 03/12/2021	Department of Corrections	Business cards Corey	4.64
	92315 03/12/2021	Northwest Biosolids	Membership Dues 2021	314.16
	92322 03/12/2021	Tenelco Inc.	Biosolids	16,006.08
	92324 03/12/2021	David Diaz	Refund Check	107.51
	92327 03/12/2021	Stefani & Jeremy King	Refund Check	65.72
	92330 03/12/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	72.45
	92331 03/12/2021	Moheeb Qupty	Refund Check	64.51
	92332 03/12/2021	Ernie Walters	Refund Check	103.69
			Total for Fund:421 Sewer Maintenance & Operations	29,885.72

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 422 Sewer Capital Projects				
	0 03/11/2021	Kennedy/Jenks Consultants, Inc	WWTP Engineering Report	18,609.59
			Total for Fund:422 Sewer Capital Projects	18,609.59
Fund: 431 Stormwater Maint & Operations				
	0 03/11/2021	AFTS	Postage - Utilities	1,440.16
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	VERIZON WIRELESS - Eng Emerg M	1,017.23
	92310 03/12/2021	Department of Corrections	Business cards Corey	4.66
	92324 03/12/2021	David Diaz	Refund Check	18.13
	92326 03/12/2021	Walter & Jessica Hedland	Refund Check	28.26
	92327 03/12/2021	Stefani & Jeremy King	Refund Check	11.08
	92328 03/12/2021	Donald McDonald	Refund Check	24.99
	92330 03/12/2021	Iva Plummer	Refund Check	12.27
	92331 03/12/2021	Moheeb Qupty	Refund Check	10.87
	92332 03/12/2021	Ernie Walters	Refund Check	17.47
			Total for Fund:431 Stormwater Maint & Operations	2,585.12
Fund: 510 Information & Tech Services				
	0 03/11/2021	Allstream Business US Inc	Long Distance Charges	2,024.42
	0 03/11/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	CH Ricoh copier lease (Crow)	1,763.03
	0 03/11/2021	Ricoh USA Inc	Parks/Planning office copier	119.34
	0 03/11/2021	Smarsh Inc	Archive services	1,420.86
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	RHI Invoice	48,566.51
			Total for Fund:510 Information & Tech Services	53,894.16
Fund: 520 Equipment & Fleet Management				
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	bg MONROE PARTS HOUSE-	12,699.24
			Total for Fund:520 Equipment & Fleet Management	12,699.24
Fund: 530 Facilities Management				
	0 03/11/2021	Grainger Inc	Seal PD locker room 20-01	4.08
	0 03/10/2021	PUD	PUD - 806 W Main St A	38,276.20
	0 03/08/2021	US Bank National Associatio ND	CITY OF MONROE - utility payments	30,261.47
	92304 03/12/2021	Advantage Building Services	Cleaning Services March 2021	3,618.18
	92311 03/12/2021	Fire Protection Inc.	Impound lot / Evidence	1,130.93
	92314 03/12/2021	Lawson Products Inc	Hole saw extension, masonry drill	44.55
	92320 03/12/2021	Sprague Pest Solutions Inc	Pest Control	161.36
			Total for Fund:530 Facilities Management	73,496.77

Check#	Check Date	Payable To	Purpose	Amount
Fund: 631 Agency Fund				
0 03/11/2021		Washington State Patrol	Fingerprinting	159.00
			Total for Fund:631 Agency Fund	159.00
			Grand Total	443,185.46



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Brad Feilberg, Public Works Director

Department: Public Works

SUBJECT: Resolution 004/2021 adopting 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:

03/02/2021 (Public Safety Council Committee)

REQUESTED ACTION:

Move to adopt Resolution 004/2021 adopting the Snohomish County 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

The plan must be approved by the legislative authority of the City of Monroe by October 6, 2021.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

History

The Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA; Public Law 106-390) is federal legislation enacted to encourage and promote proactive, pre-disaster planning as a condition of receiving financial assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Act. The DMA emphasizes planning for disasters before they occur. It established a pre-disaster hazard mitigation program and new requirements for the national post-disaster hazard mitigation grant program (HMGP).

On December 12, 2005, City Council adopted the Snohomish County Natural Hazard and Mitigation Plan (SCNHMP) by Resolution No. 2005/021. As required by the Disaster Mitigation Act the plan must be reviewed and updated every five years. The City adopted the 2010 update in 2010 (Resolution No. 2010/012). In 2016 the City of Monroe adopted the 2015 Hazard Mitigation Plan by Resolution 001/2016. The 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in 2016 by Resolution 001/2016.

Plan Update

Starting on 2017, City Staff and the associated Planning Partners began working on developing the 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Federal Emergency Management Agency specifies the required elements for the five-year updates, these included:

- Reengaging the public;
- Review\revise risk assessment;

- Review\revise goals and objectives; and
- Review\revise action plan.

This work has been completed and the 2020 Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been approved by FEMA. The 2020 update must now be adopted by the City in order to maintain our eligibility for mitigation grants.

The plan contains two volumes and appendices:

Volume I

(https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/78298/SnoCo_HMP_Volume-1_09302020_Final?bidId=) contains information about the planning process, information applicable to the county as a whole, and information regarding "Hazards of Concern" and the risks associated with these hazards.

Volume II

(https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/78297/SnoCo_HMP_Volume-2_09302020_Final?bidId=) contains information specific to each participating jurisdiction. Monroe's section begins on page 204.

Appendices

(<https://www.snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/80264/HMP-Appendices?bidId=>) contains public outreach information, catalogs of mitigation activities, and in the future annual progress reports.

Monroe's highest probability hazards are earthquake, cyber security, epidemic, hazardous materials, flooding, and weather events.

Proposed hazard mitigation initiatives include replace fragile asbestos cement watermain, acquiring the Cadman property for preservation as open space, and maintaining compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program.

The Public Safety Committee considered the 2020 Hazard Mitigation Plan at their March 2, 2021 meeting and unanimously recommended approval.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

No direct fiscal impacts. Provides eligibility for future federal hazard mitigation funds.

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

The City of Monroe has a one year grace period from October 6, 2020 (when the plan was approved by FEMA) to adopt the 2020 plan or we lose eligibility for federal mitigation funds.

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Do not approve and lose eligibility for federal mitigation funds.

ATTACHMENTS:

**CITY OF MONROE
RESOLUTION NO. 004/2021**

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
MONROE, WASHINGTON, ADOPTING THE SNOHOMISH
COUNTY 2020 HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

WHEREAS, all of Snohomish County has exposure to natural hazards that increase the risk to life, property, environment, and the County's economy; and

WHEREAS, pro-active mitigation of known hazards before a disaster event can reduce or eliminate long-term risk to life and property; and

WHEREAS, The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390) established new requirements for pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation programs; and

WHEREAS, a coalition of Snohomish County, Tribes, Cities, and Special Purpose Districts with like planning objectives has been formed to pool resources and create consistent mitigation strategies within the county; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that engages the public, assesses the risk and vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards, develops a mitigation strategy consistent with a set of uniform goals and objectives, and creates a plan for implementing, evaluating, and revising this strategy; and

WHEREAS, the coalition has completed a planning process that reviewed and/or revised the risk assessment, goals and objectives, action plan, and reengaged the public; and

WHEREAS, FEMA has completed pre-adoption review of the revised Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan pursuant to 44 CFR Part 201, and City Council adoption must occur for City of Monroe to have a FEMA approved Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan; and

WHEREAS, it has been found that the proposed Plan is consistent with the City of Monroe Comprehensive Plan, and other State, Federal, and local regulations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MONROE, WASHINGTON AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby:

A. Adopts [Volume 1](#) in its entirety, Chapters 1 and 10 of [Volume 2](#), and the [Appendices](#), of the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan, September 2020.

B. Will use the adopted portions of the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan to guide pre- and post-disaster mitigation of the hazards identified.

C. Will coordinate the strategies identified in the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan with other planning programs and mechanisms under its jurisdictional authority.

D. Will continue its support of the Planning Coalition and continue to participate in the Coalition Partnership as described by the Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan.

E. Will help to promote and support the mitigation successes of all Snohomish County Hazard Mitigation Plan Planning Partners.

Section 2. It is the purpose of the Resolution to provide for the health, welfare, and safety of the general public, and not to create or otherwise establish or designate any particular class or group of persons who will or should be especially protected or benefited by the terms of this Resolution. No provision or term used in this Resolution is intended to impose any duty whatsoever upon the City or any of its officers, agents, or employees for whom the implementation of this Resolution shall be discretionary and not mandatory.

Section 3. Nothing contained in this Resolution is intended to be, nor shall be construed to create or form the basis for, any liability on the part of the City or its officers, agents, and employees for any inquiry or damage resulting from the failure to comply with the provisions of this Resolution or be a reason or a consequence of any inspections, notice, or order, in connection with the implementation or enforcement of the Resolution, or by reason of any action of the City related in any manner to enforcement of this Resolution by its officers, agents, or employees.

Section 4. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon passage.

ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Monroe, at its regular meeting thereof, and APPROVED by the Mayor this 23rd day of March, 2021.

CITY OF MONROE, WASHINGTON

Geoffrey Thomas, Mayor

ATTEST:

Rabecca R. Hasart, Interim City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

J. Zachary Lell, City Attorney



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Jeff Jolley, Police Chief

Department: Police

SUBJECT: First Responders Flex Fund Contract

REQUESTED ACTION:

Move to authorize the Mayor Pro Tem to sign the First Responders Flex Fund Contract with Snohomish County Human Services.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

Per RCW 39.34.080 interlocal agreements shall be authorized by the governing body of each party to the contract. Such contract shall set forth fully the purposes, powers, rights, objectives, and responsibilities of the contracting parties. Since the City Council is the governing body for the City of Monroe, it must approve this interlocal agreement.

All purchases made to be reimbursed would be subject to the City's Procurement Policies.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

The City has agreed to participate in the Ending Homelessness Program as administered by the Housing and Community Services of Snohomish County. As part of this program, the First Responders Flex Fund revenue is generated from an eight dollar surcharge collected by Snohomish County on document recording fees under RCW 36.22.1791.

This contract will provide First Responder Flex Funds to reimburse the City of Monroe in 2021 for assistance to individuals identified as high risk for chemical dependency or mental health issues by the Community Outreach Team. Participants must be individuals/families experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. Examples of purchases may include, but are not limited to shelter, food, clothing, medical care, transportation, or other basic needs. Flex Funds shall not be paid directly to the Participants or used for the purchase of alcohol, tobacco, vaping products, or marijuana products. The City shall submit supporting documentation for expenses covered by Flex Funds with an approved invoice for reimbursement.

The City received Flex Funds in 2018 totaling \$1,131.66, 2019 totaling \$1,618.88 and in 2020 totaling \$4,819.64. Through this program the City was able to get clients into detox, treatment and housing. The funds provided by this grant allowed the purchase of food, toiletries, clothing, transportation, temporary housing and the purchase of Department of Licensing ID cards to assist the clients in gaining employment.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

Incidental expenses that are covered under the First Responders Flex Fund incurred by the Community Outreach Team will be reimbursed by this fund up to a maximum of \$6,151.

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

Accept grant as soon as practical to request reimbursement of expenses.

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

1. Move to authorize signature.
2. Take no action; and provide staff with direction for additional changes/request additional information be presented prior to action.
3. Take no action; and do not consider the reimbursement grant at this time.

ATTACHMENTS:

[BH-21-62-09-235](#)

Snohomish County Human Services
3000 Rockefeller Avenue, M/S 305 | Everett, WA 98201
(425) 388-7200



CONTRACT SPECIFICS	Contract Number: BH-21-62-09-235 Maximum Contract Amount: \$6,151			
	Title of Project / Service: First Responders Flex Fund			
	Start Date: 01/01/2021	End Date: 12/31/2021	Status Determination: Subrecipient	
CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION	Agency Name: City of Monroe			
	Address: 806 W. Main St			
	City, State & Zip: Monroe, WA 98272		IRS Tax No. / EIN: 91-6004164	
	Contact Person: Debbie Willis		Unique Entity Identifier: 39269899	
	Telephone: 360-863-4579		Email Address: dwillis@ci.monroe.wa.us	
FUNDING SPECIFICS	Funding Authority: Ending Homelessness Program			
	CFDA No. & Title: N/A			
	Funding Specifics: RCW 36.22.1791 and 43.185c			
	Federal Agency: N/A		Federal Award ID No: N/A	
				Federal Award Date: N/A
COUNTY	Program Division	Contact Person	Contact Email	Contact Phone
	Behavioral Health	Cleo Harris	cleo.harris@snoco.org	425-388-7423

Additional terms of this Contract are set out in and governed by the following, which are incorporated herein by reference:

Basic Terms and Conditions HSD-2018- 138-235, maintained on file at the Human Services Department:

Business Associate Agreement BAA-2018- 138-235, maintained on file at the Human Services Department:

Specific Terms and Conditions Attached as Exhibit A

Statement of Work/Project Description Attached as Exhibit B

Approved Contract Budget Attached as Exhibit C

Approved Invoice Attached as Exhibit D

In the event of any inconsistency in this contract, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence in the following order: (a) appropriate provisions of state and federal law, (b) Specific Terms and Conditions, (c) Basic Terms and Conditions, (d) Business Associate Agreement, (e) other attachments incorporated by reference, and (f) other documents incorporated by reference.

THE CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS AGENCY), AND SNOHOMISH COUNTY (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS COUNTY), HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE TO THE TERMS OF THIS CONTRACT. SIGNATURES FOR BOTH PARTIES ARE REQUIRED BELOW. BY SIGNING, THE AGENCY IS CERTIFYING THAT IT IS NOT DEBARRED, SUSPENDED, OR OTHERWISE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAMS.

FOR THE CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION:

FOR SNOHOMISH COUNTY:

(Signature) _____ (Date) _____

(Title) _____

Mary Jane Brell Vujovic, Director _____ (Date) _____

Department of Human Services

EXHIBIT A
SPECIFIC TERMS AND CONDITIONS
FIRST RESPONDER FLEX FUNDS

I. DEFINITION OF TERMS

- A. Access to Care Standards (ACS): The Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) minimum eligibility requirements for Medicaid adults & Medicaid older adults guidelines reflect the most restrictive eligibility criteria that can be applied, pursuant to RCW 70.96A and 70.96B. North Sound Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization (BH-ASO) may expand coverage based on availability of local resources.
- B. Adjudicated youth: Refers to a youth who has been determined by a juvenile court judge to have committed a delinquent offense.
- C. Advanced directive: A written document that contains directions and preferences for treatment and care during times an individual is having difficulty communicating or making decisions.
- D. Aging Population: Age 65 and older.
- E. ASAM: Acronym for American Society of Addiction Medicine.
- F. Behavioral health: The prevention, treatment of, and recovery from substance use disorders, mental health disorders, and/or problem and pathological gambling disorders.
- G. Case Management: Assistance to a recipient and family (or significant other) to obtain, maintain, or develop appropriate resources.
- H. Child: Refers to an individual under the age of ten (10).
- I. Community Outreach and Intervention: Services to link individuals to treatment and other appropriate support services.
- J. Complaint: A verbal or written statement by a participant that expresses dissatisfaction with some aspect of services covered under this Agreement, the Primary Care Provider, or Agency.
- K. Contingency Management: An evidence-based practice allowing individuals to earn tangible rewards to reinforce positive behaviors such as service

attendance, abstaining from drugs and alcohol, and involvement in pro-social activities.

- L. Corrective Action/Compliance Review: When findings from monitoring efforts or audits show that there are apparent violations of this Contract, the Agency shall implement corrective action within specified timeframes determined by the County.
- M. Corrective Action Plan (CAP): A written plan specifying what Contractor is required to do to be in compliance. This includes required improvements and a timeline for such action(s) to be accomplished.
- N. Counselors: Personnel employed by the Agency who meet the criteria as defined in WAC.
- O. COVID-19: An infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).
- P. Cultural Competence: A set of congruent behaviors, attitudes and policies that come together in a system or agency and enable that system or agency to work effectively in cross-cultural situations. A culturally competent system of care acknowledges and incorporates at all levels the importance of language and culture, assessment of cross-cultural relations, knowledge and acceptance of dynamics of cultural differences, expansion of cultural knowledge and adaptation of services to meet culturally unique needs.
- Q. Cultural Humility: The lifelong practice of being aware and thinking of one's own values, beliefs, own biases, and social position within the context of the present moment and also be aware of and sensitive to historic realities like legacies of violence and oppression against certain groups of people.
- R. Direct Student Services (DSS): Include, face-to-face sessions with an individual student and/or the student's family to address the student's needs.
- S. Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), or the department, or the Department: DSHS of the State of Washington and its Secretary, officers, employees and authorized agents.
- T. DSM 5: Acronym for the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders fifth edition.
- U. Evidenced Based Treatment: A program, policy or practice recognized by research that, when applied in treatment, has improved outcomes for clients, participants or communities.

- V. Fair Hearing: A grievance hearing before the Washington State Office of Administrative Hearings.
- W. Family: Those the individual defines as family or those appointed/assigned (e.g., parents, foster parents, guardians, siblings, caregivers, and significant others).
- X. Flex funds: Funds provided through a program that are used to procure goods and/or services directly related to the needs of the participant as outlined in Exhibit B.
- Y. GAIN-SS: Acronym for Global Appraisal of Individual Needs Short Screening.
- Z. Grievance: An expression of dissatisfaction about any matter. The term is also used to refer to the overall process that includes grievances handled at the NSBHASO level and access to the state fair hearing process. Possible subjects for grievances include, but are not limited to, the quality of care or services provided, and aspects of interpersonal relationships such as rudeness, or failure to respect the enrollee's rights.
- AA. Hardship Insured: Individuals' with insurance who cannot afford to pay insurance deductibles or co-pays.
- BB. HCA: Refers to the Health Care Authority.
- CC. Healing Organization: An organizational system where staff policies, procedures, services, and treatment models apply an understanding of trauma embedded within them. Their approaches to providing services are trauma-shielding or trauma-reducing.
- DD. HIPAA: Acronym for "Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act." Additional information is outlined in the Business Associate Agreement as referenced on the face sheet of this Contract.
- EE. Housing Services: The services or activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating, obtaining or retaining suitable housing. Component services or activities may include tenant counseling, helping individuals and families to identify and correct substandard housing conditions on behalf of individuals and families who are unable to protect their own interests and assisting individuals and families to understand leases, secure utilities and make moving arrangements.

- FF. Independent Peer Review: To assess the quality, appropriateness and efficiency of treatment services provided in the state to individuals under the program involved.
- GG. Indirect Student Services (ISS): Include all contact with an individual student's support system.
- HH. Individual treatment: Planned therapeutic or counseling activity provided to a sole eligible individual by one (1) or more counselors.
- II. Individual: Previously known as client, consumer, patient, or participant.
- JJ. Labor Harmony Requirement: A "No Service Disruption Guarantee" outlined in Exhibit E, as applicable.
- KK. Low Income: Participants whose monthly income does not exceed 220% of the national poverty index, or as negotiated in your Contract.
- LL. MCO: Acronym for Managed Care Organization.
- MM. Mental Disorder: A disorder as defined in RCW 71.34.020(13) for children and RCW 71.05.020(26) for adults.
- NN. Mental Health Professional (MHP): Personnel employed by the Agency who meet the criteria as defined in WAC.
- OO. NSBHASO: Acronym for "North Sound Behavioral Health Administrative Services Organization."
- PP. No Service Disruption Guarantee: An agreement to maintain services and prevent a disruption of service caused by labor unrest. See "Labor Harmony Requirement" above. Additional information is outlined in Exhibit E., Attachment A, as applicable
- QQ. Nurse Family Partnership (NFP): An evidence based, community health program for vulnerable mothers pregnant with their first child.
- RR. Outcome: An outcome defines changes that have taken place as a result of the program's work. Examples include: Short Term (a change in learning: awareness, knowledge, skills, motivations); Intermediate (a change in action: behavior, practice, decision-making, policies); Long Term (consequences: social, economic, environmental, etc).

- SS. Outpatient Counseling: The provision of substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and other support services according to a prescribed plan in a non-residential setting.
- TT. Output: An output details what the program does and is usually a count of something. Examples include: Activities (the actual tasks done such as screenings, assessments, workshops, etc); Participation (who the program serves; customers and stakeholders).
- UU. Outreach/Education Services (OES): Training and information sharing to Agency staff and external providers about the Student Support Advocate program not directly related to a particular case management student.
- VV. Personal Information: Information identifiable to any person, including, but not limited to, information that relates to a person's name, health, finances, education, business, use or receipt of governmental services or other activities, addresses, telephone numbers, social security numbers, driver license numbers, other identifying numbers, and any financial identifiers.
- WW. Quality Assurance: A focus on compliance to minimum requirements (e.g. rules, regulations, and contract terms) as well as reasonably expected levels of performance, quality, and practice.
- XX. Recovery: The processes through which people are able to live, work, learn, and participate fully in their communities.
- YY. Referral: A process of directing an Individual to available specialty care or services.
- ZZ. Remote Learning: Also referred to as distance learning, gives learners who aren't in a physical location for in-person education access to online training materials.
- AAA. RCW: Acronym for "Revised Code of Washington."
- BBB. Resiliency: The personal and community qualities that enable individuals to rebound from adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats, or other stresses, and to live productive lives.
- CCC. Shall: Compliance is mandatory.
- DDD. SHP: Acronym for Supportive Housing Program.
- EEE. Substance Use Disorder Professional (SUDP) (formerly CDP): Personnel employed by the Agency who meet the criteria defined in WAC.

- FFF. Substance Use Disorder Professional Trainee (SUDPT) (formerly CDPT): Personnel employed by the Agency who meet the criteria defined in WAC.
- GGG. Serious Mental Illness (SMI): According to Federal Register Vol. 58, No. 96, May 20, 1993, persons age 18 and over who currently, or at any time during the past year, have a diagnosable mental, behavioral, or emotional disorder of sufficient duration to meet diagnostic criteria specified within the current DSM, that has resulted in functional impairment which substantially limits one or more major life activities.
- HHH. Strengthening Families Program 10-14: Refers to the evidence-based prevention program developed at Iowa State University for families and young adolescents.
- III. Student Support Advocate (SSA): Personnel hired by the school district to perform contracted services.
- JJJ. Substance Use Disorder (SUD): Acronym for “Substance Use Disorder.” This definition replaces the definition for Chemical Dependency.
- KKK. Telehealth: The distribution of health-related service and information via electronic information and telecommunication technologies.
- LLL. TILT Team: Refers the Trauma-Informed Leadership Team, the selected group of staff dedicated to the advancement of Trauma-Informed Practices in the school.
- MMM. Trauma: Refers to experiences that cause intense physical and psychological stress reactions. It can refer to “a single event, multiple events, or a set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically and emotionally harmful or threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual’s physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being
- NNN. Trauma-informed: A trauma-informed approach to the delivery of behavioral health services includes an understanding of trauma and an awareness of the impact it can have across setting, services, and populations. It involves viewing trauma through an ecological and cultural lens and recognizing that context plays a significant role in how individuals perceive and process traumatic events, whether acute or chronic. Per SAMHSA, the three key elements of a trauma-informed approach include: realizing the prevalence of trauma; recognizing how trauma affects all individuals involved with the program, organization, or system, including its own workforce; and responding by putting this knowledge into practice

OOO. Trauma-Informed Care: TIC is a strengths-based service delivery approach “that is grounded in understanding of and responsiveness to the impact of trauma, that emphasizes physical, psychological, and emotional safety for both providers and survivors, and that creates opportunities for survivors to rebuild a sense of control and empowerment. It also involves vigilance in anticipating and avoiding institutional processes and individual practices that are likely to retraumatize individuals who already have histories of trauma, and it upholds the importance of consumer participation in the development, delivery, and evaluation of services

PPP. Trauma-Informed System: An organizational system which has developed a shared language to define, normalize, and address the impact of trauma on clients and the workforce. The organization operates from a foundational understanding of the nature and impact of trauma.

QQQ. Veteran: A veteran is defined as an individual that has served as a member of the armed forces, active duty or reserves, for at least one day. This will also include service in the National Guard, as well as Merchant Marines in support of US resources in wartime. Veteran status may be verified through self-identification, discharge certificate, or Department of Defense Form DD-214.

RRR. WAC: Acronym for “Washington Administrative Code”.

SSS. WSUE: Refers to Washington State University Extension, a division of Snohomish County Parks & Recreation Department (PRD).

TTT. Youth: Means a person from age ten (10) through age seventeen (17).

II. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND LICENSING

- A. The Agency shall meet the requirements of WAC, applicable local and state rules, and state and federal statutes. In addition, the Agency shall meet the applicable specific program requirements for licensure and certification to perform contracted services. A copy of the certification shall be submitted to the County upon request.
- B. The Agency shall maintain relevant and appropriate licensure by the State of Washington to provide behavioral health and/or community support services. The Agency shall notify the County in writing within five (5) business days of any change in licensure status.

III. COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- A. All services provided under this Contract shall meet all standards set forth in current, revised and replaced WAC's and RCW's.
- B. The Agency shall meet all applicable standards for program operations set forth in WAC and RCW. The Agency shall ensure that WAC and RCW requirements are followed and are adjusted as the WAC's and RCW's are amended, revised, eliminated or added.
- C. The Agency shall operate and adhere to fidelity of the model of services utilized by the Agency and as negotiated with the County.
- D. The Agency must have policies and procedures in place to protect and safeguard individually identifiable health information obtained in the course of providing services under this Contract. The Agency shall not disclose an individual's information, directly or indirectly, except to the extent allowed under applicable state or federal laws and regulations. The Agency shall comply with all terms and conditions of Federal Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records, 42 CFR Part 2 and applicable provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA).
- E. Staff and volunteers who have access to children or vulnerable adults are required to have a background check per RCW and WAC. A background check is required at the time of employment or commencement of volunteer duties. An Agency shall conduct additional background checks if circumstances arise that cause the Agency concern. The Agency shall ensure that all persons convicted of crimes preventing contact with vulnerable populations are prohibited from having access to those populations.
- F. The Agency shall enter data as negotiated with the County. The Agency shall make use of data and specific to the Agency systems or electronic records for the purpose of evaluating and reporting individual and program service outcomes.
- G. The Agency shall comply with all terms and conditions of the Business Associate Agreement.

IV. REIMBURSEMENT PROCEDURES

Services rendered under this Contract shall be reimbursed based on the attached Budget (Exhibit C). Services shall be provided per the attached Statement of Work (Exhibit B).

V. REIMBURSEMENT LIMITATION

- A. The Agency shall utilize the contracted dollar amount to provide services throughout the duration of this Contract.
- B. The Agency shall be responsible for ensuring budget is maintained and that invoices to the County do not exceed the budgeted amount as stated in Exhibit C, Approved Contract Budget.
- C. Utilization of County funding available to this program will be reviewed monthly and the Contract allocation may be reduced and re-allocated at the discretion of the County, where needed if expenditures are not sufficient to fully utilize available funding.
- D. The Agency certifies that work to be performed under this Contract will not duplicate any work to be charged against any other contract, subcontract or source.

VI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Agency shall submit all required reports documenting performance in a timely manner. All reports shall be completed on approved forms and in accordance with procedures as issued by the County. In the event the Agency fails to maintain its reporting obligations, the County reserves the right to withhold reimbursements to the Agency or order payment stopped to the Agency in an amount proportions to the data estimated to be outstanding until such time that the data is current.

VII. OTHER REVENUES

Revenues generated by the Agency from other funding sources (e.g. donations, fund-raising) under this program, including fees collected from low-income participants, shall be separately identified and recorded as project income. These funds shall be used exclusively to provide increased levels of service.

VIII. SUBCONTRACTING

- A. The Agency is prohibited from subcontracting any funding and/or services contained within this Contract unless otherwise negotiated with the County.

- B. All rules, regulations and requirements contained in the Basic Terms and Conditions must be met for all subcontracts executed pursuant to this Contract. All subcontracting arrangements require prior written approval from the County.

IX. RECORDS RETENTION

The Agency shall retain all fiscal and clinical books, records, documents and other materials relevant to this Contract in accordance with WAC.

X. LOCATION AND HOURS OF SERVICE

- A. Services provided under this Contract shall be available in Snohomish County for Snohomish County residents.
- B. To ensure participants have consistent access to treatment services, the Agency shall minimally maintain business hours from 9:00 AM through 5:00 PM Monday through Friday, excluding recognized holidays or as negotiated with the County. Any reduction in service hours shall be submitted in writing to the County for approval, fifteen (15) calendar days prior to implementation.
- C. The Agency shall notify the County within ten (10) days of change in personnel which may affect the faithful execution of this Contract.

XI. ELIGIBILITY

- A. County funds shall be the dollar of last resort for billing. The Agency shall determine at time of intake if the individual has medical insurance, including state-sponsored programs providing low-cost health care coverage through private health plans, which covers substance use disorder treatment services. If the individual has medical insurance that covers substance use disorder treatment services, the medical insurance shall be used as the first source of billing to pay for treatment services. The Agency shall ensure that only one source of funding is used at any given time.
- B. Termination of a Contract shall not be grounds for a fair hearing for the service applicant or a grievance for the recipient if similar services are immediately available in the County.
- C. The Agency shall have policies and procedures in place for participant grievances in the case of denial or termination of service or failure to act upon a request for services with reasonable promptness.

XII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Agency shall cooperate with the County in monitoring activities a minimum of once per year or more as deemed appropriate by the County.

XIII. INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

- A. The Agency shall identify the primary agencies with whom they have regular relationships and whose activities substantially affect the delivery of services under this Contract. The Agency shall negotiate and execute working agreements with these agencies to ensure coordinated services and appropriate referral procedures.
- B. Working agreements shall minimally address the following:
 - 1. Program description;
 - 2. Referral procedures and timelines;
 - 3. Release of information procedures;
 - 4. Follow up procedures;
 - 5. Procedures for exchanging information concerning program changes and unavailability of services; and
 - 6. Procedures for problem solving between two (2) agencies.

XIV. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

The Agency shall have a plan for serving individuals during periods when normal services may be disrupted. Disruption to normal services may include earthquakes, floods, snowstorms, and other natural disasters. Particular attention should be made for those individuals who are most at risk. When services are delivered at the Agency's workplace the plan shall include: contact information for high-risk individuals, a list of emergency services, and stores of emergency provisions.

XV. CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Agency shall ensure their staff is effectively trained to implement the services they agree to provide under the terms of this Contract. The Agency is encouraged to inquire about the availability of additional training funds and opportunities to support their continuing education efforts.

XVI. MEETING PARTICIPATION

The Agency shall ensure they have representation at any County-sponsored trainings or meetings. The County shall notify the Agency a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to the event.

XVII. DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

The Agency shall utilize the definitions and terms in this Exhibit A as applicable throughout this Contract or as negotiated with the County.

EXHIBIT B

STATEMENT OF WORK / PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FIRST RESPONDERS FLEX FUND

I. DESCRIPTION

- A. The Project shall assist Individuals to remove barriers to housing and/or abate emergency situations through the provision of Flex Fund assistance.
- B. The Project shall serve eligible Individuals only. The individuals/families must be experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

II. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

In compliance with the terms of the Contract, the City shall perform the tasks and services as follows:

- A. The City shall develop and maintain a process to disburse Flex Funds to First Responders/Social Workers, not to exceed the total amount included in the Approved Project Budget (Exhibit C).
- B. First Responders/Social Workers shall access Flex Funds in order to procure goods and/or services directly related to the needs of Individuals, which cannot be met through existing categorical services or formal/informal community mechanisms. Examples of such purchases may include, but are not limited to shelter, food, clothing, medical care, transportation, or other basic needs.
- C. Flex Funds shall not be paid directly to the Individuals or used for the purchase of alcohol, tobacco, vaping products, or marijuana products.
- D. The City shall utilize flex funds throughout the duration of this Contract and shall not use these funds at the end of the year to “stock up” in lieu of providing assistance to individuals and families to help end homelessness.
- E. The City shall submit supporting documentation for expenses covered by Flex Funds with the Approved Invoice (Exhibit D) for reimbursement.
- F. The City shall include receipts for services and purchases with the invoice as supporting documentation.
- G. The City shall submit invoices by the tenth (10th) day of the month following flex fund use. Exception: the December invoice must be submitted no later than

January 6, 2022.

- H. The County will review fund usage throughout this Contract period and may reallocate underused funds to cities that are in need of additional funds.
- I. Funds allocated to the First Responder Flex Fund are determined on an annual basis based on funding availability and are not guaranteed.

III. REPORTS

The City shall submit one narrative each quarter providing a description of at least one individual or family that was able to remove a barrier to housing or abate an emergency situation as a result of the Project. The quarterly narrative shall be submitted with the monthly invoice.

AGENCY NAME: City of Monroe

CONTRACT PERIOD: 1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021

REVENUE SOURCE	FUNDING PERIOD	AMOUNT	AMENDMENT	TOTAL AMOUNT
EHP	1/1/2021 to 12/31/2021	\$ 6,151		\$ 6,151
				-
				-
				-
				-
				-
TOTAL FUNDS AWARDED:		\$ 6,151	\$ -	\$ 6,151

N/A	N/A
TOTAL MATCHING RESOURCES:	
	N/A

SOURCE	FUNDING PERIOD	AMOUNT
TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES:		\$ -

EXPENDITURES

CATEGORY	FUND SOURCE EHP	FUND SOURCE	FUND SOURCE	FUND SOURCE	FUND SOURCE	FUND SOURCE	FUND SOURCE	TOTAL	OTHER RESOURCES
Salaries/Wages								\$ -	
Benefits								-	
Supplies/Minor Equip.								-	
Prof. Services								-	
Postage								-	
Telephone								-	
Mileage/Fares								-	
Meals								-	
Lodging								-	
Advertising								-	
Leases/Rentals								-	
Insurance								-	
Utilities								-	
Repairs/Maint.								-	
Client Flex Funds								-	
Printing								-	
Dues/Subscrip.								-	
Regis./Tuition								-	
Machinery/Equip.								-	
Administration								-	
Indirect								-	
Miscellaneous								-	
Flex Funds	6,151							6,151	
Misc. Construction								-	
Acquisition								-	
Relocation								-	
TOTAL	\$ 6,151	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,151	\$ -

EXPENDITURE NARRATIVE

AMOUNT	CATEGORY	NARRATIVE (provide justification describing each category supported with funds awarded under this contract)
6,151	Flex Funds	Cost of Flex Funds distributed to First Responders
\$ 6,151	TOTAL	

DETAIL SALARIES / WAGES

POSITION	FUND SOURCE	% OF TIME TO FUND SOURCE	TOTAL MONTHLY	MONTHLY CHARGE TO FUND SOURCE	# OF MONTHS	TOTAL CHARGE TO FUND SOURCE
N/A						

TOTAL: \$0

NOTE: Above figures may reflect rounding



Snohomish County Human Services Department - 3000 Rockefeller, M/S 305, Everett, WA 98201

Actual: ☒ Estimated: ☐

Contracting City and Address: City of Monroe 806 W. Main St Monroe, WA 98272	Contract #:	BH-21-62-09-235	
	Project Title:	First Responders Flex Fund	
	Contract Manager:	Cleo Harris (425)388-7423 cleo.harris@snoco.org	
	Reporting Period:	_____	To: _____

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____
(sign in ink)

SUB OBJ	Account Title	Current Expenditures	Contract To Date Expenditures	Total Contract Budget	Contract Budget Balance
52	Flex Funds			\$ 6,151.00	\$ 6,151.00
	TOTALS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,151.00	\$ 6,151.00

REVIEWED FOR PAYMENT:
AUTHORIZED FUND:

ATTACH: CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM

Exhibit D
BH-21-62-09-235
City of Monroe
Page 1 of 2

BH-20-62-09-235

Agency Certification: I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the items and totals listed herein are proper charges for materials, merchandise, or services furnished to Snohomish County, and that all goods furnished and/or services rendered have been provided without discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, national origin, handicap, sex, or age.

AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____

[illegible]

(Use Additional Pages as Necessary)

Total:	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Mike Farrell, Parks & Recreation
Director

Department: Parks & Recreation

SUBJECT: Authorize Mayor to Sign 2021 Concessionaire Agreement Renewal

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:

3/10/2020

REQUESTED ACTION:

Move to authorize the Mayor to sign the 2021 Concessionaire Agreement with Ken Fulcher to provide concession services at Sky River and Lake Tye Parks; and expressly authorize further minor revisions to the extent deemed necessary or appropriate.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

RCW 35.23.440§20 gives the City Council authority to lease City property for the use and or purposes of the City. This contract would lease the City's concession's stand at Lake Tye and Sky River Parks to offer limited food services to those that visit this park.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

The City requested proposals for food and beverage concession services at Lake Tye and Sky River Parks for 2019. The City received a proposal and executed an agreement to provide concession services for both park locations from Ken Fulcher, an established local business owner. Staff are satisfied with the services Mr. Fulcher has provided and have received no complaints of service issues.

On March 10, 2020 City Council authorized renewal of the Agreement as provided within Section 2. Duration of the Agreement, which states "This Agreement may be renewed for additional one year periods upon the mutual agreement of the parties." Due to COVID-19 restrictions on public gatherings per Governor Inslee's orders, park concessions did not occur during 2020.

After consideration and mutual agreement between parties under Section 2 of the Agreement, Mr. Fulcher proposes to continue to provide food and drink concessions at Lake Tye and Sky River Parks for 2021; including menu items such as hot dogs, soups, healthy snacks and pastries, soft drinks, coffee and espresso drinks, candy, ice cream, and other food and drink

items for scheduled athletic and community events as allowed under Governor Inslee's Healthy Washington - Roadmap to Recover Plan.

The concessionaire will provide important support of various community events such as Music in the Park, Movies Under the Moon, and National Night Out Against Crime; and also schedules regular hours at the Lake Tye facility to capture park patrons and grow the facility to become more of a destination for the community.

The Agreement provides for one-year renewal periods upon the mutual agreement of the parties.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

The agreement states that the Concessionaire shall pay five percent of gross sales each month to the City of Monroe.

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

It is the desire of the Parks and Recreation Department to have concession services ready as soon as possible for this season's scheduled events and park patrons as allowed under Governor Inslee's Healthy Washington - Roadmap to Recover Plan.

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Reject renewal of Agreement and ask Mayor to direct staff to request proposals for concessions services at City parks. Concessions service delivery to park patrons would be significantly delayed until a qualified vendor submits a proposal and an agreement is executed.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Monroe - 2021 Concesssionaire Agreement](#)

**CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK**

THIS AGREEMENT made this 23th day of March, 2021, by and between the City of Monroe, a municipal corporation under the laws of the State of Washington, hereinafter referred to as the "City," and Ken Fulcher, hereinafter referred to as Concessionaire.

WHEREAS, the City of Monroe desires to have concession services provided for the general public at certain City parks from March 23, 2021, through December 31, 2021; and

WHEREAS, Concessionaire is in the business of providing concession services and is agreeable to providing such services in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the agreements contained herein, the City and Concessionaire agree as follows:

1. Services. Concessionaire agrees to provide concession service to the City of Monroe at Skykomish River Park and Lake Tye Park from March 23, 2021, through December 31, 2021. Concessionaire further agrees to install all necessary equipment such as signage, refrigerator/freezer/cooking/warming equipment, food preparation and display equipment. Concessionaire equipment shall be listed by the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) or equivalent for its intended use. Concessionaire understands that this is not an exclusive contract excluding other concession services from any City park.
2. Duration. This Agreement shall become effective as of the date first shown above written through December 31, 2021, provided, however, that either party may terminate said Agreement at any time with or without cause by giving seven days written notice of said termination and specifying the effective date. This Agreement may be renewed for additional one year periods upon the mutual agreement of the parties under such terms and conditions as the parties may determine.
3. Compensation. Concessionaire agrees to pay the City of Monroe five percent of the Reportable Revenue generated from the sale of goods at the concessions by Concessionaire and its subcontractors and agents as authorized by this Agreement. "Reportable Revenues" shall mean the total revenues received from selling goods before any deductions are made for returns, allowances, or discounts, less Sales Tax collected (9.3 percent). Concessionaire shall be responsible for collection and reporting of all Reportable Revenues generated by itself and its subcontractors or agents. Monthly payments to the City shall be due and payable by the tenth of the following month. Concessionaire shall provide the City with any and all financial records documenting its gross revenue on a monthly basis for audit. Forms and procedures will be provided by the City of Monroe Finance Department for daily and monthly reporting. All transactions shall be completed utilizing City of Monroe cash registers at Skykomish River Park and Lake Tye Park or other point of sale system approved by the City of Monroe Finance Department.

**CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK**

4. Regulations. Concessionaire agrees that Concessionaire and its subcontractors and agents shall comply with applicable federal, state and City laws, rules, and/or regulations. The aforementioned include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Federal, state and local health, safety and licensing laws and/or regulations related to sale(s) of concession goods; and
 - b. Monroe Municipal Code.
5. Products. Concessionaire agrees that items and services sold by Concessionaire and its subcontractors and agents shall be sold on a competitive level. Concessionaire shall submit all proposed prices to the Monroe Parks and Recreation Department for prior written approval. Certain products are occasionally deemed desirable to be available and certain others cause maintenance problems. Concessionaire agrees that Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents shall comply with prior written requests by the City to supply certain products, or not to supply certain products, provided that any such request shall not be unreasonable.
6. Operating Hours. Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents shall keep the concession units open and use it to transact business with the public daily during days and hours mutually agreed upon and approved in writing by the Director from the Monroe Parks & Recreation Department. From March 23, 2021, through December 31, 2021, the concession units will be open, with days and hours of operation varying according to scheduled field and event activities, weather conditions and park attendance as agreed by both parties. Concessionaire acknowledges that Special Events and Tournaments may extend past ten hours per day. The City of Monroe shall provide Concessionaire updated weekly facility use schedules.
7. Indemnification Clause. The Concessionaire shall defend, indemnify and hold the City, its officers, employees and volunteers harmless from any and all claims, injuries, damages, losses or suits including attorney fees, arising out of or in connection with Concessionaire's operations, Concessionaire's use of the City's premises, or otherwise arising out of the performance of this Agreement, including those arising out of the negligence or malfeasance of its subcontractors and agents, except for injuries and damages caused by the sole negligence of the City.

Should a court of competent jurisdiction determine that this Agreement is subject to RCW 4.24.115, then, in the event of liability for damages arising out of bodily injury to persons or damages to property caused by or resulting from the concurrent negligence of the Concessionaire and the City, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers, the liability hereunder shall be only to the extent of the Concessionaire's negligence and that of Concessionaire's subcontractors and agents. It is further specifically and expressly understood that the indemnification provided herein constitutes the Concessionaire's waiver of immunity under Industrial Insurance, Title 51 RCW, solely for the purposes of this indemnification. This waiver has been mutually negotiated by the parties.

**CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK**

The provisions of this section shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

8. Insurance. The Concessionaire shall procure and maintain for the duration of this Agreement, insurance against claims for injuries to persons or damage to property which may arise from or in connection with the performance of the work hereunder by the Concessionaire, its agents, representatives, employees, or subcontractors.

The Concessionaire shall provide a Certificate of Insurance evidencing Commercial General Liability insurance written on an occurrence basis with limits of no less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit per occurrence for personal injury, bodily injury and property damage. Coverage shall include but not be limited to: premises; blanket contractual; products/completed operations; broad form property damage; and employer's liability.

The insurance policy required hereunder shall contain, or be endorsed to contain, that the Concessionaire's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance as respect the City. Any insurance, self-insurance, or insurance pool coverage maintained by the City shall be excess of the Concessionaire's insurance and shall not contribute with it.

Any payment of deductible or self-insured retention shall be the sole responsibility of the Concessionaire.

The City shall be named as an additional insured under the Concessionaire's Commercial General Liability insurance policy with respect to the work performed for the City using ISO Additional Insured endorsement CG 20 10 10 01 and Additional Insured-Completed Operations endorsement CG 20 37 10 01 or substitute endorsements providing at least as broad coverage and a copy of the endorsement naming the City as an additional insured shall be attached to the Certificate of Insurance. The City reserves the right to receive a certified copy of all required insurance policies.

The Concessionaire's insurance shall contain a clause stating that coverage shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, except with respects to the limits of the insurer's liability.

The insurance policy required hereunder is to be placed with insurers with a current A.M. Best rating of not less than A: VII.

The Concessionaire's maintenance of insurance as required hereunder shall not be construed to limit the liability of the Concessionaire to the coverage provided by such insurance, or to otherwise limit the City's recourse to any remedy available at law or in equity.

CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK

9. Concession Facilities. As except as expressly provided under this Agreement, the City of Monroe shall be responsible for all utilities, repairs and maintenance of City-owned facility units. Concessionaire shall be solely responsible for protecting the concession equipment against loss or destruction due to all perils, including but not limited to, theft, vandalism, and fire. All maintenance and service performed thereon shall be performed by employees of Concessionaire or authorized independent contractors only. All employees used by Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents hereunder, shall comply with applicable rules and regulations of the City relating to the management of said premises. It will be the responsibility of the Concessionaire to clean the immediate surrounding exterior of the service areas (a radius of 50 feet). Furthermore, Concessionaire shall not make any alterations, additions or improvements to the facility units or concession equipment without the City's prior written consent, which consent may not be unreasonably withheld. All of the activity described in this section must take place during normal operating hours as specified in proposed agreement.
10. Customer Service. The Concessionaire understands the City's concern with providing high quality and effective customer service. The Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents shall honor all requests for refunds from customers who have lost money in a vending machine if such machines are installed. Concessionaire, its employees, subcontractors and agents shall treat customers with courtesy.
11. Employee Performance. The Concessionaire shall provide an active training program for the development of the necessary skills and techniques for all of Concessionaire's employees, subcontractors and agents. These sessions shall stress work performance and also include product and service presentation, cleanliness, and employee attitude.
12. Background Check. The Concessioner warrants and represents that Concessionaire and every employee, subcontractor and agent of Concessionaire performing work or otherwise using the City's premises under this Agreement shall have successfully passed a background check pursuant to RCW 43.43.830 -.845. For purposes of this section, "successfully passed" shall mean that the background check has not revealed any "crime against children or other persons" as defined by RCW 43.43.830.
13. Employee Attitude. Each employee, subcontractor and agent is to project a hospitable, friendly, helpful, positive attitude and be capable and willing to answer visitor's questions about both concessionaire and general park information.
14. Employee Appearance. The Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents will be required to have employees who come in direct contact with the public wear identification, by which they may be known and distinguished as the employees of the Concessionaire. The Concessionaire shall require all such employees to

**CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK**

exercise courtesy and consideration in their relations with the public and present a neat, clean, and otherwise attractive personal appearance.

15. Staffing. All facilities and services must be properly staffed so as to prevent undue delay to customers. In determining what constitutes undue delay, consideration shall be given to the kinds and types of service being rendered and situations or conditions beyond the control of the concessionaire, such as unanticipated influxes of visitors, facility or equipment breakdowns, or sudden weather changes. The reasonableness of the delay, based on the above, should be the determining factor.
16. Assignability. Concessionaire shall not assign any interest in this Agreement and shall not transfer any interest in the same; provided, however, that Concessionaire may employ subcontractors upon prior written approval by City to provide certain portions of its concessions services provided that Concessionaire shall remain responsible for its subcontractors' and agents' compliance with this Agreement.
17. Relationship. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall establish an employee-employer relationship between the City and Concessionaire or its employees, agents, subcontractors, or independent contractors. Concessionaire shall be solely responsible and shall assume exclusive liability for the payment, actions, conduct, supervision, and instruction of its employees, subcontractors or independent contractors. Nothing contained in this Agreement shall create any partnership, joint venture, or other arrangement between the City and Concessionaire.
18. Content and Understanding. This Agreement contains the complete and integrated understanding and agreement between the parties and supersedes any understanding, agreement or negotiation whether oral or written not set forth herein; provided, however, that any charge(s) hereto duly executed by both parties shall be incorporated in written amendments to this Agreement.
19. Severability. If any provision of this Agreement or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the Agreement, or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.
20. Receipt Statement. Concessionaire shall sign a statement permitting representatives of the City of Monroe to contact the Tax Division of the State of Washington to release to the City a statement of receipts from sales and services made at the concessions as filed during or for the period of any awarded contract.
21. Business License. Concessionaire shall sign a statement acknowledging that in the event a contract is awarded, the Concessionaire, its subcontractors and agents shall have obtained a valid City of Monroe business license prior to

**CITY OF MONROE
CONCESSIONAIRE AGREEMENT
SKY RIVER PARK/LAKE TYE PARK**

commencement of work, as well as all other Snohomish County Health District and other licenses or permits required of Concessionaires.

22. Contract Compliance Management. Concessionaire shall submit a written Contract Compliance Report, which shall be done monthly to assure Concessionaire is complying with this Agreement. Items to be covered shall include, but not be limited to:
- a. Fees due to the City, if required.
 - b. Accounting Report.
 - c. Insurance.
 - d. Facility Interior and Surrounding Area.
 - e. Operating Hours.
 - f. Rates.
 - g. Staffing/Performance.
23. Leasehold Excise Tax. The parties acknowledge that this Agreement is subject to leasehold excise taxes pursuant to Chapter 82.29A RCW and Chapter 3.16 MMC in the total amount of 12.84 percent of the compensation amount set forth in Section 3.
24. Governing Law; Venue; Attorneys' Fees. This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Washington. The exclusive venue for any litigation arising under this Agreement shall be the Superior Court for Snohomish County, Washington. The substantially prevailing party in any such litigation shall be entitled to an award of its reasonable attorneys' fees.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City and Concessionaire have executed this Agreement as of the date first above written.

CITY OF MONROE

CONCESSIONAIRE

Geoffrey Thomas, Mayor

Ken Fulcher, Concessionaire



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Tyler Christian, Management Analyst

Department: Human Resources/IT

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Understanding Covid-19 Relief Leave

REQUESTED ACTION:

Authorize the Mayor to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Teamsters Union (Attachment 1) and the Monroe Police Officers Guild (Attachment 2) for Covid-19 Relief Leave; authorize the Mayor grant up to thirty-six (36) hours of Covid-19 Relief Leave to exempt employees who were required to work at City Hall and in the community; and make other such minor revisions deemed necessary.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

The City Council establishes salaries and other forms of compensation paid to city employees.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

The Memorandum of Understanding (Attachment 1) creates a leave bank in the amount of thirty-six (36) hours for supervisors, public works and parks, and law enforcement sergeants, and eighteen (18) hours for office clerical staff who are required to work with the public at City Hall and in the community during the ongoing pandemic. Attachment 2 provides up to thirty-six (36) hours of leave for members of the Police Officers Guild.

Exempt employees who are required to work at City Hall and in the community will be given up to thirty-six hours (36) of relief leave at the discretion of the Mayor.

Relief leave will be taken in accordance with all City policies and be available to eligible employees until December 31, 2022.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

No cash value will be associated with this leave bank. Leave banks for non-represented employee that were required to work in similar conditions will also be provided at the direction of the Mayor.

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

None

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

Not move forward with contract and direct Mayor to have City staff find other alternatives.

ATTACHMENTS:

[MOU - Covid-19 Leave](#)

[MOU - Covid-19 Leave - Officers](#)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Whereas, the City of Monroe, Washington (hereinafter “City”) has entered into Collective Bargaining Agreements with Teamsters Local 763 (“Union”) with respect to Four (4) bargaining units as set forth as signatories below; and

Whereas, the City of Monroe officially closed City Hall to the Public March 18, 2020 in accordance with the State of Washington guidance; and

Whereas, the City recognizes each of these Collective Bargaining Agreements and their member’s consistent dedication to frontline work during the COVID -19 pandemic; and

Whereas, the City wishes to honor the dedication to safety and commitment to the community during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by providing an additional leave bank to be used in the same manner as vacation leave; and

In consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived and the promises contained herein, the City and the Unions agree as follows:

1. Addition of Leave for Union Staff due the COVID-19 Pandemic. The parties agree that an additional leave bank shall be granted upon acceptance of this memorandum of understanding. The parties agree to create a leave bank in the amount of thirty-six (36) hours for Supervisors, Public Works and Parks, and Law Enforcement Sergeants Agreements, and eighteen (18) hours for the Office Clerical agreement respectively. The parties agree to approve this one time leave bank and honor its right to be used from acceptance until December 31, 2022. Leave may be used by eligible employees under the same terms and conditions as vacation leave except as specifically provided herein. If the leave bank is not used by December 31, 2022, this leave bank will be forfeited. This leave bank has no actual cash value at time of separation. -In order to be eligible for this benefit the employee must be employed at time of ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

2. Waiver, Release and Consideration. Pursuant to the Collective Bargaining Agreements referenced above, only individuals employed by the City of Monroe upon acceptance of this memorandum of understanding and represented under an above listed Collective Bargaining Agreement are entitled to stated leave quantities.

3. Underlying Agreement. The underlying Collective Bargaining Agreement, except to the extent expressly set forth herein, shall remain in full force and effect.

4. Entire Agreement. This is the entire agreement between the parties. Any prior understandings, written or oral, are deemed merged with its provisions.

DONE this day of 2021.

CITY OF MONROE

By:

Mayor Geoffrey Thomas

PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL & OFFICE-
CLERICAL EMPLOYEES AND DRIVERS
LOCAL UNION NO. 763, affiliated with the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Local Union No. 763
(Representing Supervisory Employees)

By:

Scott A. Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer

Date:

PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL & OFFICE-
CLERICAL EMPLOYEES AND DRIVERS
LOCAL UNION NO. 763, affiliated with the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Local Union No. 763
(Representing Public Works and Parks Employees)

By:

Scott A. Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer

Date:

PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL & OFFICE-
CLERICAL EMPLOYEES AND DRIVERS
LOCAL UNION NO. 763, affiliated with the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Local Union No. 763
(Representing Office-Clerical Employees)

By:

Scott A. Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer

Date:

PUBLIC, PROFESSIONAL & OFFICE-
CLERICAL EMPLOYEES AND DRIVERS
LOCAL UNION NO. 763, affiliated with the
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Local Union No. 763

(Representing Law Enforcement Sergeants
And Lieutenants)

By:

Scott A. Sullivan, Secretary/Treasurer

Date:

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Whereas, the City of Monroe, Washington (hereinafter “City”) has entered into Collective Bargaining Agreements with Monroe Police Officers Guild (“Guild”) set forth as signatories below; and

Whereas, the City of Monroe officially closed City Hall to the Public March 18, 2020 in accordance with the State of Washington guidance; and

Whereas, the City recognizes each of these Collective Bargaining Agreements and their member’s consistent dedication to frontline work during the COVID -19 pandemic; and

Whereas, the City wishes to honor the dedication to safety and commitment to the community during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic by providing an additional leave bank to be used in the same manner as vacation leave; and

In consideration of the mutual benefits to be derived and the promises contained herein, the City and the Unions agree as follows:

1. Addition of Leave for Union Staff due the COVID-19 Pandemic. The parties agree that an additional leave bank shall be granted upon acceptance of this memorandum of understanding. The parties agree to create a leave bank in the amount of thirty-six (36) hours for Law Enforcement Officers. The parties agree to approve this one time leave bank and honor its right to be used from acceptance until December 31, 2022. Leave may be used by eligible employees under the same terms and conditions as vacation leave except as specifically provided herein. If the leave bank is not used by December 31, 2022, this leave bank will be forfeited. This leave bank has no actual cash value at time of separation. In order to be eligible for this benefit the employee must be employed at time of ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

2. Waiver, Release and Consideration. Pursuant to the Collective Bargaining Agreement referenced above, only individuals employed by the City of Monroe upon acceptance of this memorandum of understanding and represented under an above listed Collective Bargaining Agreement are entitled to stated leave quantities.

3. Underlying Agreement. The underlying Collective Bargaining Agreement, except to the extent expressly set forth herein, shall remain in full force and effect.

4. Entire Agreement. This is the entire agreement between the parties. Any prior understandings, written or oral, are deemed merged with its provisions.

DONE this day of 2021.

CITY OF MONROE

By:

Mayor Geoffrey Thomas

Date:

By:

Paul Henderson, Police Officer Guild

Date:



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Jordan Ottow, Public Works
Supervisor

Department: Public Works

SUBJECT: Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan

PREVIOUS DISCUSSION:

02/23/2021 Public Works, Parks, and Transportation Planning Council Committee

REQUESTED ACTION:

Motion to authorize City of Monroe Watershed Restoration Enhancement Committee Representative to recommend approval of the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee Area 7 Plan.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

Members of the Water Resource Inventory Area 7 - Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee, have the opportunity to vote to approve, or deny, the proposed Watershed Plan as proposed for submittal to the Washington State Department of Ecology.

The City of Monroe is a member of the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee, and like all other members, the City is provided with one vote.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature passed the Streamflow Restoration Law (Revised Code of Washington 90.94) with the intent of restoring natural stream flows to the levels necessary to support robust, healthy, and sustainable salmon populations, while still protecting groundwater resources for land owners in rural Washington (Attachment 1).

The Revised Code of Washington 90.94 directs local planning groups to develop watershed plans that offset impacts from new domestic permit-exempt wells and achieve a net ecological benefit to maintain or improve stream flows (Attachment 2).

The local Water Resource Enhancement Committee is made up of local stakeholders within Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 7. WRIA 7 is a geographical area that makes up the Snohomish River watershed and includes three major rivers, the Skykomish, the Snoqualmie and the Snohomish.

Over the past two years the committee has develop the proposed Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan (Attachment 3).

The plan includes 11water offset projectsand 27 habitat projects to meet net ecological benefit. Types of water offset projects include water right acquisition, managed aquifer recharge, flood plain reconnection, land acquisition, and riparian restoration.

Policy and Regulatory Recommendation: well reporting upgrades, connection to public water systems, reclaimed water usage, well metering piolet program and conservation measures in unincorporated areas during droughts.

In general, the Plan does not directly impact the City of Monroe except the proposed project of acquisition of the East Monroe Heritage Property (Attachment 3, p.114). If residents of the City of Monroe are not connected to the City water system, and are or will, connect to a well conservation efforts and/or pilot metering programs could be implemented.

If the Plan is approved by the Water Resource and Enhancement Committee further adoption by the Washington State Department of Ecology is required to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

There are no direct financial impacts to the City of Monroe that would come from a vote to approve, or deny, the proposed plan.

The Washington State Legislature has proposed authorization of \$300 million dollars over the course of 15 years to support implementation of projects included in the plan that improve stream flow.

The funds are expected to be available statewide and administered through a competitive grant program. The City would likely be eligible to apply for grant funding if the plan is approved.

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

The City of Monroe's vote is due to be submitted at the Water Resource and Enhancement Committee meeting on April 15th, 2021.

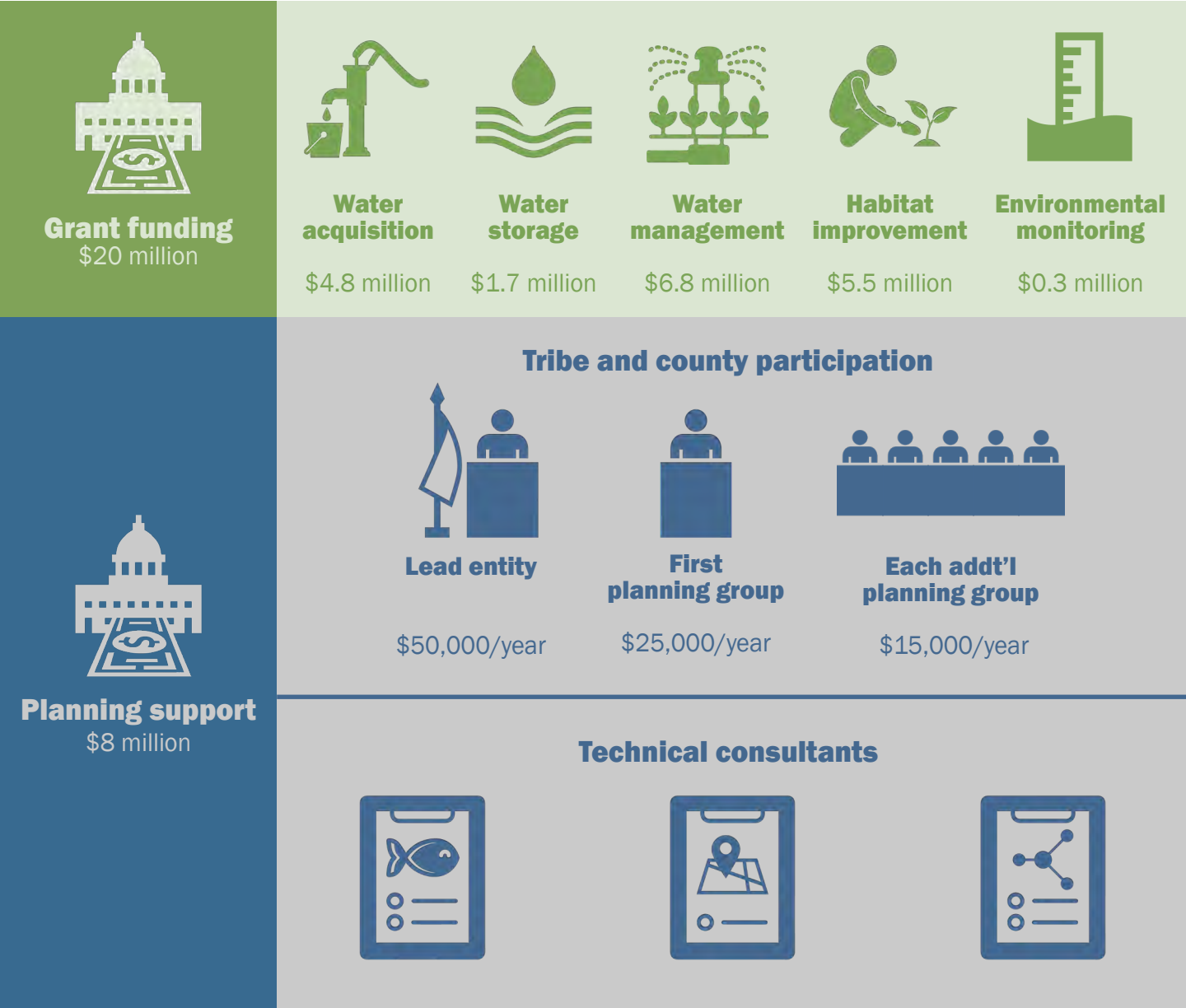
ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

1. Request staff to provide additional information for further consideration at the April 13, 2021 business meeting.
2. Motion to authorize City of Monroe Watershed Restoration Enhancement Committee Representative to not recommend approval of the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee Area 7 Plan. The WREC plan must be unanimously passed by all committee members, in order to be put before Ecology for review and approval. If the plan is not passed, the Department of Ecology will be tasked with rewriting a plan that will not consider local input.

ATTACHMENTS:

[Streamflow Restoration Program Overview](#)
[WRIA 7 Committee Brochure](#)
[WRIA 7-WRE Plan-Final Draft](#)

Investment of time and money to date



STREAMFLOW RESTORATION
Program status



In January 2018, the Legislature passed the Streamflow Restoration law that helps restore streamflows to levels necessary to support robust, healthy, and sustainable salmon populations while providing water for homes in rural Washington.

The law was in response to the Hirst decision, a 2016 Washington State Supreme Court decision that limited a landowner's ability to get a building permit for a new home when the proposed source of water was a permit-exempt well. The law clarifies how counties issue building permits for homes that use a permit-exempt well for a water source.

The law directs local planning groups to develop watershed plans that offset impacts from new domestic permit-exempt wells and achieve a net ecological benefit.

The Legislature intends to authorize \$300 million dollars over the course of 15 years to help with implementation of projects that improve streamflow. The funds are available statewide and administered through a competitive grant program.

The law is codified as Chapter 90.94 RCW.

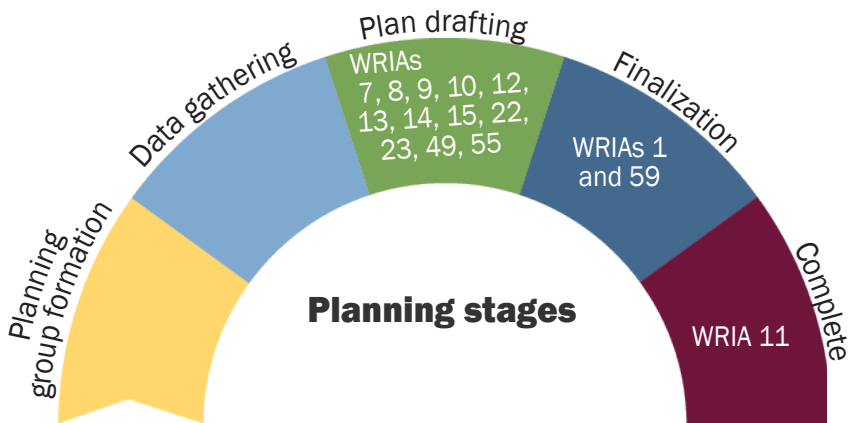
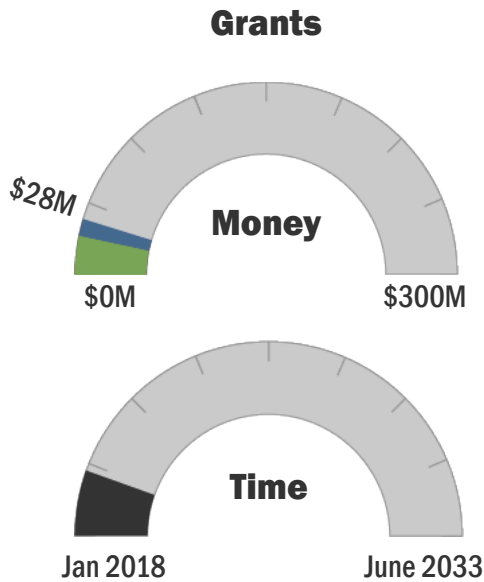
Ecology, planning groups, and technical consultants have been working on watershed plan development since January 2018. Planning is anticipated to take approximately three years. Grant funding will be available on a competitive basis. This brochure provides an approximate status of where we are as of the publication date.

Planning

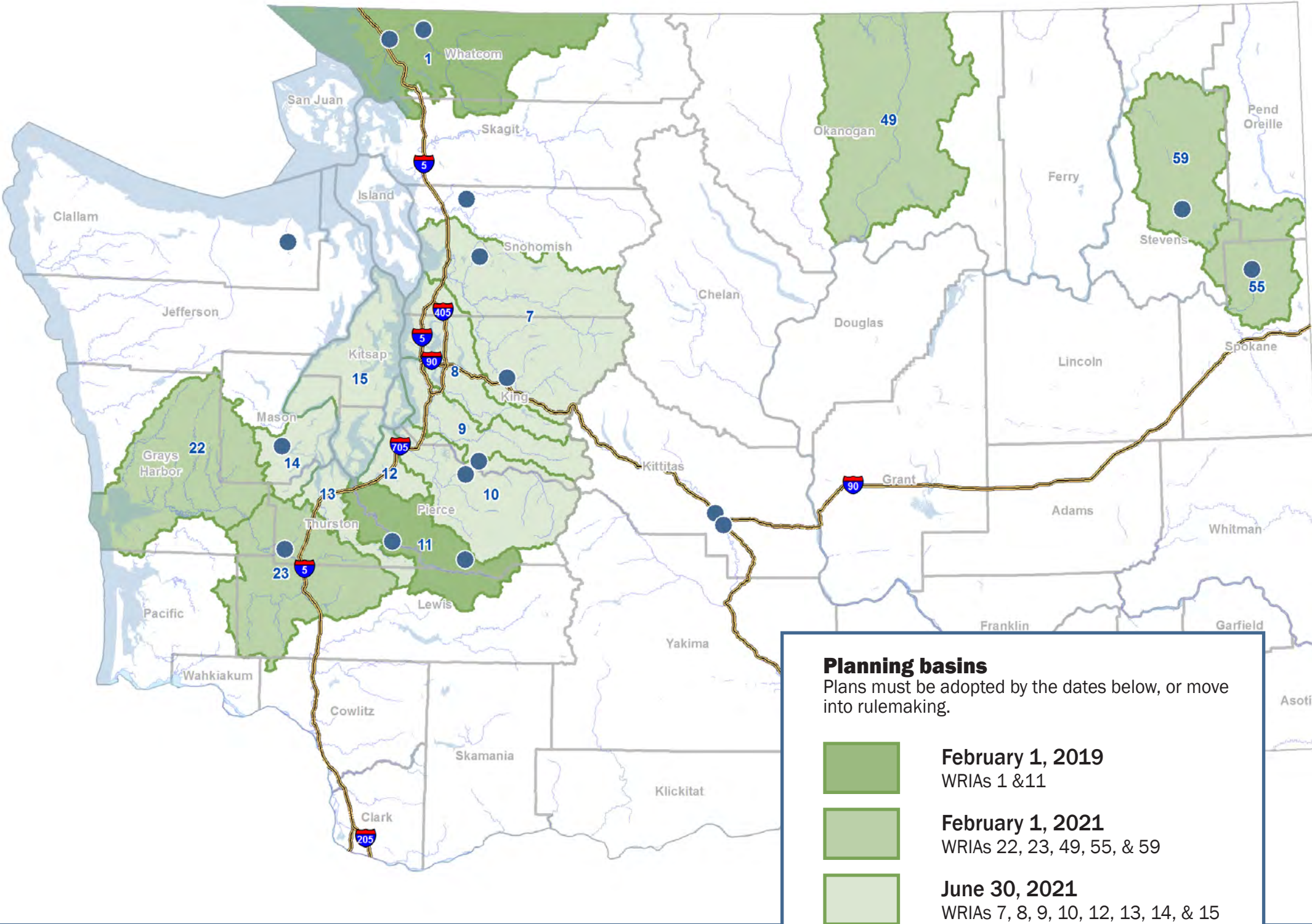
- Watershed plans are prepared, approved, and submitted by watershed planning groups.
- Ecology reviews the approved watershed plans and determines whether they meet the minimum requirements of the law.
- Ecology then adopts submitted watershed plans by the deadlines provided by the legislation or moves into rulemaking.

Competitive grants

- Inaugural round: in January 2019, we selected 16 projects from a competitive, statewide pool of applicants. In total, we awarded approximately \$20 million.
- Grant funding will help incentivize state and local agencies, tribal governments, and non-profit organizations to implement local watershed plans and projects.
- Local project needs are greater than available statewide funds. The grant process is competitive and other sources of funding beyond these grants will be needed.
- The second round of grant funding opened on January 30, 2020 and Ecology will accept applications through the end of March. Ecology anticipates sending offer letters to successful applicants in August 2020. For more information please review the grants guidance: ecology.wa.gov/Streamflowgrants.

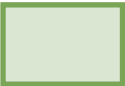


Watershed planning and project funding across the state



Planning basins

Plans must be adopted by the dates below, or move into rulemaking.

-  **February 1, 2019**
WRIs 1 & 11
-  **February 1, 2021**
WRIs 22, 23, 49, 55, & 59
-  **June 30, 2021**
WRIs 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, & 15

Competitive project grants

-  **Inaugural grant round projects**

- **WRIA 1 Nooksack (Whatcom County) — \$712,000**
California Creek domestic well use offset and streamflow restoration project
- **WRIA 1 Nooksack (Whatcom County) — \$1.3 million**
Nooksack River basin water supply management study and project implementation
- **WRIA 5 Stillaguamish (Snohomish County) — \$800,000**
North Fork Stillaguamish River floodplain and water right acquisition
- **WRIA 7 Snohomish (Snohomish County) — \$511,000**
Community based water storage restoration in the Snohomish River watershed
- **WRIA 7 Snohomish (King County) — \$268,000**
Snoqualmie natural storage enhancement and comprehensive storage study
- **WRIA 10 Puyallup-White (Pierce County) — \$759,000**
White River tailrace water acquisition
- **WRIA 10 Puyallup-White (Pierce County) — \$491,000**
White River regional reserved water right acquisition
- **WRIA 11 Nisqually (Pierce County) — \$3.7 million**
Nisqually watershed Busy Wild Creek protection
- **WRIA 11 Nisqually (Pierce & Thurston Counties) — \$1.3 million**
Nisqually watershed riparian and floodplain habitat protection
- **WRIA 14 Kennedy-Goldsborough (Mason County) — \$520,000**
Goldsborough streamflow restoration project
- **WRIA 18 Elwha-Dungeness (Clallam County) — \$4.1 million**
Dungeness flow restoration and aquifer recharge off-channel reservoir
- **WRIA 23 Upper Chehalis (Thurston County) — \$1.2 million**
Albany street stormwater pond
- **WRIA 39 Upper Yakima (Kittitas County) — \$9.1 million**
Tributary supplementation through water conservation—KRD south branch
- **WRIA 39 Upper Yakima (Kittitas County) — \$1.7 million**
Yakima River floodplain acquisition—surface water rights
- **WRIA 55 Little Spokane (Spokane County) — \$1.1 million**
Water right acquisition
- **WRIA 59 Colville (Stevens County) — \$859,000**
Water right acquisition and mitigation source substitution

*Amounts shown are requested funds. Actual figures vary.

For more information on Streamflow Restoration, please visit:
ecology.wa.gov/Streamflowrestoration

To request ADA accommodation, visit ecology.wa.gov/accessibility, call 360-407-6872, Relay Service 711, or TTY 877-833-6341.

WRIA 7 Snohomish Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee Overview



More information

Visit the [Streamflow Restoration webpage](https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Streamflow-restoration)¹.

Contact information

Ingria Jones
WRIA 7 Committee Chair
ingria.jones@ecy.wa.gov
425-649-4210

ADA accommodations

To request ADA accommodation including materials in a format for the visually impaired, call Ecology at 360-407-6872 or visit ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. For TTY or Relay Service call 711 or 877-833-6341.

Background

In January 2018, the Legislature passed the Streamflow Restoration law to help restore streamflow levels. Its purpose is to support robust, healthy, and sustainable salmon populations while providing water for homes in rural Washington.

The law calls for local watershed planning and project implementation that improve streamflows. The Department of Ecology funds implementation through its [competitive grant program](#)².

Specifically, the law directs Ecology to convene Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committees in eight watersheds surrounding Puget Sound. Each of these committees will develop a watershed restoration and enhancement plan (watershed plan).

The plan must identify projects that: offset the potential impacts future permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals will have on streamflows; and, provide a [net ecological benefit](#)³ (NEB) to the Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA).

All members of the WRIA 7 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee must approve the watershed plan prior to submitting its plan to Ecology for review. Ecology must complete its review by June 30, 2021. If it meets the requirements of the law and guidance, Ecology will adopt the plan.

¹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Streamflow-restoration>

² <https://ecology.wa.gov/StreamflowGrants>

³ Final Guidance for Determining Net Ecological Benefit
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1911079.html>

Committee Membership

The Streamflow Restoration law instructed Ecology to chair the [WRIA 7 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee](http://www.ezview.wa.gov/site/alias__1962/37310/watershed_restoration_and_enhancement_-_wria_7.aspx)⁴ and invite entities in the watershed to participate, including tribal governments, county governments, city governments, Department of Fish and Wildlife, the largest non-municipal water purveyor, the largest irrigation district, and interest groups. Local governments on the Committee selected organizations to represent agricultural interests, the residential construction industry, and environmental interests through a nomination process. The WRIA 7 Committee also added "ex officio" members, who were not listed in the law but provide valuable information and perspective.

Members include:

Tulalip Tribes	City of Marysville	Washington Water Trust
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe	City of Monroe	Snohomish Conservation District
King County	City of North Bend	Master Builder Association of King and Snohomish Counties
Snohomish County	City of Snohomish	Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District
City of Arlington	City of Snoqualmie	Snoqualmie Watershed Forum - ex officio member
City of Carnation	City of Seattle - ex officio member	Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum - ex officio member
City of Duvall	Department of Fish and Wildlife	
City of Everett	Department of Ecology	
City of Gold Bar	Snohomish Public Utility District	
Town of Index		
City of Lake Stevens		

Approval Overview

Ecology, the WRIA 7 Committee, and technical consultants have been developing the plan since October 2018. The Committee aims to finalize the plan for local review and Committee approval in late 2020 or early 2021. The law states that all members of the Committee must approve the plan prior to adoption. The law also requires that Ecology adopt the watershed plan by June 30, 2021, so Ecology must begin review of approved plans in early 2021.

Committee members are expected to communicate frequently on Committee decisions and progress to their decision making bodies throughout the planning process. This includes thorough review and feedback of materials developed for the plan, such as technical memos and optional sections not required to be part of the plan. Ecology staff are available to support Committee members in preparing briefings, presentations, or other materials to ensure that decision making bodies are informed throughout the process and prepared to make a decision on the final plan.

Reaching consensus on all plan components, when possible, will be critical for final plan approval. Only plans approved by all members of the Committee will move forward for Ecology review.

⁴ www.ezview.wa.gov/site/alias__1962/37310/watershed_restoration_and_enhancement_-_wria_7.aspx

Steps to Completing the Plan

Step 1. Delineate Subbasins – Mid/Late 2019

Divide the watershed into suitably sized areas that allow for meaningful analysis of the relationship between new consumptive water use and water offset projects.

Step 2. Project Growth of New Permit-Exempt Domestic Wells – Mid/Late 2019

Estimate the number of new homes built between 2018 and 2038 that will rely on wells as their water source.

Step 3. Estimate New Consumptive Water Use – Late 2019

Estimate the consumptive water use associated with new permit-exempt domestic wells for each subbasin. The consumptive water use estimate includes the indoor household use and outdoor use to maintain a noncommercial lawn or garden.

Step 4. Identify Projects and Actions – Early/Mid 2020

Identify projects and actions that offset impacts associated with new consumptive water use. The Committee may, at their discretion, decide to include projects and actions that go above and beyond the minimum requirements as time and resources allow.

Step 5. Additional Plan Components (Not Required) – Mid 2020

The statute and the NEB guidance suggest other plan components for the Committee to consider. For example, adaptive management and a NEB evaluation of the plan.

Step 6. Plan Finalization and Committee Review – Late 2020

Compile technical memos summarizing methods, data and results, and additional plan components previously reviewed by the Committee.

Step 7. Approve Plan and Submit to Ecology – Early 2021

The Committee must submit the locally approved watershed plan within a reasonable time (early first quarter 2021) for Ecology review prior to the adoption deadline of June 30, 2021.

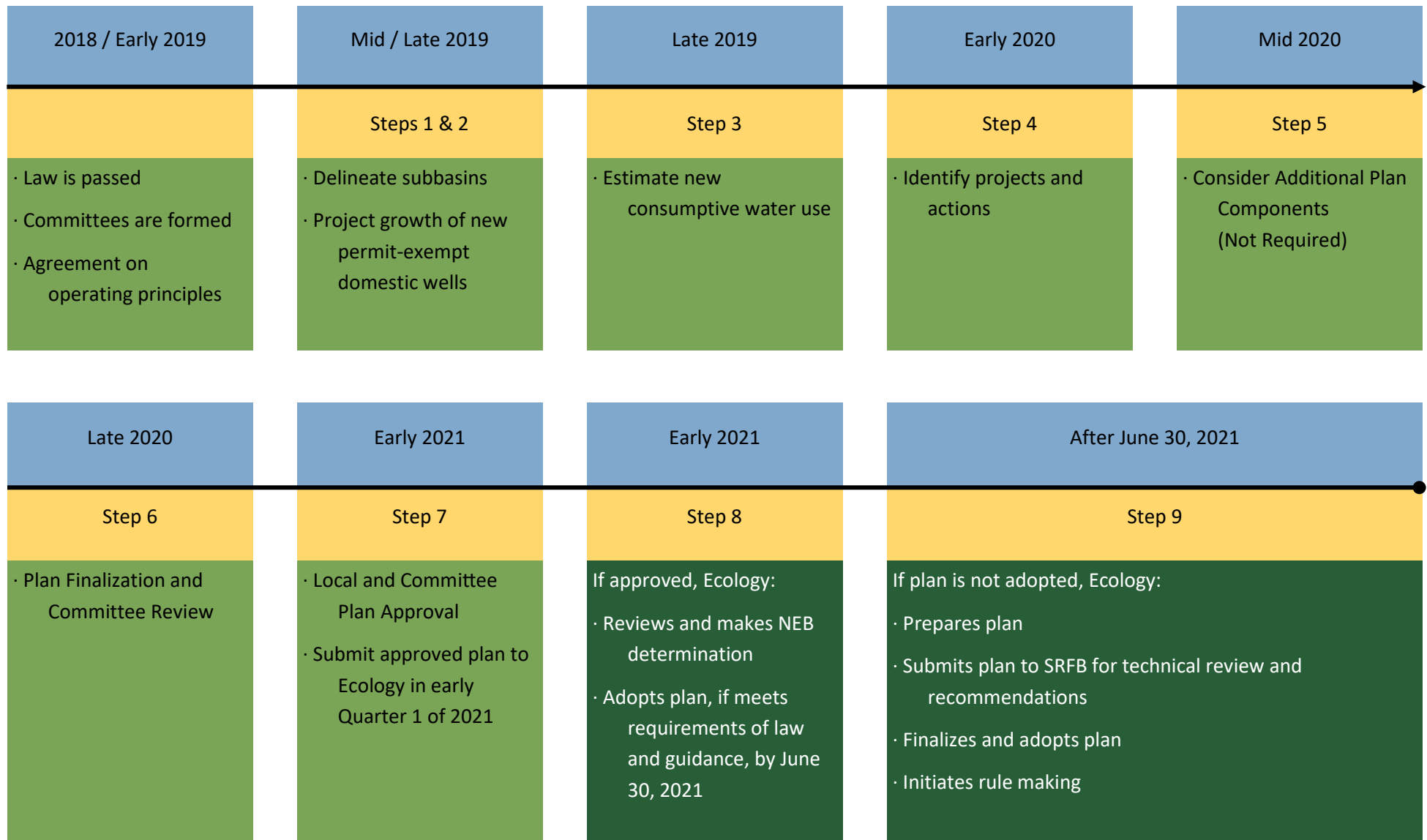
Step 8. Ecology Review – Early 2021

Ecology will begin its review after the plan is formally approved by the Committee. **If Ecology adopts the plan by the statutory deadline of June 30, 2021, the planning process is completed.**

Step 9. If Needed: Plan Finalization and Rulemaking – After June 30, 2021

If the Committee does not approve the plan or if Ecology determines that a locally approved plan does not meet the law's requirements prior to June 30, 2021, then Ecology is required to finalize the plan and begin a rulemaking process. Per the statute, Ecology will prepare a draft plan to submit to the Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) and request that the SRFB provide a technical review and recommendations to amend the final draft plan, if necessary, to result in a net ecological benefit to instream resources within the WRIA. Ecology will then consider the recommendations and finalize the plan. After adoption of the final plan, Ecology must initiate rule making within six months to incorporate recommendations into rules adopted under 90.94, 90.22 or 90.54 RCW. Ecology then has two years to adopt amended rules.

Timeline for Watershed Planning Process





Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan - WRIA 7 – Snohomish Watershed



**Final Draft Plan
January 2021**

ADA Accessibility

The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

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Language Services

The Department of Ecology offers free language services about our programs and services for people whose primary language is not English. We can provide information written in your preferred language and qualified interpreters over the telephone.

To request these services, or to learn more about what we can provide, contact our Language Access Coordinator by phone at 360-407-6177 or email at millie.piazza@ecy.wa.gov. When you call, please allow a few moments for us to contact an interpreter.

Table of Contents

<i>List of Figures and Tables</i>	3
Figures.....	3
Tables.....	3
<i>Acronyms</i>	4
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	5
<i>Executive Summary</i>	7
<i>Chapter One: Plan Overview</i>	10
1.1 Plan Purpose and Structure.....	10
1.2 Requirements of the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan.....	12
1.3 Overview of the WRIA 7 Committee.....	13
<i>Chapter Two: Watershed Overview</i>	17
2.1 Brief Introduction to WRIA 7.....	17
2.2 Watershed Planning in WRIA 7.....	27
2.3 Description of the Watershed – Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology, and Streamflow.....	30
<i>Chapter Three: Subbasin Delineation</i>	35
3.1 Introduction.....	35
3.2 Approach to Develop Subbasins.....	35
3.3 WRIA 7 Subbasins.....	36
<i>Chapter Four: New Consumptive Water Use Impacts</i>	39
4.1 Introduction to Consumptive Use.....	39
4.2 Projection of Permit-Exempt Well Connections (2018 – 2038).....	39
4.3 Impacts of New Consumptive Water Use.....	46
4.4 Summary of WRIA 7 Consumptive Use Estimate.....	48
4.5 Summary of Uncertainties.....	51
<i>Chapter Five: Projects and Actions</i>	54
5.1 Approach to Identify and Select Projects.....	54
5.2 Projects and Actions.....	57
5.3 Project Implementation Summary.....	84
<i>Chapter Six: Policy, Implementation, and Adaptive Management Recommendations</i>	87
6.1 Policy Recommendations.....	87
6.2 Implementation and Adaptive Management Recommendations.....	92
<i>Chapter Seven: Net Ecological Benefit</i>	102
7.1 Introduction to NEB.....	102
7.2 Offsets.....	102
7.3 Project Portfolio Benefits.....	107
7.4 Adaptive Management to Reduce Uncertainty.....	121
7.5 NEB Evaluation Findings.....	121
Appendices	128
Appendix A – References.....	A-1
Appendix B – Glossary.....	B-1
Appendix C – Committee Roster.....	C-1
Appendix D – Operating Principles.....	D-1
Appendix E – Subbasin Delineation Memo.....	E-1
Appendix F – Growth Projections Memo.....	F-1

Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo G-1
Appendix H – Projects H-1

List of Figures and Tables

Figures

Figure ES.1: WRIA 7 Estimated Consumptive Use and Projects by Subbasin.....	9
Figure 2.1: WRIA 7 Watershed Overview.....	19
Figure 3.1: WRIA 7 Subbasin Delineation	38
Figure 4.1: WRIA 7 Distribution of Projected PE Wells for 2018 – 2038	45
Figure 4.2: WRIA 7 Projected Consumptive Use for 2018 - 2038.....	53
Figure 5.1: WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects.....	61
Figure 5.2: WRIA 7 Habitat Projects	80
Figure 7.1: WRIA 7 Offset Projects.....	122

Tables

Table 1.1: WRIA 7 Committee Participating Entities	14
Table 2.1: Salmonids Present Within the Snohomish Watershed.....	21
Table 2.2: Salmonid Life History Patterns within the Snohomish Watershed.....	22
Table 3.1: WRIA 7 Subbasins	36
Table 4.1: Number of PE Wells Projected between 2018 and 2038 for the WRIA 7 Subbasins	40
Table 4.2: Estimated Indoor and Outdoor Consumptive Use by Subbasin.....	51
Table 5.1: WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects.....	58
Table 5.2: WRIA 7 Habitat Projects.....	68
Table 6.1: Recommended Implementation Actions.....	95
Table 6.2: Recommended Adaptive Management Process	99
Table 7.1: Summary of WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects.....	102
Table 7.2: Subbasin Water Offset Estimate Compared to Permit-Exempt Well Consumptive Use Estimate.....	104
Table 7.3: Summary of WRIA 7 Offset Projects and Anticipated Benefits	108
Table 7.4: Table to Accompany Figure 7.1: WRIA 7 Offset Projects	123

Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AE	Application Efficiency
AFY	Acre-Feet per Year
CFS	Cubic Feet per Second
CU	Consumptive Use
CUF	Consumptive Use Factor
GPD	Gallons per Day
GIS	Geographic Information System
IR	Irrigation Requirements
LID	Low Impact Development
LIO	Local Integrating Organization
MAR	Managed Aquifer Recharge
NEB	Net Ecological Benefit
PE	Permit-Exempt
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
WRE	Watershed Restoration and Enhancement
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WWT	Washington Water Trust

Acknowledgements

This watershed plan was written in collaboration with Department of Ecology, the WRIA 7 Committee, and the technical consultants. We express our sincere gratitude to those that supported the development of the plan and supplemental materials.

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Mugdha Flores, Streamflow Restoration Communications Consultant

Thank you to the committee members that participated in the technical workgroup, project subgroup, and other workgroups.

Thank you to King County and Snohomish County staff for providing resources and presentations to support the permit-exempt well projection.

Thank you to Janne Kaje from King County for the cover photo.

^No longer at entity

Executive Summary

In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature passed the Streamflow Restoration law (RCW 90.94). The law clarifies how local governments issue building permits for homes intending to use a permit-exempt (PE) well for their domestic water supply and requires local watershed planning in 15 water resource inventory areas (WRIAs), including the Snohomish (WRIA 7).

The law directs the Department of Ecology to lead Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committees to develop Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plans (watershed plans). Watershed plans must estimate the potential consumptive impacts of new permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals on instream flows over 20 years (2018-2038), identify projects and actions to offset those impacts, and provide a net ecological benefit (NEB) to the WRIA. This Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan meets the requirements of the law.

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) established the Snohomish (WRIA 7) Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee (Committee) in October 2018 and invited tribal governments, county governments, city governments, Department of Fish and Wildlife, the largest non-municipal water purveyor, and interest groups. The WRIA 7 Committee met for over two years to develop a watershed plan.

Ecology also issued Final Guidance on Determining Net Ecological Benefit (Final NEB Guidance) (Ecology 2019) to ensure consistency, conformity with state law, and transparency in implementing RCW 90.94. The Final NEB Guidance describes the minimum planning requirements: include clear and Systematic Logic, delineate Subbasins, estimate new consumptive water use, evaluate impacts of new consumptive water use, and describe and evaluate projects and actions for their offset potential.

The WRIA 7 Committee divided the watershed into 16 subbasins, as shown in Figure ES.1. The Committee projects that a total of 3,389 new PE wells will be installed within WRIA 7 during the 20-year planning horizon. The Committee used this 20-year PE well projection to estimate 797.4 acre-feet per year (AFY) (1.1 cubic feet per second) of new consumptive water use in WRIA 7 that this watershed plan must address and offset.

The watershed plan includes six water rights acquisitions projects, two lake level management projects, one streamflow augmentation project, one managed aquifer recharge project, and one surface water storage project to offset consumptive use. If implemented, these 11 water offset projects will provide an estimated offset of 1,373.4 AFY.

A total of 27 habitat projects are included in the plan. Ecological benefits associated with these projects vary and include floodplain restoration, wetland reconnection, availability of off-channel habitat for juvenile salmonids, reduction of peak flow during storm events, increase in groundwater levels and baseflow, and increase in channel complexity. The ecological and streamflow benefits from the project portfolio in this plan contribute to achieving NEB.

The WRIA 7 Committee also included what they have termed “policy and regulatory recommendations” in the plan to show support for programs, policies, and regulatory actions that would contribute to the goal of streamflow restoration.

The Committee recommended adaptive management measures in the plan for the purpose of addressing uncertainty in plan implementation. Adaptive management measures include funding for adaptive management, additional funding for project implementation, adding projects to the plan, implementing a process and program for tracking PE wells and project implementation, continuing monitoring of streamflow and groundwater levels, continuing studies that improve understanding of WRIA 7 hydrology, and monitoring projects for effectiveness. These measures, in addition to the project portfolio described above, provide reasonable assurance that the plan will adequately offset new consumptive use from PE wells anticipated during the planning horizon.

Based on the information and analyses summarized in this plan, the WRIA 7 Committee finds that this plan, if implemented, can achieve NEB, as required by RCW 90.94.030 and defined by the Final NEB Guidance (Ecology 2019).

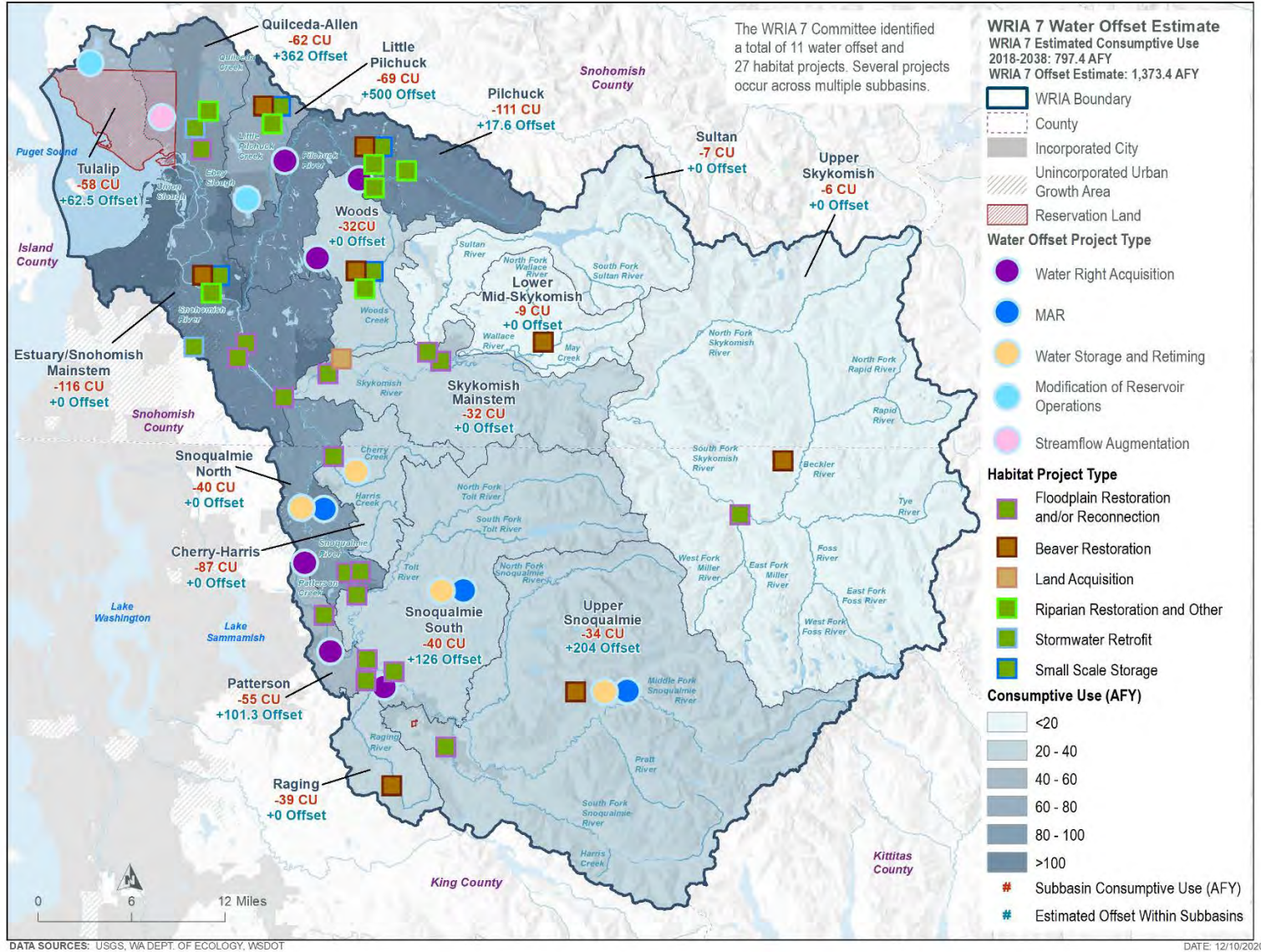


Figure E S1: WRIA 7 Estimated Consumptive Use and Projects by Subbasin

Chapter One: Plan Overview

1.1 Plan Purpose and Structure

The purpose of the Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 7 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan (watershed plan) is to offset the impacts of new domestic permit-exempt (PE) wells to streamflows. The watershed restoration and enhancement plan is one requirement of RCW 90.94.030. The law clarifies how local jurisdictions issue building permits for homes that use a permit-exempt well for a water source.

Watershed plans must identify projects to offset the projected consumptive impacts of new permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals on instream flows over 20 years (2018-2038) and provide a net ecological benefit (NEB) to the WRIA. The WRIA 7 watershed plan considers priorities for salmon recovery and watershed recovery, while ensuring it meets the intent of the law.

Pumping from wells can reduce groundwater discharge to springs and streams by capturing water that would otherwise have discharged naturally, reducing flows (Barlow and Leake 2012). Consumptive water use (that portion not returned to the aquifer) reduces streamflow, both seasonally and as average annual recharge. A well pumping from an aquifer connected to a surface water body can either reduce the quantity of water discharging to the river or increase the quantity of water leaking out of the river (Barlow and Leake 2012). Projects that offset consumptive use associated with PE domestic water use help minimize future impacts to instream flows and restore streamflow.

[COMMENT: Language to be included if the Committee approved the plan: This watershed plan is narrow in scope and is not intended to address all water uses or related issues within the watershed. Competing water uses in the Snohomish Basin, including municipal, agricultural, and instream uses face challenges meeting their needs. Municipalities and agricultural users face challenges securing water supply and instream flows are frequently not met in the watershed. The WRIA 7 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee (Committee) has successfully developed this watershed plan to address new domestic permit-exempt wells over the 20-year planning horizon. However, approval of this watershed plan by the Committee does not signal that all water supply challenges in WRIA 7 are resolved. This plan does not address supply issues facing municipalities and agriculture, and it does not ensure minimum instream flows are met. This plan also does not address new domestic permit-exempt wells beyond January 18, 2038. The Committee believes that, were a similar planning approach adopted in the future to address new domestic permit-exempt wells, it may be increasingly difficult to identify water offsets.

While this plan does not resolve all water needs in WRIA 7, successful completion of the watershed plan by the Committee represents a noteworthy achievement regarding a technically and politically complex issue. This Committee's achievement could indicate that more comprehensive, improved coordination of water resources for both instream and out of

stream uses—and resultant improvements in overall watershed health in WRIA 7—are also achievable.

This watershed plan consists of seven chapters:

- Plan overview.
- Overview of the watershed’s salmon and limiting factors, hydrology, hydrogeology, and streamflow;
- Summary of the subbasins,
- Permit-exempt well projections and consumptive use estimates;
- Description of the recommended projects and actions identified to offset the future permit-exempt domestic water use in WRIA 7;
- Explanation of recommended policy, adaptive management and implementation measures; and
- Evaluation and consideration of the net ecological benefits.

1.1.1 Legal and Regulatory Background for the WRIA 7 Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan

In January 2018, the Washington State Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6091 (session law 2018 c 1). This law was enacted in response to the State Supreme Court’s 2016 decision in Whatcom County vs. Hirst, Futurewise, et al. (commonly referred to as the “Hirst decision”). As it relates to this Committee’s work, the law, now primarily codified as RCW 90.94, clarifies how local governments can issue building permits for homes intending to use a permit-exempt well for their domestic water supply. The law also requires local watershed planning in 15 WRIsAs, including WRIA 7.

1.1.2 Domestic Permit-Exempt Wells

This watershed restoration and enhancement plan, the law that calls for it, and the Hirst decision are all concerned with the effects of new domestic permit-exempt water use on streamflows. Several laws pertain to the management of groundwater permit-exempt wells in WRIA 7 and are summarized in brief here for the purpose of providing context for the WRIA 7 watershed plan.

First and foremost, RCW 90.44.050, commonly referred to as “the Groundwater Permit Exemption,” establishes that certain small withdrawals of groundwater are exempt from the state’s water right permitting requirements, including small indoor and outdoor water use associated with homes. It is important to note that although these withdrawals do not require a state water right permit, the water right is still legally established by the beneficial use.

Even though a water right permit is not required for small domestic uses under RCW 90.44.050, there is still regulatory oversight, including from local jurisdictions. Specifically, in order for an applicant to receive a building permit from their local government for a new home, the applicant must satisfy the provisions of RCW 19.27.097 for what constitutes evidence of an adequate water supply.

RCW 90.94.030 adds to the management regime for new homes using domestic permit-exempt well withdrawals in WRIA 7 and elsewhere. For example, local governments must, among other responsibilities relating to new permit-exempt domestic wells, collect a \$500 fee for each building permit and record withdrawal restrictions on the title of the affected properties. Additionally, this law restricts new permit-exempt domestic withdrawals in WRIA 7 to a maximum annual average of up to 950 gallons per days per connection, subject to the five thousand gallons per day and ½-acre outdoor irrigation of non-commercial lawn/garden limits established in RCW 90.44.050.

Ecology has published its interpretation and implementation of RCW 19.27.097 and RCW 90.94 in Water Resources POL 2094 (Ecology 2019a). The WRIA 7 Committee directs readers to those laws and policy for comprehensive details and agency interpretations.

1.1.3 RCW 90.94.030 Planning Requirements

While supplementing the local building permit requirements, RCW 90.94.030(3) goes on to establish the planning criteria for WRIA 7. In doing so, it sets the minimum standard of Ecology’s collaboration with the WRIA 7 Committee in the preparation of this watershed plan. In practice, the process of plan development was one of integration, collectively shared work, and a striving for consensus described in the Committee’s adopted operating principles, which are further discussed below and in Appendix D – Operating Principles.

In addition to these procedural requirements, the law and consequently this watershed plan, is concerned with the identification of projects and actions intended to offset the anticipated impacts from new permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals over the next 20 years and provide a net ecological benefit. In establishing the primary purpose of this watershed plan, RCW 90.94.030 (3) also details both the required and recommended plan elements.

Regarding the WRIA 7 Committee’s approach to selecting projects and actions, the law also speaks to “high and lower priority projects.” The Committee understands that, as provided in the Final Guidance on Determining Net Ecological Benefit (Ecology 2019), “use of these terms is not the sole critical factor in determining whether a plan achieves a NEB... and that plan development should be focused on developing projects that provide the most benefits... regardless of how they align with [these] labels” (page 12). It is the perspective of the Committee that this locally approved plan satisfies the requirements of RCW 90.94.030.

1.2 Requirements of the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan

RCW 90.94.030 of the Streamflow Restoration law directs Ecology to establish a Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committee in the Snohomish watershed and develop a watershed restoration and enhancement plan (watershed plan) in collaboration with the WRIA 7 Committee. Ecology determined that the intent was best served through collective development of the watershed plan, using an open and transparent setting and process that builds on local needs.

At a minimum, the watershed plan must include projects and actions necessary to offset projected consumptive impacts of new permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals on streamflows and provide a net ecological benefit (NEB) to the WRIA.

Ecology issued the “Streamflow Restoration Policy and Interpretive Statement” (POL 2094) and “Final Guidance on Determining Net Ecological Benefit” (GUID 2094) in July 2019 to ensure consistency, conformity with state law, and transparency in implementing chapter 90.94 RCW. The “Final Guidance on Determining Net Ecological Benefit” (hereafter referred to as Final NEB Guidance) establishes Ecology’s interpretation of the term “net ecological benefit.” It also informs planning groups on the standards Ecology will apply when reviewing a watershed plan completed under RCW 90.94.020 or RCW 90.94.030. The minimum planning requirements identified in the Final NEB Guidance include the following (pages 7-8):

1. Clear and Systematic Logic. Watershed plans must be prepared with implementation in mind.
2. Delineate Subbasins. [The Committee] must divide the WRIA into suitably sized subbasins to allow meaningful analysis of the relationship between new consumptive use and offsets.
3. Estimate New Consumptive Water Uses. Watershed plans must include a new consumptive water use estimate for each subbasin, and the technical basis for such estimate.
4. Evaluate Impacts from New Consumptive Water use. Watershed plans must consider both the estimated quantity of new consumptive water use from new domestic permit-exempt wells initiated within the planning horizon and how those impacts will be distributed.
5. Describe and Evaluate Projects and Actions for their Offset Potential. Watershed plans must, at a minimum, identify projects and actions intended to offset impacts associated with new consumptive water use.

The law requires that all members of the WRIA 7 Committee approve the plan prior to submission to Ecology for review. Ecology must then determine that the plan’s recommended streamflow restoration projects and actions will result in a NEB to instream resources within the WRIA after accounting for projected use of new permit-exempt domestic wells over the 20-year period of 2018-2038.

1.3 Overview of the WRIA 7 Committee

1.3.1 Formation

The Streamflow Restoration law instructed Ecology to chair the WRIA 7 Committee and invite representatives from the following entities in the watershed to participate:

- Each federally recognized tribal government with reservation land or usual and accustomed harvest area within the WRIA.
- Each county government within the WRIA.

- Each city government within the WRIA.
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- The largest publicly owned water purveyor providing water within the WRIA that is not a municipality.
- The largest irrigation district within the WRIA.

Ecology sent invitation letters to each of the entities named in the law in September 2018.

The law also required Ecology to invite local organizations representing agricultural interests, environmental interests, and the residential construction industry. Businesses, environmental groups, agricultural organizations, conservation districts, and local governments nominated interest group representatives. Local governments on the WRIA 7 Committee voted on the nominees in order to select local organizations to represent agricultural interests, environmental interests, and the residential construction industry. Ecology invited the selected entities to participate on the Committee.

The WRIA 7 Committee members are included in Table 1.1. This list includes all of the members identified by the Legislature that agreed to participate on the Committee.¹

Table 1.1: WRIA 7 Committee Participating Entities

Entity Name	Representing
City of Arlington	City government
City of Carnation	City government
City of Duvall	City government
City of Everett	City government
City of Gold Bar	City government
City of Lake Stevens	City government
City of Marysville	City government
City of Monroe	City government
City of North Bend	City government
City of Snohomish	City government
City of Snoqualmie	City government
King County	County government
Snohomish County	County government
Washington Water Trust	Environmental interest group
Snohomish Conservation District	Agricultural interest group
Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District	Irrigation district
Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties	Residential construction industry
Town of Index	City government

¹The law did not require invited entities to participate, and some chose not to participate on the Committee. Listed entities committed to participate in the process and designated representatives and alternates.

Entity Name	Representing
Washington State Department of Ecology	State agency
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	State agency
Tulalip Tribes	Tribal government
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe	Tribal government
Snohomish PUD	Water utility

Roster with names and alternates is available in Appendix C – Committee Roster.

The WRIA 7 Committee also invited the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum, the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, and the City of Seattle to participate as “ex-officio” members. Although not identified in the law, the ex-officio members provide valuable information and perspective as subject matter experts. The ex-officio members are active but non-voting participants of the WRIA 7 Committee.

1.3.2 Committee Structure and Decision Making

The WRIA 7 Committee held its first meeting in October 2018. Between October 2018 and January 2021 [UPDATE LAST MEETING DATE, IF NEEDED], the Committee held [ADD NUMBER] meetings open to the public. The Committee typically met once a month, and as needed to meet deadlines.

The Committee spent two and a half years planning, which consisted of training, research, and developing plan components. Committee members had varying degrees of understanding concerning hydrogeology, water law, salmon recovery, and residential development. Ecology technical staff, WRIA 7 Committee members, and partners presented on topics to provide context for components of the plan.

In addition to playing the role of WRIA 7 Committee chair, Ecology staff provided administrative support and technical assistance, and contracted with consultants to provide facilitation and technical support for the Committee. The facilitator supported the Committee’s discussions and decision-making and coordinated recommendations for policy change and adaptive management. The technical consultants developed products that informed Committee decisions and development of the plan. Examples include working with counties on growth projections, calculating consumptive use, preparing maps and other tools to support decisions, and researching project ideas. The technical consultants also developed all of the technical memorandums referenced throughout this plan.

The WRIA 7 Committee established two workgroups to support planning and to complete specific tasks. The Technical Workgroup focused on developing growth projections, subbasin delineations, and consumptive use estimates. The Project Subgroup focused on developing and prioritizing projects for the plan and also supported coordination with salmon recovery planning. The workgroups were open to all Committee members as well as non-Committee members that brought additional capacity or expertise to support the Committee. The workgroups made no binding decisions but presented information to the Committee as either

recommendations or findings. The WRIA 7 Committee acted on workgroup recommendations, as it deemed appropriate.

During the initial WRIA 7 Committee meetings, members developed and agreed to operating principles, which are included in Appendix D – Operating Principles. The operating principles established processes and procedures for meetings, voting, and communication, while outlining participation expectations, the structure of the WRIA 7 Committee, and other needs in order to support the WRIA 7 Committee in reaching agreement on a final plan.

By statutory design, this planning process brought a diversity of perspectives to the table. Therefore, it was important for the Committee to establish a clear decision-making process. The Committee strived for consensus, and when consensus could not be reached, the chair and facilitator documented agreement and dissenting opinions. The authorizing legislation requires that the final plan be approved by all members of the Committee prior to Ecology’s review (RCW 90.94.030[3] “...all members of a watershed restoration and enhancement Committee must approve the plan prior to adoption”). As such, consensus during the foundational votes or decisions about plan development served as the best indicators of the Committee’s progress toward an approved plan.

The WRIA 7 operating principles recognize that consensus can be difficult to achieve—and in some cases, decisions need be made quickly to stay on track to meet the watershed plan deadline. The operating principles allow for decisions leading up to the plan (e.g., growth scenarios, inclusion of individual projects, etc.) to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the Committee members in attendance.

Once planning was underway, the WRIA 7 Committee and facilitator limited the number of formal decisions held in order to prioritize reaching consensus on foundational components of the watershed plan. Consensus was reached on all interim decisions. The chair and facilitator documented agreement and dissenting opinions, as outlined in the Committee’s operating principles. The Committee did not make any decisions by two-thirds majority.

The WRIA 7 Committee reviewed components of the watershed plan and the draft plan as a whole and on an iterative basis. [\[COMMENT: The following is language to include if the Committee votes to approve the final plan\]](#): After reaching initial agreement on the final watershed plan, Committee members circulated the plan for broader local review and approval by the entities they represent. The WRIA 7 Committee reached final agreement on the Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan on [\[THIS DATE\]](#) 2021.

Chapter Two: Watershed Overview

2.1 Brief Introduction to WRIA 7

Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 7 (the Snohomish River Watershed) is one of the 62 designated major watersheds in Washington State, formed as a result of the Water Resources Act of 1971. The Snohomish River Watershed is approximately 1,856 square miles in area and includes all the lands drained by the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Skykomish Rivers, including marine nearshore areas that drain directly to Puget Sound and Quilceda Creek on the Tulalip Plateau.

Approximately half of the watershed is located within King County and the other half is located within Snohomish County. It is the second largest watershed (behind the Skagit River watershed) that drains to Puget Sound (Snohomish County 2005). WRIA 7 is bounded on the north by WRIA 4 (Upper Skagit) and WRIA 5 (Stillaguamish), on the west by Puget Sound, on the south by WRIA 8 (Cedar-Sammamish), and on the east by WRIA 39 (Upper Yakima) and WRIA 45 (Wenatchee) (Ecology 2020).

The Snohomish River has two main tributaries: the Snoqualmie and the Skykomish Rivers. The Snoqualmie River originates in the western Cascade Range near Snoqualmie Pass and flows in a generally northwest direction for approximately 45 miles before combining with the Skykomish River near the City of Monroe. The Skykomish River originates in the western Cascade Range near Stevens Pass and flows in a generally westward direction for approximately 29 miles before its confluence with the Snoqualmie River. The Snohomish River originates at the confluence of the Snoqualmie and Skykomish Rivers and flows northwest for approximately 20 miles before discharging to Possession Sound just north of the City of Everett (Earth Point 2020). Major tributaries within the system include the Tolt River, the Sultan River, and the Pilchuck River (Ecology 1995).

The watershed also contains the Tolt Reservoir and Spada Lake, which are operated for municipal water supply by the Cities of Seattle and Everett, respectively. The Snohomish Public Utility District (PUD) generates hydropower with water from the Spada Lake that flows through a pipeline to a powerhouse on the Sultan River (Snohomish County PUD 2020). The City of Seattle generates hydropower with water from the Tolt Reservoir, conveying it through a penstock approximately six miles downstream of the Tolt Dam to a powerhouse on the South Fork Tolt River (Seattle City Light 2020). The lower portion of the watershed contains Lake Stevens and Lake Goodwin. Numerous smaller lakes, ponds, and wetlands are present throughout the watershed.

2.1.1 Land Use in WRIA 7

The Snohomish watershed supports a variety of stakeholders vying for limited surface water and groundwater supplies. The stakeholders include:

- Industrial and commercial facilities

- Agriculture
- Municipal water supply
- PE well water supply
- Minimum instream flows associated with aquatic habitat and fish requirements

Out of stream uses compete with instream water needs, including providing water for salmon and other aquatic resources. There is not sufficient water available to meet all of these uses year-round in the basin. The Instream Resources Protection Program for the Snohomish River Basin (WAC 173-507) has established minimum instream flows and closed specific watershed streams to appropriation, as described in Section 2.3.3 of this plan. The instream flow rule was adopted in 1979 and is junior to many water rights in WRIA 7. Minimum instream flows in WRIA 7 are frequently not met for portions of the year.

The eastern or upland portion of the watershed generally consists of commercial forest land and public forest land associated with the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Land uses shift to rural developments and small urban centers in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. Agricultural development is widespread within the lower portion of the Skykomish River valley and the Snoqualmie and Snohomish River valleys. Extending from the City of Snohomish, the western portion of WRIA 7 is urbanizing and characterized by a combination of residential, industrial, commercial, transportation, communication, and utility land covers (See Figure 2.1). The most populated cities in the watershed are all within Snohomish County, including Everett, Marysville, Lake Stevens, Arlington, and Monroe (OFM 2020). The terminus of the watershed is located north of the urbanized and highly industrialized Port of Everett where the Snohomish River discharges to Possession Sound.

Many aquifers in WRIA 7 are connected to surface water. Groundwater pumping may diminish surface water flows by capturing water that would otherwise have discharged to springs and streams. Consumptive water use (that portion not returned to the aquifer) reduces streamflow, both seasonally and as average annual recharge. A well drawing from an aquifer connected to a surface water body either directly or through an overlying aquifer can either reduce the quantity of water discharging to the river or increase the quantity of water leaking out of the river (Ecology 1995). This watershed plan addresses impacts on groundwater discharge to streams due to withdrawals from permit-exempt (PE) wells for domestic use. Projects to offset consumptive use associated with PE domestic water use have become a focus to minimize future impacts to instream flows and restore streamflow.

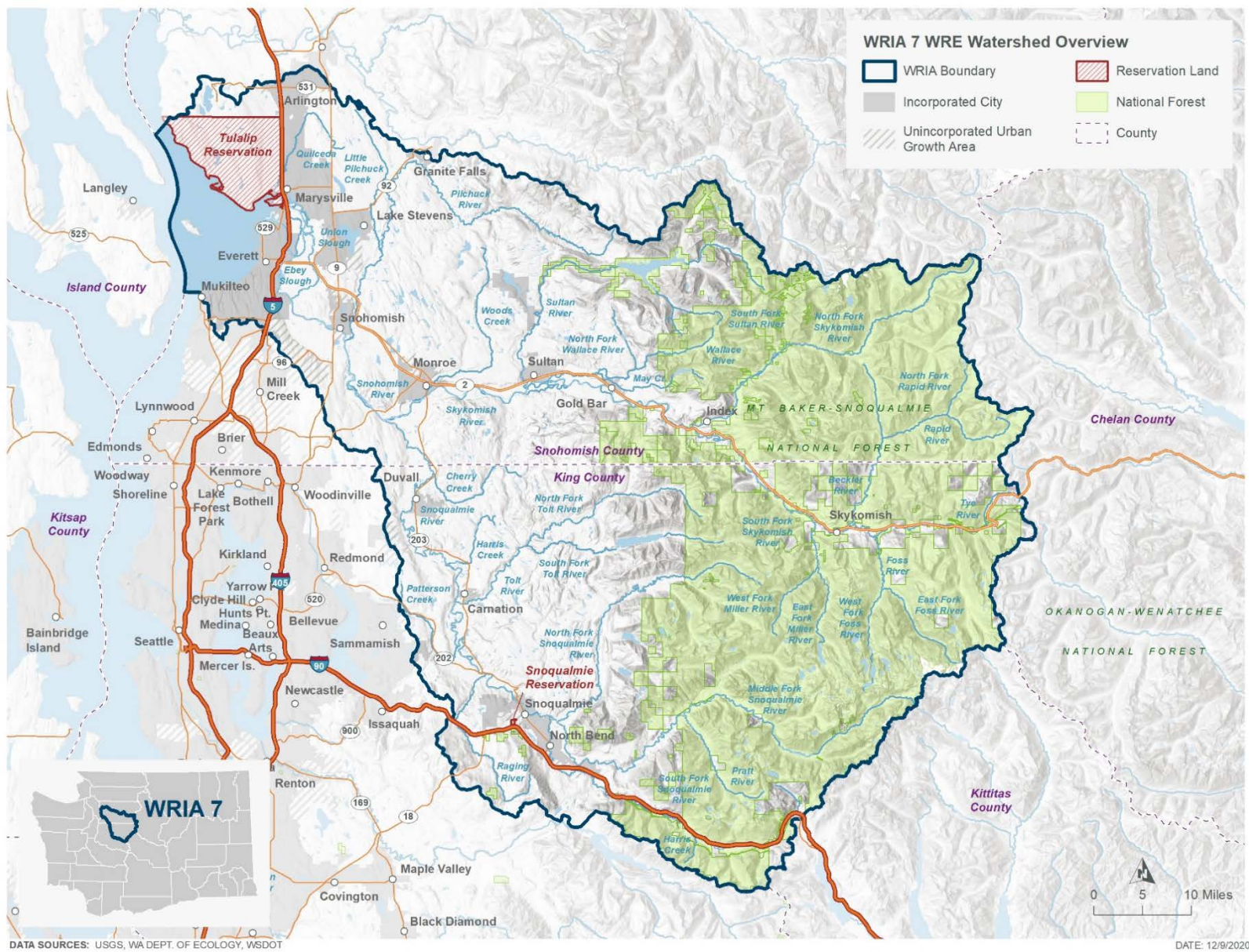


Figure 2.1: WRIA 7 Watershed Overview
WRIA 7 – Snohomish Watershed
Page 19

Final Draft Plan
January 2021

2.1.2 Tribal Reservations and Usual and Accustomed Fishing Areas

Indian people have always relied on the natural resources of this land. Their personal, cultural, and spiritual survival depends on the ability to fish, hunt, and gather the bountiful natural resources that once blessed this country (NWIFC 2014). Salmon are one of those resources that is critical to the cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing of tribes. Tribes depend upon salmon that originate from the waters found in the Snohomish River and its tributaries.

Both the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe (Snoqualmie Tribe) and Tulalip Tribes of Washington (Tulalip Tribes) have reservation lands in WRIA 7. The Snoqualmie Tribe reservation is located in the upper Snoqualmie Valley near Snoqualmie Falls and the Tulalip Tribes reservation is located on the Tulalip Plateau, north of the Snohomish River.

2.1.3 Salmonids in WRIA 7

Salmon Presence (Fish Population and Life Histories)

The Snohomish River Watershed has anadromous salmonid runs that include five Pacific salmon species that migrate in and out of the Snohomish watershed from Puget Sound (SWIFD 2020):

- Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)
- Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
- Chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*)
- Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)
- Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*)

Steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), coastal cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki clarki*), rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), and bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) also inhabit the watershed. There are two distinct Chinook salmon populations: the Skykomish population and the Snoqualmie population and both populations are thought to be at less than 10 percent of historic levels. There are four bull trout populations and five steelhead populations (Snohomish County 2019). WDFW also plants hatchery-produced Kokanee (*Oncorhynchus nerka*), resident Sockeye, in Lake Stevens.

Three species are currently protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA): Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout. Coho salmon are listed as a species of concern. Table 2.1 lists the species present in the Snohomish watershed and their regulatory status. Further detail is provided below:

- The Puget Sound evolutionarily significant unit (ESU) of Chinook salmon was designated as threatened under the ESA on May 24, 1999 (64 FR 14308-14328). Critical habitat for Chinook salmon was designated in 2005 and includes select marine nearshore and freshwater habitats within WRIA 7 (70 FR 37159-37204).
- The Puget Sound distinct population segment (DPS) of steelhead trout was designated as threatened under ESA on May 11, 2007 (72 FR 26722-26735). Designated critical habitat (DCH) for Puget Sound steelhead was finalized in 2016 and includes freshwater

tributaries to and estuarine habitat in Puget Sound, Washington (81 FR 9251-9325) including select areas within WRIA 7.

- The Coastal-Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment (DPS) of Bull Trout was designated as threatened under ESA on December 1, 1999 (64 FR 58910-58933). Critical habitat has been designated for Bull Trout and includes both select freshwater and saltwater aquatic habitat within WRIA 7 (75 FR 63898-64070).

Table 2.1: Salmonids Present Within the Snohomish Watershed

Common Name	Scientific Name	Evolutionary Significant Unit	Designated Critical Habitat	Regulatory Agency Status
Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Puget Sound Chinook	Yes	NMFS/Threatened/1999
Chum Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>	Puget Sound Chum	No	No listing
Coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia Coho	No	NMFS/Species of Concern/1997
Pink Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i>	No listing	No listing	No listing
Sockeye Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>	No listing	No listing	No listing
Steelhead Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Puget Sound Steelhead	Yes	NMFS/Threatened/2007
Bull Trout	<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Puget Sound Dolly Varden/Bull Trout	Yes	USFWS/Threatened/1999
Coastal Cutthroat Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii clarkii</i>	No listing	No listing	No listing

Table 2.2 below lists the run timing and life stages of anadromous salmon and trout present throughout the watershed. Table 2.2's species list was derived from data downloaded from the [Statewide Washington Integrated Fish Distribution](#) database. Watershed specific data concerning salmonid life history and timing was summarized from the 2002 Washington State Conservation Commission Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors Analysis (Haring 2002).

Table 2.2: Salmonid Life History Patterns within the Snohomish Watershed

Species	Freshwater Life Phase	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Subbasin Presence
Sockeye ¹	Upstream migration													-Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen
	Spawning													
	Fry emergence													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Smolt outmigration													
Chinook (fall) ²	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen -Raging -Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
	Spawning													
	Incubation													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Juvenile outmigration													
	Juvenile outmigration													
Chinook (summer) ²	Upstream migration													-Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Lower mid-Skykomish -Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen -Skykomish Mainstem -Sultan -Woods
	Spawning													
	Incubation													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Juvenile outmigration													
Coho	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Little Pilchuck -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson
	Spawning													

Species	Freshwater Life Phase	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Subbasin Presence
	Incubation ³													-Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen -Raging
	Juvenile rearing													-Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Tulalip -Upper Skykomish -Woods
	Smolt outmigration ³													
Chum	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck
	Spawning													-Quilceda-Allen -Raging -Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
	Fry emergence													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Juvenile outmigration													
Pink (odd)	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck
	Spawning													-Quilceda-Allen -Raging -Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
	Fry emergence													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Juvenile outmigration													

Species	Freshwater Life Phase	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Subbasin Presence
Pink (even)	Upstream migration													-Skykomish Mainstem
	Spawning													
	Fry emergence													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Juvenile outmigration													
Bull Trout	Upstream migration ⁴													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Little Pilchuck -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen -Raging -Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
	Spawning													
	Incubation ⁴													
Coastal Cutthroat Trout ⁵	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Little Pilchuck -Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck -Quilceda-Allen -Raging -Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Tulalip -Upper Skykomish -Upper Snoqualmie -Woods
	Spawning													
	Incubation													
	Juvenile rearing													
	Smolt outmigration													

Species	Freshwater Life Phase	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Subbasin Presence
Steelhead Trout (winter)	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Little Pilchuck
	Spawning													-Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck
	Incubation ⁶													-Quilceda-Allen -Raging
	Juvenile rearing													-Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South
	Smolt outmigration ⁶													-Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
Steelhead Trout (summer)	Upstream migration													-Cherry Harris -Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem -Little Pilchuck
	Spawning													-Lower mid-Skykomish -Patterson -Pilchuck
	Incubation ⁶													-Quilceda-Allen -Raging
	Juvenile rearing													-Skykomish Mainstem -Snoqualmie North -Snoqualmie South
	Smolt outmigration ⁶													-Sultan -Upper Skykomish -Woods
Rainbow Trout ⁷	Spawning													-Lower mid-Skykomish -Pilchuck -Skykomish Mainstem
	Incubation													-Snoqualmie South -Sultan -Tulalip -Upper Skykomish -Upper Snoqualmie

NOTES:

1. Observed sockeye are likely stray adults per the habitat limiting factors report. Information on sockeye life history specifically within the Snohomish watershed is either unavailable or extremely limited. Sockeye life history patterns for the Puget Sound Region were used within this report (Gustafson et al. 1997).
2. Snohomish watershed has individuals that rear within the basin for a full year (Haring 2002)
3. Information on Coho incubation and outmigration timing specifically within the Snohomish watershed is unavailable. Coho incubation and outmigration timing for the adjacent WRIA 8 Region were used within this report (Kerwin 2001)
4. Information on bull trout incubation and migration timing specifically within the Snohomish watershed is either unavailable or extremely limited. Bull trout life history patterns for the Puget Sound Region were used within this report (King County 2000).
5. Information on coastal cutthroat trout life history specifically within the Snohomish watershed is either unavailable or extremely limited. Coastal cutthroat trout life history patterns for the Puget Sound Region were used within this report (Johnson et al. 1999).
6. Information on steelhead incubation and migration timing specifically within the Snohomish watershed is unavailable. Steelhead incubation and out-migration timing for the Puget Sound Region were used within this report (Blanton et al. 2011).
7. Information on rainbow trout life history specifically with the Snohomish watershed is unavailable. Rainbow trout life history patterns for the Puget Sound Region were used within this report (Blanton et al. 2011).

Limiting Factors for Salmon

Streams in WRIA 7 provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon species unless they are blocked to migration. Salmon bearing streams throughout the Snohomish basin that provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmonids often experience low streamflows during critical migration and spawning times. In addition, levees, dams and other flood control measures have further limited habitat along primary watershed rivers and tributaries. The quality and quantity of spawning and rearing habitat, water quality, including water temperature, adult fish passage barriers, low streamflows, hatchery management, and harvest all affect local salmon populations (Snohomish County 2005). Species interactions like predation may also have significant effects on salmonid populations, and help shape the Pacific Northwest aquatic and upland landscapes (Cederholm et al. 2000).

Habitat conditions within WRIA 7 were abstracted from the 2002 Washington State Conservation Commission Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors Analysis (Haring 2002). WRIA 7 includes approximately 25 miles of marine shorelines and 720 miles of streams that support anadromous salmon and trout populations. Stream systems within WRIA 7 range from pristine to highly degraded aquatic habitat. The watershed is characterized by a wide range of activities and impacts including residential development, commercial forestry, agriculture, wilderness, and urbanization. The Salmonid Habitat Limiting Factors Analysis (Haring 2002) identifies the following habitat limiting factors within WRIA 7:

- Fish habitat access
- Floodplain modifications
- Channel conditions
- Substrate conditions
- Riparian conditions
- Water quality
- Water quantity
- Lakes
- Biological processes

The Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (Snohomish County 2005) also identifies rearing habitat as a limiting factor for Chinook juveniles.

2.2 Watershed Planning in WRIA 7

Citizens and local, state, federal, and tribal governments have collaborated on watershed and water resource management issues in WRIA 7 for decades. Section 2.2.1 provides a brief summary of broad watershed planning efforts as they relate to the past, present, and future water availability in the Snohomish Watershed.

2.2.1 Other Planning Efforts in WRIA 7

The history of collaborative planning and shared priorities has supported the success of watershed plan development in WRIA 7. This watershed plan builds on many past efforts to further develop comprehensive plans for the entire watershed.

For example, the **Snohomish-Stillaguamish Local Integrating Organization (LIO)** developed an ecosystem recovery plan as part of the Action Agenda for Puget Sound Recovery. The ecosystem recovery planning process is community based, with engagement from local, state and federal agencies. The approach is holistic—addressing needs from salmon and orca recovery, to stormwater runoff, to farmland and forest conservation. The Snohomish-Stillaguamish LIO has engaged the community in a collaborative planning process to help understand ecosystem recovery priorities and support the health and sustainability of the watershed.

In the Snohomish watershed, **Snohomish County** performs the administrative process and lead functions of the lead entity. The **Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum (Snohomish Forum)** leads the overall salmon recovery efforts in WRIA 7, including habitat protection and restoration. The Snohomish Forum works in partnership with the co-managers (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Tulalip Tribes) in harvest and hatchery management. The Snohomish Forum acts under a board of directors type model, where the Technical and Policy Development Committees vet and bring forward options for decision-making.

In 2005, the Snohomish Forum developed the *Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan* (Salmon Plan) (Snohomish County 2005). The Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum also developed the *Snohomish Basin Protection Plan* in 2015 to identify protection strategies that prevent the degradation of hydrologic processes that support salmon or salmon habitat. Appendix B of the Protection Plan is an adopted addendum to the 2005 Salmon Plan (Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum 2015). The Snohomish Forum is currently planning a chapter update to the Salmon Plan.

The **Snoqualmie Watershed Forum** also coordinates among stakeholders and tribes to support implementation of the Salmon Plan. The Snoqualmie Watershed Forum was formed in 1998 and is a partnership between the Snoqualmie Tribe, the Tulalip Tribes, King County, the Cities of Duvall, Carnation, North Bend, and Snoqualmie, and the Town of Skykomish. These entities have an interlocal agreement to work together on watershed issues and coordinate implementation of water resource and habitat projects in the Snoqualmie and South Fork Skykomish watersheds (King County 2020).

Puget Sound Partnership (the Partnership) is the state agency leading the region's collective effort to restore and protect Puget Sound. In 2018, the Partnership issued its *State of the Salmon in Watersheds* report. The PSP identified three key findings from its report:

- Puget Sound is home to 59 populations of Chinook salmon, steelhead, and bull trout—all ESA-listed, most of which continue to decline.
- Our greatest challenge is balancing the needs of the more than 4 million people living in the Puget Sound region, while also protecting critical salmon habitat.

- While always learning, we know what needs to be done to recover our salmon as well as ensure a thriving and sustainable Puget Sound environment. The investment so far has been a fraction of what is needed to reach recovery goals (PSP 2018).

The *Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan Status and Trends Report* (2019 Status and Trends Report) provides additional information about the status on implementation of the Snohomish River Basin Salmon Conservation Plan (Snohomish County 2019).

There are several collaborative processes in WRIA 7 working to balance the needs of agriculture, streamflow, and communities. Among these are the Sustainable Lands Strategy in Snohomish County, the Snoqualmie Fish Farm Flood Advisory Committee, and the Agriculture Resilience Plan developed by the Snohomish Conservation District.

- **Sustainable Lands Strategy (SLS):** The SLS was convened in 2010 by Snohomish County, Tulalip and Stillaguamish Tribes, state and federal agencies, and agricultural and environmental stakeholders to improve coordination and generate progress for fish, farm, and flood management interests. Snohomish County is the facilitator of the SLS and provides forum where agencies and stakeholders can bring technical information, design support, and other resources to coordinate priorities and implement projects. SLS' mission is to generate net gains in agricultural, tribal culture, and ecological productivity (Snohomish County 2020).
- **Fish Farm Flood (FFF):** The 2012 King County Comprehensive Plan directed the Department of Natural Resources and Parks to create a collaborative, grass-roots effort to determine how to move forward toward achieving the goals of these sometimes competing priorities. In 2017, the FFF Advisory Committee transmitted a set of recommended actions to the County Executive and Council and the FFF Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC) was created to ensure balanced implementation of those actions. The FFF recommendations are intended to assist the Executive and Council to advance and balance three important county goals of restoring habitat to aid salmon recovery, supporting farmers and preserving farmland, and reducing flood risk for farmers and other Snoqualmie Valley residents (King County 2019).
- **Agriculture Resilience Plan:** Snohomish Conservation District, in collaboration with farmers representing various types, sizes, and locations of farms in Snohomish County to develop the Agriculture Resilience Plan, finished at the end of 2019. The Agriculture Resilience Plan was developed to help farmers in Snohomish County plan for future changes and risk, and build a resilient agricultural community into the future through a combination of information gathering and sharing, creation of online planning tools, project scoping and design, project implementation, and farmland protection. It identifies priority needs for farmers in Snohomish County and actions to address those needs (SCD 2019).

Coordinated Water System Plans (CWSPs) are mandated by the Public Water System Coordination Act of 1977. King County passed ordinances ratifying four CWSPs (East King

County, Skyway, South King County, and Vashon). Water purveyors within northern and eastern Snohomish County updated their CWSP in 2010. These plans ensure that water system service areas are consistent with local growth management plans and development policies. The location of new homes in relation to and within designated retail water system service areas and related policies determine if connection to a water system is available, or the new homes will need to rely on an alternative water source, most likely a new permit-exempt domestic well. Within their designated retail service area(s), water purveyors are given first right of refusal for new connections. The purveyor may decline to provide service if water cannot be made available in a 'reasonable and timely' manner. However, it can be the case that a new permit-exempt well is drilled without making any inquiries with the county or with the local water system.

2.2.2 Coordination with Existing Plans

Throughout the development of this watershed plan, Ecology streamflow restoration staff have engaged with staff from the Snohomish-Stillaguamish LIO, the Snohomish Forum, the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum, and the Partnership, providing briefings on the Streamflow Restoration law, scope of the watershed plan, and plan development status updates. Throughout the planning process, the WRIA 7 Committee coordinated closely with the Snohomish Forum and the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum. Both entities actively participated in the WRIA 7 Committee as ex-officio members and identified opportunities to align the Committee's project list with the Salmon Plan and the *Snohomish Basin Protection Plan*.

Snohomish and King County planning staff helped ensure consistency with Comprehensive Plans. County Comprehensive Plans set policy for development, housing, public services and facilities, and environmentally sensitive areas, among other topics. The Comprehensive Plans identify Snohomish and King Counties' urban growth areas, set forth standards for urban and rural development, and provide the basis for zoning districts.

2.3 Description of the Watershed – Geology, Hydrogeology, Hydrology, and Streamflow

2.3.1 Geologic Setting

Understanding the geologic setting of WRIA 7 facilitates characterization of surface and groundwater flow through the watershed. The relationships between surface water flow and deeper groundwater are important to understanding how to manage surface water resources and can be helpful in identifying strategies to offset the impacts of pumping from PE wells.

Within WRIA 7, bedrock forms mountain ranges and uplands and generally consists of igneous and sedimentary rocks. Within drainages and lowland areas, bedrock is overlain by glacial and alluvial sediments. A minimum of four major glaciations covered the lower portion of the watershed during the Pleistocene Epoch (about 11,700 years to 2.5 MA), the most recent occurrence being the Vashon Stade of the Frasier Glaciation (Jones 1952). The advance and retreat of the Vashon ice sheet shaped the present topography and drainage network in WRIA

7. These processes resulted in glacially-derived ridges and lakes linked by drainage channels (Booth and Goldstein 1994).

Pleistocene-age glacial and interglacial processes resulted in the deposition of a complex assemblage of sedimentary deposits in lowland areas. These glacial deposits consist of glacial till, recessional and advance outwash, and glaciolacustrine deposits. Glacial till deposits generally consist of dense, silty sand with gravel and silt lenses. Outwash deposits generally consist of sand and gravel with locally abundant wood debris and peat. Glaciolacustrine deposits generally consist of silt and clay. This sequence of glacial deposits exceeds 1,500 feet in thickness within the lower portions of the watershed (Vaccaro, Hansen, and Jones 1998).

Recent alluvial deposits are generally associated with channel and overbank deposits from the modern Snoqualmie, Skykomish, and Snohomish Rivers and their tributaries. These sediments generally consist of stratified silt, sand, gravel, with minor clay (DNR 2020).

2.3.2 Hydrogeologic Setting

Groundwater within WRIA 7 primarily occurs within: (1) relatively coarse-grained glacial and alluvial aquifers overlying bedrock; and (2) primary and secondary porosity within bedrock aquifers. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) identified six hydrogeologic units within the sequence of Puget Sound glacial and alluvial sediments in WRIA 7. The hydrogeologic units typically alternate between aquifer units and semi-confining to confining layers (aquitards which lack sufficiently permeability to form aquifers) (Vaccaro, Hansen, and Jones 1998).

Within the upper portion of the watershed, glacial and alluvial sediments occur within the Snohomish River and Skykomish River valleys and drainages associated with area tributaries (DNR 2020). Glacial and alluvial sediments are widespread within the lower portion of the watershed.

Glacial and alluvial aquifers are generally unconfined (under water-table conditions) except where overlain by low permeability confining layers (generally till or glaciolacustrine deposits) (Vaccaro, Hansen, and Jones 1998). Transmissivity (a hydraulic property related to the rate of groundwater flow through an aquifer) and storativity (a hydraulic property related to the ability of an aquifer to store/release water) of these aquifers vary significantly with depositional environment and are generally the highest in outwash sands and gravels and lowest in fine-grained alluvial deposits (Vaccaro, Hansen, and Jones 1998). Glacial and alluvial aquifers are characterized by a shallow depth to the groundwater table and, where applicable, a direct hydraulic connection with adjacent surface water (Vaccaro, Hansen, and Jones 1998).

Bedrock aquifers underly the entire watershed. However, within the lower portions of the watershed, glacial and alluvial sediments are frequently hundreds of feet thick and bedrock aquifers are seldom targeted by water supply wells. Thickness of the glacial and alluvial hydrogeologic units described above are generally thin to the east within WRIA 7. Much of the watershed southeast of Monroe is underlain by relatively shallow and frequently outcropping

bedrock. Therefore, bedrock aquifers increase in importance, from a water supply perspective, within the upper portions of the watershed.

Bedrock aquifers are of relatively low transmissivity and storativity. Wells completed within bedrock aquifers typically do not have high enough capacities for municipal use. However, they can be valuable aquifers for residential water uses, and in specific areas are an important target aquifer for PE wells.

Recharge to glacial, alluvial, and bedrock aquifers within WRIA 7 is primarily associated with precipitation, applied irrigation, septic systems, leakage from surface water within losing reaches (where streamflow infiltrates to groundwater), and through leakage from adjacent aquifers. Watershed aquifers discharge to water supply wells, adjacent aquifers, gaining reaches of streams, and Puget Sound. Summer base flows in WRIA 7 rivers and tributaries are sustained by groundwater (baseflow) on most of the lower-elevation tributaries.

Regionally, groundwater flow direction within watershed aquifers largely parallels the westerly slope of the Cascade Range, although groundwater flow in shallow aquifers is generally influenced by surface topography and streamflow within the watershed and is directed to the northwest. This groundwater flow paradigm is complicated throughout the watershed by aquifer boundaries, aquifer heterogeneities, topography, the influence of gaining and losing stream reaches, well pumping, and other factors.

2.3.3 Hydrology and Streamflow

Most WRIA 7 rivers and tributaries are located in a snowmelt transition region where the rivers are fed by both snowmelt and rainfall; however, a few streams in the lower portions of the watershed are predominantly rain-fed. Within low elevation portions of the watershed, mean annual precipitation ranges from about 30 to 40 inches per year. Mean annual precipitation increases with topographic elevation and can exceed 120 inches within the Cascade Range (Western Regional Climate Center 2020). Most precipitation occurs during the late fall and winter. Precipitation is lowest during the summer when water demands are highest. During these low-flow periods, streamflow is highly dependent upon groundwater inflow (baseflow).

Anticipated future climate impacts within the watershed include rising temperatures, changes in precipitation, and continued loss of snow and glacial volumes in the Cascade Range. Earlier spring snowmelt, lower snowpack, increased evaporative losses, and warmer and drier summer conditions will intensify summer drought conditions and low flow issues in WRIA 7. These climate impacts are expected to drive changes in seasonal streamflows, increasing winter flooding, while intensifying summer low flow conditions:

- **Skykomish River:** Climate modeling predicts average minimum flows to be 18 percent lower (range: -22 to -8 percent) by the 2080s for a moderate warming scenario, relative to 1970 to 1999 (Mauger et al. 2015).

- **Snohomish River:** Climate modeling predicts average minimum flows to be 26 percent lower (range: -33 to -17 percent) by the 2080s for a moderate warming scenario, relative to 1970 to 1999 (Mauger et al. 2015).
- **Snoqualmie River:** Climate modeling predicts that mean monthly mainstem streamflow during summer months can be expected to decrease by as much one-half to two-thirds in the future as compared to historic period (Historical period: 1993–2005. Future period: 2087–2099) under RCP8.5, a moderate warming scenario (Yan et al. forthcoming).

Streamflow conditions within primary WRIA 7 rivers are summarized by the following 90% exceedance flows, which can be used to represent base flows (USGS 2020):

- USGS stream gage 12150800 (Snohomish River near Monroe): 90% exceedance flows in the second half of August are approximately 1,422 cfs for the period of record from 1964 - 2016.
- USGS stream gage 12149000 (Snoqualmie River near Carnation): 90% exceedance flows in the second half of August are approximately 532 cfs for the period of record from 1930 – 2016.
- USGS stream gage 12134500 (Skykomish River near Gold Bar): 90% exceedance flows in the second half of August are approximately 561 cfs for the period of record from 1929 – 2018.

These amounts are typically below the instream flows established in WAC-173-507 for the same time period at their respective gages.

Several factors contribute to streamflow: snowpack and rate of melt, rainfall, surface water runoff, and groundwater discharge. In addition to environmental factors, surface water withdrawals and groundwater pumping from wells in hydraulic continuity with surface water affect streamflow. Water use from new PE domestic wells represents only a very small portion of all water use and factors affecting streamflow in the watershed.

Rules associated with the Instream Resources Protection Program (IRPP) for the Snohomish River Basin are promulgated in WAC 173-507. The intent of the regulation is to protect streams within the watershed to protect flow levels and minimize impacts resulting from future water appropriations.

WAC 173-507-020 sets minimum instream flows within reaches for 11 stream management units. Minimum instream flows within the following 11 stream management units vary as a function of basin size:

- South Fork Skykomish
- Skykomish
- North Fork Snoqualmie
- Snoqualmie
- Tolt

- Pilchuck
- Snohomish Rivers

WAC 173-507-030 sets low flow limitations on 21 other streams within the watershed. Streams subject to low flow limitations include:

- Evans Creek
- Foye Creek
- French Creek
- Langlois Creek
- Tate Creek
- Tulalip Creek
- Wood Creek
- Woods Creek
- Unnamed streams tributary to Pilchuck River, Cherry Creek, McCoy Creek, Snoqualmie River, and an unnamed lake tributary to Horseshoe Lake

WAC 173-507-030 also closes eight streams and their tributaries to further appropriation of surface water. Streams closed to further appropriation of surface water include:

- Griffin Creek
- Harris Creek
- Little Pilchuck Creek
- May Creek
- Patterson Creek
- Quilceda Creek
- Raging River
- An unnamed stream tributary to Pilchuck River (Bodell Creek)

WAC 173-507-040 specifies that future permitting actions relating to groundwater withdrawals shall fully consider the natural interrelationship between surface and groundwaters to assure compliance with the meaning and intent of the IRPP.

Chapter Three: Subbasin Delineation

3.1 Introduction

Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) are large watershed areas formalized under the Washington Administrative Code for the purpose of administrative management and planning. WRIAs encompass multiple landscapes, hydrogeologic regimes, levels of development, and variable natural resources.

To allow meaningful analysis of the relationship between new consumptive use and offsets per Ecology's Final NEB Guidance,² the WRIA 7 Committee divided WRIA 7 into suitably sized subbasins. These delineations were helpful in describing the location and timing of projected new consumptive water use, the location and timing of impacts to instream resources, and the necessary scope, scale, and anticipated benefits of projects. In some instances, subbasins may not correspond with hydrologic or geologic basin delineations (e.g., watershed divides) (Ecology 2019).

3.2 Approach to Develop Subbasins

Consistent with the Final NEB Guidance, which defines subbasins as geographic subareas within a WRIA, equivalent to the words "same basin or tributary" as used in RCW 90.94.020(4)(b) and RCW 90.94.030 (3)(b), the WRIA 7 Committee divided WRIA 7 into 16 subbasins for purposes of assessing consumptive use and project offsets.³ The Committee based subbasin delineations on existing subwatershed units and the interim growth projections Snohomish County and King County developed. The Committee then applied the following guiding principles to delineate subbasins:

- Use U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) hydrologic unit code subwatershed (HUC-12) boundaries in the Snohomish County portion of the watershed (USGS 2013, 2016);
- Use King County drainage basin boundaries in the King County portion of the watershed (King County 2018);
- Combine HUC-12s and King County drainage basins with lower projected growth of new homes using permit-exempt (PE) wells;

² "Planning groups must divide the WRIA into suitably sized subbasins to allow meaningful analysis of the relationship between new consumptive use and offsets. Subbasins will help the planning groups understand and describe location and timing of projected new consumptive water use, location, and timing of impacts to instream resources, and the necessary scope, scale, and anticipated benefits of projects. Planning at the subbasin scale will also allow planning groups to consider specific reaches in terms of documented presence (e.g., spawning and rearing) of salmonid species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act." (Ecology 2019).

³ Consistent with Final NEB Guidance that defines subbasins as a geographic subarea within a WRIA. A subbasin is equivalent to the words "same basin or tributary" as used in RCW 90.94.020(4)(b) and RCW 90.94.030 (3)(b).

- Keep distinct subbasins for HUC-12s and King County drainage basins with higher projected growth of new homes using PE wells;
- Align subbasins as closely as possible with Protection Planning Units identified in the Snohomish Basin Protection Plan (Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum 2015);
- Consider important salmon habitat and potential location of offset projects and actions;
- Consider streams with known low flow issues; and
- Consider streams with year-round closures.⁴

Section 3.3 describes how the Committee divided WRIA 17 into 16 subbasins. Appendix E – Subbasin Delineation Memo provides a more detailed description of the subbasin delineation. This technical memo also describes a few other adjustments the WRIA 7 Committee made to align the subbasins with relevant planning boundaries.

3.3 WRIA 7 Subbasins

Table 3.1 summarizes the WRIA 7 subbasin delineations shown in Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1: WRIA 7 Subbasins

Subbasin Name	Primary Rivers and Tributaries	County
Tulalip *	Streams draining directly to Puget Sound, including Tulalip Creek	Snohomish County
Quilceda-Allen †	Allen Creek and Quilceda Creek	Snohomish County
Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem *	Snohomish River, Evans Creek, French Creek, and streams draining directly to Puget Sound between the City of Mukilteo and the City of Everett	Snohomish County
Little Pilchuck †	Little Pilchuck Creek	Snohomish County
Pilchuck *	Upper and Lower Pilchuck River	Snohomish County
Woods *	Woods Creek	Snohomish County
Sultan	Upper, Middle and Lower Sultan River	Snohomish County
Lower Mid-Skykomish †	Wallace River and Olney Creek	Snohomish County
Skykomish Mainstem *	Skykomish River	Snohomish and King Counties
Upper Skykomish *	South Fork and North Fork Skykomish River tributaries, including Foss River, Miller River, Tye River, South Fork Skykomish	Snohomish and King Counties

⁴ Streams closed year-round to further consumptive appropriation as identified in WAC 173-507-030 (2).

Subbasin Name	Primary Rivers and Tributaries	County
	River, Beckler River, Rapid River, Upper Beckler River, Lower South Fork Skykomish River, Lower North Fork Skykomish River, Middle North Fork Skykomish River, and Upper North Fork Skykomish River	
Cherry-Harris *,†	Cherry Creek and Harris Creek	Snohomish and King Counties
Snoqualmie North *	Northern half of the Snoqualmie River Mainstem drainage basin, Tuck Creek, Cathcart drainages, and Ames Lake	Snohomish and King Counties
Snoqualmie South *,†	South Fork Tolt, North Fork Tolt, and Lower Tolt River tributaries, Tokul Creek, Griffin Creek, and the southern half of the Snoqualmie River Mainstem drainage basin	Snohomish and King Counties
Patterson †	Patterson Creek	King County
Raging †	Raging River	King County
Upper Snoqualmie *	North, Middle, and South Fork Snoqualmie River	King County

Note: * designates subbasins containing streams with known low flow issues (i.e., contains streams with minimum instream flows and/or low flow limitations set by state rule); † designates subbasins containing streams with year round closures set by state rule.

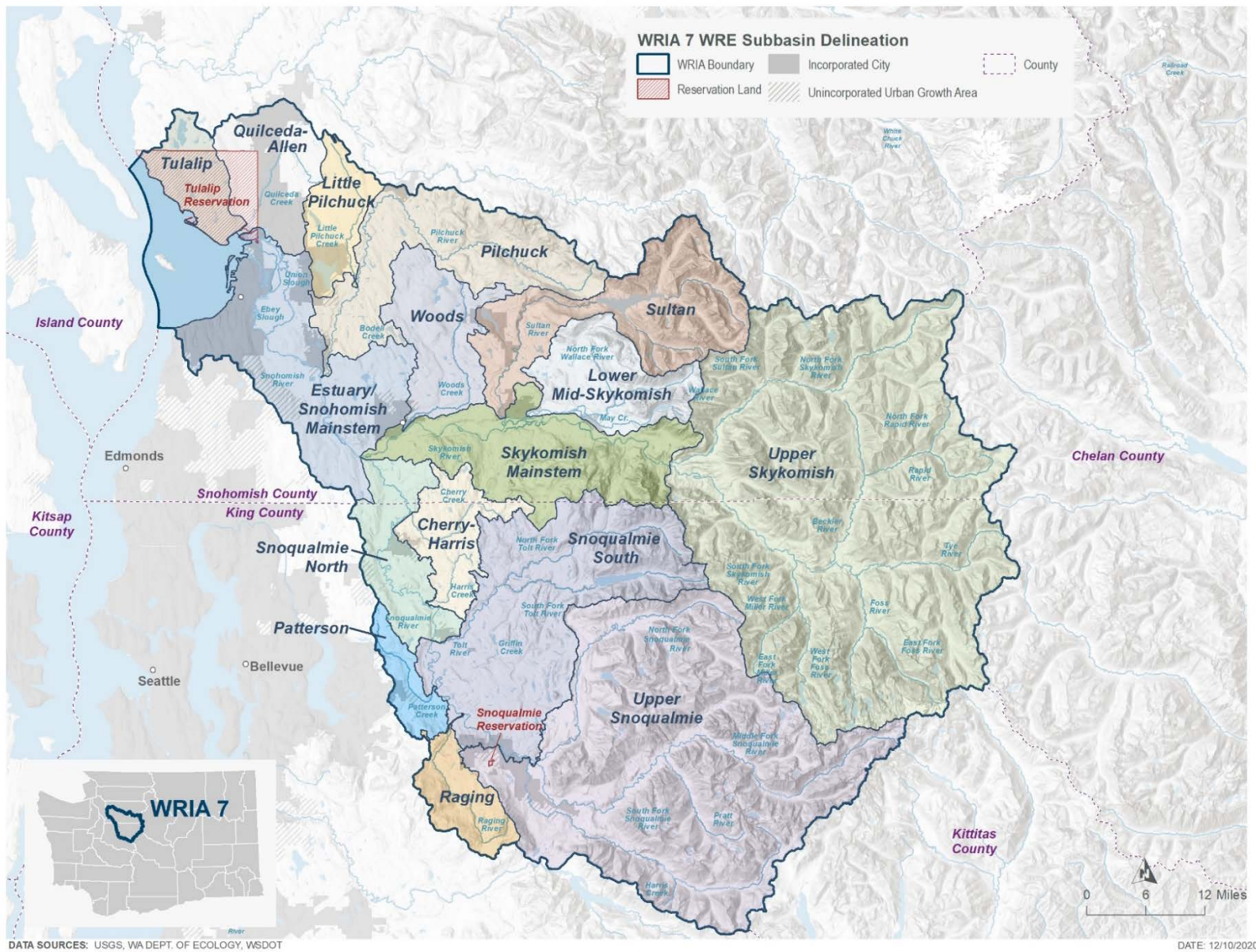


Figure 3.1: WRIA 7 Subbasin Delineation
WRIA 7 – Snohomish Watershed
Page 38

Chapter Four: New Consumptive Water Use Impacts

4.1 Introduction to Consumptive Use

The Streamflow Restoration law requires watershed plans to include “estimates of the cumulative consumptive water use impacts over the subsequent 20 years, including withdrawals exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050” (RCW 90.94.030(3)(e)). The Final NEB Guidance states that, “watershed plans must include a new consumptive water use estimate for each subbasin, and the technical basis for such estimate” (pg. 7). This chapter provides the WRIA 7 Committee’s projections of new domestic permit exempt (PE) well connections (hereafter referred to as PE wells) and their associated consumptive use for the 20-year planning horizon.⁵ This chapter summarizes information from the technical memos (Appendices F and G) prepared for, and reviewed by, the WRIA 7 Committee.

4.2 Projection of Permit-Exempt Well Connections (2018 – 2038)

The WRIA 7 Committee projects 3,389 new PE wells over the planning horizon. Most of these wells are likely to be installed in the following subbasins: Tulalip, Quilceda-Allen, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, and Snoqualmie North.

The Committee developed a method to (1) project the number of new PE wells over the planning horizon in WRIA 7; and (2) estimate new consumptive water use. This method, referred to as the PE well projection method, is based on recommendations from Appendix A of Ecology’s Final NEB Guidance (Ecology 2019). The following sections provide the 20-year projections of new PE wells for each subbasin within WRIA 7, the methods used to develop the projections (PE well projection method), and uncertainties associated with the projections.

4.2.1 Permit-Exempt Well Connections Projection by Subbasin

This watershed plan compiles the Snohomish County and King County PE well projection data at both the WRIA scale and by subbasin. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 show projections for new PE wells in WRIA 7 by subbasin.

⁵ New consumptive water use in this document is from projected new homes connected to PE domestic wells associated with building permits issued during the planning horizon. Generally, new homes will be associated with wells drilled during the planning horizon. However, new uses could occur where new homes are added to existing wells serving group systems under RCW 90.44.050. In this document the well use discussed refers to both these types of new well use. PE wells may be used to supply houses, and in some cases other Equivalent Residential Units (ERUs) such as small apartments. For the purposes of this document, the terms “house” or “home” refer to any PE domestic groundwater use, including other ERUs.

Table 4.1: Number of PE Wells Projected between 2018 and 2038 for the WRIA 7 Subbasins

Subbasins	King County	Snohomish County	UGAs	Total PE Wells per Subbasin
Tulalip	--	468	0	468
Quilceda-Allen	--	330	8	338
Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem	--	322	9	331
Little Pilchuck	--	289	5	294
Pilchuck	--	278	2	280
Woods	--	224	0	224
Sultan	--	53	2	55
Lower Mid-Skykomish	--	60	0	60
Skykomish Mainstem	0	183	2	185
Upper Skykomish	48	53	2	103
Cherry-Harris	200	11	3	214
Snoqualmie North	240	98	0	338
Snoqualmie South	169	0	0	169
Patterson	104	--	0	104
Raging	73	--	2	75
Upper Snoqualmie	146	--	5	151
Totals	980	2,369	40	3,389

The total projection for WRIA 7 is 3,389 new PE wells. King County projects approximately 980 new PE wells over the planning horizon within WRIA 7 portions of unincorporated King County. Snohomish County projects approximately 2,369 new PE wells over the planning horizon within WRIA 7 portions of unincorporated Snohomish County (including a projection of 35 PE wells on tribal owned lands provided by Tulalip Tribes). The King and Snohomish County methods do not account for potential PE wells in cities or Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) so the WRIA 7 Committee completed an analysis of potential new PE wells within the UGAs and projected 40 new PE wells (UGA Well Log Spot Check).

4.2.2 Methodology

The WRIA 7 Committee gave deference to each County in identifying the most appropriate method for projecting PE wells within their jurisdiction. The WRIA 7 PE well projection method used King and Snohomish Counties' historical building data to predict potential PE well growth, assuming the rate and general location of past growth will continue over the 20-year planning

horizon. Using past building permits to predict future growth is one of Ecology’s recommended methods (Ecology 2019).

Due to data availability, which differed for the two counties, King and Snohomish County used different methods to estimate the number of homes that would be served by community water systems and municipalities and remove those from the PE well growth estimates. Snohomish County considered distance to existing water lines, whereas King County considered historical rates of connection to water service within water service area boundaries.⁶ King and Snohomish Counties completed their analyses in-house and the methods are described in detail in Appendix F – PE Well Projections Memo.

King County completed a PE Well Potential Assessment which identified potential parcels where development could occur within rural King County. Snohomish County completed a similar assessment which they have referred to as a Rural Capacity Analysis. The PE Well Potential Assessment and Rural Capacity Analysis results were used to assess whether a subbasin (as identified by the Committee) has the capacity to accommodate the number of PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon.

The WRIA 7 Committee evaluated potential PE wells within UGAs using data from Ecology’s Well Report Viewer database. All methods are summarized in the sections below. The WRIA 7 Growth Projections Technical Memorandum provides a more detailed description of the analysis and methods used by both counties (Appendix F –PE Well Projections Memo).

King County Permit-Exempt Well Projection Methodology

King County used historical residential building permit and parcel data from 2000 through 2017 to project the number of new PE wells for the planning horizon in unincorporated King County (referred to as the past trends analysis). This data set considers economic and building trends over an 18-year period and the method assumes that past trends will continue.

King County followed the steps below to estimate the number of new PE wells over the planning horizon:

1. Gathered historical building permit and parcel data (2000–2017) for new residential structures.⁷
2. Assessed the total number of permits and average number of permits per year for WRIA 7.

⁶ Water service area boundaries include areas currently served by existing water lines and may also include areas not yet served by water lines. King County used historic rates of connection to water service to predict future rates of connection because King County does not have county-wide information on the location of water lines.

⁷ King County selected the time period 2000-2017 based on data availability. The building permit data for 2000-2017 includes both periods of high growth and periods of low growth. After comparing the permit data to the Vision 2040 regional plan and population data, King County is confident in using the average over this time period to project into the future.

3. Linked building permit and parcel data to determine water source for each building permit/parcel and separate into public, private, and other water source categories. Consider a building permit with water source listed as “private” as a PE well.
4. Calculated the number and percentage of building permits for each type of water source (public, private, or other) inside and outside water services areas, by subbasin and for the WRIA overall.

Using the King County past trends analysis, the WRIA 7 Committee followed the steps below to develop PE well projections by subbasin:

1. Calculated the projected number of PE wells per year for each subbasin by multiplying the average number of building permits per year by the percentage of building permits per subbasin, and percentage of building permits using a private water source (well) per subbasin.
2. Multiplied the projected number of PE wells per year per subbasin by 20 to calculate the total of PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon for each subbasin.
3. Added 6% to 20-year PE well projection per subbasin to account for gaps in the building permit and parcel data (6% error is based on the percentage of building permits with “other” as the water source).
4. Tabulated the total PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon, including the 6% error, for each subbasin and sum to get the total of PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon in rural unincorporated King County.

Snohomish County Permit-Exempt Well Projection Methodology

Snohomish County developed three PE well projection scenarios based on development trends and population projections, described in Appendix F – PE Well Projections Memo. The WRIA 7 Committee chose to use the scenario that reviewed past development trends within WRIA 7 to estimate the number and location of potential new homes over the planning horizon (referred to as the past trends analysis). Snohomish County’s past trends analysis methodology differed from King County’s.

Snohomish County used a Geographic Information System (GIS) model to identify areas where homes are likely to connect to water service, based on proximity to existing water distribution lines (referred to as public water service areas). Areas that were not proximal to existing water distribution lines were assumed to be served by a PE well (referred to as PE well areas).⁸ Snohomish County used this spatial model, in combination with analysis of year-built data from 2008-2018 for recently built single-family residences, to develop PE well projections. The method assumes that past trends will continue, that existing water lines are representative of future

⁸ PE well areas are more than 100’ from a water main for homes that are not part of a subdivision and more than ¼ mile from a water main for homes that are part of a subdivision. See Snohomish County Growth Projections and Rural Capacity Analysis Methods in Appendix F for additional information.

water lines, and that homes built proximal to existing water lines will connect to public water service, not PE wells.

Snohomish County followed the steps below to estimate the number of new PE wells over the planning horizon:

1. Gathered year-built data for single-family residences (i.e., housing units or “HU”s) built between 2008–2018.
2. Assigned HUs to “public water service areas” or “PE well areas” based on the distance to existing water mains. Assume HUs in “PE well areas” will use a PE well for the water source.
3. Estimated the number of HUs per subbasin for each type of water source (public water service or PE well) and calculate the percentage of HUs per subbasin for each type of water source.
4. Calculated the average number of HUs per year (2008-2018) and multiply by 20 to calculate the estimated total of HUs projected over the 20-year planning horizon for rural unincorporated Snohomish County.
5. Applied HU projections to WRIA 7 subbasins based on the past percentage of growth per subbasin and past percentage of HU for each type of water source per subbasin.
6. Tabulated the total PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon for each subbasin and sum to get the total of PE wells projected over the 20-year planning horizon in rural unincorporated Snohomish County.

Urban Growth Area Permit-Exempt Well Projection Methodology

The King County and Snohomish County PE well projection methods do not account for potential PE wells within cities or UGAs. However, early in the PE well projection planning process, the WRIA 7 Committee recommended looking at the potential for PE well growth within the incorporated and unincorporated UGAs using data from Ecology’s Well Report Viewer database (referred to as the UGA well log spot check).

The general method included using Ecology’s Well Report Viewer database (1998–2018) to query water wells with characteristics of a domestic well⁹ within UGAs. The Committee randomly reviewed a subset of the water well reports and calculated the number and percentage of each type of well (domestic, irrigation, other and incorrect) located within the UGAs. They then multiplied the percentage of wells identified as domestic (assumed to be PE wells) by the total number of wells located within UGAs to estimate the number of PE wells installed over the past 20-year period. The Committee also cross-checked the physical address of the wells with the UGA boundaries to determine which subbasin the domestic wells were

⁹ Ecology’s complete Well Report Viewer database was filtered for water wells 6 to 8 inches in diameter and greater than 30 feet deep, which are typical dimensions and depths for domestic wells. Ecology does not have the ability to filter for permit-exempt domestic wells.

located in. The Committee used the total number of domestic wells per subbasin over the past 20 years to project the number of PE wells located within the UGAs over the planning horizon for each WRIA 7 subbasin. A more detailed methodology is included in Appendix F – PE Well Projections Memo.

King County Permit-Exempt Well Potential Assessment

King County assessed parcels available for future residential development in unincorporated King County (referred to as the PE well potential assessment).

King County used screening criteria to identify parcels with potential for future residential development by subbasin. The total number of parcels and dwelling units¹⁰ (DUs) per subbasin were determined and labeled as inside or outside the water district service boundaries. King County then projected the water source for each parcel (public water or PE well) based on historic rates of connection to water service because the County does not have county-wide information on the location of water lines. The WRIA 7 Committee compared the 20-year PE well projection to the PE well potential assessment. In areas where the number of projected PE wells exceeded the potential parcels available, the Committee reallocated those PE wells to the nearest subbasin with parcel capacity and similar growth patterns. The Committee reallocated 22 projected PE wells from the Upper Snoqualmie subbasin to the Snoqualmie South subbasin in the King County portion of WRIA 7. A more detailed methodology and list of assumptions is included in Appendix F – PE Well Projections Memo.

Snohomish County Rural Capacity Analysis

In 2011, Snohomish County completed a Rural Capacity Analysis and assigned future residential development capacity to each parcel in the rural area. Snohomish County updated their 2011 analysis to determine capacity to accommodate the 20-year PE well projection at the WRIA and subbasin level.

Snohomish County used screening criteria to identify parcels with potential for future residential development by subbasin. For each parcel, Snohomish County calculated residential development capacity based on development status, parcel size, density, and other attributes. The County assigned parcels to “public water service areas” or “PE well areas” per the past trends analysis method and aggregated the residential development capacity by subbasin and water source. Snohomish County compared the 20-year PE well projection with the rural capacity analysis and calculated the shortfall or surplus of available parcels to be sourced by PE wells. Snohomish County did not identify any areas where the number of projected PE wells exceeded the potential parcels available. A more detailed methodology and list of assumptions is included in Appendix F – PE Well Projections Memo.

¹⁰ A dwelling unit is a rough estimate of subdivision potential based on parcel size and zoning (e.g. a 22-acre parcel zoned RA-5 is assumed to have 4 dwelling units).

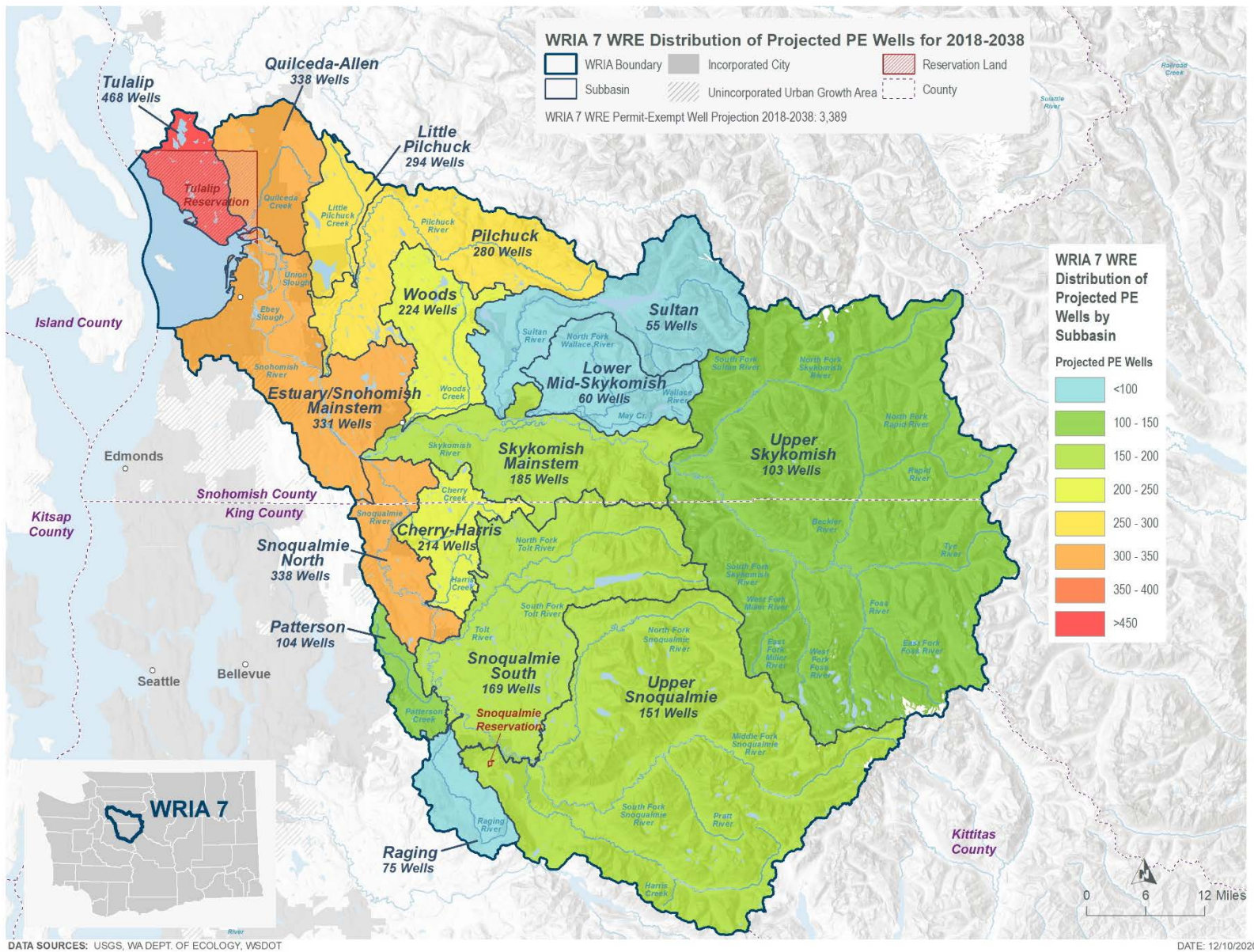


Figure 4.1: WRIA 7 Distribution of Projected PE Wells for 2018 – 2038
WRIA 7 – Snohomish Watershed
Page 45

4.3 Impacts of New Consumptive Water Use

The WRIA 7 Committee used the 20-year projection of new PE wells for WRIA 7 (3,389) to estimate the consumptive water use that this watershed plan must address and offset. The Committee estimates 797.4 acre-feet per year (AFY) (1.10 cubic feet per second) of new consumptive water use in WRIA 7.

This section provides an overview of the methods the Committee used to estimate new consumptive water use (consumptive use) and an overview of the anticipated impacts of new consumptive use in WRIA 7 over the planning horizon. The WRIA 7 Consumptive Use Estimates Technical Memorandum provides a more detailed description of the analysis and alternative scenarios considered (Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo).

4.3.1 Methods to Estimate Indoor and Outdoor Consumptive Water Use

Indoor water use patterns differ from outdoor water use. Indoor use is generally constant throughout the year, while outdoor use occurs primarily in the summer months. The portion of water that is consumptive varies for indoor and outdoor water use. Appendix A of the Final NEB Guidance describes a method (referred to as the Irrigated Area Method) which assumes average indoor use per person per day and reviews aerial imagery to provide a basis to estimate irrigated area of outdoor lawn and garden areas. The Irrigated Area Method accounts for indoor and outdoor consumptive use variances by using separate approaches to estimate indoor and outdoor consumptive use.

To develop the consumptive use estimate, the WRIA 7 Committee used the Irrigated Area Method and relied on assumptions for indoor use and outdoor use from Appendix A of the Final NEB Guidance (Ecology 2019). This chapter provides a summary of the technical memo which is available in Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo.

Consistent with the Final NEB Guidance (Appendix B, pg. 25), for the purposes of calculating an estimate of consumptive use, the Committee assumed impacts from consumptive use on surface water are steady-state, meaning impacts to the stream from pumping do not change over time. This assumption is based on the wide distribution of future well locations and depths across varying hydrogeological conditions, and because empirical data to support the assumption is not locally available. The Committee discussed that assuming steady-state may underestimate the estimated consumptive use impact during the base flow season, but agreed the methods in the NEB Guidance were sufficiently protective of the resource.

The WRIA 7 Committee considered other methods for estimating consumptive use, including (1) assuming one home with the legal maximum 0.5-acre irrigated lawn area per PE well and (2) the legal withdrawal limit of 950 gallons of water per day.¹¹ While the Committee assumed that

¹¹ Legal withdrawal limits from PE wells in WRIA 7 are defined in RCW: “an applicant may obtain approval for a withdrawal exempt from permitting under RCW 90.44.050 for domestic use only, with a maximum annual average withdrawal of nine hundred fifty gallons per day per connection” RCW 90.94.030(4)(a)(vi)(B)

neither method is likely to provide an accurate depiction of future water use in the watershed, the scenarios were used as points of comparison to what was projected as described above. The results are provided in the technical memo in Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo.

New Indoor Consumptive Water Use

Indoor water use refers to the water that households use in kitchens, bathrooms, and laundry (USGS, 2012). The WRIA 7 Committee used the Irrigated Area Method and Ecology’s recommended assumptions for indoor daily water use per person, local data to estimate the average number of people per household, and applied Ecology’s recommended consumptive use factor to estimate new indoor consumptive water use (Ecology 2019). The assumptions the WRIA 7 Committee used to estimate household consumptive indoor water use are:

- 60 gallons per day (gpd) per person.
- 2.73 and 2.75 persons per household assumed for rural portions of King and Snohomish County, respectively. For areas spanning both counties, a weighted value was estimated based on the number of projected PE wells in each County.
- 10% of indoor use is consumptively used (or a consumptive use factor (CUF) of 0.10), based on the assumption that homes on PE wells are served by onsite sewage systems. Onsite sewage systems return most wastewater back to the immediate water environment; a fraction of that water is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation in the drainfield.

The equation used to estimate household consumptive indoor water use is:

$$60 \text{ gpd} \times 2.73 \text{ to } 2.75 \text{ people per house} \times 365 \text{ days} \times .10 \text{ CUF}$$

This results in an annual aggregated average of 0.0184 AF¹² (0.000025 cfs¹³) indoor consumptive water use per day per well.

New Outdoor Consumptive Water Use

Most outdoor water is used to irrigate lawns, gardens, and landscaping. To a lesser extent, households use outdoor water for car and pet washing, exterior home maintenance, pools, and other water-based activities. Water from outdoor use does not enter onsite sewage systems; instead, it typically infiltrates into the ground or is lost to the atmosphere through evapotranspiration (Ecology 2019).

The Committee used aerial imagery to measure the irrigated areas of 393 randomly selected parcels in the 16 WRIA 7 subbasins to develop an average outdoor irrigated area per subbasin.

¹² Acre-foot is a unit of volume for water equal to (1) a sheet of water one acre in area and one foot in depth and (2) 325,851 gallons of water. 1 acre-foot per year is equal to 893 gallons per day.

¹³ Cubic feet per second (CFS) is a rate of the flow in streams and rivers. It is equal to a volume of water one foot high and one foot wide flowing a distance of one foot in one second. 1 cubic foot per second is equal to 646,317 gallons per day.

The Committee selected these parcels based on recent (2006-2017) building permits for new single-family residential homes not served by public water. Nearly 1,600 permits in WRIA 7 met this criteria. The Committee targeted a minimum 20-parcel sample per subbasin as a statistically representative sample size to ensure the sample mean is representative of the WRIA. The average irrigated area for the 393 randomly selected parcels, when aggregated across the 16 subbasins, was 0.20 acres per parcel.

The WRIA 7 Committee used the following assumptions, as recommended in Appendix A of the NEB Guidance, to estimate outdoor consumptive water use:

- The amount of water needed to maintain a lawn varies by subbasin due to varying temperature and precipitation across the watershed. The Committee used Washington Irrigation Guide (WAIG) (NRCS-USDA 1997) stations in Everett, Monroe, and Snoqualmie Falls to develop a weighted average crop irrigation requirement (IR) for turf grass in each subbasin (the WRIA average IR is 10.66 inches). This value represents the amount of water needed to maintain a green lawn.
- The irrigation application efficiency (AE) used for WRIA 7 was the Ecology-recommended value of 75%. This increases the amount of water used to meet the crop's irrigation requirement.
- Consumptive use factor (CUF) of 0.8, reflecting 80% consumption for outdoor use. This means 20% of outdoor water is returned to the immediate water environment.
- Outdoor irrigated area per subbasin based on the irrigated footprint analysis: 0.20 acres per PE well.

$$10.66 \text{ IR (inches)} \div 12 \text{ (inches per foot)} \div 0.75 \text{ AE} \times 0.20 \text{ (acres)} \times 0.80 \text{ CUF}$$

First, water loss is accounted for by multiplying the crop irrigation requirement by the application efficiency. Next, the total water depth used to maintain turf is multiplied by the area which is irrigated. Finally, the volume of water is multiplied by 80 percent to produce the outdoor consumptive water use. To convert the equation from inches to acre-feet, divide the result by 12.

The outdoor consumptive use varies by subbasin due to different irrigation requirements across the watershed. The WRIA's average annual consumptive water use per PE well is 0.24 AFY (0.000331 cfs). This is an average for the year; however, the Committee expects that more water use will occur in the summer than in the other months.

4.4 Summary of WRIA 7 Consumptive Use Estimate

The total consumptive use estimate for WRIA 7 is 797.4 AFY (1.10 cfs). The total consumptive use estimate for WRIA 7 is the number of PE wells projected by subbasin (see section 4.2) multiplied by the total indoor and outdoor consumptive use per PE well.

Table 4.2 summarizes the estimated indoor and outdoor consumptive use by subbasin, per the irrigated area method. The highest consumptive use is expected to occur in the subbasin with the

largest irrigated area per PE well and the most anticipated new PE wells, as presented in Figure 4.2.

Table 4.2: Estimated Indoor and Outdoor Consumptive Use by Subbasin

Subbasin	Projected PE wells	Average lawn size (acres)	Indoor CU per well (AFY)	Outdoor CU per well (AFY)	Total CU/year per well (AFY)	Total CU 2018-2038 (AFY)
Tulalip	468	0.09	0.0185	0.11	0.12	58.1
Quilceda-Allen	338	0.15	0.0185	0.17	0.18	62.1
Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem	331	0.29	0.0185	0.33	0.35	115.8
Little Pilchuck	294	0.2	0.0185	0.22	0.24	69.5
Pilchuck	280	0.37	0.0185	0.38	0.40	111.0
Woods	224	0.12	0.0185	0.12	0.14	31.5
Sultan	55	0.11	0.0185	0.10	0.12	6.5
Lower Mid-Skykomish	60	0.14	0.0185	0.13	0.15	8.8
Skykomish Mainstem	185	0.16	0.0185	0.16	0.17	32.1
Upper Skykomish	103	0.05	0.0184	0.04	0.06	6.0
Cherry-Harris	214	0.16	0.0184	0.17	0.19	40.4
Snoqualmie North	338	0.21	0.0184	0.24	0.26	87.4
Snoqualmie South	169	0.21	0.0183	0.22	0.24	40.3
Patterson	104	0.41	0.0183	0.51	0.53	55.0
Raging	75	0.43	0.0183	0.50	0.52	38.8
Upper Snoqualmie	151	0.23	0.0183	0.21	0.23	34.2
WRIA 7 Aggregated	3,389	0.20	0.00184	0.22	0.24	797.4

Note: Values in table have been rounded.

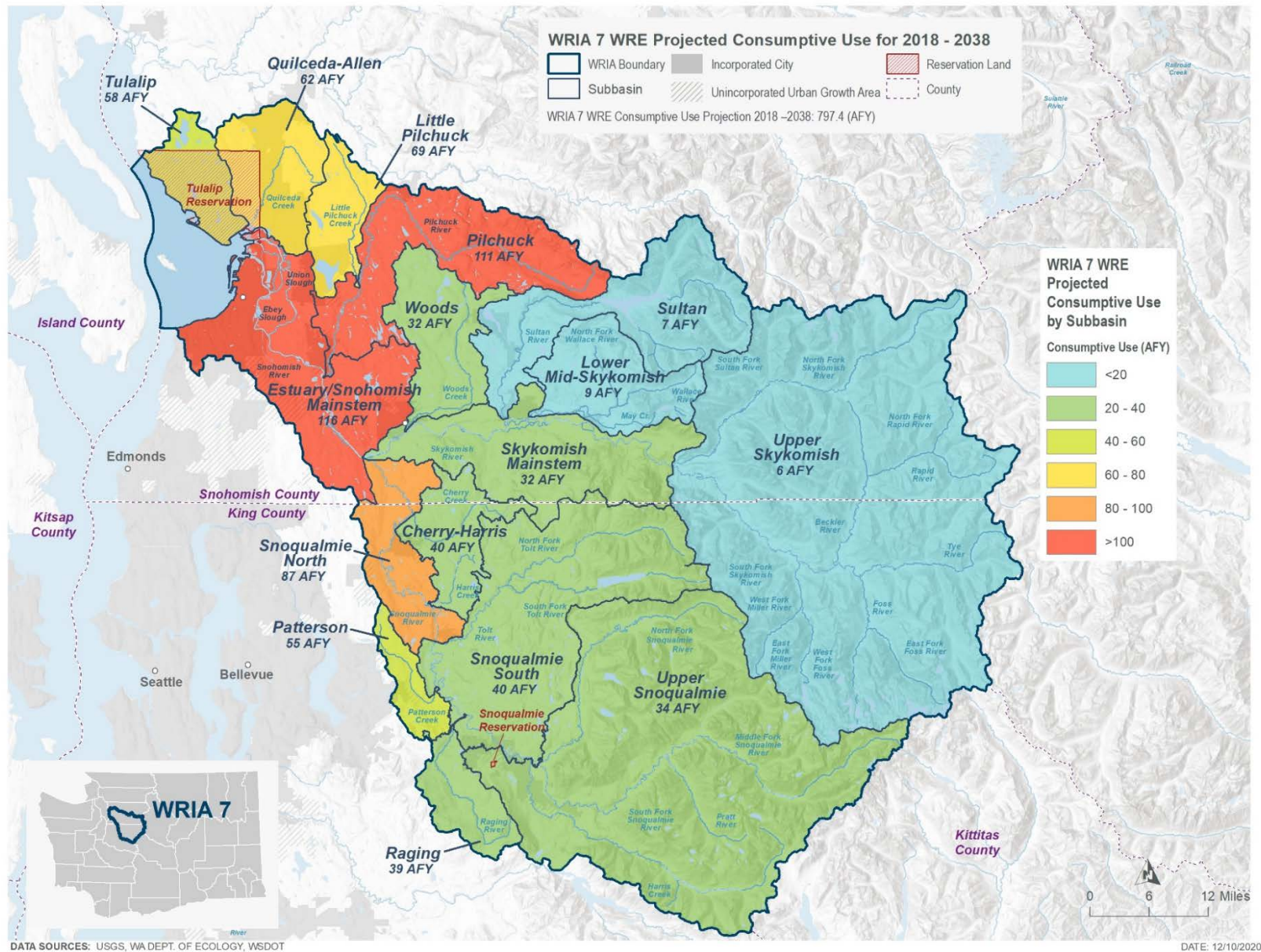


Figure 4.2: WRIA 7 Projected Consumptive Use for 2018 - 2038
 WRIA 7 – Snohomish Watershed
 Page 50

4.5 Summary of Uncertainties

The WRIA 7 Committee identified a number of uncertainties in the methods described in Section 4.2 for projecting new PE wells. The Committee recognized uncertainties as inherent to the planning process and addressed them where feasible. The uncertainties are shared here to provide transparency in the planning process and deliberations of the Committee, and to provide context for monitoring and adaptive management.

Historical data on the number and location of PE wells within WRIA 7 was unavailable to inform PE well projections. As a result, the Committee relied on building permit data, and agreed on assumptions about the water source, in order to estimate the numbers of past and future PE wells. Snohomish County projections assume that single-family homes built within 100 feet of an existing distribution line will connect to public water service (proposed county code) and subdivisions within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of an existing distribution line will connect to public water service (existing county code requirements). Uncertainty as to whether the proposed county code will pass remains. These assumptions were not ground-truthed and may have yielded imprecise and/or inaccurate results.

Another example of uncertainty is that the counties projected new PE wells within unincorporated areas and omitted PE wells installed within city limits, including PE wells installed for lawn watering purposes. Although most cities require new homes to connect to water systems, some allow exceptions if a connection is not available in a timely and reasonable manner (for instance, if a home is more than 200 feet from a water line). The WRIA 7 Committee attempted to address this uncertainty by including a projection for new PE wells within the UGAs that was based on PE well construction rates derived from available data for the period from 1998 to 2018.

Both counties relied on historical data, assuming these trends will continue into the future. However, future building trends may not mirror historical building trends as water service areas and water lines are expected to continue to grow and expand at an unknown rate and in unknown conditions. Water line data was not readily available in King County, so the WRIA 7 Committee was unable to compare actual water lines with the historical data to see if and how the water service has expanded.

The ability of water purveyors to serve new customers in the future is an additional element of uncertainty in this plan. In many cases, it is extremely challenging for water purveyors to change their existing water rights or acquire new water rights to meet the needs of new customers year-round. When this occurs, new PE wells may be constructed instead of homes connecting to public water. One example of this is the Seven Lakes Water Association in the Tulalip and Quilceda subbasins. The Committee realized that it generally favors the avoidance of PE well impacts by facilitating connections to publicly owned and regulated water utilities (see policy recommendation in Chapter 6). In searching for a resolution to this conflict, the Committee recognized that the conflict originated between laws at the statute level, and were beyond the scope and authority of the Committee to correct it. Accordingly, the Committee resigned the

notion of a legislative fix, and sought to craft a sound and implementable plan that successfully fulfills all objectives the Legislature assigned to the Committee.

Counties and cities generally enact policies intended to direct growth to urban areas (with access to public water service) to preserve rural and resource lands and protect critical areas; however, private property rights continue to allow landowners to build homes in rural areas. Additionally, uncertain economic and social factors—including the COVID-19 pandemic and associated increasing ability to telework, as well as climate migration—will affect the Committee's predictions in unknown ways and may result in greater rural growth than predicted based on past trends.

RCW 90.94 requires counties to collect fees for new homes that rely on PE wells and provide a report and portion of those fees to Ecology. King and Snohomish Counties shared information on the fees collected since those requirements went into effect in January of 2018; the number of new wells reported by King and Snohomish Counties average 46 new PE wells per year compared to 169 PE wells per year projected by the WRIA 7 Committee. King County reported 20 building permits with PE wells identified as the water source within the WRIA 7 portion of unincorporated King County between January 2018 and June 2020. Snohomish County reported 94 building permits with PE wells identified as the water source within the WRIA 7 portion of unincorporated Snohomish County between January 2018 and June 2020.

The methods described in section 4.3.1 contain a number of uncertainties and limitations. Measurement of consumptive water use in any setting is difficult, and it is virtually impossible for residential groundwater use, which must account for both indoor and outdoor use. PE wells are generally unmetered,¹⁴ so supply to each home is usually unknown, let alone the amount that is consumed versus infiltrated to the groundwater system. Therefore, the WRIA 7 Committee was limited to estimating consumptive use based on projections of future growth, local patterns and trends in water use, and generally accepted and reasonable assumptions.

The WRIA 7 Committee discussed these uncertainties and limitations and recognized that water use ranges across the watershed and among individual PE well owners. The Committee assumed that the estimates produced by the methods described above resulted in a reasonable projected consumptive water use for the WRIA.

The outdoor consumptive use calculation contains a high level of uncertainty. In aerial photos used to calculate average irrigated area, many parcels did not demonstrate a clear-cut distinction between irrigated and non-irrigated lawns and other landscaped areas. It appears that many homeowners may irrigate enough to keep lawns alive, but not lush (or comparable to commercial turf grass/golf course green). The WRIA 7 Committee attempted to address uncertainty and ensured consistency by applying conservative methods that err on the side of a higher irrigated area and having one GIS analyst evaluate all of the selected parcels in the

¹⁴ The Committee has included a policy recommendation in Chapter 6, which recommends implementation of a voluntary metering pilot program. Such a program would allow for monitoring a subset of PE wells to increase understanding of actual water use.

WRIA. Assumptions for the aerial imagery analysis are described in detail in Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo.

Other factors of uncertainty in the outdoor consumptive use calculation are the assumptions about irrigation amounts and irrigation efficiencies. The calculation assumes that homeowners water their lawns and gardens at the rate needed for commercial turf grass (e.g., watering at rates that meet crop irrigation requirements per the WAIG). The irrigated area analysis demonstrated that many homeowners may irrigate their lawns enough to keep the grass alive through the dry summers, but not at the levels that commercial turf grass requires.

The method also assumes that residential pop-up sprinkler systems irrigate the lawns with an efficiency of 75%. In reality, households apply water to their lawns and gardens in many different ways, some more or less efficient than pop-up sprinklers. The Committee discussed these uncertainties and scenarios and recognized that there is a range of water use across the watershed and individual PE well owners.

The consumptive use estimate assumes that current rural residential landscaping practices and outdoor water use will continue over the 20-year planning horizon. Because of uncertainty inherent in estimating growth patterns, domestic PE well pumping rates, and potential changes in outdoor watering practices (potentially related to climate change), the WRIA 7 Committee determined that the conservative assumptions used to estimate consumptive use based on the Irrigated Area Method, and assumptions for outdoor water use in particular, are justified.

To further address uncertainty and establish a point of comparison, the Committee developed two additional consumptive use scenarios. One additional scenario assumed one home with the legal maximum 0.5-acre irrigated lawn area per PE well and the second additional scenario assumed each PE well withdrew the legal limit of 950 gallons per day. The Committee also compared the Irrigated Area method to local water purveyor data, taking into consideration several assumptions: customers connected to public water supply are incentivized to conserve water, in order to reduce their water bill, and purveyor data represents total water use (not consumptive use) and does not separate indoor and outdoor water use to account for different consumptive use factors, and water purveyors serve areas that are more dense and urban, with smaller lots and smaller irrigated footprints, on average, than rural areas where most new PE wells are expected to be constructed. These analyses can be found in Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo.

The WRIA 7 Committee also included plan implementation and adaptive management recommendations to address uncertainties related to the consumptive use estimate and project implementation (see Chapter Six).

Chapter Five: Projects and Actions

5.1 Approach to Identify and Select Projects

Watershed plans must identify projects that offset the potential impacts future permit-exempt (PE) wells will have on streamflows and provide a net ecological benefit (NEB) to the WRIA. This chapter provides recommendations from the WRIA 7 Committee for projects and actions to offset consumptive use and meet NEB. This chapter categorizes projects as either a “water offset” or “habitat” projects:

- **Water offset projects** have a quantified streamflow benefit and are projected to contribute to offsetting consumptive use.
- **Habitat projects** are projected to contribute to achieving NEB by focusing on actions that improve the ecosystem function and resilience of aquatic systems, support the recovery of threatened or endangered salmonids, and protect instream resources including important native aquatic species. Habitat projects may also result in an increase in streamflow, but the water offset benefits for these projects is difficult to quantify with a high degree of certainty. After much discussion about the potential water offset benefits of habitat project types, the Committee did not rely on habitat projects to contribute toward offsetting consumptive use, however recognized they can still contribute significantly to NEB and therefore should be included in the plan.

The WRIA 7 Committee identified priorities for project types and locations to guide decisions on which projects to include in the plan. The Committee prioritized water right acquisition opportunities in the following subbasins with higher projected PE wells, higher projected consumptive use, and greater potential for water right acquisition: Pilchuck (focus on lower Pilchuck), Patterson, Quilceda-Allen, Little Pilchuck, and Raging. The Committee prioritized:

- Projects with streamflow benefits (including habitat projects with unquantified streamflow benefits).
- Projects that provide streamflow benefit during the critical flow period.
- Projects expected to have near-term and reliable benefits.

The Committee categorized habitat projects as follows:

- Beaver reintroduction/beaver dam analogs (BDAs) [high priority]
- Floodplain reconnection [high priority]
- Forest or upland protection/management [high priority]
- Riparian enhancement [medium priority]
- Estuary restoration [low priority; not included in plan]
- Fish passage [low priority; not included in plan]

The Committee considered *Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Plan* (Salmon Plan) and *Snohomish Basin Protection Plan* (Protection Plan) priority project types when identifying

habitat projects for inclusion in the watershed plan. To consider salmon recovery priorities, the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum reviewed priority project types in the Salmon Plan and Protection Plan, as well as Tulalip Tribes' beaver relocation priority areas to identify how these priorities overlap with WRIA 7 Committee subbasins. The Committee considered priority project types for each subbasin when selecting habitat projects for inclusion in the Plan—focusing on floodplain projects in headwater subbasins that provide downstream benefits.

To identify the projects summarized in this chapter, the WRIA 7 Committee assembled a project inventory to capture and track all project ideas throughout the planning process. The project inventory consisted of hundreds of previously proposed projects as well as new project concepts and ideas, including project lists developed by the Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum (Snohomish Forum) and the Snoqualmie Watershed Forum and their partners, and the 2018 WRIA 7 Near-Term Actions related to habitat.

Technical consultants supported the Committee's development of projects described in this chapter by researching project concepts, analyzing estimated water offset for projects, contacting project sponsors, and developing project descriptions. Initially, Washington Water Trust identified projects with potential streamflow benefit from the WRIA 7 salmon recovery lead entity four-year work plans, habitat restoration plans, streamflow restoration grant applications, and other ongoing planning efforts. The WRIA 7 Committee and the Snohomish Forum also distributed a "Call for Projects" to request information on water offset and habitat projects at all stages of development from Committee members and partners in WRIA 7.

The Committee assigned projects in the inventory to a project type, consistent with the three project type examples listed in the Final NEB Guidance (Ecology 2019). These project types included: (a) water right acquisition offset projects; (b) non-acquisition water offset projects¹⁵; and (c) habitat and other related projects. As described above, the Committee categorized habitat and other related projects into sub-categories to assist with project prioritization.

Non-acquisition water offset projects were underrepresented within the WRIA 7 project inventory, which consisted largely of habitat and other related projects. The Committee discussed actions identified in the Protection Plan, but determined that these actions did not provide sufficient certainty and long-term reliability to include as water offset projects.

Development of new non-acquisition water offset projects with quantifiable streamflow benefits became necessary in order for the plan to achieve the consumptive use offset. These projects are largely centered on changes in how and when water is diverted, withdrawn, conveyed, or used to benefit streamflow and instream resources. Examples include streamflow augmentation and managed aquifer recharge projects.

Some Committee members maintained a distinction between water right acquisition projects in the plan and non-acquisition water offset projects, such that they believed non-acquisition offset projects do not provide the same value as acquisition projects, since they typically re-

¹⁵ Non-acquisition water offset projects will typically involve retiming high flow season surface waters. Examples include managed aquifer recharge, streamflow augmentation, off-channel storage, and source switches.

time flows within the basin, rather than preserving streamflow or actually reducing consumptive use. This was addressed in the plan through the adoption of the NEB standard in Chapter Seven.

Non-acquisition water offset project development consisted of three main phases:

1. Initial identification through brainstorming sessions during project subgroup and Committee meetings.
2. Prioritization and further analysis.
3. Development of project descriptions for projects included in the plan.

Project progression from one phase to the next occurred after the Committee agreed to move the project to the next phase.

Section 5.2.1 describes the acquisition and non-acquisition water offset projects that the Committee selected for the plan.

Ecology contracted with Washington Water Trust (WWT) to identify opportunities for water right acquisition water offset projects within WRIA 7. In coordination with the WRIA 7 Committee, WWT developed a water right selection criterion based on the unique local nature of water rights and water use in WRIA 7. The water rights assessment consisted of four categories of potential projects: irrigation water rights in priority subbasins, irrigation water rights near existing reclaimed water infrastructure, water rights in the Trust Water Rights Program as a temporary donation, and specific water right acquisition opportunities identified by the Committee.

WWT developed 15 water right acquisition project opportunity profiles for Committee consideration. The water rights acquisitions projects that the Committee selected for the plan are described in Section 5.2.1. The Committee's analysis to identify potential water right acquisitions in the priority subbasins yielded a strikingly low number of potential water acquisition projects. There are multiple demands for water in the basin and instream flows are not met year-round in portions of the basin, especially during low flow periods.

The Committee developed the list of habitat projects by reviewing projects recommended by Committee members and projects identified by project subgroup members based on priorities for project types and locations, as described above. Committee members, project subgroup members, and other experts participated in a series of meetings to discuss priority habitat projects by subbasin. Project subgroup members completed a survey to review and rank the habitat projects identified during these meetings to finalize the habitat project list.

Water offset and habitat projects that the Committee selected to offset consumptive use and achieve NEB are summarized in Section 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. Detailed project descriptions and project profiles are included in Appendix H – Projects. In addition to the water offset and habitat projects listed below, Section 5.2.3 describes the types of projects that the Committee supports for further development and implementation in the future.

5.2 Projects and Actions

The projects outlined in Table 5.1 have water offset and/or ecological benefits; the WRIA 7 Committee identified these projects as contributing toward offsetting consumptive use and achieving NEB. The WRIA 7 Committee recommends implementation of all projects included in this chapter.

5.2.1 Water Offset Projects

Table 5.1 provides a summary of the 11 water offset projects identified by the WRIA 7 Committee to offset consumptive use and contribute toward NEB. The total offset potential of these 11 projects for WRIA 7 is 1,373.4 acre-feet per year (AFY). Offset benefits are anticipated in the subbasins listed in Table 5.1 as well as downstream of the respective project locations. The watershed map in Figure 5.1 shows the location of the water offset projects listed in Table 5.1, while the watershed map in Figure 5.2 shows the location of the habitat projects listed in Table 5.2.

The Committee recommends that managed aquifer recharge (MAR) projects that collect high flow water shall be done using buried horizontal water perforated culvert intake structure designed to avoid instream structures.

For the water right acquisition projects included in this watershed plan, the Committee supports the acquisition of the valid quantity of water. However, to estimate the offset potential for each water right acquisition project, the Committee used the estimate generated by WWT for the consumptively used portion of the water right. The estimated return flow portion of the water right is not counted as an offset as that portion of water returns to groundwater.

Before water rights are acquired and put into Ecology's Trust Water Rights Program, Ecology will conduct a full extent and validity analysis to determine the actual quantity of water available for acquisition and the consumptive use component. Since this analysis generally happens after the water right holder has agreed to sell, the Committee relied on the WWT evaluations to estimate the offset volumes listed in Table 5.1. Planning level cost estimates provided in Table 7 for water offset projects included in the plan may not reflect real costs. See Section 5.3.2 for more detail on cost estimates.

A summary description for each project is provided below. More detailed water offset project descriptions are provided in Appendix H – Projects.

Table 5.1: WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects¹⁶

Project Number	Project Name	Project type	Subbasin(s)	Water Offset (AFY)	Project Sponsor	Estimated project cost
7-T-W1	Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification Project	Modification of reservoir operations	Tulalip	62.5	Tulalip Tribes and WDFW	Design, permitting and construction = \$175,000 (Feasibility funding secured) O&M = \$7,000/year
Tulalip Subbasin Subtotal				62.5		
7-QA-W2	Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project	Streamflow augmentation and floodplain restoration	Quilceda-Allen	362	Tulalip Tribes	Design, permitting, and construction = \$950,000 (Feasibility funding secured) O&M = \$10,000/year
Quilceda-Allen Subbasin Subtotal				362		
7-LP-W3	Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management Project	Water storage and retiming	Little Pilchuck	500	City of Lake Stevens	Design, permitting and construction = \$1.4 million O&M = \$7,000/year
Little Pilchuck Subbasin Subtotal				500		
7-P-W4	Lochaven Source Switch	Water right acquisition	Pilchuck	12.7	Snohomish PUD	Water right purchase = \$108,000 Water system transfer and upgrades = \$400,000 to \$1.6 million

¹⁶ All project cost estimates are planning level cost estimates and may not reflect real costs.

Project Number	Project Name	Project type	Subbasin(s)	Water Offset (AFY)	Project Sponsor	Estimated project cost
7-P-W5	Lower Pilchuck No. 1	Water right acquisition	Pilchuck	2.8	Snohomish PUD	Water right purchase = \$14,000
7-P-W6	Lower Pilchuck No. 11	Water right acquisition	Pilchuck	2.1	Washington Water Trust	Water right purchase = \$5,000
Pilchuck Subbasin Subtotal				17.6		
7-SS-W7	Raging River No. 1	Water right acquisition	Snoqualmie South	126	Washington Water Trust	Water right purchase = \$324,000
Snoqualmie South Subbasin Subtotal				126		
7-PA-W8	Patterson No. 1	Water right acquisition	Patterson	29.7	Washington Water Trust	Water right purchase = \$72,000
7-PA-W9	Patterson No. 4	Water right acquisition	Patterson	71.6	Washington Water Trust	Water right purchase = \$184,000
Patterson Subbasin Subtotal				101.3		

Project Number	Project Name	Project type	Subbasin(s)	Water Offset (AFY)	Project Sponsor	Estimated project cost
7-USQ-W10	MAR in Snoqualmie Watershed; Potential Sites: North Bend, Three Forks, NF 5700	Water storage and retiming – MAR	Upper Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie North, Snoqualmie South	100	Washington Water Trust	Feasibility, design, permitting and construction = \$1.1 million O&M = \$10,000/year
7- USQ-W11	Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage	Water storage and retiming	Upper Snoqualmie; Snoqualmie South, Cherry/Harris, Snoqualmie North	104-3,311	SVWID	Feasibility, design, permitting and construction = \$3.5 million to \$112 million (Site identification and initial feasibility funding secured)
Upper Snoqualmie Subbasin Subtotal				204		
WRIA 7 Total Water Offset (Cumulative from Above)				1,373.4		
WRIA 7 Consumptive Use Estimate				797.4		

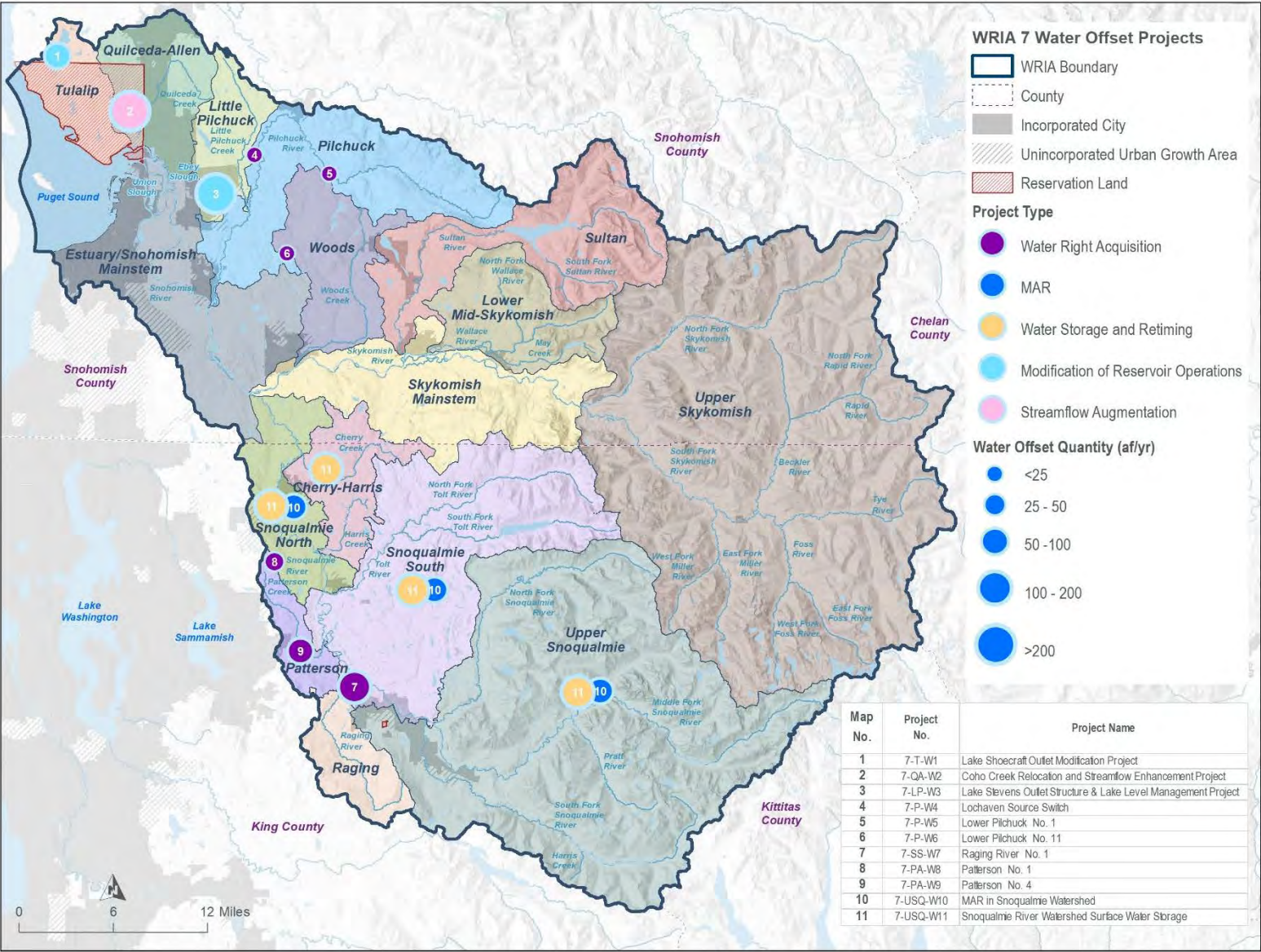


Figure 5.1: WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects

Tulalip Subbasin

Project Name: Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification Project [7-T-W1]

Project Description: Lake Shoecraft is a 133-acre lake located in the Tulalip Plateau west of Arlington. The lake outlet is currently controlled by a weir with removable stop logs (eight-inch height per log). Boards are removed in the winter to pass higher flows and prevent flooding and installed in the summer to increase storage and maintain lake levels.

The Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification project proposes replacing the existing stop log control structure with an adjustable slide-gate weir to add more flexibility in outlet control. This modification would benefit the downstream Bernie Kai-Kai Gobin Hatchery by targeting higher releases to align with hatchery needs, which vary year over year. Spring and summer releases could be more tightly controlled to maintain higher lake levels and allow more consistent streamflow releases through the summer.

Although a feasibility analysis has not yet been conducted for this project, initial calculations indicate the Lake Shoecraft project could provide a 62.5 AFY increase in summer storage. Additional information is included in the project description in Appendix H – Projects.

Quilceda-Allen Subbasin

Project Name: Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project [7-QA-W2]

Project Description: This project includes restoration of fish habitat within Coho Creek, a Type 3 tributary to Quilceda Creek, located on the Tulalip Reservation. Tulalip Tribes proposes this work to relocate and restore stream habitat conditions within Coho Creek and to augment summer low flows using effluent from a Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) Wastewater Treatment Plant adjacent to Coho Creek.

In 1999, a culvert that blocked fish passage just below the project area was replaced, improving fish access to over two miles of ditch and stream channels. This current project proposes restoring a ditched section of the stream system with a natural channel configuration and reusing water from the Tribe's MBR plant to increase Coho and Chum salmon production within the stream system.

This project will include restoration of up to 1,300 feet of Coho Creek. In addition to channel restoration, this project will augment flows year-round, including during the summer low flow period, by an estimated 0.5 cubic feet per second (cfs) for a total of 362 AFY. Additional information is included in the project description in Appendix H – Projects.

Little Pilchuck Subbasin

Project Name: Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management [7-LP-W3]

Project Description: This project would replace an outdated weir structure in the Lake Stevens outlet channel that manages the elevation in Lake Stevens to maximize flood storage availability

in the winter and maintain summer flows in the channel while keeping lake elevations high for summer recreation. The replacement weir would allow for more precise management of lake levels, resulting in increased lake levels and increased streamflow coming out of the lake during the summer and early fall months into Catherine Creek.

Based on preliminary modeling, modification of the weir structure and operations could increase summer (July through October) lake levels by nearly half a foot. This would provide approximately 500 AFY of additional summer storage and increased streamflow releases for the 1,000-acre lake. Additional information is included in the project profile in Appendix H – Projects.

Pilchuck Subbasin

Project Name: Lochaven Source Switch [7-P-W4]

Project Description: The Lochaven Estates Community (Lochaven) is located approximately two miles northeast of the City of Lake Stevens. The 83-home community is situated between State Route 92 (Granite Falls Highway) and the Pilchuck River. Lochaven’s water source is a shallow (23 feet deep) dug groundwater production well. The shallow completion depth suggests hydraulic connection with the Pilchuck River is possible.

This project would involve retirement of the water right associated with the Lochaven Water System as a basis for increasing flows within the Pilchuck River and downstream areas. Water supply for this community would be transitioned to the Snohomish Public Utility District (PUD) system and Lochaven’s existing water right would be protected instream through Ecology’s Trust Water Rights Program. The Lochaven water right certificate authorizes year-round use of up to 42 AFY for community domestic supply. The Committee estimated the water offset based on the estimated consumptively used portion of Lochaven’s water right. The estimated project offset to the Pilchuck River is 12.7 AFY.

Snohomish PUD and Lochaven Water System representatives have discussed the source switch, and the Lochaven Water System supports further conversations about making the water rights available for transfer into the Trust Water Rights Program for permanent streamflow benefit. Additional information is included in the project profile in Appendix H – Projects.

Project Name: Lower Pilchuck No. 1 [7-P-W5]

Project Description: The Lower Pilchuck No. 1 water right acquisition project proposes acquiring one groundwater right in the Pilchuck subbasin for an estimated 2.8 AFY of consumptively used water. The water right certificate authorizes year-round use of up to 5.4 AFY for multiple domestic supply. This water right previously supplied water to nine homes until the domestic water needs covered under this water right were transferred to Snohomish PUD in 2011. Snohomish PUD has temporarily donated the water right to the Trust Water Rights Program, which expires in 2023.

The Lower Pilchuck 1 water right has a priority date of 11/14/1991, which is junior to the establishment of the Snohomish Basin Instream Resources Protection Program (Instream Flow

Rule) in 1979. However, this water right does not have instream flow provisions included in the ROE. WWT identified that the water rights appear to have been put to continuous beneficial use. The consumptive use estimate is 2.8 AFY. WWT has had initial phone conversations with the water right holder. Snohomish PUD has expressed interest in selling if offered fair market value and transaction costs were covered.

Project Name: Lower Pilchuck No. 11 [7-P-W6]

Project Description: The Lower Pilchuck No. 11 water right acquisition project proposes acquiring one groundwater right in the Pilchuck subbasin for an estimated 2.1 AFY of consumptively used water. The water right certificate authorizes year-round use of up to 2.6 AFY for irrigation.

The land, and underlying water right, was previously used for a golf course which closed in 2013. The parcels that comprise the property have been under the same family ownership since 1946. Since the golf course closed, Ecology has received metering records that indicate water use on the property has continued although the purpose is unknown.

WWT estimated consumptive water use based on consumptive use derived from aerial imagery estimates of the size of irrigated area and assumed water application efficiency and return flow. The total consumptive use estimate is 2.1 AFY. An extent and validity determination by Ecology would be required to determine the actual quantity available for acquisition.

The Lower Pilchuck 11 water right has a priority date of 7/23/1947, which is senior to the establishment of the Snohomish Basin Instream Resources Protection Program (Instream Flow Rule) in 1979. This water right does not have instream flow provisions included in the ROE.

Snoqualmie South Subbasin

Project Name: Raging River No. 1 [7-SS-W7]

Project Description: The Raging River No. 1 water right acquisition project proposes acquiring two water rights in the Raging River subbasin for up to 126 AFY of consumptively used water. While the water rights are located in the Raging River subbasin, the Committee anticipates the offset will occur primarily in the Snoqualmie South subbasin and lists the project in Snoqualmie South.

The water right certificate authorizes up to 60 AFY for irrigation during irrigation season. The water right claim listed year-round use of up to 60 AFY for domestic, commercial-campground, and stock water uses. The land, and underlying water rights, were previously used to support irrigation, domestic supply, commercial-campground, and stock watering. According to online sources, the campground has been recently closed.

The Raging River 1 water rights have listed priority dates of 1/1/1910 (claimed) and 1/22/1992 (certificated) which are respectively senior and junior to the establishment of the Snohomish Basin Instream Resources Protection Program (Instream Flow Rule) in 1979. The certificate related to Raging River 1 does have instream flow provisions included in the ROE.

WWT estimated consumptive water use based on consumptive use derived from aerial imagery estimates of the size of irrigated area and assumed water application efficiency and return flow. The total consumptive use estimate is 126 AFY. An extent and validity determination by Ecology would be required to determine the actual quantity available for acquisition.

Patterson Subbasin

Project Name: Patterson No. 1 [7-PA-W8]

Project Description: The Patterson No. 1 water right acquisition project proposes acquiring two groundwater rights (one certificate and one claim) in the Patterson subbasin for an estimated 29.7 AFY of consumptively used water. The water right certificate authorizes year-round use of up to 64 AFY for fish propagation. The water right claim authorizes use of up to 110 AFY for domestic, stock, and irrigation uses. The land, and underlying water rights, were previously used to support fish propagation, domestic water supply, stock watering, and irrigation.

The Patterson 1 water right has priority dates of 4/6/1942 (claimed) and 5/11/1964 (certificated), which are both senior to the establishment of the Snohomish Basin Instream Resources Protection Program (Instream Flow Rule) in 1979. This water right certificate does not have instream flow provisions included in the ROE.

WWT estimated consumptive water use based on consumptive use derived from aerial imagery estimates of the size of irrigated area and assumed water application efficiency and return flow. The total consumptive use estimate is 29.7 AFY. An extent and validity determination by Ecology would be required to determine the actual quantity available for acquisition.

Project Name: Patterson No. 4 [7-PA-W9]

Project Description: The Patterson No. 4 water right acquisition project proposes acquiring three groundwater rights in the Patterson subbasin for an estimated 71.6 AFY of consumptively used water. The water right certificates authorize up to 86.8 AFY for irrigation during irrigation season. The land, and underlying water rights, were previously used to support a farm and then later a golf course.

The Patterson 4 water rights have priority dates of 11/8/1946, 7/14/1939, and 7/31/1939—all senior to the establishment of the Snohomish Basin Instream Resources Protection Program (Instream Flow Rule) in 1979. These water rights do not have instream flow provisions included in their ROEs.

WWT estimated consumptive water use based on consumptive use derived from aerial imagery estimates of the size of irrigated area and assumed water application efficiency and return flow. The total consumptive use estimate is 71.6 AFY. An extent and validity determination by Ecology would be required to determine the actual quantity available for acquisition.

Upper Snoqualmie Subbasin

Project Name: Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage Project [7-US-10]

Project Description: The Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District (SVWID) proposes developing surface water storage projects in the Upper Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie South, Cherry-Harris and/or Snoqualmie North Subbasins. The SVWID has completed a comprehensive storage study to assess the potential for a wide range of surface water storage projects, including small to large storage opportunities, throughout the watershed.

The screening analysis identified and evaluated 20 potential water storage projects which range in capacity from 22 to 3,311 AFY. The sites include off-channel storage reservoirs, on-channel storage reservoirs, and projects that would result in raising the level of an existing lake to create additional storage capacity. Water would be released during critical low-flow periods to sustain streamflows in critical reaches of the Snoqualmie River and its tributaries and offset future domestic water uses.

For the purpose of streamflow restoration planning, this project is defined as one or more surface water storage reservoirs that will collectively result in the potential to store and release at least 104 AFY, which is the median capacity of the 20 storage projects identified to date, and up to 3,311 AFY, which is the estimated maximum storage capacity of the largest project identified. The Committee estimates 104 AFY of water offset, assuming at least one of these projects will be constructed in WRIA 7. Additional analysis of the most highly ranked sites is planned, including landowner outreach and more detailed analysis of hydrology and capacity. Additional information on the 20 potential storage sites is included in the project description in Appendix H – Projects.

Project Name: Snoqualmie Watershed MAR [7-US-11]

Project Description: WWT proposes pursuing feasibility studies and construction of one or more MAR facilities in the Snoqualmie Watershed. The Snoqualmie Watershed MAR project concept includes diverting surface water annually from the Snoqualmie River or tributary in the Snoqualmie North, Snoqualmie South or Upper Snoqualmie subbasins. Water would be diverted annually between approximately November and May when water may be available to divert without causing significant ecological harm.

Diverted water would be conveyed through a collector well adjacent to the river (e.g., Ranney Collector well) or through an instream surface water intake and piped to a constructed MAR facility. This diverted surface water infiltrates into the shallow aquifer, is transported down-gradient, and ultimately discharges back to surface water as re-timed groundwater baseflow. The goal of the project is to increase baseflow to the Snoqualmie River or tributaries nearest to the project location by recharging the aquifer adjacent to the river and providing additional groundwater discharge to the river through MAR. Any new diversion of surface water will be junior to the instream flow rule.

The Committee identified four potential sites for a future MAR facility and recognizes there may be additional potential sites that have not yet been identified. Additional feasibility studies are required to verify site feasibility and the amount and timing of streamflow benefits. The project should be specifically designed to enhance streamflows and to avoid negative impacts to ecological functions and/or critical habitat needed to sustain threatened or endangered salmonids. The project should not be located in an area that impacts floodplain connectivity and river migration processes.

Future work to score, rank, and prioritize sites for implementation will carry forward through an engagement process with tribes and stakeholders, including agricultural interests. MAR sites should avoid or minimize loss of agricultural soils within the zoned Agricultural Production District (APD), regardless of current property ownership.

The Committee analyzed the timing of streamflow augmentation for the potential MAR sites and developed the 100 AFY offset estimate based on the anticipated “non-diversion” streamflow augmentation quantities projected for the low flow period from July through September for the potential sites, assuming two sites are developed and the estimated streamflow augmentation aligns with the Committee’s analysis.

Additional information on these potential sites is included in the Three Forks MAR, Middle Fork MAR, North Bend MAR, and NF-5700 MAR project descriptions in Appendix H – Projects.

5.2.2 Habitat Projects

The Committee identified the 27 habitat projects summarized in Table 5.2 to provide ecological benefits to WRIA 7. This list also includes projects that are expected to have ecological benefits from improvements to stormwater management and infiltration.

Several habitat projects identified by the WRIA 7 Committee are located in the Snoqualmie Agricultural Production District (Snoqualmie APD). King County, and other partners in the watershed, are signatory to the Fish, Farm, & Flood Agreement, which identifies recommendations to assist the King County Executive and Council to advance and balance three important county goals at a watershed scale: restoring habitat to aid salmon recovery, supporting farmers and preserving farmland, and reducing flood risk for farmers and other Snoqualmie Valley residents. The WRIA 7 Committee encourages coordination with the Fish Farm, & Flood Advisory Committee for King County projects, or other sponsors' projects identified in this plan and located in the Snoqualmie APD.

To ensure that all instream and floodplain management habitat projects meet hydrological performance standards, a Beaver Management Plan should be included, when appropriate. A Beaver Management Plan should identify key flood levels (long- and short-term allowable flooding elevations and onsite/offsite key protected infrastructure flood level elevations) and standards for when, where, and what methods of beaver deterrence should be used, comply with state and county requirements.

In areas where multiple projects are proposed, the benefit of funding multiple projects to maximize biological benefit should be addressed. Although many of these projects have potential streamflow benefits, the Committee has elected not to quantify water offsets from habitat projects. More detailed habitat project descriptions are provided in Appendix H – Projects.

Table 5.2: WRIA 7 Habitat Projects

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-QA-H1	Jones Creek Relocation and Wetland Enhancement	Channel creation, installation of LWD and riparian reforestation, and wetland depression restoration	Quilceda-Allen	Fish refuge, higher quality fish and macroinvertebrate habitat, more resilient channel to handle effects of urbanization, increase hyporheic interaction	City of Marysville, Sound Salmon Solutions, and Adopt-A-Stream Foundation	\$769,044
7-QA-H2	Marysville Stormwater Retrofits (Quilceda Stormwater Project)	Green stormwater infrastructure, retrofits of stormwater ponds, rainfall capture, & outreach and education	Quilceda-Allen	Enhanced infiltration will return stormwater runoff to the ground, improve water quality, and increase groundwater discharge to streams	Snohomish Conservation District	\$426,000
7-QA-H3	Quilceda 8 Restoration & Potential Water Right Acquisition	Property acquisition	Quilceda-Allen	Acquisition will facilitate future restoration actions	Tulalip Tribes	Unknown

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-ES-H4	Silver Firs Stormwater Pond Retrofits (Little Bear Stormwater)	Expand existing stormwater ponds by deepening and increasing pond infiltration capacity	Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem	Enhanced infiltration will return stormwater runoff to the ground, improve water quality, and increase groundwater discharge to streams	Snohomish County	Design and Construction = \$1.4 million for CIP Sites 10 and 16 (Feasibility funding secured)
7-ES-H5	Thomas' Eddy Hydraulic Reconnection	Levee and revetment removal, floodplain restoration and riparian planting	Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem	Off-channel habitat for salmon and improvement of floodplain connection and riverine processes	Snohomish County	Design, permitting, & construction = \$3.5 million
7-P-H6	Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 1 (Lund Acquisition)	Acquisition of up to 57 acres and 1.43 miles of riparian and floodplain property adjacent to the Pilchuck River	Pilchuck	Acquisition will facilitate future restoration actions	Tulalip Tribes	Acquisition = \$900,000 Restoration = \$300,000

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-P-H7	Pilchuck River Armoring Removal	Removal or “softening” of approximately 2,000 linear feet of bank armoring within the Middle Pilchuck subbasin	Pilchuck	Armoring removal will improve floodplain/riparian function, in-stream habitat, and water quality for adult and juvenile salmon	Tulalip Tribes	Planning = \$200,000 Restoration = \$500,000
7-P-H8	Living with Beavers Program	Outreach to educate landowners and encourage them to allow beavers to remain on the landscape.	Multiple (Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck)	Increased water storage, groundwater recharge, summer flows and climate change resiliency; decreased surface water temperatures	Snohomish Conservation District	Implementation: \$100,296 (secured)
7-P-H9	Small Farm Storage Initiative	Capture and store stormwater runoff in manufactured landscapes, wetlands, or other storage features	Multiple (Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck)	Decrease flashy runoff events, provide seasonal habitat for amphibians, birds and insects, enhance infiltration, and recharge streams	Snohomish Conservation District	Construction = \$20,000 per lined ¼-acre pond (\$120,640 secured)

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-P-H10	Wetland Restoration	Complete eighteen acres of wetland restoration planting on degraded wetlands on privately owned land with the goal of improving water storage and groundwater recharge	Multiple (Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck)	Improved surface water storage, increased groundwater recharge, summer streamflows, and resilience to climate change; decreased surface water runoff	Snohomish Conservation District	Planning, design, and construction: \$220,240 (secured)
7-W-H11	Woods Creek Riparian Restoration Partnership	Plant native trees and shrubs 45 acres of riparian forest along the mainstem of Woods Creek and correct between 3 and 5 fish passage barriers to improve juvenile and adult access to spawning and rearing habitat	Woods	Increased shade, decreased water temperatures, improved habitat for juvenile salmonids	Snohomish Conservation District	\$650,000 (secured through DOE/NOAA and SRFB). Planting, LWD installation, & Barrier Removal = \$950,000

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-S-H12	Expansion of Sultan River Side Channel Network (Sultan River Floodplain Activation)	Expansion of an existing side channel network to provide structural complexity and hydraulic diversity in the main channel	Sultan	Increased diversity in spawning habitat important for building resiliency in existing and future salmonid populations	Snohomish PUD	Design, permitting and construction = \$1.1 million Maintenance and monitoring for first 5 years = \$10,000/year
7-SM-H13	Haskel Slough Connectivity	Modifying the inlet dike to enhance juvenile salmon rearing and flood refuge in Haskel Slough	Skykomish Mainstem	Floodplain water storage, increase salmonid rearing habitat, and provide flood refuge habitat in a key area of the Snohomish River Basin	Tulalip Tribes	Outreach/preliminary-final designs: \$400,000 Planning costs Implementation cost = \$3 million

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-SM-H14	East Monroe Heritage Site Acquisition	Land acquisition along the main stem of the Skykomish River to preserve as an open space and use the site for flood water storage and displacement	Skykomish Mainstem	Acquisition of the property would sustain critical surface water and groundwater networks from being endangered or depleted. This project also protects off-channel habitats not currently protected	City of Monroe	Acquisition of 5 parcels = \$3 million
7-SM-H15	Shinglebolt Slough	Reconnect the eastern, filled upstream section of Shingle Bolt Slough, remove riprap and berm along Skykomish River and create side channel habitat accessible during spring out-migration flows, install log wood jams and riparian vegetation	Skykomish Mainstem	Increase flood storage more frequently across 15 acres of floodplain. Floodplain side channels and ponded off-channel habitat areas will provide rearing habitat for salmon	Snohomish County	Design and Construction = \$3,234,544 O&M = \$250,000

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-SM-H16	Snohomish Confluence Project + Left Bank Floodplain reconnection at RM 1.5	Planning and property acquisition request to restore and enhance floodplain connection, abandoned side channels and connections to Riley Slough just upstream of junction of Skykomish and Snoqualmie Rivers	Skykomish Mainstem	Future opportunity to increase rearing and spawning habitat for salmon	Tulalip Tribes	Design, permit and construct = \$900,000

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-USK-H17	Miller River Alluvial Fan Restoration	Riprap removal, floodplain reconnection, side channel reactivation	Upper Skykomish	Additional annual storage through floodplain reconnection, improve overall watershed hydrology which will restore habitat forming hydrologic processes for salmon downstream	King County	Three phases of design and construction = \$4.6 million Fourth phase (revetment removal, revetment setback and side channel reactivation) = \$2.6 million in construction costs
7-USK-H18	Tulalip Tribes Beaver Reintroduction Program	Protect hydrologic processes and function through relocation of beavers to improve fish rearing habitat and freshwater storage	Multiple (Lower Mid-Skykomish, Upper Skykomish, Raging, Upper Snoqualmie	Increase instream and riparian habitat, improve stream temperature, reduce bank erosion, improve bank and floodplain connectivity	Tulalip Tribes	\$80,000 annually (secured through 2021)

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-CH-H19	Cherry Creek Climate Resilient Watershed	Suite of actions in Cherry Valley including removal of bank armoring, riparian restoration, levee improvements and levee setbacks, culvert replacements, LWD placement, side channel excavation, and small-scale storage sites.	Cherry-Harris	Floodplain reconnection, restoration of riparian areas.	Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District	Total cost unknown (Feasibility and design funding secured for small-scale storage)
7-SN-H20	Camp Gilead Levee Removal Phase 2	Levee removal on the left bank of the Snoqualmie River to reconnect floodplain habitat.	Snoqualmie North	Floodplain reconnection, restoration of riparian areas and providing additional rearing and spawning habitat.	King County	Design, permit, construct and monitor = \$1.5 million

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-SN-H21	McElhoe-Pearson Restoration Project	Removal of the McElhoe Pearson levee or creation of a flow through channel to improve habitat connectivity.	Snoqualmie North	Floodplain reconnection, restoration of riparian areas and providing additional rearing and spawning habitat.	King County	\$918,000
7-SS-H22	Lower Tolt LB Floodplain Reconnection (SR 203 to Confluence)	Feasibility study to determine options for fully or partially removing existing levee/revetment to improve floodplain connection.	Snoqualmie South	Future restoration actions will provide salmon access to off channel habitat.	Snoqualmie Tribe	Feasibility = \$250,000
7-SS-H23	Fall City Floodplain Reconnection Design and Construction – Left Bank and Right Bank	Project includes 2 adjacent floodplain reconnection projects: Barfuse Project and Hafner Project.	Snoqualmie South	Floodplain restoration will improve juvenile rearing and adult spawning habitat.	King County	\$15,250,000 (\$550,000 secured)

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-PA-H24	Patterson Creek Floodplain Restoration (Sub-Watershed 2C) + Patterson Creek Floodplain Acquisitions	Property acquisition to perform floodplain restoration through riparian restoration and channel complexity.	Patterson	Floodplain restoration will improve juvenile rearing and adult spawning habitat.	King County Department of Natural Resources	Acquire parcels and perform restoration actions = \$1,625,000
7-RR-H-25	Raging River Left Bank Mouth Levee Removal (Bernard Memorial Park)	Levee removal at Bernard Memorial Park and reconnect 6 acres of floodplain habitat.	Raging	Floodplain restoration will improve juvenile rearing and adult spawning habitat.	Mountains to Sound Greenway Trust	Design, permitting, and construction = \$3.5 million
7-RR-H-26	Raging River Bridge to Bridge Acquisitions + Raging River Bridge to Bridge Floodplain Restoration	Property acquisitions for future floodplain restoration projects. Proposed restoration actions include removal and setback of levee along right bank of Raging River.	Raging	Floodplain restoration will improve juvenile rearing and adult spawning habitat.	King County Department of Natural Resources	\$15.5 million

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description	Subbasin(s)	Anticipated Ecological Benefits	Project Sponsor	Estimated Cost
7-USN-H27	South Fork Snoqualmie River Levee Setback Project (Nintendo Project)	Levee setback and creation of floodplain and riparian habitat.	Upper Snoqualmie	Improve watershed hydrology to benefit downstream water quality, summer flows, water temperature, etc.	City of North Bend	\$8.6 million

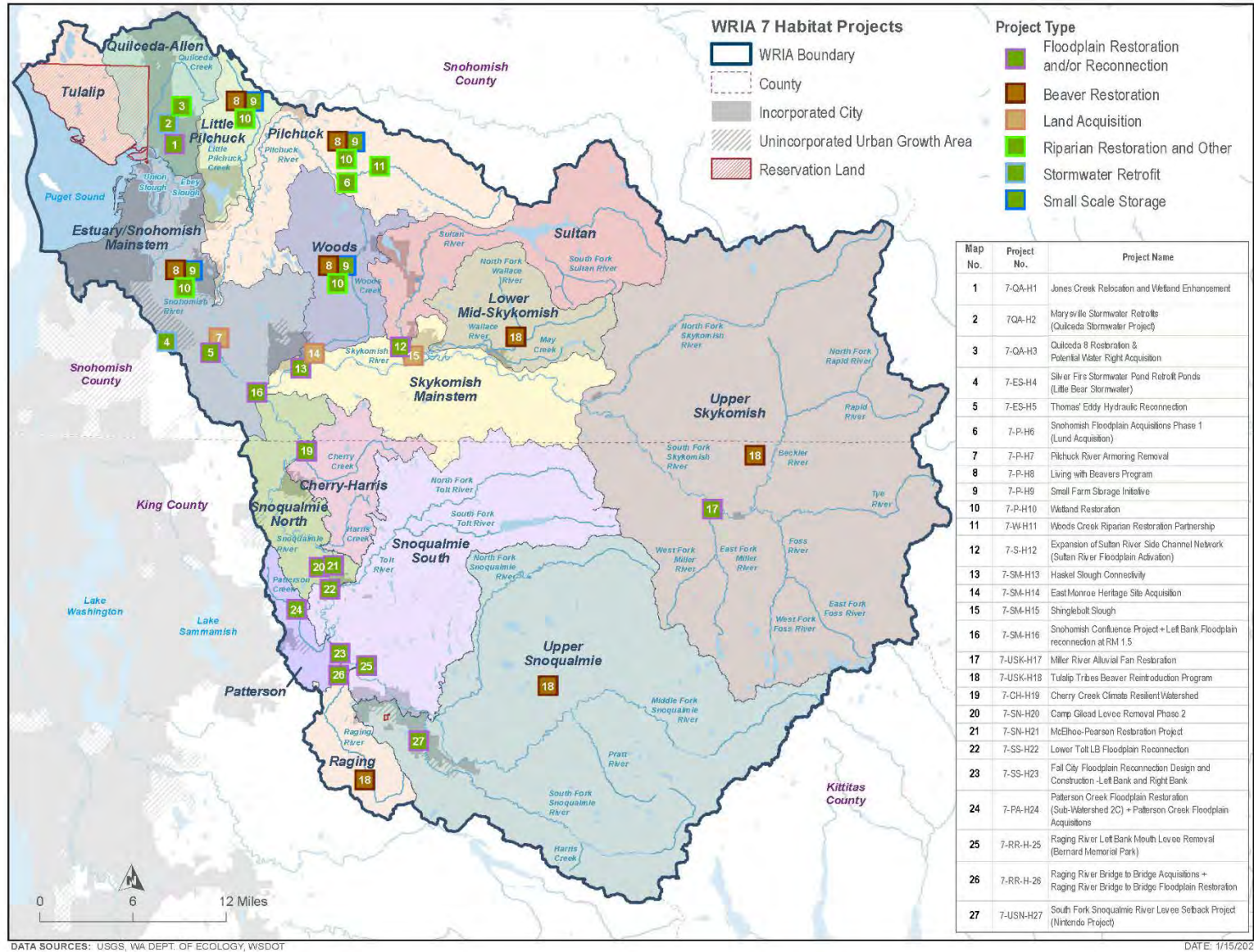


Figure 5.2: WRIA 7 Habitat Projects

5.2.3 Prospective Projects and Actions

In addition to the projects described in this chapter, the WRIA 7 Committee supports projects and actions that achieve the following goals:

- **Acquisitions of water rights to increase streamflow and offset the impacts of PE wells.** Water rights should be permanently and legally held by Ecology in the Trust Water Rights Program to ensure that the benefits to instream resources are permanent. The WRIA 7 Committee acknowledges that all water rights transactions rely on willing sellers and willing buyers. The Committee supports retirement of agricultural/irrigation water rights for the benefit of instream flows that do not currently or potentially serve agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance consistent with the Growth Management Act (GMA) (Snoqualmie APD in King County and prioritized agricultural lands in Snohomish County). The Committee supports the acquisition of municipal and industrial water rights to increase streamflows and offset the impacts of PE wells where the current withdrawal impacts surface water or groundwater in direct hydraulic continuity to surface water. Prior to purchase, a water purveyor with a more efficient distribution system (with limited to no impact to streams that frequently experience critical low flows) would be identified.
- **Projects or programs that support improved lake level management to reduce flood risk and increase streamflow during low flow periods.** Projects would improve existing lake outlet structures and management of existing outlet structures to benefit instream resources.
- **Projects shown to have direct improvements to benefit streamflow above and beyond existing requirements.** For example, develop new stormwater infiltration facilities, upgrade existing stormwater retention facilities to provide infiltration, remove impervious surfaces (de-pave projects), and encourage rainwater catchment and storage to help manage runoff from impervious surfaces. The Committee also supports the expansion of voluntary programs that provide rebates or incentives to cover most or all of the cost of installing cisterns and rain gardens at private residences. Cisterns can benefit water quality by helping to control stormwater and reduce sewer overflow events during high flows.
- **MAR projects that offset the impacts of PE wells and improve streamflow during critical low flow periods.** The Committee supports managed aquifer recharge projects when (1) feasibility studies ensure site conditions and project benefits are understood with best available information prior to construction and (2) projects will not preclude or counteract ecological process-based stream restoration and floodplain connection efforts, or cause other unintended negative ecological consequences, at the expense of re-timing streamflows.
- **Projects or programs that support connections of existing homes on PE wells to public water systems, without impacting critical areas or indirectly encouraging development outside of UGAs.** Projects could provide financial incentives for homes using PE wells to connect to public water service and decommission the well and/or provide financial support for water purveyors to extend water distribution systems further into their

individual service areas, particularly where PE wells are concentrated or rapid rural growth is anticipated. The purveyor will need to demonstrate how they plan to connect PE well users to the extended line. The purveyor will need to forgo the consolidation of the groundwater right(s) exempt from the permit requirement under RCW 90.44.050 (the groundwater right associated with the formerly exempt well) through the RCW 90.44.105 process.

- **Projects or programs that provide outreach and incentives to rural landowners with PE wells to lower indoor and outdoor water use through water conservation best practices, and comply with drought and other water use restrictions.** Programs would encourage the following types of water conservation strategies and best practices: natural lawn care; irrigation efficiency; rainwater catchment and storage; drought resistant and native landscaping; smaller lawn sizes; forest, meadow, and wetland conservation; indoor water conservation; and voluntary metering. Conservation and water use efficiency projects that involve water rights that are intended to provide water offset for the purposes of this plan should permanently convey the saved water to Ecology to be held in the Trust Water Rights Program for instream flow purposes. The Committee encourages these projects or programs to monitor effectiveness in reducing water use.
- **Studies, monitoring, and long-term forest management projects that improve the ability of forests to benefit streamflow** by protecting and improving hydrological processes, including reducing runoff and improving the retention of snow on the landscape. As an example, the Committee supports the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe's study to model the interaction of riparian management strategies and climate projections on Snoqualmie River hydrology and water temperature, including modeling the ability of canopy gaps to affect snow recruitment and storage (extend the melt-off period later in the season) in the Snoqualmie watershed. The Committee supports forest management projects that manage for tree stand age and extended harvest rotation to improve streamflow during low flow periods. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Visualizing Ecosystem Land Management Assessments (VELMA) modeling tool may help identify targeted forest management practices to improve streamflow.
- **Projects that beneficially switch the source of withdrawal from surface to groundwater, or other beneficial source exchanges such as a source switch to recycled water.** The benefits of a source exchange project may depend on the connection between the sources, benefits to instream resources (e.g., a surface to groundwater source switch may have negative impacts on fish if the groundwater derived base flow provides flow and or temperature refuge in streams with high water temperature issues). Source switches should consider the potential consequences of unsustainable withdrawals from the affected aquifer. Additionally, the impacts to streamflow (particularly baseflow) would need to be assessed. Specifically, source switches should take into consideration that existing recycled water facilities in WRIA 7, discharging to the river and other uses, do not represent a new source of water.

- **Projects that provide streamflow and habitat benefits by returning stream habitat to a more natural state**, such as through levee setback or removal, river-floodplain restoration, instream habitat restoration, and beaver restoration.

5.3 Project Implementation Summary

5.3.1 Summary of Projects and Benefits

Per RCW 90.94.030(3), this watershed plan must include actions necessary to offset potential impacts to instream flows associated with new PE well water use and result in a NEB to instream resources within the WRIA.

As specified in Chapter Four, the Committee estimated 797.4 acre-feet per year (AFY) of consumptive use from new PE wells over the planning horizon. The projects included in Table 5.1 provide an estimated offset of 1,373.4 AFY and exceed the consumptive use estimate.

The Committee identified a total of 27 habitat projects, included in Table 5.2. Ecological benefits associated with these projects are myriad and include floodplain restoration, wetland reconnection, availability of off-channel habitat for juvenile salmonids, reduction of peak flow during storm events, increase in groundwater levels and baseflow, and increase in channel complexity. These habitat projects will contribute to addressing limiting factors for salmonids in WRIA 7 by returning floodplain, riparian, and wetland areas to a more natural state. Floodplain reconnection and beaver restoration projects will also contribute to restoring hydrologic processes.

While many of these projects have potential streamflow benefits, water offset from habitat projects are not accounted for in this plan. The ecological and streamflow benefits from habitat projects are supplemental to the quantified water offsets.

As stated in Chapter Six, the WRIA 7 Committee encourages monitoring projects to improve understanding of outcomes. Specifically, the Committee encourages project sponsors to monitor (1) water offset projects to ensure they provide anticipated offset benefits and (2) habitat projects to ensure they achieve anticipated ecological benefits and to improve understanding of their streamflow benefits.

5.3.2 Cost Estimate for Offsetting New Domestic Water Use Over 20 Year Planning Horizon

Per RCW 90.94.030(3)(d), this watershed plan must include an evaluation or estimation of the cost of offsetting new domestic water uses over the subsequent 20 years. To satisfy this requirement, the Committee developed planning-level cost estimates for each of the water offset projects listed in Table 5.1. The Committee also included costs estimates for habitat projects in Table 5.2 when that information was readily available.

Cost estimates for water offset projects included in the plan are planning level only:

- The cost estimate for the Snoqualmie Watershed MAR project is based on estimated cost per acre-foot and the Committee's offset estimate of 100 AFY. Cost may vary for each of the potential MAR sites and will depend on the number of MAR projects developed.
- Cost estimates for water right acquisitions are also based on estimated cost per acre-foot and the Committee's offset estimate (irrigation water rights) or authorized volume (municipal water rights). Costs range widely for water right acquisitions; these estimates may not reflect actual costs. For all water right acquisitions, an extent and validity determination will need to be completed to establish how much water can be permanently protected before transferring the water right into Ecology's trust water resources program. Costs for these water right acquisitions will be negotiated between the willing seller and the willing buyer.

For water offset projects, Ecology used costs from recently completed water right acquisitions or recent grant applications for similar projects types that have come through the streamflow restoration grants program as a funding template. Project costs for other water offset project types will be further developed once the project sponsors begin to seek funding and prepare grant applications. The estimated cost for implementing individual water offset projects range from \$5,000 for the Lower Pilchuck No. 11 water right acquisition project to \$3.5 million for the SVWID surface water storage project. The total estimated cost for implementing the water offset projects listed and described in this chapter is approximately \$9 million.

Most of the cost estimates for habitat projects included in the plan were developed by the project sponsor as they have previously sought funding for their respective projects. The estimated cost for implementing individual habitat projects range from \$20,000 (per lined storage pond) for the Snohomish Conservation District Small Farm Storage Initiative project to \$15.5 million for the Raging River Bridge to Bridge Acquisitions + Raging River Bridge to Bridge Floodplain Restoration project.

5.3.3 Certainty of Implementation

Certainty of implementation depends on many factors, including identification and support of project sponsors, readiness to proceed/implement the project, and identification of potential barriers to completion. Each of the WRIA 7 water offset projects listed in Table 5.1 have project sponsors who are ready to proceed with project development. The City of Lake Stevens is pursuing the Lake Stevens outlet structure and lake level management project and has already conducted preliminary engineering studies. Tulalip Tribes is sponsoring the Coho Creek streamflow enhancement project and has been restoring Coho Creek flows and habitat since 2001. The SVWID is sponsoring the Snoqualmie Valley storage project, funded in part by a 2019 Ecology grant. WWT is sponsoring the MAR and water right acquisition projects to pursue implementation. This increases certainty of implementation of these projects.

One of the largest barriers or challenges to implementation is funding. Willingness of landowners to sell existing water rights is one very uncertain component of this plan. Other significant potential barriers include land ownership and willingness to sell or allow development of project footprints, technical feasibility (e.g. amenable soil characteristics for MAR or water storage

projects), and legal feasibility (e.g., ability to acquire new water rights for MAR and water storage; land use permitting to construct in floodplains, wetlands, or other critical areas).

Many of the projects identified by the Committee have not yet secured landowner approval. While landowner acknowledgement and approval is not required for projects to be included in this watershed plan, some projects will need landowner approval prior to construction.

In some circumstances, there are inherent uncertainties in protecting offset water once it has been secured for streamflow enhancement purposes, partially given that WRIA 7 remains unadjudicated. Although there is uncertainty, the types of water offset projects proposed in this plan have been successfully implemented within Washington State and the technology to implement these types of projects is established. Purchasing existing water rights for incorporation into the Trust Water Rights Program has been occurring throughout the state since the early 1990s.

The WRIA 7 Committee recommends projects that infiltrate water (e.g., MAR projects and stormwater projects) include estimated operations and maintenance costs in applications for streamflow restoration funding.

All 27 of the habitat projects listed in this watershed plan have project sponsors who have developed their respective projects over the years and are dedicated to seeing these projects implemented to improve the instream resources of the salmonid species in their project areas. The habitat projects listed in this plan are similar to projects being implemented throughout the state to help restore and enhance instream resources within their respective watersheds. Having sponsors who will advocate for these projects helps provide reasonable assurance that this plan can be implemented.

It is important for the water offset benefits implemented under this watershed plan to last as long as the new consumptive uses. The water offset projects identified in this plan should provide offset benefits well into the future. Once lake outlet structures are replaced and lake management operational procedures are implemented, those offset benefits will persist. The source water for the Coho Creek enhancement project will be generated indefinitely as it comes from regional growth served by a reclaimed water facility. Once water rights are transferred into the Trust Water Rights Program, those benefits will persist in perpetuity. Water storage and retiming projects are expected to provide long-term benefits. This gives the Committee reasonable assurances that the water offset benefits will persist for as long as the new uses.

The WRIA 7 Committee developed adaptive management recommendations in Chapter Six of this plan to increase reasonable assurance that the projects and actions in the plan will be implemented.

Chapter Six: Policy, Implementation, and Adaptive Management Recommendations

6.1 Policy Recommendations

The Streamflow Restoration law lists optional elements Committees may consider including in the watershed plan to manage water resources for the WRIA or a portion of the WRIA (RCW 90.94.030(3)(f)).

The WRIA 7 Committee included what they have termed “policy and regulatory recommendations” in this watershed plan to show support for programs, policies, and regulatory actions that would contribute to the goal of streamflow restoration. When similar concepts arose from multiple Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Committees, the WRIA 7 Committee coordinated with those other Committees to put forward common language for inclusion in the watershed plans, as appropriate. Coordination also occurred for jurisdictions that cross multiple watersheds. All projects and actions the Committee intended to count toward the required consumptive use offset or Net Ecological Benefit (NEB) are included in Chapter Five: Projects and Actions.¹⁷

As required by the Final NEB Guidance, the Committee prepared the watershed plan with implementation in mind. However, as articulated in the Streamflow Restoration Policy and Interpretive Statement (POL 2094), “RCW 90.94.020 and 90.94.030 do not create an obligation on any party to ensure that plans, or projects and actions in those plans or associated with rulemaking, are implemented.”

The Committee initially identified a list of potential policy and regulatory recommendations. After iterative rounds of discussion, the Committee narrowed the recommendations in this section to those that both supported the goal of streamflow restoration and had full support from the Committee. Committee members identified as the implementing entity for each recommendation are committed to investigating the feasibility of the recommendation. The identification and listing of these policy and regulatory recommendations is directly from the WRIA 7 Committee members and is not endorsed or opposed by Ecology.

The WRIA 7 Committee supports the following recommendations:

¹⁷ “New regulations or amendments to existing regulations adopted after January 19, 2018, enacted to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of streamflows may count towards the required consumptive use offset and/or providing NEB.” Streamflow Restoration Policy and Interpretive Statement, POL-2094

6.1.1 Well Reporting Upgrades

Proposed implementing entity: Ecology

Recommendation:

Change the Ecology well tracking system in the following ways, in order to efficiently and transparently track the number and location of permit-exempt wells in use:

- Implement a web-based well report form that mimics the current well report forms, and that uploads directly to Ecology's database with Ecology verification;
- Require coordinates (latitude and longitude) of wells on well report forms, and implement an intuitive web tool for well drillers which automatically provides the Public Lands Survey (PLS) location and coordinates for a new well;
- Identify permit-exempt wells on well report forms; and
- Provide Well ID Tag numbers to older wells, and associate well decommissioning, replacement, or other well activities with the Well ID Tag.

Purpose:

Directly and efficiently address identified shortcomings in Ecology's existing well tracking database and reporting protocols. Accurate tracking of the locations and features of PE wells will support the WRIA 7 Committee's desire to engage in monitoring and adaptive management after adoption of the watershed plan.

Funding Sources:

Leverage existing resources and efforts currently underway through the Ecology Well Construction Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and other departmental means. Additional funding from the Washington State Legislature or existing local permitting fees to increase capacity for Ecology to verify well reports may aid in implementing this recommendation in a timely manner.

Additional information or resources: Well Report Location Accuracy Study; Mason County Well Report Location Accuracy Study¹⁸

6.1.2 Encourage Conservation Through Connections to Public Water

Proposed implementing entities: County and city planning departments; public utilities and other water purveyors; Ecology; Department of Health.

Recommendation:

¹⁸ Supplemental resources are available online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Policy%20Supplemental%20Materials.pdf

- Adopt and implement consistent and coordinated policies that reduce dependence on water use from PE wells and promote timely and reasonable connections to municipal and regional water supplies.
- Water purveyors and county/city land use planners explore opportunities to extend water distribution systems further into their individual service areas, particularly where rapid rural growth is anticipated.
- Develop cost-benefit analysis and environmental and fiscal implications to (1) fund programs to support connections to public water systems and (2) gain political support.

Purpose:

Reduce uncertainty about future streamflow and aquifer impacts from PE wells. Encourage state/local policies and funding to support streamflow objectives within the watershed plan. Demonstrate the WRIA 7 Committee’s endorsement of encouraging conservation through promoting connections to public water systems, provided that all provisions of GMA continue to be followed.

Funding Sources:

Existing fees collected through local permitting processes; pass-through fees associated with well maintenance services collected by service providers; state or local rate increases or taxes.

Additional information or resources: Average Water Use Data¹⁹

On average, public water users consume less per capita than WRIA 7 PE well estimates.

6.1.3 Development and Use of Reclaimed Water to Address the Impact of PE Wells

Proposed implementing entities: Washington State Legislature; Ecology.

Recommendation:

Enact and promulgate state laws, rules, and regulations that encourage the development and use of reclaimed water, for the purpose of:

- Offsetting the impact of or providing an alternative to PE wells using reclaimed water;
- Facilitating enhanced reclaimed water treatment to enable its use for streamflow restoration projects;
- Facilitating the development of streamflow restoration projects that use appropriately treated reclaimed water;

¹⁹ Supplemental resources are available online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Policy%20Supplemental%20Materials.pdf

- Encouraging developers to integrate rainwater and/or reclaimed water into their projects for the purpose of avoiding or limiting use of a PE well;
- Encouraging partnership with the local water purveyors, where appropriate.

Purpose:

Offset water that would otherwise be diverted from the finite supply in rivers and streams due to PE wells. Reduce the amount of treated wastewater discharged into receiving water bodies. Create water supply options as an alternative to or to offset PE wells, while enhancing resiliency against drought and climate change.

Funding Sources:

If Ecology does not have capacity to support the work to integrate this proposal into the RCW and WAC with existing staffing and resources, the WRIA 7 Committee recommends the Washington State Legislature provide funding for this purpose.

6.1.4 Voluntary Domestic PE Well Metering Program

Proposed implementing entities: Ecology; King County; King and/or Snohomish Conservation Districts.

Recommendation:

Pilot a voluntary five-year program in one or more WRIA 7 subbasins to meter domestic PE wells (indoor and outdoor residential use). Supplement the voluntary metering program with a robust education and community engagement program about water consumption and conservation.

Purpose:

Increase confidence in assumptions regarding the average individual PE well water use to inform the adaptive management process and future water management and planning efforts. Data could inform (1) growth policies and patterns, (2) where to target incentives and education/outreach programs, and (3) where to place resources across subbasins to help improve streamflow, water levels, and temperature.

Funding Sources:

General operation or appropriated funds from (1) the state, (2) counties, and/or (3) conservation districts related to water, habitat restoration (salmon recovery), or housing. Environmental grants.

6.1.5 Water Conservation Education & Incentives Program

Proposed implementing entities: Ecology and counties; with support from conservation districts and non-governmental organizations.

Recommendation:

Ecology partners with counties and conservation districts to develop and implement outreach and incentives programs that encourage rural landowners with domestic PE wells to (1) reduce

their indoor and outdoor water use through water conservation best practices; and (2) comply with drought and other water use restrictions.

Purpose:

Raise awareness of the impacts domestic PE well water usage has on (1) groundwater levels and (2) the connection to streams and rivers. Supplement water offset and restoration projects, especially in subbasins critical for fish and where water offsets were difficult to find.

Funding Sources:

Potential funding sources could include new funding from Washington State Legislature; grants (e.g., Ecology's Streamflow Restoration Grant Program); allocation of Ecology resources; existing fees associated with new domestic PE wells; contributions from local governments and tribes; and/or part of county or conservation district ongoing education, outreach, and incentive programs.

6.1.6 Statewide Mandatory Water Conservation Measures in Unincorporated Areas of the State During Drought

Proposed implementing entities: Washington State Legislature, Ecology.

Recommendation:

Consider implementing mandatory water conservation measures for PE well users in unincorporated areas of the state during drought conditions, as defined by WAC 173-166. Measures would focus on limiting outdoor water use, with exemptions for growing food, watering stock, or for those participating in a Fire Adapted Community program.

The Washington State Legislature could require Ecology or counties to implement water conservation policies. Ecology could write a rule to require water conservation measures. County councils could pass legislation encouraging or requiring water conservation to the extent such mandates are lawful and enforceable or implementable.

Purpose:

Reduce water usage from PE well users during drought. Reduce impacts on streamflows from PE well users and contribute to net ecological benefit. Increase climate change resilience.

Funding Sources:

Potential funding sources could include new funding from Washington State Legislature; allocation of existing Ecology resources; and/or existing fees associated with new domestic PE wells.

Additional Information or Resources:

<https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/Public-Education/Resources/Safety-tip-sheets/WildfireRiskReductionSafetyTips.pdf>

6.2 Implementation and Adaptive Management Recommendations

The Committee supports an adaptive management process for implementing the WRIA 7 watershed plan. Adaptive management is defined in the NEB Guidance as "an interactive and systematic decision-making process that aims to reduce uncertainty over time and help meet project, action, and plan performance goals by learning from the implementation and outcomes of projects and actions," (Ecology 2009). The WRIA 7 Committee believes that adaptive management requires the ability to make adjustments, if needed.

Adaptive management will help address uncertainty and increase assurance of achieving plan objectives by identifying and integrating additional information, data, and research—including related climate change impacts on hydrology—that may assist with future design and implementation of projects. It will also support the improved coordination of water resources noted in Section 1.1. To the extent possible, each of the recommendations put forth by the Committee includes a funding mechanism. Some of the adaptive management recommendations included in this section are policy recommendations that the WRIA 7 Committee believes will specifically support adaptive management of the watershed plan.

6.2.1 Existing Challenges

The Committee identified the following challenges:

- Our global climate is changing. While the effects of climate change over the 20-year life of this watershed plan cannot be precisely known, shifts in climatic conditions will influence the hydrologic regime in the watershed and will impact instream flows. Rainfall, snowmelt, and evapotranspiration have been identified as the primary mechanisms driving changes in groundwater storage. These mechanisms will be affected by a changing climate. Air and water temperatures will increase and summer streamflows will be reduced. Groundwater pumping and indirect effects of irrigation and land use changes associated with new PE wells will impact groundwater resources and the availability for future water supply and instream flows. The Committee recognizes that there is no statutory mechanism to ensure that the goals of this plan, to offset PE wells and achieve NEB, will be met under future climatic conditions.
- Projects identified in this plan are expected to increase groundwater storage and augment instream flows as they are implemented and provide aquatic habitat benefits. However, without significant investment in further detailed feasibility studies and identification of project sponsors, many projects remain highly conceptual.
- There is some uncertainty that offset and habitat projects will continue to function as designed, and generate streamflow benefit to offset PE well consumptive use and NEB under a changing climate.
- The adaptive management provisions of this plan should assist with identifying the importance of monitoring and assessing the validity of the estimated offset projections as the plan is implemented to determine whether projects are functioning as

designed—and as hydrologic conditions change over time, allow for course corrections where needed. However, current policy does not allow for projects to be added after the plan is finalized and approved, nor is it clear who “owns” the implementation and adaptive management of the plan. It is also unclear who pays for or ensures that projects are implemented if projects are not funded through the competitive funding source allocated by the State.

- The Committee identified uncertainties associated with the PE well projection. One of these uncertainties is that the methods used to generate the PE well projections assumes that in the 2018-2038 period, growth and irrigation practices will mirror past trends and practices. New PE wells and irrigation patterns require monitoring to determine whether the number of new PE wells and associated consumptive use exceeds the volume that was forecast for purposes of this plan.
- The Committee identified lack of (1) clear implementation obligations or responsibilities applicable to plan participants or other state or local authorities, (2) integration of plan commitments to existing systems governing land and water uses, and (3) adequate funding as additional challenges that may increase uncertainty in plan outcomes.
- This watershed plan is narrow in scope and is not intended to address all water uses or related issues within the watershed. This plan does not address potential impacts to streamflow and habitat as a result of watershed activities beyond new PE wells. For example, this plan does not address potential impacts to streamflow from new permitted withdrawals of surface and groundwater and this plan does not address the needs of all current and future water users in the watershed.
- The Committee has engaged in collective learning about water resources through this planning effort. This collective knowledge could be applied through a broader regional water supply planning effort. If a more comprehensive approach is developed to improve coordination of water resources for both instream and out of stream uses that result in improvements in WRIA 7 watershed health, the Committee will support development of a similarly collaborative and comprehensive planning process. It is expected that the planning process would need to expand to include representatives of all relevant entities in order to address all water resource needs, ensure sustained cooperation, and ultimately improved streamflow.

To address some of the above challenges, the WRIA 7 Committee recommends the following implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management strategies, and proposes an implementing entity, roles and responsibilities, funding mechanisms, and resulting actions for each.

6.2.2 Implementation Recommendations²⁰

²⁰ These recommendations are provided by the WRIA 7 Committee for Ecology’s consideration in developing an efficient and effective implementation and adaptive management program.

The WRIA 7 Committee developed the following implementation recommendations to address some of the challenges identified above. The recommendations in this section have the full support of the Committee. Committee members who have been designated as implementing entities have committed to investigating the feasibility of the recommendation. The WRIA 7 Committee supports:

Funding for Adaptive Management

The Committee recommends that the Legislature provide funding and a structure to monitor plan implementation (including tracking of new PE wells and project implementation by subbasin) and develop a process to adaptively manage implementation if offsets and NEB are not being met as envisioned by this watershed plan. The legislature should also provide funding to support the participation of entities on the Committee, as needed.

Additional Funding for Project Implementation

The Committee recommends that Ecology:

- Track Streamflow Restoration Grant Program funds requested against available capital funding, by WRIA and across the state;
- Revises grant guidance to prioritize projects in approved watershed plans; and/or
- Requests additional funds from the Legislature, if needed, to fully implement the offset and NEB projects identified in each watershed plan or rulemaking process under RCW 90.94.020 and RCW 90.94.030.

Adding Projects to the Plan

The Committee recommends that the Legislature allow Ecology to accept, review, and approve the addition of projects to this watershed plan, such as the prospective projects and actions identified in Chapter Five which may be further developed during the 20-year planning horizon. As described in Section 6.2.3, Ecology should consider the Committee's recommendations to adjust projects and actions.

The Committee supports continued coordination with salmon recovery efforts across the basin as adaptive management is implemented and new projects are added. In keeping with the Committee's commitment to strive for offset projects in all subbasins with consumptive use impacts, the Committee recommends that new projects may be considered for addition to this plan. If habitat projects emerge in the Tulalip subbasin that are appropriate and consistent with the type and nature of projects already on the project list, the Committee recommends these be considered for addition to this watershed plan.

If water offset projects emerge in subbasins that do not currently have water offsets and these projects are appropriate and consistent with the type and nature of projects already on the project list, the Committee recommends these be considered for addition to this watershed plan. If any of the 38 projects identified in this plan are not able to be implemented due to feasibility

limitations or other reasons, the Committee intends to adaptively manage the project list to identify replacement projects with similar benefits.

If any of the 38 projects identified in this plan are not able to be implemented due to feasibility limitations or other reasons, the Committee intends to adaptively manage the project list to identify replacement projects with similar benefits.

Implement a Process and Program for Tracking PE Wells and Project Implementation

The Committee has identified the need to track streamflow restoration projects and new domestic PE wells in order to:

- Improve the capacity to conduct implementation monitoring of streamflow restoration projects and actions.
- Develop grant funding opportunities and track associated costs.
- Provide a template for adaptively managing emergent streamflow restoration needs.

The Committee recommends piloting the Salmon Recovery Portal (<https://srp.rco.wa.gov/about>), managed by the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), for satisfying these needs. The implementation of project tracking through a pilot program using the Salmon Recovery Portal will be coordinated by the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife (WDFW) in collaboration with Ecology, and RCO. To improve harmonization of streamflow restoration with ongoing salmon recovery efforts, local salmon recovery Lead Entity (LE) Coordinators shall be consulted prior to initial data uploads. While input and oversight is welcomed, no commitment of additional work is required from LE Coordinators. University of Washington (UW) data stewards will be employed to conduct data entry, quality assurance, and quality control (see supplemental document: project tracking). The Committee recommends that tracking and reporting be completed by Ecology and WDFW biennially.

Additional Information or Resources: WDFW Proposed Project Tracking Supplement²¹

Continue Monitoring of Streamflow and Groundwater Levels

This watershed plan is one of many water resource management efforts underway in WRIA 7. Understanding the status and trends of streamflows in the basin will assist with adaptively managing this plan. The Committee understands that neither the impact of individual projects nor new PE wells would be tracked through monitoring streamflow or groundwater levels, but the Committee believes that monitoring assists with an overall understanding of the hydrology in the basin.

²¹ Supplemental resources are available online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Policy%20Supplemental%20Materials.pdf

As such, the Committee recommends that agencies with current or planned gauging stations and groundwater monitoring programs continue funding and/or seek supplemental funding sources to ensure that monitoring continues and the data is publicly available. This group includes counties, Ecology, USGS, and other relevant entities. The Committee would support the development of a shared clearinghouse so that external reports, data, and links to hydrological and hydrogeological data are easier to find and use. The development of widespread groundwater elevation tracking across the WRIA would help monitor trends.

Additional Information or Resources: Existing Streamflow and Groundwater Monitoring²²

Continue Studies that Improve Understanding of WRIA 7 Hydrology

The Committee supports the continuation or initiation of research, models, and additional datasets that provide regional, basin-wide, and site-specific information to better understand the hydrology of WRIA 7 and inform the adaptive management of this plan. Examples could include the recent Snoqualmie Indian Tribe's forest gap study, UW Climate Impacts Group Research, Snoqualmie Indian Tribe/EPA VELMA modeling, National Marine Fisheries Service/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration monitoring and hydrology-fish life cycle modeling, King County water quality monitoring, and others).

Monitor Projects for Effectiveness

The Committee recommends that Ecology require effectiveness monitoring for projects funded by the Streamflow Restoration Grant Program to ensure that projects continue to function as designed and generate streamflow benefit to offset PE well consumptive use under a changing climate. The Committee also supports project sponsors using best available science to monitor project effectiveness and incorporating monitoring into the cost and implementation of offset projects.

Through development of the project list, the Committee discussed streamflow benefits from habitat projects, such as levee setbacks and floodplain reconnection projects. Due to uncertainty, the Committee did not count the water offset from these projects, although the Committee believes these projects can provide streamflow benefit. The Committee supports monitoring habitat projects to better understand their streamflow benefits. Monitoring pre- and post-project groundwater levels, streamflow, conducting aquifer testing (transmissivity, hydraulic conductivity, and storage properties), groundwater/surface water modeling, and completing performance monitoring can help improve understanding of streamflow benefits from habitat projects.

²² Supplemental resources are available online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Policy%20Supplemental%20Materials.pdf

Table 6.1: Recommended Implementation Actions

Action	Responsible Entity/Frequency	Funding Considerations
Track building permits issued with PE wells, implemented projects and a summary of each by subbasin	Counties/annually WDFW, Ecology /biennially	The number of building permits and associated fees are transmitted to Ecology annually. No additional funding is needed. County costs funded by existing fees for new PE wells ²³ ECY and WDFW may need additional funding to maintain the Salmon Recovery Portal and report to Committee
Monitor streamflow and groundwater levels	Various (USGS, Ecology, Counties, etc.)	External entities fund and implement these programs. Committee support may be helpful in communicating the importance and ensuring continuation of these efforts.
Continue studies that improve understanding of WRIA 7 hydrology	Various (University of Washington, Counties, Tribes, NGOs, etc.)	These studies will require additional and new funding outside the Streamflow Grant process. Committee support may be helpful in securing outside funds.
Monitor projects to determine effectiveness of streamflow benefits	Project sponsors	Most projects in Chapter Five do not include effectiveness monitoring details or associated costs. As projects are proposed, sponsors should build effectiveness monitoring into the design and budget requests of projects – particularly for certain offset projects, such as MAR or new reservoir creation that have not been implemented in WRIA 7 for streamflow benefits in the past.

6.2.3 Adaptive Management Recommendations²⁴

Reconvening the WRIA 7 Committee

²³ RCW 90.94.030 (4)(a)(A) requires that, “an applicant shall pay a fee of five hundred dollars to the permitting authority,” and RCW 90.94.030(4)(a)(iv) requires that local jurisdictions “Annually transmit to the department three hundred fifty dollars of each fee collected under this subsection.”

²⁴ These recommendations are provided by the WRIA 7 Committee for Ecology’s consideration in developing an efficient and effective implementation and adaptive management program.

The WRIA 7 Committee recommends that Ecology reconvene the Committee under the following circumstances:

- April 2026, 2032, and 2038;
- If after 2026, at the time of developing the biennial report (see watershed plan implementation reports below), Ecology identifies that the adopted goals of the watershed plan are not on track to be met in the plan's 20-year timeframe;
- If after 2026, a Committee member identifies, after reviewing the watershed plan implementation report described below, that the adopted goals of this watershed plan are not on track to be met in this plan's 20-year timeframe.

Ecology should invite all members of the WRIA 7 Committee, including ex-officio members, to reconvene. The WRIA 7 Committee as a whole will reconvene if at least one entity representing each of the following groups agrees to participate:

- Snoqualmie Indian Tribe
- Tulalip Tribes of Washington
- Each county within the WRIA
- A city government within the WRIA
- Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Washington State Department of Ecology
- The largest publicly owned water purveyor that is not a municipality
- An organization representing agricultural interests
- An organization representing environmental interests
- An organization representing the residential construction industry
- The largest irrigation district within the WRIA

If no representative is available from the same government or organization that participated in the WRIA 7 Committee at the time of plan approval, the Committee member may propose an alternate entity to represent the same interest on the Committee. At the time that Ecology reconvenes the Committee, the Committee may choose to reconvene a workgroup to report back recommendations to the full Committee. A subgroup of Committee members may convene, but representation from all of the following groups is needed to represent the entire Committee.

Watershed Plan Implementation Reports

The WRIA 7 Committee recommends that Ecology consider the following process for reporting on the status of the watershed plan.

The Committee recommends Ecology issue watershed plan implementation reports biennially (every two years) detailing the successes, challenges, and gaps related to implementation of the watershed plan. Each report should cover the two-year period occurring immediately prior to the

year of issuance, as well as cumulative reporting from any previous reporting periods. The first report should be issued two years after the plan is adopted by Ecology and include:

- Information on whether the watershed plan is on track to achieve the expected NEB and water offsets.
- Streamflow conditions, including identifying subbasins with known impacts that have not yet implemented water offset or habitat projects.
- Number and location (by subbasin) of new PE wells and projects.
- Information on any discretionary programs that were implemented. For example, water conservation education and outreach, incentives for public water service connections, voluntary PE well metering, and legislative updates.

If a project sponsor identifies that proposed water offset from the project are not able to be met after studying feasibility of the project, the Committee recommends that they report this to Ecology. The report should be sent to all members of the WRIA 7 Committee, King and Snohomish County Councils, all local jurisdictions within the watershed, and any additional stakeholders identified at the time of reporting. All Committee members should have 45 days to review the report and submit comments to Ecology. Following the 45-day Committee comment period, Ecology should issue its responses and findings to the Committee. Ecology should attempt to address comments received from the WRIA 7 Committee.

During any comment period after 2026, any member of the WRIA 7 Committee may request that Ecology reconvene the Committee to review recommendations to adjust the projects and actions. Following the issuance of Ecology's responses to Committee comments, the Committee should have an additional 14 days to offer additional comments to Ecology. At the end of the full 60-day Committee comment period, if any adjustments or amendments to the plan are recommended, they shall be at the sole discretion of Ecology. Ecology should issue its final findings within 30 days from the close of the full 60 day Committee comment period. Ecology will have sole discretion to make the amendments.

If Ecology reconvenes the Committee during the comment period for the watershed plan implementation report, amendments to the plan may be delayed to allow for additional Committee discussion. At the time of reconvening, the WRIA 7 Committee may develop recommendations to Ecology to adjust the projects and actions. Ecology should review and consider recommendations developed by the Committee. Ecology should develop and send a report to all members of the Committee with Ecology's response to the Committee's recommendations following the review and comment process described in watershed plan implementation reports above.

The WRIA 7 Committee also anticipates discussing:

- Status of policy recommendations;
- Status of requests to the legislature;

- Cumulative number of PE wells in relation to the status of projects implemented in WRIA 7 (the Committee understands that this plan must offset consumptive use and meet NEB at the WRIA-scale; the purpose of evaluating at a subbasin scale is to identify whether the Committee recommends the addition of projects in any given subbasin);
- Expanding or focusing conservation and outreach programs in subbasins where no water offset projects have been identified or implemented;
- Contacting project sponsors to encourage project development and implementation in subbasins with the most need;
- Seeking outside funding for project implementation;
- Drafting letters of support for Streamflow Grant proposals;
- Identifying additional offset projects for Streamflow grant program;
- Suggesting revisions to Stream Restoration Grant Guidance.

Reporting on Streamflow Restoration Grant Program

The Committee recommends that Ecology develop a report of projects that applied for streamflow restoration funding, noting which projects are included in this watershed plan, within two weeks of the close of each grant application period and distribute the report to the WRIA 7 Committee. The Committee also recommends that Ecology develops a report of projects that did and did not receive funding within two weeks of contacting applicants with funding offers. The report should be cumulative, including summary information from previous streamflow restoration grant rounds.

Committee members can request additional information from Ecology, if the report does not provide sufficient detail to enable the Committee to understand implementation progress as it is occurring.

Table 6.2: Recommended Adaptive Management Process

Action	Entity or Entities Responsible	Committee Role	Funding Considerations
Develop and distribute watershed plan implementation report, including any recommended adjustments to projects and actions.	Ecology	Review report	Ecology may need additional funding to support development of the report.
Support reconvening of the WRIA 7 Committee in 2026, 2032, 2038, and as requested by Committee at other dates, if needed.	Ecology	Committee reviews report, status of PE wells, status of projects; presentations on projects, effectiveness monitoring, new science, and research in basin; develop recommendations for projects in response.	Ecology staff time will be required. Ecology may need additional support from RCO, WDFW and project sponsors to develop summary report and distribute or convene a meeting if the Committee deems it necessary. Ecology may need additional funding to support reconvening.

Chapter Seven: Net Ecological Benefit

7.1 Introduction to NEB

Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plans (watershed plans) must identify projects and actions to offset the potential consumptive impacts of new permit-exempt (PE) domestic groundwater withdrawals on instream flows over 20 years (2018-2038), and provide a net ecological benefit (NEB) to the WRIA.

The Final NEB Guidance establishes Ecology’s interpretation of the term “net ecological benefit” as “the outcome that is anticipated to occur through implementation of projects and actions in a [watershed] plan to yield offsets that exceed impacts within: a) the planning horizon; and, b) the relevant WRIA boundary” (Ecology 2019).

The Final NEB Guidance sets Ecology’s expectation for the NEB evaluation:

- “Planning groups are expected to include a clearly and systematically articulated NEB evaluation in the watershed plan” (Ecology 2019).
- “A watershed plan that includes a NEB evaluation based on this [Final NEB] guidance significantly contributes to the reasonable assurances that the offsets and NEB within the plan will occur. Ecology will review any such [watershed] plan with considerable deference in light of the knowledge, insights, and expertise of the partners and stakeholders who influenced the preparation of their [watershed] plan. Ecology will make the NEB determination as part of this review” (Ecology 2019).

The WRIA 7 Committee completed a NEB evaluation for this watershed plan; the results of that evaluation are included in this chapter.

7.2 Offsets

The Committee projects a total of 3,389 new PE wells will be installed within WRIA 7 during the planning horizon. The Committee used this 20-year PE well projection to estimate 797.4 acre-feet per year (AFY) of new consumptive water use in WRIA 7 (described in Chapter Four).

The WRIA 7 Committee projects a total water offset of 1,373.4 AFY from 11 water offset projects (described in Chapter Five and listed in Table 7.1 below). While this portfolio of projects exceeds the consumptive use estimate by 576 AFY, the project benefits described are anticipated benefits, as none of these projects have been implemented.

The Committee has struggled with the uncertainties inherent in a planning process tasked with estimating future conditions and developing a portfolio of projects to offset those future impacts. Absent an integrated and robust adaptive management program that can monitor progress and make course corrections as conditions change, the Committee found it challenging to anticipate all potential contingencies at the front end of a 20-year planning horizon. At the time of plan drafting and adoption, it is unknown whether the legislature and Ecology will fund and

implement robust adaptive management that will address Committee members' current and future concerns.

Furthermore, despite an exhaustive search, sufficient water right acquisition projects to fully offset consumptive use were not able to be identified, and the remaining deficit was filled with non-acquisition water offset projects including flow re-timing projects. This was a concern for some Committee members, who pointed out that re-timing projects do not fully protect or replace consumptively used water in the same manner that water right acquisitions do.²⁵ Additionally, Committee members identified considerable uncertainty relating to whether identified water rights holders will be willing sellers, noted that some subbasins have offset deficits as related to projects identified in the plan, and that in order to achieve NEB, the Committee would also like the plan to compensate for impacts ancillary to those of new PE wells. For these reasons, the Committee felt that it was important to look at the water offset projects and habitat projects portfolio as presented in this plan as a whole when evaluating whether the plan achieves a NEB. The Committee's approach has been to develop a list of potential offset projects that exceeds the anticipated impacts by a margin large enough to give reasonable assurance that this plan will be successful as events unfold over the planning timeline. The WRIA 7 Committee determined that this water offset project portfolio, if implemented, can succeed in offsetting consumptive use impacts at the WRIA scale.

²⁵ RCW 90.94.30 (3)(a) clarifies that re-timing project can provide water offset: "...plan recommendations may include, but are not limited to, acquiring senior water rights, water conservation, water reuse, stream gaging, groundwater monitoring, and developing natural and constructed infrastructure, which includes but is not limited to such projects as floodplain restoration, off-channel storage, and aquifer recharge. Qualifying projects must be specifically designed to enhance streamflows and not result in negative impacts to ecological functions or critical habitat," (RCW 90.94.030 (3)(a)).

Table 7.1: Summary of WRIA 7 Water Offset Projects

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	Subbasin	Timing of benefits ^{1,2}	Estimated Offset Benefits (AFY)
7-T-W1	Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification Project	Replacement of the existing stop log control structure with an adjustable slide-gate weir to allow more consistent streamflow releases during summer	Tulalip	Low flow period	62.5
7-QA-W2	Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project	Restoration of stream habitat conditions within Coho Creek and augmentation of summer low flows using effluent from an MBR Wastewater Treatment Plant adjacent to Coho Creek	Quilceda-Allen	Year-round	362
7-LP-W3	Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management Project	Replacement of an outdated weir structure in the Lake Stevens outlet channel that manages the elevation in Lake Stevens to maximize flood storage availability in the winter and maintain summer flows in the channel	Little Pilchuck	Low flow period	500
7-P-W4	Lochaven Source Switch	Retirement of the water right associated with the Lochaven Water System as a basis for increasing flows within the Pilchuck River and downstream areas	Pilchuck	Year-round	12.7
7-P-W5	Lower Pilchuck No. 1	Acquisition of one groundwater right previously used for domestic supply	Pilchuck	Year-round	2.8
7-P-W6	Lower Pilchuck No. 11	Acquisition of one groundwater right previously used for golf course irrigation	Pilchuck	Year-round	2.1
7-SS-W7	Raging River No. 1	Acquisition of two water rights used for irrigation, domestic supply, commercial-campground, and stock watering	Snoqualmie South	Irrigation season & Year-round	126
7-P-W8	Patterson No. 1	Acquisition of two groundwater rights previously used to support fish propagation, domestic supply, stock watering, and irrigation	Patterson	Year-round	29.7
7-P-W9	Patterson No. 4	Acquisition of three groundwater rights previously used to support a farm and, subsequently, a golf course	Patterson	Year-round	71.6

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	Subbasin	Timing of benefits ^{1,2}	Estimated Offset Benefits (AFY)
7-USQ-W10	MAR in Snoqualmie Watershed; Potential Sites: North Bend, Three Forks, NF 5700	Diversion of streamflow from the Snoqualmie River or tributary for infiltration at a constructed MAR facility	Upper Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie South, Snoqualmie North	Low flow period	100
7- USQ-W11	Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage	Diversion of streamflow from the Snoqualmie River or tributary for detention at a surface water storage reservoir for later release to the subject stream	Upper Snoqualmie; Snoqualmie South, Cherry/Harris	Low flow period	104-3,311 ³
			Total		1,373.4

Note:

¹The water right information gathered indicates the period of use associated with the water right. For water rights that rely on surface water, the timing of benefit is assumed to be the same as the period of use. For water rights that rely on groundwater, the timing of benefit is assumed to be year-round, due to the lag time between well pumping and streamflow impact. Irrigation season is typically April through October, but the specific period of use is different for each water right.

² Managed aquifer recharge (MAR) projects can provide streamflow augmentation year-round. Streamflow augmentation may continue to discharge to the river after each year's storage window closes because of the lag time of water moving through an aquifer and the distance of the flow path to the river. The temporal distribution and absolute value of groundwater discharge will be estimated during the feasibility study that has to be conducted before a MAR project can proceed to construction and operation.

³ A range of 104 to 3,311 AFY is provided for this project in Chapter Five. The low end of the range (104 AFY) was used to develop the total estimated offset benefit.

Table 7.2 compares consumptive use and water offsets at the subbasin scale:

Estimated water offset exceeds the estimated consumptive use in a total of six subbasins (Tulalip, Quilceda-Allen, Little Pilchuck, Snoqualmie South, Patterson, and Upper Snoqualmie), ranging from 4.9 AFY in the Tulalip subbasin to 430.5 AFY in the Little Pilchuck subbasin. Estimated water offset is less than the estimated consumptive use in a total of ten subbasins (Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Pilchuck, Woods, Sultan, Lower Mid-Skykomish, Skykomish Mainstem, Upper Skykomish, Cherry-Harris, Snoqualmie North, and Raging), ranging from 6.0 AFY in the Upper Skykomish subbasin to 115.8 AFY in the Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem subbasin.

While the Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem subbasin has no offset projects within its boundary, it is located downstream of all the other subbasins in the WRIA (with the exception of Tulalip subbasin and Quilceda Creek subbasin) and flows in the mainstem will benefit from offset projects that occur higher in the watershed. Two of the water offset projects (MAR in Snoqualmie Watershed and Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage) are mapped to the Upper Snoqualmie subbasin; however, there are potential MAR and surface water storage sites in several subbasins (see Table 5.1).

Table 7.2: Subbasin Water Offset Estimate Compared to Permit-Exempt Well Consumptive Use Estimate

Subbasin	Offset Project Totals (AFY)	Permit-Exempt Well Consumptive Use (AFY) ¹	Difference (AFY) ²
Tulalip	62.5	58.1	+4.4
Quilceda-Allen	362	62.1	+299.9
Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem	0	115.8	-115.8
Little Pilchuck	500	69.5	+430.5
Pilchuck	17.6	111.0	-93.4
Woods	0	31.5	-31.5
Sultan	0	6.5	-6.5
Lower Mid-Skykomish	0	8.8	-8.8
Skykomish Mainstem	0	32.1	-32.1
Upper Skykomish	0	6.0	-6.0
Cherry-Harris	0	40.4	-40.4
Snoqualmie North	0	87.4	-87.4
Snoqualmie South	126	40.3	+85.7
Patterson	101.3	55.0	+46.3
Raging	0	38.8	-38.8
Upper Snoqualmie	204	34.2	+169.8
WRIA 7 Total	1,373.4	797.4	+576

Notes:

¹ Totals may differ due to rounding.

² Surplus water offset is designated by a positive value. A deficit in water offset is designated by a negative value.

In addition to the water offset projects discussed in section 7.2, a total of 27 habitat improvement projects are included in this plan, as summarized in Chapter Five and Table 5.2.

Habitat improvement actions associated with these projects include a combination of land acquisition, creek relocation, wetland enhancement, floodplain restoration, floodplain reconnection, aquatic habitat restoration, riparian vegetation plantings, levee and/or bank armoring removal, levee setback, large woody debris (LWD) installation, beaver management, beaver colonization, small-scale water storage, side channel reconnection/expansion, inlet dike modification, and stormwater management. Many of the habitat improvement projects include more than one of these elements.

As noted in Chapter Five, habitat projects may also result in an increase in streamflow; however, the water offset benefits for these projects is difficult to quantify with a high degree of certainty. The WRIA 7 Committee was also concerned that the timing and reliability of water offset benefits associated with habitat projects would not be comparable to other water offset project types. For these reasons, habitat projects were excluded from project water offset accounting.

7.3 Project Portfolio Benefits

The WRIA 7 Committee considers consumptive water use impacts from new PE wells to be one of several potential impacts to surface water resulting from rural development associated with new PE wells. Other potential impacts include increased impervious surfaces that can result in surface water runoff and water quality impacts. While the primary purpose of this plan is not aimed at addressing these other impacts, the project portfolio provides ecological benefits that partially offset them.

The Committee developed a portfolio of water offset and habitat projects with benefits distributed across the WRIA. Table 7.3 summarizes anticipated benefits from the project portfolio. See Figure 7.1 for a map of WRIA 7 offset projects by subbasin (Table 7.4 accompanies Figure 7.1). Spatial distribution of projects and the streams that benefit from them are summarized as follows:

- One project (7-T-W1) within the Tulalip subbasin, benefitting West Fork Tulalip Creek. This project also adds more flexibility in outlet control, which would benefit the downstream Bernie Kai-Kai Gobin Hatchery by allowing greater control of releases from the lake to align with hatchery needs.
- Four projects (7-QA-W2 and 7-QA-H1 through 7-QA-H3) within the Quilceda-Allen subbasin, benefitting Coho, Quilceda and/or Allen Creeks.
- Two projects (7-ES-H4 and 7-ES-H5) within the Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem subbasin, benefitting the Snohomish River.
- One project (7-LP-W3) within the Little Pilchuck subbasin, benefitting Catherine Creek.
- Five projects (7-P-W4 through 7-P-W6, 7-P-H6, and 7-P-H7) within the Pilchuck subbasin, benefitting Flowing Lake, Panther Lake, Dubuque Creek, and the Pilchuck River.

- Three projects (7-P-H8 through 7-P-H10) within the Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, and/or Little Pilchuck subbasins, benefitting various streams with the subbasins.
- One project (7-W-H11) within the Woods Subbasin, benefitting Woods Creek.
- One project (7-S-H12) within the Sultan Subbasin, benefitting the Sultan River.
- Four projects (7-SM-H13 through 7-SM-H16) within the Skykomish Mainstem subbasin, benefitting the Skykomish River and Riley Slough.
- One project (7-USK-H17) within the Upper Skykomish subbasin, benefitting the lower Miller River and South Fork Skykomish River.
- One project (7-USK-H18) within the Lower Mid-Skykomish, Upper Skykomish, Raging, and Upper Snoqualmie subbasins, benefitting various streams within the subbasins.
- One project (7-CH-H19) within the Cherry-Harris subbasin, benefitting Cherry Creek.
- Two projects (7-SN-H20 and 7-SN-H21) within the Snoqualmie North subbasin, benefitting the Snoqualmie River and Tolt River.
- Two projects (7-SS-W7 and 7-SS-H23) within the Snoqualmie South subbasin, benefitting the lower Raging River and/or the Snoqualmie River. An additional project (7-SS-H22) is a feasibility project with no direct benefits.
- Three projects (7-PA-W8, 7-PA-W9, and 7-PA-H24) within the Patterson subbasin, benefitting Patterson Creek.
- Two projects (7-RR-H25 and 7-RR-H26) within the Raging subbasin, benefitting the Raging River.
- One project (7-USN-H27) within the Upper Snoqualmie subbasin, benefitting the South Fork Snoqualmie River.
- One project (7-USQ-W10) within the Upper Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie South, or Snoqualmie North subbasin, benefitting one or more streams within the subbasins depending on project location.
- One project (7-USQ-W11) within the Upper Snoqualmie, Snoqualmie South, Snoqualmie North, or Cherry/Harris subbasins, benefitting one or more streams within the subbasins depending on project location.
- Four habitat projects will be implemented in multiple subbasins. These include:
 - Living with Beavers Program: Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck
 - Small Farm Storage Initiative: Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck
 - Wetland Restoration: Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck

- Tulalip Tribes Beaver Reintroduction Program: Lower Mid-Skykomish, Upper Skykomish, Raging, Upper Snoqualmie

For the project types planned in WRIA 7, benefits could include the following:

- **Lake Stevens and Lake Shocraft outlet modification/lake level management projects:** Aquatic habitat improvements during key seasonal periods; flexibility in reservoir outlet control; flood control benefits; and/or improved coordination with downstream hatchery streamflow needs.
- **Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project:** Aquatic habitat improvements during key seasonal periods; stream habitat restoration; improved fish access; improved spawning and rearing habitat; and increased streamflow from reclaimed water provided for streamflow augmentation.
- **Water right acquisitions and Lochaven Source Switch Project:** Aquatic habitat improvements during key seasonal periods; reduction in groundwater withdrawals and associated benefit to aquifer resources; and/or increased groundwater availability to riparian and near-shore plants.
- **MAR project(s):** Aquatic habitat improvements during key seasonal periods; increased groundwater recharge; reduction in summer/fall stream temperature; increased groundwater availability to riparian and near-shore plants; and/or flood control benefits.
- **Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage Project(s):** Aquatic habitat improvements during key seasonal periods and flood control benefits.
- **Habitat improvement projects:** Increased aquatic habitat diversity, restored native vegetation, improved sediment processes, improved spawning and rearing habitat, and water quality and water temperature benefits, among others.

Some of the habitat improvement project described herein, including floodplain reconnection projects, can increase groundwater storage within the shallow aquifer system and provide hydrologic benefits not only at the project location but also downstream of the project area. Future monitoring and detailed study of these projects will help the WRIA 7 Committee better understand the streamflow benefits associated with these projects.

Table 7.3: Summary of WRIA 7 Offset Projects and Anticipated Benefits

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
7-T-W1	Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification Project	Replacement of the existing stop log control structure with an adjustable slide-gate weir to allow more consistent streamflow releases during summer	West Fork Tulalip Creek	62.5	-Increased summer low flows (62.5 AFY)	
Tulalip Subbasin Water Offset Total:				62.5		
7-QA-W2	Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project	Restoration of up to 1,300 feet of Coho Creek. Augment streamflows in Coho Creek by 0.5 cfs year-round.	Coho Creek	362	-Streamflow augmentation (362 AFY) -33% increase in spawning numbers of Coho and chum within six years (% increase in population)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-QA-H1	Jones Creek Relocation and Wetland Enhancement	Channel creation, installation of LWD and riparian reforestation, and wetland depression restoration	Jones Creek near the mouth of Snohomish River	-	-Increase in channel complexity (mapping) -Area of restored riparian buffer (3.6 acres) -Length of restored meandering channel (780 lineal feet) -Number of wetland surface infiltration ponds (4 ponds) -Number of off-channel rearing infiltration ponds (5 ponds) -LWD installation (65 structures)	-Fish habitat access -Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7QA-H2	Marysville Stormwater Retrofits (Quilceda)	Green stormwater infrastructure, retrofits of stormwater ponds, rainfall capture, & outreach and education.	Quilceda and Allen Creeks	-	-Number of stormwater pond retrofits (4 ponds) -Depave area (acres TBD) -Increased infiltration (AFY TBD) -Increase in recharge/ groundwater levels	-Water quality -Water quantity

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
	Stormwater Project)				(monitoring) -Streamflow maintenance (monitoring)	
7-QA-H3	Quilceda 8 Restoration & Potential Water Right Acquisition	Property and potential water right acquisition	Allen Creek on eastern border of the City of Marysville	-	-Property acquired (acres TBD) -Retirement of water right (16.8 AFY) -Area of restored riparian buffer (acres TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity
Quilceda-Allen Subbasin Water Offset Total				362		
7-ES-H4	Silver Firs Stormwater Pond Retrofit Ponds (Little Bear Stormwater)	Expand existing stormwater ponds by deepening and increasing pond infiltration capacity.	Snohomish River		-Number of stormwater pond retrofits (2 ponds) -Increased stormwater pond storage (3.09 AF) -Increased infiltration (27 AFY) -Increase in recharge/ groundwater levels (monitoring) -Streamflow maintenance (monitoring)	-Water quality -Water quantity
7-ES-H5	Thomas' Eddy Hydraulic Reconnection	Levee and revetment removal, floodplain restoration and riparian planting	Snohomish River at Bob Heirman Wildlife Park	-	-Levee/revetment removal length (1,400 lineal feet) -Floodplain reconnection (200 acres) -Increase in off-channel fish habitat access (1.5 miles) -Riparian planting (30 acres) -LWD, flood fence and beaver dam analog installation (number of structures TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Estuary/Snohomish Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-LP-W3	Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management Project	Replacement of an outdated weir structure in the Lake Stevens outlet channel that manages the elevation in Lake Stevens	Catherine Creek	500	-Extension of design life of outlet control structure (years) -Increased lake storage (500 AFY)	-Water quantity -Lakes

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
		to maximize flood storage availability in the winter and maintain summer flows in the channel				
Little Pilchuck Subbasin Water Offset Total				500		
7-P-W4	Lochaven Source Switch	Retirement of the water right associated with the Lochaven Water System as a basis for increasing flows within the Pilchuck River and downstream areas	Pilchuck River near River Mile 15	12.7	-Reduction in Lochaven groundwater withdrawal (annual average of 29 AFY)	-Water quantity
7-P-W5	Lower Pilchuck No. 1	Acquisition of one groundwater right previously used for domestic supply	Pilchuck River	2.8	-Reduction in groundwater withdrawal (up to 5.4 AFY)	-Water quantity
7-P-W6	Lower Pilchuck No. 11	Acquisition of one groundwater right previously used for golf course irrigation	Flowing Lake, Panther Creek, and Dubuque Creek	2.1	-Reduction in withdrawal from Flowing Lake (up to 2.6 AFY)	-Water quantity
7-P-H6	Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 1 (Lund Acquisition)	Acquisition of up to 57 acres and 1.43 miles of riparian and floodplain property adjacent to the Pilchuck River.	Middle Pilchuck River	-	-Property acquired (57 acres) -Length of protected stream channel (1.43 miles)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-P-H7	Pilchuck River City of Pilchuck	Removal or “softening” of approximately 2,000	Middle Pilchuck River	-	-Bank armoring removal length (2,000 lineal feet)	-Floodplain modifications

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
	River Armoring Removal	linear feet of bank armoring within the Middle Pilchuck subbasin.			-Riparian enhancement length (2,000 lineal feet) -Removal of transmission main under Pilchuck River mainstem -Increased connectivity to onsite wetland and off-channel habitat (acres TBD) -LWD installation (number of structures TBD)	-Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Pilchuck Subbasin Water Offset Total				17.6		
7-P-H8	Living with Beavers Program	Landowner education on the importance of beaver ponds, assistance with large tree protection, providing wetland plants, protecting culverts from damming activities, and where appropriate, installing pond-leveler devices.	TBD	-	-Site visits for technical assistance (30 visits) -Beaver management devices installed (10 devices)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-P-H9	Small Farm Water Storage Pilot	Capture and storage of stormwater runoff in manufactured landscapes, wetlands, or other storage features	TBD	-	-Increased storage (AFY TBD) -Streamflow maintenance (monitoring)	-Water quantity -Floodplain modifications
7-P-H10	Wetland Restoration	Restoration of 18 acres of degraded wetland	TBD	-	-Wetland restoration (18 acres)	-Wetland modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
Multiple Subbasins (Pilchuck, Woods, Estuary/Snohomish Mainstem, Little Pilchuck) Water Offset Total				0		
7-W-H11	Woods Creek Riparian Restoration Partnership	Plant native trees and shrubs 45 acres of riparian forest along the mainstem of Woods Creek and correct between 3 and 5 fish passage barriers to improve juvenile and adult access to spawning and rearing habitat	Woods Creek	-	-Riparian restoration (45 acres)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Woods Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-S-H12	Expansion of Sultan River Side Channel Network (Sultan River Floodplain Activation)	Expansion of an existing side channel network to provide structural complexity and hydraulic diversity in the main channel.	Sultan River	-	-Increase in flow delivery to floodplain (5 to 8 cfs) -Expansion in active and side channel areas (50,000 square feet) -LWD installation (6 structures)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Sultan Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-SM-H13	Haskel Slough Connectivity	Modifying the inlet dike to enhance juvenile salmon rearing and flood refuge in Haskel Slough	Skykomish River near City of Monroe	-	-Modification of Haskel Slough inlet dike (as-built diagram) -Improved surface flow connectivity (monitoring)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-SM-H14	East Monroe Heritage Site Acquisition	Land acquisition along the main stem of the Skykomish River to preserve as an open	Skykomish River near City of Monroe	-	-Land acquisition (43 acres)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
		space and use the site for flood water storage and displacement.				-Rearing habitat
7-SM-H15	Shinglebolt Slough	Reconnect the eastern, filled upstream section of Shingle Bolt Slough. Remove riprap and berm along Skykomish River and create side channel habitat accessible during spring out-migration flows. Project will also install log wood jams and riparian vegetation.	Skykomish River at Shinglebolt Slough	-	-Excavation of remnant flood channel (12,500 cubic yards) -Removal of riprap and berm (600 to 900 lineal feet) -Increase in fish-accessible side channel (1,600 lineal feet) -Riparian restoration (20 acres) -LWD installation (16 structures)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-SM-H16	Snohomish Confluence Project + Left Bank Floodplain reconnection at RM 1.5	Planning and property acquisition request to restore and enhance floodplain connection, abandoned side channels and connections to Riley Slough just upstream of junction of Skykomish and Snoqualmie Rivers.	Riley Slough at and upstream of Skykomish/Snoqualmie confluence	-	-Land acquisition (acres TBD) -Length of restored slough and side channel (5,000 lineal feet) -Reestablished connection between the Skykomish and Riley Slough (as -built diagram) -Riparian restoration (acres TBD) -Physical conditions of side channel and slough (monitoring)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Skykomish Mainstem Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-USK-H17	Miller River Alluvial Fan Restoration	Riprap removal, floodplain reconnection, side channel reactivation.	Lower Miller River and South Fork Skykomish River	-	-Riparian restoration (18.5 acres) -Floodplain reconnection (20 acres) -Reactivation of side channel (2,700 lineal feet) -Improved aquatic habitat complexity in main channel complex (250 lineal feet) -Riprap removal (lineal feet TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
Upper Skykomish Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-USK-H18	Tulalip Tribes Beaver Reintroduction Program	Protection of hydrologic processes and function in the Snohomish Watershed through the relocation of beavers from areas of human conflict to headwater tributaries for the improvement of fish rearing habitat and freshwater storage.	TBD	-	-Beaver relocation (number of animals TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Multiple (Lower Mid-Skykomish, Upper Skykomish, Raging, Upper Snoqualmie) Subbasins Water Offset Total				0		
7-CH-H19	Cherry Creek Climate Resilient Watershed	Suite of actions in Cherry Valley including removal of bank armoring, riparian restoration, levee improvements and levee setbacks, culvert replacements, LWD placement, side channel excavation, and small-scale storage sites.	Cherry Creek	-	-Floodplain restoration/protection (1,100 acres) -Floodplain reconnection (8 acres) -Stream restoration (lineal feet TBD) -Bank armoring removal (lineal feet TBD) -LWD installation (5 structures) -Riparian restoration (acres TBD) -Levee rebuilding (2,000 lineal feet) -Levee setback (lineal feet TBD) -Culvert replacement (2 culverts) -Water stored (37 AFY)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Cherry-Harris Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
7-SN-H20	Camp Gilead Levee Removal Phase 2	Levee removal on the left bank of the Snoqualmie River to reconnect floodplain habitat.	Snoqualmie River at Camp Gilead	-	-Levee/revetment removal (1,675 lineal feet) -Floodplain reconnection (acres TBD) -Riparian restoration (acres TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-SN-H21	McElhoe-Pearson Restoration Project	Removal of the McElhoe Pearson levee or creation of a flow through channel to improve habitat connectivity.	Snoqualmie River	-	-Floodplain restoration (acres TBD) -Riparian restoration (lineal feet TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Snoqualmie North Water Offset Total				0		
7-SS-H22	Lower Tolt LB Floodplain Reconnection (SR 203 to Confluence)	Feasibility study to determine options for fully or partially removing existing levee/revetment to improve floodplain connection.	Lower Tolt River	-	-N/A – project is a feasibility study	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-SS-H23	Fall City Floodplain Reconnection Design and Construction – Left Bank and Right Bank	Project includes 2 adjacent floodplain reconnection projects: Barfuse Project and Hafner Project.	Lower Snoqualmie River, River Mile 34.5	-	-Levee removal/setback (2,000 lineal feet) -Floodplain restoration (45 acres) -River edge restoration (2,600 lineal feet) -Floodplain reconnection (145 acres)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Snoqualmie South Water Offset Total				0		

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
7-SS-W7	Raging River No. 1	Acquisition of two water rights used for irrigation, domestic supply, commercial-campground, and stock watering	Raging River and Snoqualmie River Confluence	126	-Reduction in groundwater withdrawal (up to 120 AFY)	-Water quantity
Snoqualmie South Subbasin Total				126		
7-PA-W8	Patterson No. 1	Acquisition of two groundwater rights previously used to support fish propagation, domestic supply, stock watering, and irrigation	Patterson Creek	29.7	-Reduction in groundwater withdrawal (up to 174 AFY)	-Water quantity
7-PA-W9	Patterson No. 4	Acquisition of three groundwater rights previously used to support a farm and, subsequently, a golf course	Patterson Creek	71.6	-Reduction in groundwater withdrawal (up to 155.8 AFY)	-Water quantity
7-PA-H24	Patterson Creek Floodplain Restoration (Sub-Watershed 2C) + Patterson Creek Floodplain Acquisitions	Property acquisition to perform floodplain restoration through riparian restoration and channel complexity.	Patterson Creek, River Mile 7	-	-Floodplain restoration (30 acres) -Land acquisition (18 acres) -Riparian restoration (24 acres)	-Floodplain modifications -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Patterson Subbasin Water Offset Total				101.3		
7-RR-H-25	Raging River Left Bank Mouth Levee Removal (Bernard Memorial Park)	Levee removal at Bernard Memorial Park and reconnect 6 acres of floodplain habitat.	Raging River at Bernard Memorial Park	-	-Levee removal (lineal feet TBD) -Floodplain restoration (acres TBD) -Riparian restoration (acres TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
						-Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-RR-H-26	Raging River Bridge to Bridge Acquisitions + Raging River Bridge to Bridge Floodplain Restoration	Property acquisitions for future floodplain restoration projects. Proposed restoration actions include removal and setback of levee along right bank of Raging River.	Raging River, River Mile 2	-	-Levee removal/setback (4,000 lineal feet) -Floodplain reconnection (35 acres) -Riparian restoration (acres TBD)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
Raging River Subbasin Water Offset Total				0		
7-USN-H27	South Fork Snoqualmie River Levee Setback Project (Nintendo Project)	Levee setback and creation of floodplain and riparian habitat.	South Fork Snoqualmie River	-	-Levee removal/setback (2,500 lineal feet) -Floodplain reconnection (25 acres) -Riparian restoration (12 acres)	-Floodplain modifications -Channel conditions -Substrate conditions -Riparian conditions -Water quality -Water quantity -Rearing habitat
7-USQ-W10	MAR in Snoqualmie Watershed; Potential Sites: North Bend, Three Forks, NF 5700	Diversion of streamflow from the Snoqualmie River or tributary for infiltration at a constructed MAR facility	TBD	100	-Increased groundwater recharge (AFY TBD) -Increase in groundwater levels (monitoring) -Streamflow maintenance (monitoring)	-Water quality -Water quantity
7-USQ-W11	Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage	Diversion of streamflow from the Snoqualmie River or tributary for detention at a surface water storage reservoir	TBD	104 - 3,311 ²	-Water volume stored (AF TBD) -Increased groundwater recharge (AFY TBD)	-Water quantity

Project Number	Project Name	Project Short Description	River Reach Benefitted	Water Offset (AFY) ¹	Other Benefits with Quantifiable Metric (e.g. structures per mile)	Limiting Factor(s) Addressed
		for later release to the subject stream				
Upper Snoqualmie Subbasin Water Offset Total				204		

Notes:

¹Totals may differ due to rounding.

² A range of 104 to 3,311 AFY is provided for this project in Chapter Five. The low end of the range (104 AFY) was used to develop the total estimated offset benefit.

7.4 Adaptive Management to Reduce Uncertainty

The WRIA 7 Committee identified a number of challenges related to plan implementation, described in Chapter Six. These challenges include the impact of climate change, uncertainty in consumptive use estimates, uncertainty in offsets associated with specific project types, project implementation challenges, narrowness in the scope of this watershed plan, and other factors. The Committee has included implementation recommendations in the plan to address uncertainty in plan implementation.

Implementation recommendations include increased legislative funding for plan implementation and funding for adaptive management, biennial reports from Ecology, a process for reconvening the Committee, funding tracking, provisions to allow Ecology to adjust the projects and actions in the plan after adoption, PE well tracking, continued monitoring of streamflow and groundwater levels, continued studies of WRIA 7 hydrology, and project effectiveness monitoring. These measures, in addition to the project portfolio and associated benefits described in Table 7.3, increase the resiliency of the plan and provide reasonable assurance that the plan can adequately offset new consumptive use from PE wells anticipated during the planning horizon.

7.5 NEB Evaluation Findings

The WRIA 7 watershed plan is intended to provide a path forward for offsetting an estimated 797.4 acre-feet per year (AFY) of new consumptive water use in WRIA 7. The plan primarily achieves this offset through a total of 11 water offset projects with a cumulative offset projection of 1,373.4 AFY. This projected total water offset is more than 150 percent of the projected consumptive use of 797.4 AFY and exceeds the consumptive use estimate by 576 AFY.

Within this plan, 11 water offset projects and 27 habitat improvement projects provide numerous benefits to aquatic and riparian habitat. While many of these habitat improvement projects have potential streamflow benefits, the WRIA 7 Committee chose to exclude any associated water offset from the plan's accounting as related to those habitat projects.

As noted above, the WRIA 7 Committee has recommended adaptive management measures to provide reasonable assurance that the plan will adequately address new consumptive use impacts anticipated during the planning horizon, despite inevitable challenges that will arise during project feasibility study, implementation, operation, and maintenance.

The WRIA 7 Committee considered the water offset projects and habitat projects portfolio as presented in this plan as a whole to evaluate whether the plan, when implemented as envisioned, provides a net ecological benefit to the WRIA. As discussed in Chapters 4 through 7 of this plan, the WRIA 7 Committee identified uncertainties throughout the planning process. Among these are uncertainties associated with estimating the number of new PE wells and associated consumptive use, changing climate, changing development patterns, project implementation, and available funding and support for adaptive management.

The WRIA 7 Committee searched exhaustively to identify potential water offset projects. Due to the existing strain on water resources within WRIA 7 (discussed in Chapter Two), water offset projects were difficult to identify. The water offset projects identified by the Committee are distributed across seven subbasins. Two of the water offset projects identified (Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management Project and Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project) provide a large portion of the total estimated water offset, and relatively low in the WRIA, which means that there are large portions of the watershed that will not directly benefit from the water offset produced by those projects. If water offset projects implemented are concentrated in any one area of WRIA 7 and other projects identified are not able to be implemented, the Committee hopes that similar water offset projects could be identified and implemented through adaptive management in areas without water offset projects.

The habitat projects identified by the Committee provide benefits to 15 of the 16 subbasins. While the Committee was not able to identify any habitat projects in the Tulalip subbasin, the Committee believes that the projects and their benefits are adequately distributed across the WRIA. If any of the habitat projects are not able to be implemented, the WRIA 7 Committee hopes that similar projects with equivalent benefits could be identified and implemented in WRIA 7 through adaptive management.

The WRIA 7 Committee considers the 11 water offset projects as vital to address consumptive use. The project portfolio, including the water offset and habitat projects, is important to achieving NEB. The Committee determined that a more finely calibrated screening mechanism for directing implementation of the project list was not appropriate at this stage in the planning process due to time constraints and level of project development. While several projects have feasibility studies completed or underway, others have not. The Committee recognizes that projects may be ranked differently in the future once they have been further developed and did not want to presuppose ranking for more conceptual projects.

As project sponsors pursue project implementation, it is possible that some projects in this plan will not be constructed due to feasibility and design constraints or other factors. The Committee believes that the current project list is an ambitious project portfolio that, if adaptively managed, will compensate for the absence of tiering, prioritizing, or sequencing at this stage in the planning process.

All 38 of the projects in the Committee's project portfolio have project sponsors identified who are ready to proceed with feasibility (where not already completed), design, and implementation once funding is secured. As mentioned in Section 5.3.3, the types of water offset projects proposed in this plan have been successfully implemented within Washington State and the technology to implement these types of projects is established. The Committee believes that the ambitious project portfolio of 38 projects and the adaptive management plan described in Chapter Six provides reasonable assurance this plan's anticipated benefits will exceed consumptive use impacts over the planning horizon in the face of inherent uncertainties.

Through this planning process, the WRIA 7 Committee identified a suite of projects that provide water offset and ecological benefits to WRIA 7. Based on the information and analyses summarized in this plan and the assumption that this plan will be implemented, the WRIA 7 Committee finds that this plan can achieve a net ecological benefit in WRIA 7, as required by RCW 90.94.030 and defined by the Final NEB Guidance (Ecology 2019).

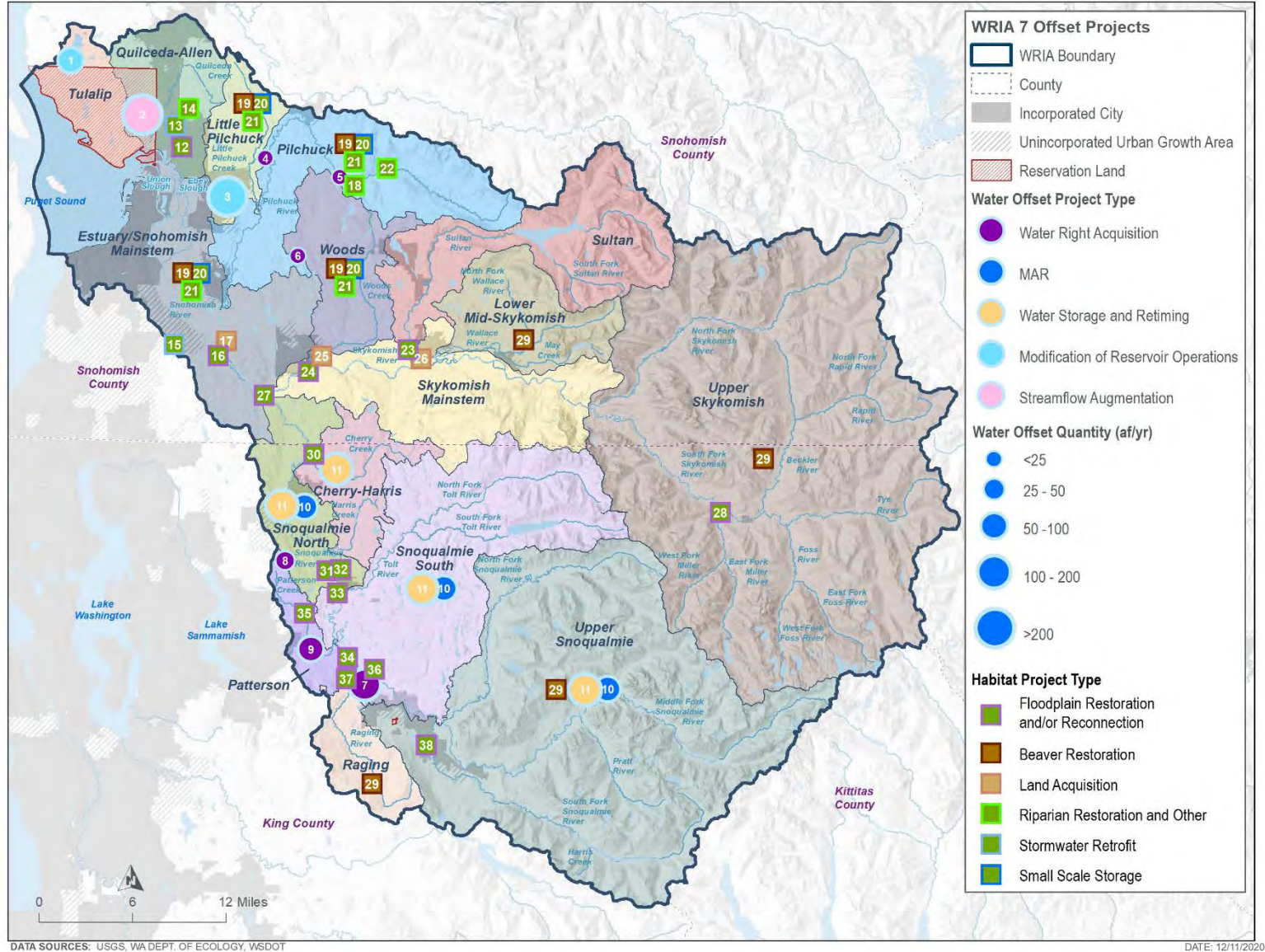


Figure 7.1: WRIA 7 Offset Projects

Table 7.4: Table to Accompany Figure 7.1: WRIA 7 Offset Projects

Map No.	Project No.	Project Name
1	7-T-W1	Lake Shoecraft Outlet Modification Project
2	7-QA-W2	Coho Creek Relocation and Streamflow Enhancement Project
3	7-LP-W3	Lake Stevens Outlet Structure & Lake Level Management Project
4	7-P-W4	Lochaven Source Switch
5	7-P-W5	Lower Pilchuck No. 1
6	7-P-W6	Lower Pilchuck No. 11
7	7-SS-W7	Raging River No. 1
8	7-PA-W8	Patterson No. 1
9	7-PA-W9	Patterson No. 4
10	7-USQ-W10	MAR in Snoqualmie Watershed
11	7-USQ-W11	Snoqualmie River Watershed Surface Water Storage
12	7-QA-H1	Jones Creek Relocation and Wetland Enhancement
13	7QA-H2	Marysville Stormwater Retrofits (Quilceda Stormwater Project)
14	7-QA-H3	Quilceda 8 Restoration & Potential Water Right Acquisition
15	7-ES-H4	Silver Firs Stormwater Pond Retrofit Ponds (Little Bear Stormwater)
16	7-ES-H5	Thomas' Eddy Hydraulic Reconnection
17	7-P-H6	Snohomish Floodplain Acquisitions Phase 1 (Lund Acquisition)
18	7-P-H7	Pilchuck River Armoring Removal
19	7-P-H8	Living with Beavers Program
20	7-P-H9	Small Farm Storage Initiative
21	7-P-H10	Wetland Restoration
22	7-W-H11	Woods Creek Riparian Restoration Partnership
23	7-S-H12	Expansion of Sultan River Side Channel Network (Sultan River Floodplain Activation)
24	7-SM-H13	Haskel Slough Connectivity

Map No.	Project No.	Project Name
25	7-SM-H14	East Monroe Heritage Site Acquisition
26	7-SM-H15	Shinglebolt Slough
27	7-SM-H16	Snohomish Confluence Project + Left Bank Floodplain reconnection at RM 1.5
28	7-USK-H17	Miller River Alluvial Fan Restoration
29	7-USK-H18	Tulalip Tribes Beaver Reintroduction Program
30	7-CH-H19	Cherry Creek Climate Resilient Watershed
31	7-SN-H20	Camp Gilead Levee Removal Phase 2
32	7-SN-H21	McElhoe-Pearson Restoration Project
33	7-SS-H22	Lower Tolt LB Floodplain Reconnection
34	7-SS-H23	Fall City Floodplain Reconnection Design and Construction -Left Bank and Right Bank
35	7-PA-H24	Patterson Creek Floodplain Restoration (Sub-Watershed 2C) + Patterson Creek Floodplain Acquisitions
36	7-RR-H-25	Raging River Left Bank Mouth Levee Removal (Bernard Memorial Park)
37	7-RR-H-26	Raging River Bridge to Bridge Acquisitions + Raging River Bridge to Bridge Floodplain Restoration
38	7-USN-H27	South Fork Snoqualmie River Levee Setback Project (Nintendo Project)

End of plan body

Appendices

WRIA 7 Snohomish

**Final Draft Plan
January 2021**

Appendix A – References

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Appendix B – Glossary

Acre-feet (AF): A unit of volume equal to the volume of a sheet of water one acre in area and one foot in depth. ([USGS](#))

Adaptive Management: An iterative and systematic decision-making process that aims to reduce uncertainty over time and help meet project, action, and plan performance goals by learning from the implementation and outcomes of projects and actions. ([NEB](#))

Annual Average Withdrawal: [RCW 90.94.030](#) (4)(a)(vi)(B) refers to the amount of water allowed for withdrawal per connection as the annual average withdrawal. As an example, a homeowner could withdraw 4,000 gallons on a summer day, so long as they did not do so often enough that their annual average exceeds the 950 gpd.

Beaver Dam Analogue (BDA): BDAs are man-made structures designed to mimic the form and function of a natural beaver dam. They can be used to increase the probability of successful beaver translocation and function as a simple, cost-effective, non-intrusive approach to stream restoration. ([From Anabranch Solutions](#))

Critical Flow Period: The time period of low streamflow (generally described in bi-monthly or monthly time steps) that has the greatest likelihood to negatively impact the survival and recovery of threatened or endangered salmonids or other fish species targeted by the planning group. The planning group should discuss with Ecology, local tribal and WDFW biologists to determine the critical flow period in those reaches under the planning group's evaluation. ([NEB](#))

Cubic feet per second (CFS): A rate of the flow in streams and rivers. It is equal to a volume of water one foot high and one foot wide flowing a distance of one foot in one second (about the size of one archive file box or a basketball). ([USGS](#))

Domestic Use: In the context of Chapter [90.94 RCW](#), "domestic use" and the withdrawal limits from permit-exempt domestic wells include both indoor and outdoor household uses, and watering of a lawn and noncommercial garden. ([NEB](#))

ESSB 6091: In January 2018, the Legislature passed Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill (ESSB) 6091 in response to the Hirst decision. In the [Whatcom County vs. Hirst, Futurewise, et al. decision](#) (often referred to as the "Hirst decision"), the court ruled that the county failed to comply with the Growth Management Act requirements to protect water resources. The ruling required the county to make an independent decision about legal water availability. ESSB 6091 addresses the court's decision by allowing landowners to obtain a building permit for a new home relying on a permit-exempt well. ESSB 6091 is codified as Chapter [90.94 RCW](#). ([ECY](#))

Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU): A population of organisms that is considered distinct for purposes of conservation. For Puget Sound Chinook, the ESU includes naturally spawned Chinook salmon originating from rivers flowing into Puget Sound from the Elwha River (inclusive) eastward, including rivers in Hood Canal, South Sound, North Sound and the Strait of Georgia. Also, Chinook salmon from 26 artificial propagation programs. ([NOAA](#))

Foster Pilots and Foster Task Force: To address the impacts of the 2015 Foster decision, Chapter [90.94 RCW](#) established a Task Force on Water Resource Mitigation and authorized the Department of Ecology to issue permit decisions for up to five water mitigation pilot projects. These pilot projects will address issues such as the treatment of surface water and groundwater appropriations and include management strategies to monitor how these appropriations affect instream flows and fish habitats. The joint legislative Task Force will (1) review the treatment of surface water and groundwater appropriations as they relate to instream flows and fish habitat, (2) develop and recommend a mitigation sequencing process and scoring system to address such appropriations, and (3) review the Washington Supreme Court decision in Foster v. Department of Ecology. The Task Force is responsible for overseeing the five pilot projects. ([ECY](#))

Four Year Work Plans: Four year plans are developed by salmon recovery lead entities in Puget Sound to describe each lead entity's accomplishments during the previous year, to identify the current status of recovery actions, any changes in recovery strategies, and to propose future actions anticipated over the next four years. Regional experts conduct technical and policy reviews of each watershed's four year work plan update to evaluate the consistency and appropriate sequencing of actions with the Puget Sound Salmon Recovery Plan. ([Partnership](#))

Gallons per day (GPD): An expression of the average rate of domestic and commercial water use. 1 million gallons per day is equivalent to 1.547 cubic feet per second.

Group A public water systems: Group A water systems have 15 or more service connections or serve 25 or more people per day. Chapter [246-290 WAC](#) (Group A Public Water Supplies), outlines the purpose, applicability, enforcement, and other policies related to Group A water systems. (WAC)

Group B public water systems: Group B public water systems serve fewer than 15 connections **and** fewer than 25 people per day. Chapter [246-291 WAC](#) (Group B Public Water Systems), outlines the purpose, applicability, enforcement, and other policies related to Group B water systems.(WAC)

Growth Management Act (GMA): Passed by the [Washington Legislature](#) and enacted in 1990, this act guides planning for growth and development in Washington State. The act requires local governments in fast growing and densely populated counties to develop, adopt, and periodically update comprehensive plans.

Home: A general term referring to any house, household, or other Equivalent Residential Unit. ([Policy and Interpretive Statement](#))

Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): Hydrologic unit codes refer to the USGS's division and sub-division of the watersheds into successively smaller hydrologic units. The units are classified into four levels: regions, sub-regions, accounting units, and cataloging units, and are arranged within each other from the largest geographic area to the smallest. Each unit is classified by a unit code (HUC) composed of two to eight digits based on the four levels of the classification in the hydrologic unit system (two digit units are largest and eight digits are smallest). ([USGS](#))

Impact: For the purpose of streamflow restoration planning, impact is the same as new consumptive water use (see definition below). As provided in Ecology WR POL 2094 “Though the statute requires the offset of ‘consumptive impacts to instream flows associated with permit-exempt domestic water use’ (RCW 90.94.020(4)(b)) and 90.94.030(3)(b)), watershed plans should address the consumptive use of new permit-exempt domestic well withdrawals. Ecology recommends consumptive use as a surrogate for consumptive impact to eliminate the need for detailed hydrogeologic modeling, which is costly and unlikely feasible to complete within the limited planning timeframes provided in chapter [90.94 RCW](#). ” ([NEB](#))

Instream Flows and Instream Flow Rule (IFR): Instream flows are a specific flow level measured at a specific location in a given stream. Seasonal changes cause natural stream flows to vary throughout the year, so instream flows usually vary from month to month rather than one flow rate year-round. State law requires that enough water in streams to protect and preserve instream resources and uses. The Department of Ecology sets flow levels in administrative rules. Once instream flow levels are established in a rule, they serve as a water right for the stream and the resources that depend on it. Instream flow rules do not affect pre-existing, or senior, water rights; rather, they protect the river from future withdrawals. Once an instream flow rule is established, the Department of Ecology may not issue water rights that would impair the instream flow level. ([ECY](#))

Instream Resources Protection Program (IRPP): The IRPP was initiated by the Department of Ecology in September 1978 with the purpose of developing and adopting instream resource protection measures for Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) (see definition below) in Western Washington as authorized in the Water Resources Act of 1971 (RCW 90.54), and in accordance with the Water Resources Management Program ([WAC 175-500](#)).

Instream Resources: Fish and related aquatic resources. ([NEB](#))

Large woody debris (LWD): LWD refers to the fallen trees, logs and stumps, root wads, and piles of branches along the edges of streams, rivers, lakes and Puget Sound. Wood helps stabilize shorelines and provides vital habitat for salmon and other aquatic life. Preserving the debris along shorelines is important for keeping aquatic ecosystems healthy and improving the survival of native salmon. ([King County](#))

Lead Entities (LE): Lead Entities are local, citizen-based organizations in Puget Sound that coordinate salmon recovery strategies in their local watershed. Lead entities work with local and state agencies, tribes, citizens, and other community groups to adaptively manage their local salmon recovery chapters and ensure recovery actions are implemented. ([Partnership](#))

Listed Species: Before a species can receive the protection provided by the [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA), it must first be added to the federal lists of endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. The [List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife \(50 CFR 17.11\)](#) and the [List of Endangered and Threatened Plants \(50 CFR 17.12\)](#) contain the names of all species that have been determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (for most marine life) to be in the greatest need of federal protection. A species is added to the list when it is determined to be endangered or threatened because of any of the following factors: the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its

habitat or range; overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes; disease or predation; the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or other natural or manmade factors affecting its survival. ([USFWS](#))

Local Integrating Organizations (LIO): Local Integrating Organizations are local forums in Puget Sound that collaboratively work to develop, coordinate, and implement strategies and actions that contribute to the protection and recovery of the local ecosystem. Funded and supported by the Puget Sound Partnership, the LIOs are recognized as the local expert bodies for ecosystem recovery in nine unique ecosystems across Puget Sound. ([Partnership](#))

Low Impact Development (LID): Low Impact Development (LID) is a stormwater and land-use management strategy that tries to mimic natural hydrologic conditions by emphasizing techniques including conservation, use of on-site natural features, site planning, and distributed stormwater best management practices (BMPs) integrated into a project design. ([ECY](#))

Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR): Managed aquifer recharge projects involve the addition of water to an aquifer through infiltration basins, injection wells, or other methods. The stored water can then be used to benefit stream flows, especially during critical flow periods. ([NEB](#))

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): The NPDES permit program addresses water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants to waters of the United States. Created by the Clean Water Act in 1972, the EPA authorizes state governments to perform many permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the program. ([EPA](#))

Net Ecological Benefit (NEB): Net Ecological Benefit is a term used in ESSB 6091 as a standard that watershed plans (see below for definition) must meet. The outcome that is anticipated to occur through implementation of projects and actions in a plan to yield offsets that exceed impacts within: a) the planning horizon; and, b) the relevant WRIA boundary. See *Final Guidance for Determining Net Ecological Benefit - Guid-2094 Water Resources Program Guidance*. ([NEB](#))

Net Ecological Benefit Determination: Occurs solely upon Ecology's conclusion after its review of a watershed plan submitted to Ecology by appropriate procedures, that the plan does or does not achieve a NEB as defined in the Net Ecological Benefit guidance. The Director of Ecology will issue the results of that review and the NEB determination in the form of an order. ([NEB](#))

Net Ecological Benefit Evaluation: A planning group's demonstration, using NEB Guidance and as reflected in their watershed plan, that their plan has or has not achieved a NEB. ([NEB](#))

New Consumptive Water Use: The consumptive water use from the permit-exempt domestic groundwater withdrawals estimated to be initiated within the planning horizon. For the purpose of RCW 90.94, consumptive water use is considered water that is evaporated, transpired, consumed by humans, or otherwise removed from an immediate water environment due to the use of new permit-exempt domestic wells. ([NEB](#))

Office of Financial Management (OFM): OFM is a Washington state agency that develops official state and local population estimates and projections for use in local growth management planning. ([OFM](#))

Offset: The anticipated ability of a project or action to counterbalance some amount of the new consumptive water use over the planning horizon. Offsets need to continue beyond the planning horizon for as long as new well pumping continues. ([NEB](#))

Permit exempt wells: The Groundwater Code ([RCW 90.44](#)), identified four “small withdrawals” of groundwater as exempt from the permitting process. Permit-exempt groundwater wells often provide water where a community supply is not available, serving single homes, small developments, irrigation of small lawns and gardens, industry, and stock watering.

Permit-exempt uses: Groundwater permit exemptions allow four small uses of groundwater without a water right permit: domestic uses of less than 5,000 gallons per day, industrial uses of less than 5,000 gallons per day, irrigation of a lawn or non-commercial garden, a half-acre or less in size, or stock water. Although exempt groundwater withdrawals don’t require a water right permit, they are always subject to state water law. ([ECY](#))

Planning groups: A general term that refers to either initiating governments, in consultation with the planning unit, preparing a watershed plan update required by Chapter 90.94.020 RCW, or a watershed restoration and enhancement committee preparing a plan required by Chapter 90.94.030 RCW. ([NEB](#))

Planning Horizon: The 20-year period beginning on January 19, 2018 and ending on January 18, 2038, over which new consumptive water use by permit-exempt domestic withdrawals within a WRIA must be addressed, based on the requirements set forth in Chapter 90.94 RCW. ([NEB](#))

Projects and Actions: General terms describing any activities in watershed plans to offset impacts from new consumptive water use and/or contribute to NEB. ([NEB](#))

Puget Sound Acquisition and Restoration (PSAR) fund: This fund supports projects that recover salmon and protect and recover salmon habitat in Puget Sound. The state legislature appropriates money for PSAR every 2 years in the Capital Budget. PSAR is co-managed by the Puget Sound Partnership and the Recreation and Conservation Office, and local entities identify and propose PSAR projects. ([Partnership](#))

Puget Sound Partnership (Partnership): The Puget Sound Partnership is the state agency leading the region’s collective effort to restore and protect Puget Sound and its watersheds. The organization brings together hundreds of partners to mobilize partner action around a common agenda, advance Sound investments, and advance priority actions by supporting partners. ([Partnership](#))

Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC): PSRC develops policies and coordinates decisions about regional growth, transportation and economic development planning within King, Pierce, Snohomish and Kitsap counties. ([PSRC](#))

[RCW 90.03 \(Water Code\)](#): This chapter outlines the role of the Department of Ecology in regulating and controlling the waters within the state. The code describes policies surrounding surface water and groundwater uses, the process of determining water rights, compliance measures and civil penalties, and various legal procedures.

[RCW 90.44 \(Groundwater Regulations\)](#): RCW 90.44 details regulations and policies concerning groundwater use in Washington state, and declares that public groundwaters belong to the

public and are subject to appropriation for beneficial use under the terms of the chapter. The rights to appropriate surface waters of the state are not affected by the provisions of this chapter.

[RCW 90.44.050](#) (**Groundwater permit exemption**): This code states that any withdrawal of public groundwaters after June 6, 1945 must have an associated water right from the Department of Ecology. However, any withdrawal of public groundwaters for stock-watering purposes, or for the watering of a lawn or of a noncommercial garden not exceeding one-half acre in area, or for single or group domestic uses in an amount not exceeding five thousand gallons a day, or for an industrial purpose in an amount not exceeding five thousand gallons a day, is exempt from the provisions of this section and does not need a water right.

[RCW 90.82](#) (**Watershed Planning**): Watershed Planning was passed in 1997 with the purpose of developing a more thorough and cooperative method of determining what the current water resource situation is in each water resource inventory area of the state and to provide local citizens with the maximum possible input concerning their goals and objectives for water resource management and development.

[90.54 RCW](#) (**Water Resources Act of 1971**): This act set the stage for the series of rules that set instream flow levels as water rights, as well as a compliance effort to protect those flows.

[RCW 90.94](#) (**Streamflow Restoration**): This chapter of the Revised Code of Washington codifies ESSB 6091, including watershed planning efforts, streamflow restoration funding program and the joint legislative task force on water resource mitigation and mitigation pilot projects (Foster task force and pilot projects).

Reasonable Assurance: Explicit statement(s) in a watershed plan that the plan's content is realistic regarding the outcomes anticipated by the plan, and that the plan content is supported with scientifically rigorous documentation of the methods, assumptions, data, and implementation considerations used by the planning group. ([NEB](#))

Revised Code of Washington ([RCW](#)): The revised code is a compilation of all permanent laws now in force for the state of Washington. The RCWs are organized by subject area into Titles, Chapters, and Sections.

Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB): Pronounced “surf board”, this state and federal board provides grants to protect and restore salmon habitat. Administered by a 10-member State Board that includes five governor-appointed citizens and five natural resource agency directors, the board brings together the experiences and viewpoints of citizens and the major state natural resource agencies. For watersheds planning under Section 203, the Department of Ecology will submit final draft WRE Plans not adopted by the prescribed deadline to SRFB for a technical review ([RCO](#) and [Policy and Interpretive Statement](#)).

Section 202 or Section 020: Refers to Section 202 of ESSB 6091 or [Section 020 of RCW 90.94](#) respectively. The code provides policies and requirements for new domestic groundwater withdrawals exempt from permitting with a potential impact on a closed water body and potential impairment to an instream flow. This section includes WRIAs 1, 11, 22, 23, 49, 59 and

55, are required to update watershed plans completed under RCW 90.82 and to limit new permit-exempt withdrawals to 3000 gpd annual average.

Section 203 or Section 030: Refers to Section 203 of ESSB 6091 or [Section 030 of RCW 90.94](#) respectively. The section details the role of WRE committees and WRE plans (see definitions below) in ensuring the protection and enhancement of instream resources and watershed functions. This section includes WRIAs 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15. New permit-exempt withdrawals are limited to 950 gpd annual average.

SEPA and SEPA Review: SEPA is the State Environmental Policy Act. SEPA identifies and analyzes environmental impacts associated with governmental decisions. These decisions may be related to issuing permits for private projects, constructing public facilities, or adopting regulations, policies, and plans. SEPA review is a process which helps agency decision-makers, applications, and the public understand how the entire proposal will affect the environment. These reviews are necessary prior to Ecology adopting a plan or plan update and may be completed by Ecology or by a local government. ([Ecology](#))

Subbasins: A geographic subarea within a WRIA, equivalent to the words “same basin or tributary” as used in RCW 90.94.020(4)(b) and RCW 90.94.030 (3)(b). In some instances, subbasins may not correspond with hydrologic or geologic basin delineations (e.g. watershed divides). ([NEB](#))

Trust Water Right Program: The program allows the Department of Ecology to hold water rights for future uses without the risk of relinquishment. Water rights held in trust contribute to streamflows and groundwater recharge, while retaining their original priority date. Ecology uses the Trust Water Right Program to manage acquisitions and accept temporary donations. The program provides flexibility to enhance flows, bank or temporarily donate water rights. ([ECY](#))

Urban Growth Area (UGA): UGAs are unincorporated areas outside of city limits where urban growth is encouraged. Each city that is located in a GMA fully-planning county includes an urban growth area where the city can grow into through annexation. An urban growth area may include more than a single city. An urban growth area may include territory that is located outside of a city in some cases. Urban growth areas are under county jurisdiction until they are annexed or incorporated as a city. Zoning in UGAs generally reflect the city zoning, and public utilities and roads are generally built to city standards with the expectation that when annexed, the UGA will transition seamlessly into the urban fabric. Areas outside of the UGA are generally considered rural. UGA boundaries are reviewed and sometimes adjusted during periodic comprehensive plan updates. UGAs are further defined in [RCW 36.70](#).

[WAC 173-566 \(Streamflow Restoration Funding Rule\)](#): On June 25, 2019 the Department of Ecology adopted this rule for funding projects under RCW 90.94. This rule establishes processes and criteria for prioritizing and approving grants consistent with legislative intent, thus making Ecology’s funding decision and contracting more transparent, consistent, and defensible.

Washington Administrative Code (WAC): The WAC contains the current and permanent rules and regulations of state agencies. It is arranged by agency and new editions are published every two years. ([Washington State Legislature](#))

Washington Department of Ecology (DOE/ECY): The Washington State Department of Ecology is an environmental regulatory agency for the State of Washington. The department administers laws and regulations pertaining to the areas of water quality, water rights and water resources, shoreline management, toxics clean-up, nuclear and hazardous waste, and air quality.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW): An agency dedicated to preserving, protecting, and perpetuating the state's fish, wildlife, and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities. Headquartered in Olympia, the department maintains six regional offices and manages dozens of wildlife areas around the state, offering fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, and other recreational opportunities for the residents of Washington. With the tribes, WDFW is a co-manager of the state salmon fishery. ([WDFW](#))

Washington Department of Natural Resources (WADNR or DNR): The department manages over 3,000,000 acres of forest, range, agricultural, and commercial lands in the U.S. state of Washington. The DNR also manages 2,600,000 acres of aquatic areas which include shorelines, tidelands, lands under Puget Sound and the coast, and navigable lakes and rivers. Part of the DNR's management responsibility includes monitoring of mining cleanup, environmental restoration, providing scientific information about earthquakes, landslides, and ecologically sensitive areas. ([WADNR](#))

Water Resources (WR): The Water Resources program at Department of Ecology supports sustainable water resources management to meet the present and future water needs of people and the natural environment, in partnership with Washington communities. ([ECY](#))

Water Resources Advisory Committee (WRAC): Established in 1996, the Water Resources Advisory Committee is a forum for issues related to water resource management in Washington State. This stakeholder group is comprised of 40 people representing state agencies, local governments, water utilities, tribes, environmental groups, consultants, law firms, and other water stakeholders. ([ECY](#))

Watershed Plan: A general term that refers to either: a watershed plan update prepared by a WRIA's initiating governments, in collaboration with the WRIA's planning unit, per RCW 90.94.020; or a watershed restoration and enhancement plan prepared by a watershed restoration and enhancement committee, per RCW 90.94.030. This term does not refer to RCW 90.82.020(6). ([NEB](#))

Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan (WRE Plan): The Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan is directed by [Section 203 of ESSB 6091](#) and requires that by June 30, 2021, the Department of Ecology will prepare and adopt a watershed restoration and enhancement plan for WRIAs 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in collaboration with the watershed restoration and enhancement committee. The plan should, at a minimum, offset the consumptive impact of new permit-exempt domestic water use, but may also include recommendations for projects and actions that will measure, protect, and enhance instream resources that support the recovery of threatened and endangered salmonids. Prior to adoption of an updated plan, Department of Ecology must determine that the actions in the plan will result in a "net

ecological benefit” to instream resources in the WRIA. The planning group may recommend out-of-kind projects to help achieve this standard.

WRIA: Water Resource Inventory Area. WRIs are also called basins or watersheds. There are 62 across the state and each are assigned a number and name. They were defined in 1979 for the purpose of monitoring water availability. A complete map is available here:

<https://ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Water-supply/Water-availability/Watershed-look-up>

Appendix C – Committee Roster

Entity Representing	Primary Representative	Alternates
Washington State Department of Ecology	Ingria Jones	Stacy Vynne McKinstry
Tulalip Tribes	Daryl Williams	Anne Savery
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe	Matt Baerwalde	Cindy Spiry
King County	Denise DiSanto	Janne Kaje
Snohomish County	Terri Strandberg	Ann Bylin
Snoqualmie Valley Watershed Improvement District	Cynthia Krass	Erin Ericson
Snohomish Public Utilities District	Brant Wood	Keith Binkley
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Kirk Lakey	Lindsey Desmul
Washington Water Trust	Emily Dick	Will Stelle
Snohomish Conservation District	Bobbi Lindemulder	Kristin Marshall
Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties	Dylan Sluder	Mike Pattison
City of Arlington	Mike Wolanek	Josh Grandlienard
City of Carnation	Sam Kollar	Bob Jean
City of Duvall	Michael Remington	Jennifer Knaplund
City of Everett	Jim Miller	Souheil Nasr
City of Gold Bar	Rich Norris	Denise Beaston
Town of Index	Kim Peterson	Norm Johnson
City of Lake Stevens	David Leviton	Jon Stevens
City of Marysville	Matthew Eyer	Karen Latimer
City of Monroe	Megan Darrow	Jordan Ottow
City of North Bend	Jaime Burrell	
City of Snohomish	Glen Pickus	Brooke Eidem
City of Snoqualmie	Steve Nelson	Andy Dunn
Snoqualmie Watershed Forum (ex officio)	Elissa Ostergaard	Cory Zyla
City of Seattle (ex officio)	Paul Faulds	Elizabeth Ablow
Snohomish Basin Salmon Recovery Forum (ex officio)	Morgan Ruff	Gretchen Glaub

Appendix D – Operating Principles

The approved and signed operating principles can be found online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Appendix%20D-%20Approved%20and%20signed%20operating%20principles.pdf

Appendix E – Subbasin Delineation Memo

The subbasin delineation technical memo can be found online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Appendix%20E-Subbasin%20Delineation%20Memo.pdf

Appendix F – Growth Projections Memo

The PE well projections technical memo can be found online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Appendix%20F-PE%20Well%20Projections%20Memo.pdf

Appendix G – Consumptive Use Memo

The consumptive use technical memo can be found online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Appendix%20G-Consumptive%20Use%20Estimates%20Memo.pdf

Appendix H – Projects

Project descriptions can be found online:

https://www.ezview.wa.gov/Portals/_1962/images/WREC/WRIA07/Final%20Plan/Appendix%20H-Project%20Descriptions.pdf



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Jakeh Roberts, Deputy Public Works Director

Department: Public Works

SUBJECT: Succession Planning - Approval of Public Works Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator Position

REQUESTED ACTION:

Move to authorize early hiring of one wastewater treatment plant operator.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

The City Council is responsible for the budget and establishing the total number of positions within the organization.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

The Public Works Department is requesting authorization to hire an additional wastewater treatment plant operator to fulfill succession planning needs.

Currently, the wastewater treatment plant is operating without one of the four certified staff that perform maintenance and repair work at the plant due to an extended medical leave.

The operator on extended leave is unlikely to return to work before their stated target date for retirement of September, 2021.

On-boarding certified wastewater treatment plant operators typically takes several months. There is no indication this recruitment process will be completed more quickly than that as multiple communities in Snohomish County are recruiting certified operators at this time.

If one of the remaining three certified operators becomes injured, or falls ill for an extended period of time prior to the completion of the requested hiring and on-boarding process, the Public Works Department would need to seek assistance from private firms to provide contract operator support to maintain compliance with Department of Ecology regulations.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

Approval would result in one additional fulltime employee (FTE) to be funded for the period beginning in April and ending in September, 2021 when the FTE on extended leave retires. The 2021 sewer utility operating fund is \$9.7 million. There are adequate funds to cover the increase in cost.

Because the FTE on leave is no longer receiving a salary from the City, fiscal impacts would likely be limited to the cost of the proposed additional FTE benefits package for the April - September period, or less, depending on completion times for recruitment and on-boarding.

Fiscal impacts (are shown in the table below:

FTE	Monthly Salary (Union Position)	Monthly Benefits (Union Position)	April - September 2021* Cost Estimate (cost reduction)
			<i>*FTE Expected to Retire September, 2021</i>
FTE Position Included in 2021 Budget	(\$6,938) no salary while on leave	\$2,680	(\$41,628)
FTE Position Proposed	\$5,336 - \$5,882 hiring range	\$2680 - \$3377	\$48,096 - \$55,554
		Net Cost Impact to Sewer Utility	\$6,468 - \$13,926

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

On-boarding certified wastewater treatment plant operators typically takes several months. Fulfilling succession plan needs in a timely fashion will ensure operational continuity and compliance with minimum staffing regulations.

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

1. Request additional information and further consider this item at a future business meeting.
2. Deny request and delay hiring until the FTE on extended leave retires in September, 2021.



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Becky Hasart, Finance
Director/Interim City Clerk

Department: Finance

SUBJECT: Finance Department February 2021 Report

REQUESTED ACTION:

Information only

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

N/A

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACTS:

N/A

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

N/A

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

[1-03-23-2021 Council Report](#)
[2-03-23-2021 Council Report addendum](#)
[3-February 2021 Rev Exp Summary Report](#)
[4-2021 Sales Tax Analysis](#)
[5-Feb Sales Taxes by Category](#)
[6-2021 REET](#)
[7-2021 Lodging Tax Analysis](#)
[8-February 2021 Balance Sheet](#)
[9-February 2021 Investment Report](#)
[10-donation tracking 2021](#)



806 West Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272-2198
(360) 794-7400 Fax: (360) 794-4007
www.monroewa.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Monroe City Council, Mayor Thomas, and City Administrator Knight
FROM: Becky Hasart, Finance Director
DATE: March 23, 2021
RE: **February 2021 Finance Department Report**

Please find attached the February 2021 financial monthly report. Straight line trending would be sixteen point sixty six percent (16.66%). However, it is too early in the year to analyze the City's budget as there are many invoices, specifically in the City-Wide expense category, that are paid once a year at the beginning of the year.

The February 2021 Sales Tax, 2021 REET, and 2021 Lodging Tax reports are attached for your review. All three reports are trending better than the weighted budget expectations. Again, it is too early in the year to identify trends.

The balance sheet report for February is included in this report.

Investment Report

The February 2021 investment report is attached for your convenience. Interest rates continue to decrease in the current environment, which is reflected in our short-term investments (LGIP). These rates continue to be volatile based on national and world events (Covid-19 concerns, various new international tariffs, changes in international leadership, etc.).

Donation Report

The February 2021 Donation report is attached for your convenience. We received one monetary donation for our K9 program during February.



806 West Main Street
Monroe, WA 98272-2198
(360) 794-7400 Fax: (360) 794-4007
www.monroewa.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Monroe City Council, Mayor Thomas, and City Administrator Knight
FROM: Becky Hasart, Finance Director
DATE: March 23, 2021
RE: **Finance Monthly Report – February Professional Services Agreements**

Per the City of Monroe Procurement Policies and Procedures Manual, the following are the professional (personal) services contracts executed during the month of February 2021:

- Associated Earth Sciences Inc. – \$30,105
Lake Tye All Weather Field Geotechnical Inspection Services
- Fuel Care Services – \$5,226
WWTP Fuel Tank Cleaning
- Huber Technology, Inc. – \$5,591
WWTP gear box replacement and testing
- Ferguson Waterworks – \$8,195
WWTP AMI Meter Project – replace communications cable
- Commercial Industrial Roofing, Inc. – \$3,204
B&G Club Gutter and Sign Repair
- Rainier Asphalt & Concrete – \$28,471
B&G Club ADA Ramps Project

Thank you.

City of Monroe - February 2021 (16.66%)

General Fund Revenues	2021 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/28/2021	% of Budget	2020 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/29/2020	% of Budget
Property Tax	3,392,805	23,991	0.7%	3,248,041	13,321	0.4%
Sales Tax	5,831,200	1,196,145	20.5%	5,716,390	1,082,992	18.9%
Admissions Tax	25,000	0	0.0%	31,330	22,619	72.2%
Utility Tax	2,777,427	565,466	20.4%	2,687,410	551,740	20.5%
Leasehold & Gambling Taxes	35,800	9,840	27.5%	30,205	15,177	50.2%
Total Taxes	12,062,232	1,795,442	14.9%	11,713,376	1,685,850	14.4%
Licenses & Permits	487,700	121,093	24.8%	554,700	136,778	24.7%
Intergovernmental	445,688	189,271	42.5%	1,142,052	62,519	5.5%
Charges for Goods & Services	1,418,469	330,875	23.3%	1,462,711	264,626	18.1%
Fines & Penalties	166,643	20,452	12.3%	134,516	30,833	22.9%
Miscellaneous Revenues	36,009	22,871	63.5%	96,650	19,640	20.3%
Transfers In/Insurance Recovery	0	0	0.0%	42,151	0	0.0%
Total General Fund Revenues	14,616,741	2,480,004	17.0%	15,146,156	2,200,245	14.5%

City of Monroe - February 2021 (16.66%)

General Fund Expenditures	2021 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/28/2021	% of Budget	2020 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/29/2020	% of Budget
Executive	633,561	99,926	15.8%	661,761	80,140	12.1%
Human Services	231,711	41,032	17.7%	248,560	0	0.0%
City Clerk/Public Records	187,637	11,592	6.2%	178,405	40,682	22.8%
Legal	738,000	57,231	7.8%	738,000	46,462	6.3%
Human Resources	292,394	41,323	14.1%	264,745	30,264	11.4%
Legislative	186,122	37,783	20.3%	232,236	45,414	19.6%
Finance	647,514	90,299	13.9%	630,721	85,417	13.5%
Community Development	1,615,666	261,611	16.2%	1,722,732	225,274	13.1%
Emergency Management	24,739	2,102	8.5%	20,384	1,300	6.4%
Police	8,125,643	1,318,623	16.2%	7,737,537	1,398,185	18.1%
Jail & Dispatch	717,657	74,639	10.4%	698,184	26,529	3.8%
Municipal Court	453,794	70,420	15.5%	483,900	67,712	14.0%
Parks & Recreation	1,687,199	264,256	15.7%	1,656,534	259,149	15.6%
City-Wide Expenditures	127,584	101,719	79.7%	127,009	96,614	76.1%
COVID Expenses	0	0	0.0%	607,116	0	0.0%
Interfund Transfers Out	180,000	0	0.0%	545,450	0	0.0%
Total General Fund Expenditures	15,849,221	2,472,554	15.6%	16,553,274	2,403,142	14.5%

City of Monroe - February 2021 (16.66%)

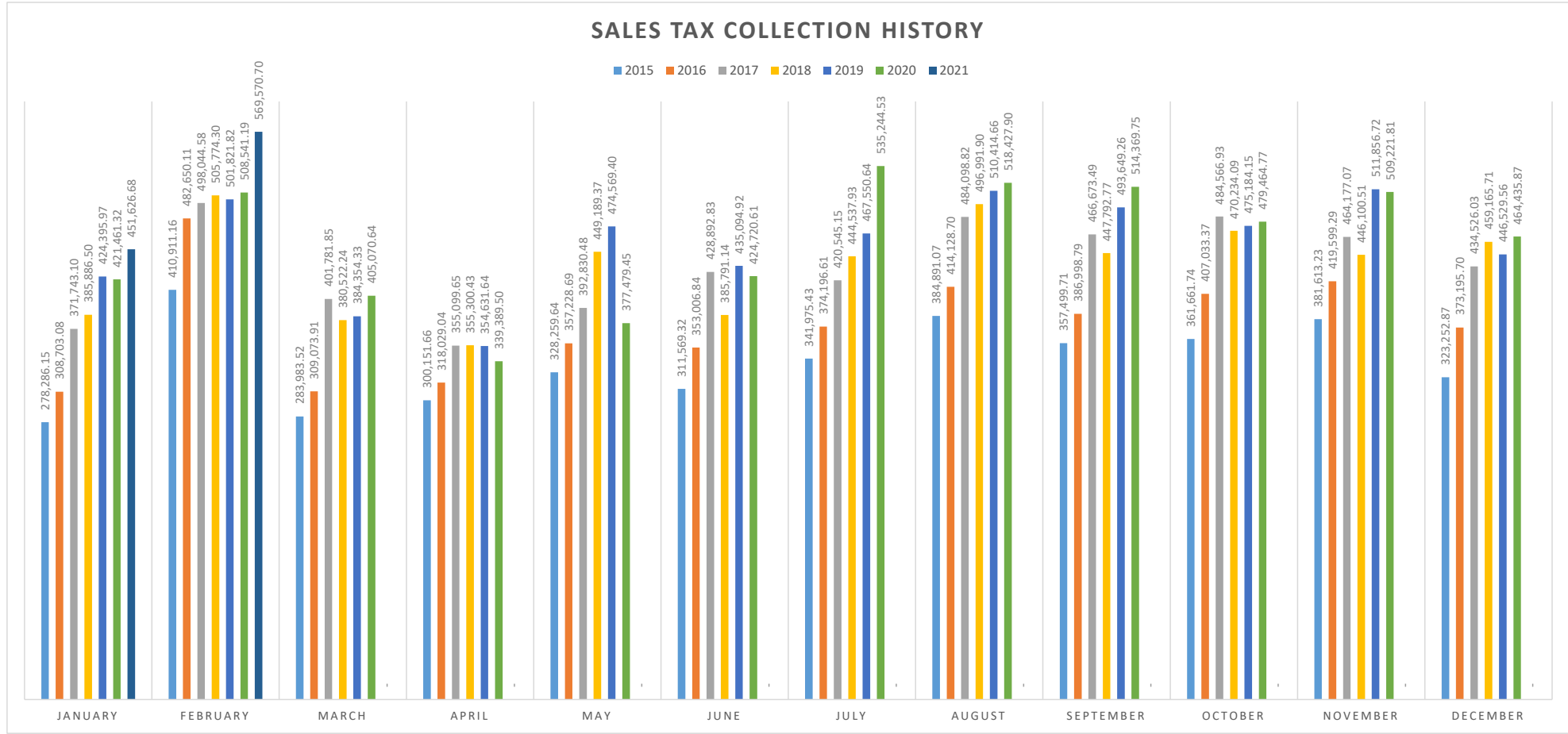
Other Funds' Revenues	2021 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/28/2021	% of Budget	2020 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/29/2020	% of Budget
Street Fund	1,098,332	169,754	15.5%	999,256	174,425	17.5%
Tourism Fund (Lodging Tax)	40,150	7,191	17.9%	43,994	11,289	25.7%
Real Estate Excise Tax Fund	910,000	219,377	24.1%	890,208	260,517	29.3%
Water Fund	6,914,500	986,107	14.3%	6,744,771	984,255	14.6%
Sewer Fund	8,419,972	1,382,559	16.4%	7,789,008	1,378,663	17.7%
Storm Drain Fund	2,452,625	401,116	16.4%	2,179,993	349,478	16.0%
Water CIP Fund	1,516,663	206,456	13.6%	2,238,659	228,940	10.2%
Sewer CIP Fund	4,718,078	517,944	11.0%	3,762,947	464,772	12.4%
Storm Drain CIP Fund	308,946	64,177	20.8%	3,519,634	1,678	0.0%

City of Monroe - February 2021 (16.66%)

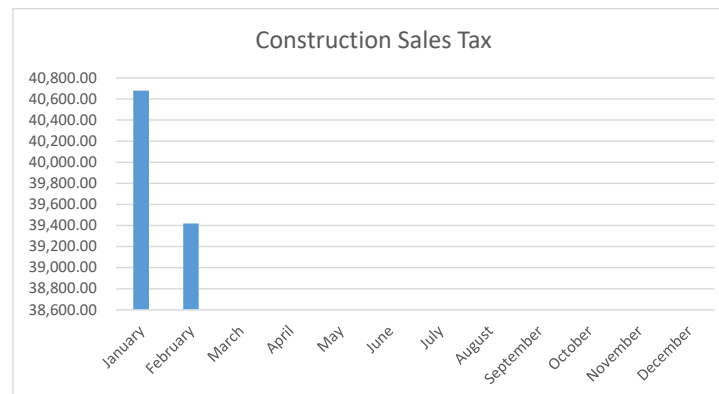
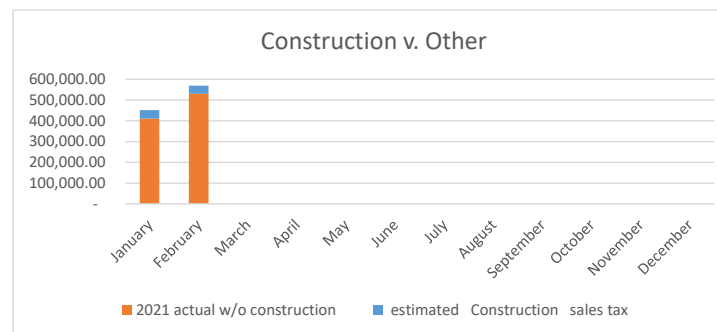
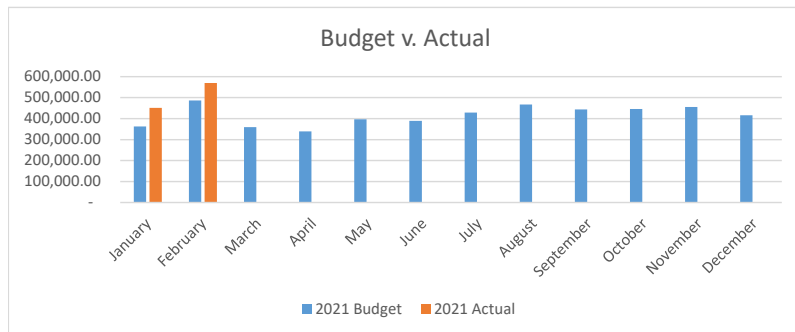
Other Funds' Expenditures	2021 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/28/2021	% of Budget	2020 Budget	Year-to-Date 02/29/2020	% of Budget
Street Fund	1,563,704	148,724	9.5%	1,101,325	161,370	14.7%
Tourism Fund (Lodging Tax)	69,730	0	0.0%	86,060	4,951	5.8%
Parks CIP Fund	6,631,645	35,686	0.5%	6,341,514	56,376	0.9%
Street CIP Fund	5,310,344	71,758	1.4%	5,644,428	185,117	3.3%
Water Fund	7,891,424	850,951	10.8%	6,759,365	705,393	10.4%
Sewer Fund	9,729,970	1,143,633	11.8%	8,371,989	1,225,923	14.6%
Storm Drain Fund	2,829,344	299,629	10.6%	2,216,373	282,435	12.7%
Water CIP Fund	6,403,903	129,680	2.0%	5,131,259	108,101	2.1%
Sewer CIP Fund	14,394,290	121,833	0.8%	2,578,018	131,481	5.1%
Storm Drain CIP Fund	3,985,581	75,377	1.9%	3,461,432	66,530	1.9%
Information Technology I.S. Fund	969,563	169,022	17.4%	867,544	198,949	22.9%
Fleet & Equipment I.S. Fund	7,165,965	89,429	1.2%	1,984,380	209,230	10.5%
Facilities I.S. Fund	1,565,770	175,674	11.2%	1,480,729	210,860	14.2%

Sales Tax Analysis

Month	2015	% of total	2016	% of total	2017	% of total	2018	% of total	2019	% of total	2020	% of total	average %	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference
Jan	278,286.15	6.85%	308,703.08	6.85%	371,743.10	7.14%	385,886.50	7.38%	424,395.97	7.74%	421,461.32	7.67%	7.27%	362,931.17	451,626.68	88,695.51
Feb	410,911.16	10.11%	482,650.11	10.72%	498,044.58	9.57%	505,774.30	9.68%	501,821.82	9.16%	508,541.19	9.25%	9.75%	486,377.96	569,570.70	83,192.74
March	283,983.52	6.99%	309,073.91	6.86%	401,781.85	7.72%	380,522.24	7.28%	384,354.33	7.01%	405,070.64	7.37%	7.21%	359,557.35		
April	300,151.66	7.39%	318,029.04	7.06%	355,099.65	6.82%	355,300.43	6.80%	354,631.64	6.47%	339,389.50	6.17%	6.79%	338,598.42		
May	328,259.64	8.08%	357,228.69	7.93%	392,830.48	7.55%	449,189.37	8.59%	474,569.40	8.66%	377,479.45	6.87%	7.95%	396,521.79		
June	311,569.32	7.67%	353,006.84	7.84%	428,892.83	8.24%	385,791.14	7.38%	435,094.92	7.94%	424,720.61	7.73%	7.80%	389,159.85		
July	341,975.43	8.41%	374,196.61	8.31%	420,545.15	8.08%	444,537.93	8.50%	467,550.64	8.53%	535,244.53	9.74%	8.60%	428,952.05		
Aug	384,891.07	9.47%	414,128.70	9.20%	484,098.82	9.30%	496,991.90	9.51%	510,414.66	9.31%	518,427.90	9.43%	9.37%	467,573.47		
Sept	357,499.71	8.80%	386,998.79	8.59%	466,673.49	8.97%	447,792.77	8.57%	493,649.26	9.01%	514,369.75	9.36%	8.88%	443,187.17		
Oct	361,661.74	8.90%	407,033.37	9.04%	484,566.93	9.31%	470,234.09	9.00%	475,184.15	8.67%	479,464.77	8.72%	8.94%	446,086.56		
Nov	381,613.23	9.39%	419,599.29	9.32%	464,177.07	8.92%	446,100.51	8.53%	511,856.72	9.34%	509,221.81	9.26%	9.13%	455,457.86		
Dec	323,252.87	7.95%	373,195.70	8.29%	434,526.03	8.35%	459,165.71	8.78%	446,529.56	8.15%	464,435.87	8.45%	8.33%	415,596.34		
Total	4,064,055.50	100.00%	4,503,844.13	100.00%	5,202,979.98	100.00%	5,227,286.89	100.00%	5,480,053.07	100.00%	5,497,827.34	100.00%	100.00%	4,990,000.00	1,021,197.38	171,888.25
% increase from prior year			10.82%		15.52%		0.47%		4.84%		0.32%			-8.94%		
														Total	% inc	
														2,999,246.00		
														3,444,040.01	14.83%	
														3,617,209.70	5.03%	
2015	278,286.15	410,911.16	283,983.52	300,151.66	328,259.64	311,569.32	341,975.43	384,891.07	357,499.71	361,661.74	381,613.23	323,252.87		4,064,055.50	12.35%	
2016	308,703.08	482,650.11	309,073.91	318,029.04	357,228.69	353,006.84	374,196.61	414,128.70	386,998.79	407,033.37	419,599.29	373,195.70		4,503,844.13	10.82%	
2017	371,743.10	498,044.58	401,781.85	355,099.65	392,830.48	428,892.83	420,545.15	484,098.82	466,673.49	484,566.93	464,177.07	434,526.03		5,202,979.98	15.52%	
2018	385,886.50	505,774.30	380,522.24	355,300.43	449,189.37	385,791.14	444,537.93	496,991.90	447,792.77	470,234.09	446,100.51	459,165.71		5,227,286.89	0.47%	
2019	424,395.97	501,821.82	384,354.33	354,631.64	474,569.40	435,094.92	467,550.64	510,414.66	493,649.26	475,184.15	511,856.72	446,529.56		5,480,053.07	4.84%	
2020	421,461.32	508,541.19	405,070.64	339,389.50	377,479.45	424,720.61	535,244.53	518,427.90	514,369.75	479,464.77	509,221.81	464,435.87		5,497,827.34	0.32%	
2021	451,626.68	569,570.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,021,197.38	-81.37%	

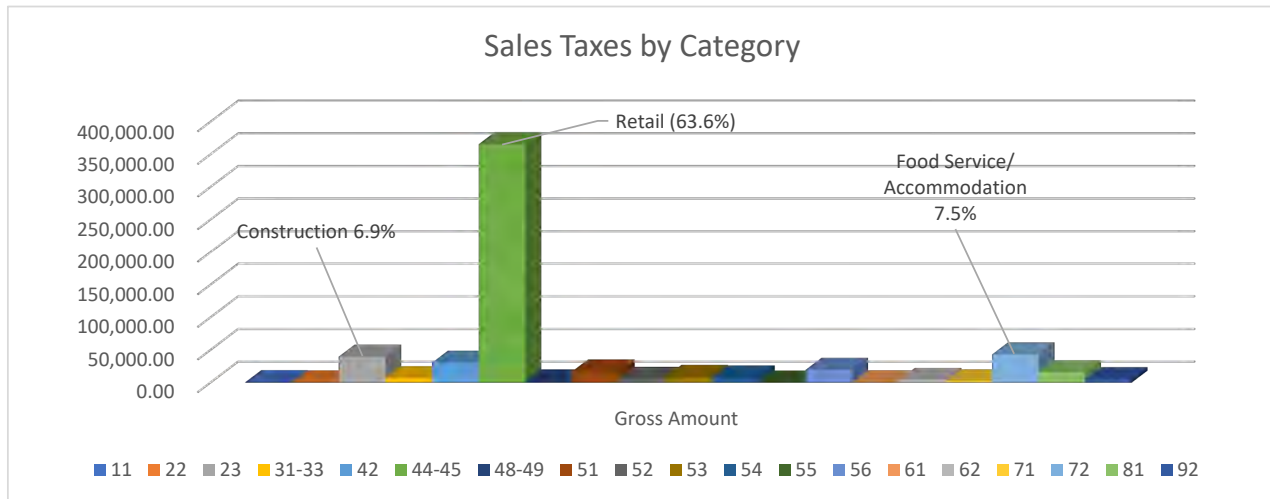


Ave Receipts % by month per history		2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference over/(under)	% over/(under) budget		estimated Construction sales tax	2021 actual w/o construction	Construction % of total
7.27%	January	362,931.17	451,626.68	88,695.51	24.44%	January	40,679.17	410,947.51	9.01%
9.75%	February	486,377.96	569,570.70	83,192.74	17.10%	February	39,418.66	530,152.04	6.92%
7.21%	March	359,557.35	-			March		-	
6.79%	April	338,598.42	-			April		-	
7.95%	May	396,521.79	-			May		-	
7.80%	June	389,159.85	-			June		-	
8.60%	July	428,952.05	-			July		-	
9.37%	August	467,573.47	-			August		-	
8.88%	September	443,187.17	-			September		-	
8.94%	October	446,086.56	-			October		-	
9.13%	November	455,457.86	-			November		-	
8.33%	December	415,596.34	-			December		-	
100.00%		4,990,000.00	1,021,197.38	171,888.25	-79.54%		80,097.83	941,099.55	7.84%



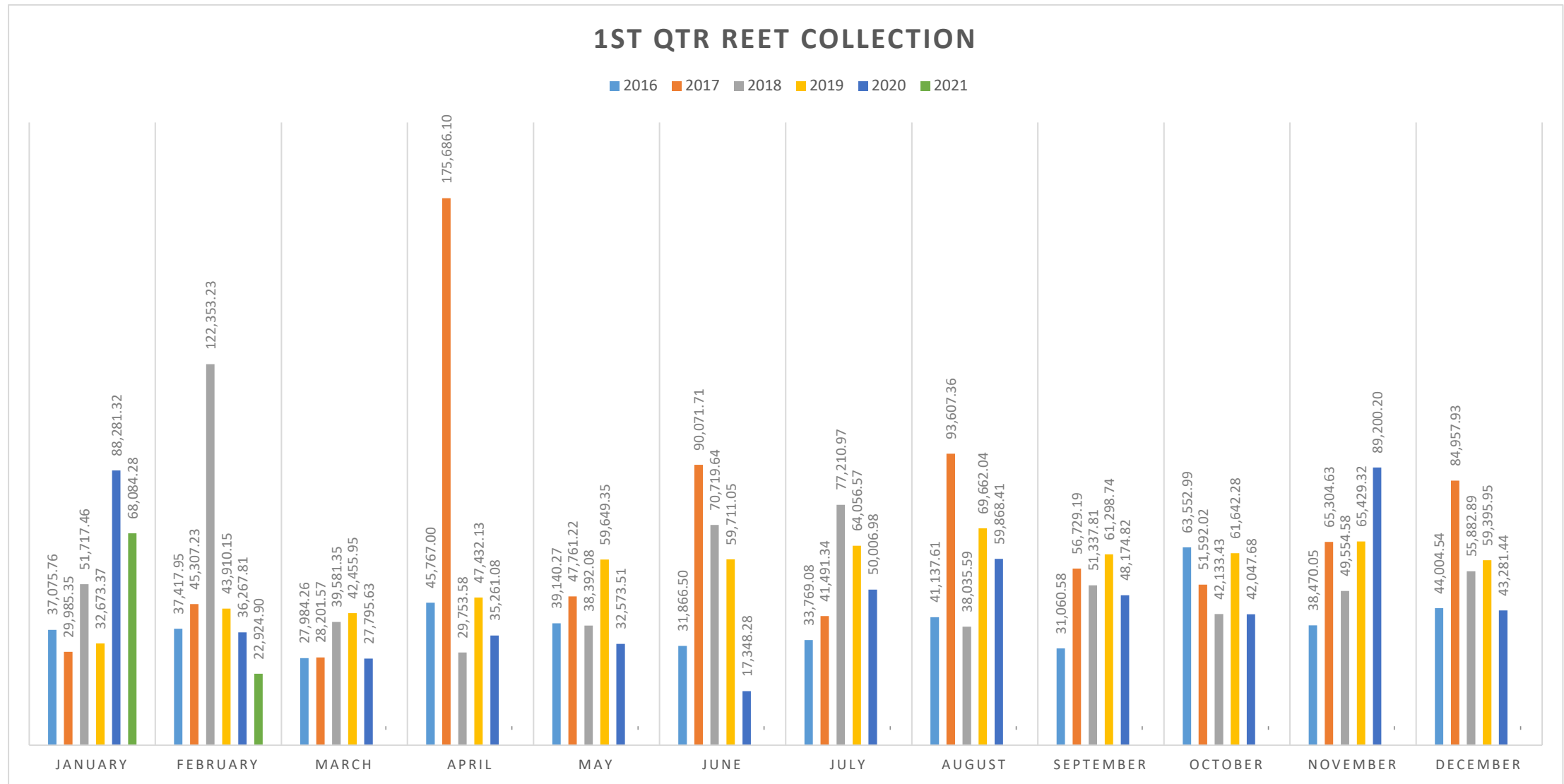
February 2021 receipts

Title		Gross Amount	Net Amount	% of whole
Ag/Forestry/Fishing & Hunting	11	541.45	536.51	0.09%
Utilities	22	267.55	265.11	0.05%
Construction	23	39,781.58	39,418.66	6.92%
Manufacturing	31-33	6,697.67	6,636.57	1.17%
Wholesale Trade	42	30,532.55	30,254.00	5.31%
Retail Trade	44-45	365,765.20	362,428.36	63.63%
Transportation & Warehousing	48-49	1,818.09	1,801.50	0.32%
Information	51	17,062.74	16,907.08	2.97%
Finance & Insurance	52	5,726.59	5,674.35	1.00%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	53	8,660.39	8,581.38	1.51%
Professional/Scientific/Tech Services	54	7,847.44	7,775.85	1.37%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	55	0.83	0.82	0.00%
Admin & Support & Waste Mngt & Remediation Services	56	19,447.47	19,270.05	3.38%
Education Services	61	322.49	319.55	0.06%
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	4,095.93	4,058.56	0.71%
Arts/Entertainment/Recreation	71	2,036.66	2,018.08	0.35%
Accommodation & Food Services	72	43,237.30	42,842.85	7.52%
Other Services (except Public Admin)	81	15,775.79	15,631.87	2.74%
Public Administration	92	5,196.95	5,149.54	0.90%
Other	99			
		<u>574,814.67</u>	<u>569,570.70</u>	100.00%
		574,814.67	569,570.70	



REET Analysis
1st Quarter %

	2016	% of total	2017	% of total	2018	% of total	2019	% of total	2020	% of total	average %	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference	% diff from budget
Month															
Jan	37,075.76	7.87%	29,985.35	3.70%	51,717.46	7.76%	32,673.37	4.90%	88,281.32	15.49%	7.94%	35,734.62	68,084.28	32,349.66	
Feb	37,417.95	7.94%	45,307.23	5.59%	122,353.23	18.35%	43,910.15	6.58%	36,267.81	6.36%	8.96%	40,341.06	22,924.90	(17,416.16)	
March	27,984.26	5.94%	28,201.57	3.48%	39,581.35	5.94%	42,455.95	6.36%	27,795.63	4.88%	5.32%	23,932.69			
April	45,767.00	9.71%	175,686.10	21.67%	29,753.58	4.46%	47,432.13	7.11%	35,261.08	6.18%	9.83%	44,224.93			
May	39,140.27	8.31%	47,761.22	5.89%	38,392.08	5.76%	59,649.35	8.94%	32,573.51	5.71%	6.92%	31,147.29			
June	31,866.50	6.76%	90,071.71	11.11%	70,719.64	10.61%	59,711.05	8.95%	17,348.28	3.04%	8.09%	36,424.22			100.00%
July	33,769.08	7.17%	41,491.34	5.12%	77,210.97	11.58%	64,056.57	9.60%	50,006.98	8.77%	8.45%	38,012.46			
Aug	41,137.61	8.73%	93,607.36	11.55%	38,035.59	5.71%	69,662.04	10.44%	59,868.41	10.50%	9.38%	42,229.57			
Sept	31,060.58	6.59%	56,729.19	7.00%	51,337.81	7.70%	61,298.74	9.19%	48,174.82	8.45%	7.79%	35,032.80			
Oct	63,552.99	13.49%	51,592.02	6.36%	42,133.43	6.32%	61,642.28	9.24%	42,047.68	7.38%	8.56%	38,504.48			
Nov	38,470.05	8.16%	65,304.63	8.06%	49,554.58	7.43%	65,429.32	9.80%	89,200.20	15.65%	9.82%	44,192.72			
Dec	44,004.54	9.34%	84,957.93	10.48%	55,882.89	8.38%	59,395.95	8.90%	43,281.44	7.59%	8.94%	40,223.17			
Total	471,246.59	100.00%	810,695.65	100.00%	666,672.61	100.00%	667,316.90	100.00%	570,107.16	100.00%	100.00%	450,000.00	91,009.18	14,933.51	
% increase from prior year			72.03%		-17.77%		0.10%			-14.57%		-21.07%			
Total															
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
2016	37,075.76	37,417.95	27,984.26	45,767.00	39,140.27	31,866.50	33,769.08	41,137.61	31,060.58	63,552.99	38,470.05	44,004.54		471,246.59	
2017	29,985.35	45,307.23	28,201.57	175,686.10	47,761.22	90,071.71	41,491.34	93,607.36	56,729.19	51,592.02	65,304.63	84,957.93		810,695.65	
2018	51,717.46	122,353.23	39,581.35	29,753.58	38,392.08	70,719.64	77,210.97	38,035.59	51,337.81	42,133.43	49,554.58	55,882.89		666,672.61	
2019	32,673.37	43,910.15	42,455.95	47,432.13	59,649.35	59,711.05	64,056.57	69,662.04	61,298.74	61,642.28	65,429.32	59,395.95		667,316.90	
2020	88,281.32	36,267.81	27,795.63	35,261.08	32,573.51	17,348.28	50,006.98	59,868.41	48,174.82	42,047.68	89,200.20	43,281.44		570,107.16	
2021	68,084.28	22,924.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		91,009.18	

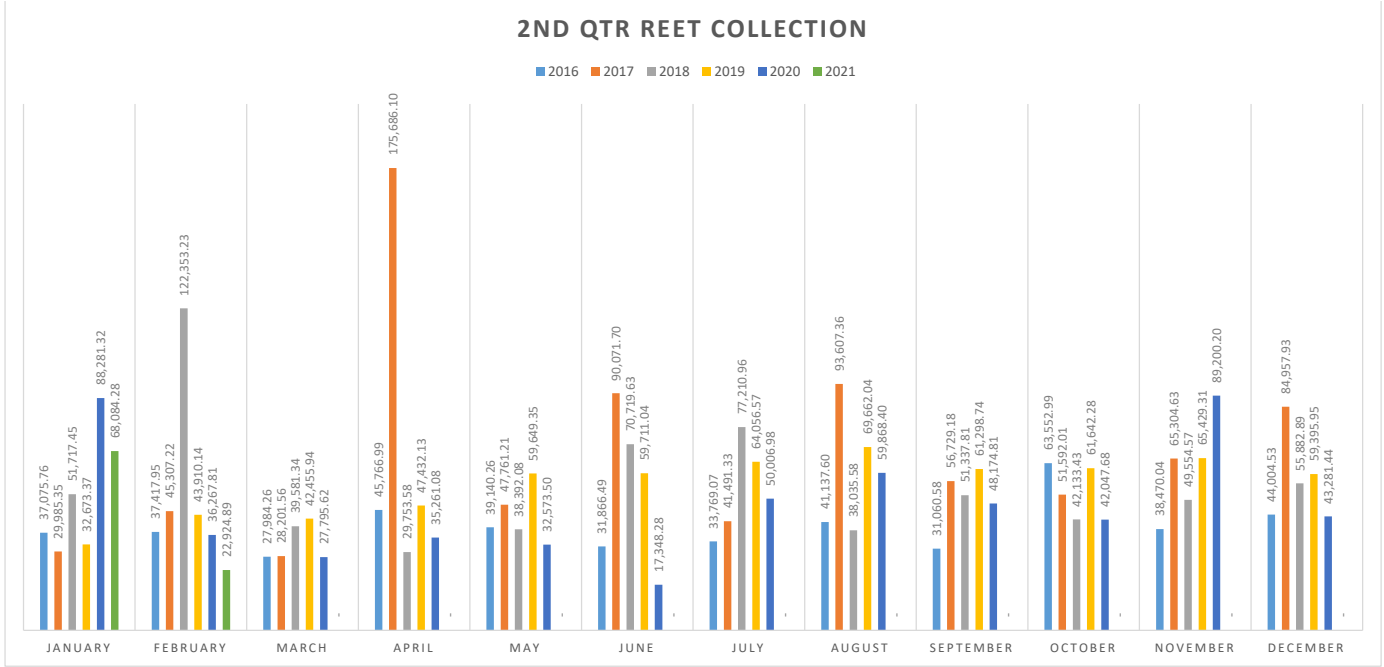


REET Analysis
2nd Quarter %

Month	2016	% of total	2017	% of total	2018	% of total	2019	% of total	2020	% of total	average %	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference	% diff from budget
Jan	37,075.76	7.87%	29,985.35	3.70%	51,717.45	7.76%	32,673.37	4.90%	88,281.32	15.49%	7.94%	35,734.62	68,084.28	32,349.66	
Feb	37,417.95	7.94%	45,307.22	5.59%	122,353.23	18.35%	43,910.14	6.58%	36,267.81	6.36%	8.96%	40,341.06	22,924.89	(17,416.17)	
March	27,984.26	5.94%	28,201.56	3.48%	39,581.34	5.94%	42,455.94	6.36%	27,795.62	4.88%	5.32%	23,932.69			
April	45,766.99	9.71%	175,686.10	21.67%	29,753.58	4.46%	47,432.13	7.11%	35,261.08	6.18%	9.83%	44,224.93			
May	39,140.26	8.31%	47,761.21	5.89%	38,392.08	5.76%	59,649.35	8.94%	32,573.50	5.71%	6.92%	31,147.29			
June	31,866.49	6.76%	90,071.70	11.11%	70,719.63	10.61%	59,711.04	8.95%	17,348.28	3.04%	8.09%	36,424.22			100.00%
July	33,769.07	7.17%	41,491.33	5.12%	77,210.96	11.58%	64,056.57	9.60%	50,006.98	8.77%	8.45%	38,012.46			
Aug	41,137.60	8.73%	93,607.36	11.55%	38,035.58	5.71%	69,662.04	10.44%	59,868.40	10.50%	9.38%	42,229.57			
Sept	31,060.58	6.59%	56,729.18	7.00%	51,337.81	7.70%	61,298.74	9.19%	48,174.81	8.45%	7.79%	35,032.80			
Oct	63,552.99	13.49%	51,592.01	6.36%	42,133.43	6.32%	61,642.28	9.24%	42,047.68	7.38%	8.56%	38,504.48			
Nov	38,470.04	8.16%	65,304.63	8.06%	49,554.57	7.43%	65,429.31	9.80%	89,200.20	15.65%	9.82%	44,192.72			
Dec	44,004.53	9.34%	84,957.93	10.48%	55,882.89	8.38%	59,395.95	8.90%	43,281.44	7.59%	8.94%	40,223.17			
Total	471,246.52	100.00%	810,695.58	100.00%	666,672.55	100.00%	667,316.86	100.00%	570,107.12	100.00%	100.00%	450,000.00	91,009.17	14,933.49	
% increase from prior year			72.03%		-17.77%		0.10%		-14.57%			-21.07%			

Total

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
2016	37,075.76	37,417.95	27,984.26	45,766.99	39,140.26	31,866.49	33,769.07	41,137.60	31,060.58	63,552.99	38,470.04	44,004.53	471,246.52
2017	29,985.35	45,307.22	28,201.56	175,686.10	47,761.21	90,071.70	41,491.33	93,607.36	56,729.18	51,592.01	65,304.63	84,957.93	810,695.58
2018	51,717.45	122,353.23	39,581.34	29,753.58	38,392.08	70,719.63	77,210.96	38,035.58	51,337.81	42,133.43	49,554.57	55,882.89	666,672.55
2019	32,673.37	43,910.14	42,455.94	47,432.13	59,649.35	59,711.04	64,056.57	69,662.04	61,298.74	61,642.28	65,429.31	59,395.95	667,316.86
2020	88,281.32	36,267.81	27,795.62	35,261.08	32,573.50	17,348.28	50,006.98	59,868.40	48,174.81	42,047.68	89,200.20	43,281.44	570,107.12
2021	68,084.28	22,924.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,009.17



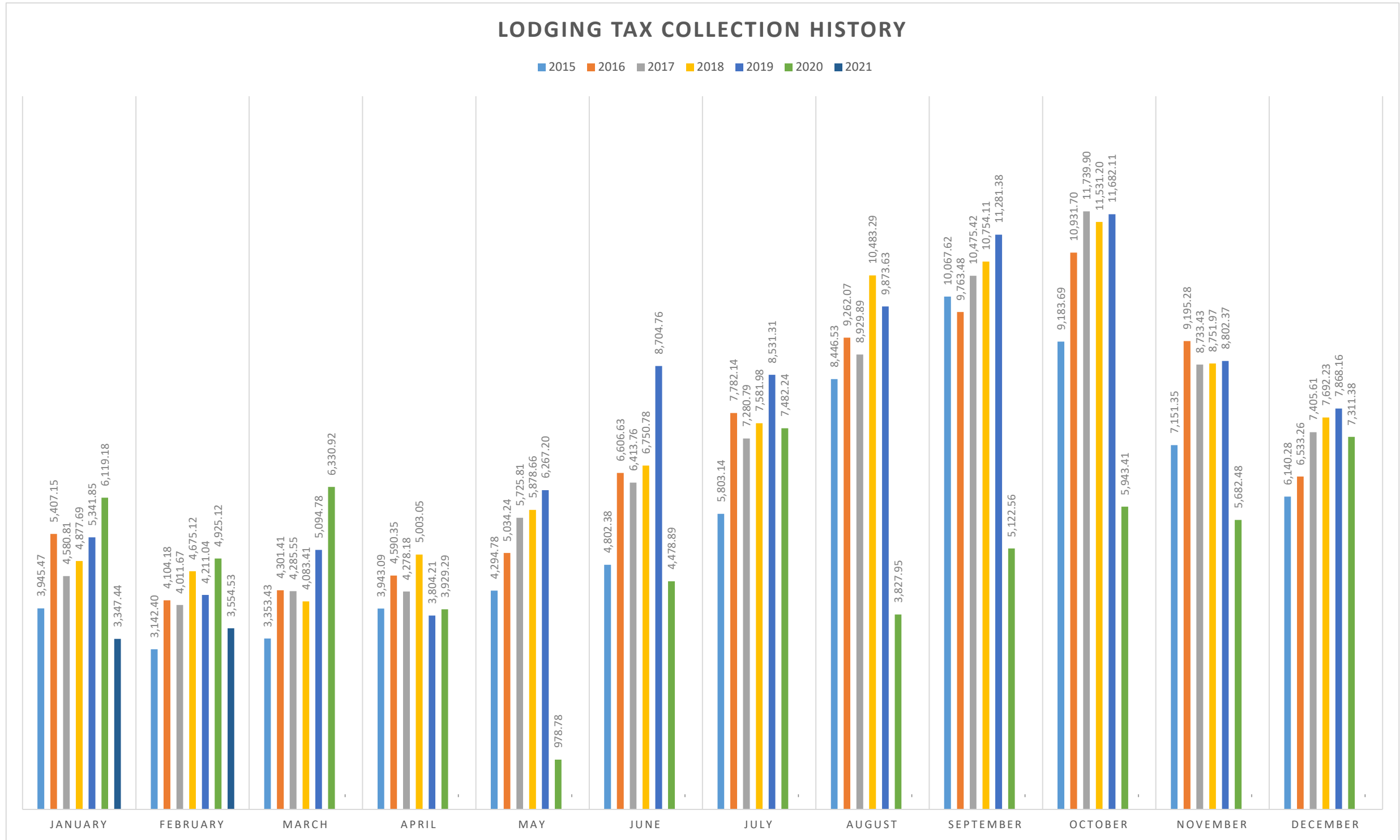
REET Analysis
Both quarter %

Month	2016	% of total	2017	% of total	2018	% of total	2019	% of total	2020	% of total	average %	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference	% diff from budget
Jan	74,151.52	7.87%	59,970.70	3.70%	103,434.91	7.76%	65,346.74	4.90%	176,562.64	15.49%	7.94%	71,469.24	136,168.56	64,699.32	
Feb	74,835.90	7.94%	90,614.45	5.59%	244,706.46	18.35%	87,820.29	6.58%	72,535.62	6.36%	8.96%	80,682.11	45,849.79	(34,832.32)	
March	55,968.52	5.94%	56,403.13	3.48%	79,162.69	5.94%	84,911.89	6.36%	55,591.25	4.88%	5.32%	47,865.38	-	-	
April	91,533.99	9.71%	351,372.20	21.67%	59,507.16	4.46%	94,864.26	7.11%	70,522.16	6.18%	9.83%	88,449.85	-	-	
May	78,280.53	8.31%	95,522.43	5.89%	76,784.16	5.76%	119,298.70	8.94%	65,147.01	5.71%	6.92%	62,294.57	-	-	
June	63,732.99	6.76%	180,143.41	11.11%	141,439.27	10.61%	119,422.09	8.95%	34,696.56	3.04%	8.09%	72,848.45	-	-	
July	67,538.15	7.17%	82,982.67	5.12%	154,421.93	11.58%	128,113.14	9.60%	100,013.96	8.77%	8.45%	76,024.92	-	-	
Aug	82,275.21	8.73%	187,214.72	11.55%	76,071.17	5.71%	139,324.08	10.44%	119,736.81	10.50%	9.38%	84,459.14	-	-	
Sept	62,121.16	6.59%	113,458.37	7.00%	102,675.62	7.70%	122,597.48	9.19%	96,349.63	8.45%	7.79%	70,065.60	-	-	
Oct	127,105.98	13.49%	103,184.03	6.36%	84,266.86	6.32%	123,284.56	9.24%	84,095.36	7.38%	8.56%	77,008.96	-	-	
Nov	76,940.09	8.16%	130,609.26	8.06%	99,109.15	7.43%	130,858.63	9.80%	178,400.40	15.65%	9.82%	88,385.43	-	-	
Dec	88,009.07	9.34%	169,915.86	10.48%	111,765.78	8.38%	118,791.90	8.90%	86,562.88	7.59%	8.94%	80,446.34	-	-	
Total	942,493.11	100.00%	1,621,391.23	100.00%	1,333,345.16	100.00%	1,334,633.76	100.00%	1,140,214.28	100.00%	100.00%	900,000.00	182,018.35	29,867.00	
% increase from prior year			72.03%		-17.77%		0.10%		-14.57%			-21.07%			
Total															
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December			
2016	74,151.52	74,835.90	55,968.52	91,533.99	78,280.53	63,732.99	67,538.15	82,275.21	62,121.16	127,105.98	76,940.09	88,009.07	942,493.11		
2017	59,970.70	90,614.45	56,403.13	351,372.20	95,522.43	180,143.41	82,982.67	187,214.72	113,458.37	103,184.03	130,609.26	169,915.86	1,621,391.23		
2018	103,434.91	244,706.46	79,162.69	59,507.16	76,784.16	141,439.27	154,421.93	76,071.17	102,675.62	84,266.86	99,109.15	111,765.78	1,333,345.16		
2019	65,346.74	87,820.29	84,911.89	94,864.26	119,298.70	119,422.09	128,113.14	139,324.08	122,597.48	123,284.56	130,858.63	118,791.90	1,334,633.76		
2020	176,562.64	72,535.62	55,591.25	70,522.16	65,147.01	34,696.56	100,013.96	119,736.81	96,349.63	84,095.36	178,400.40	86,562.88	1,140,214.28		
2021	136,168.56	45,849.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182,018.35		



Lodging Tax Analysis

	2015	% of total	2016	% of total	2017	% of total	2018	% of total	2019	% of total	2020	% of total	average %	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Difference
Month																
Jan	3,945.47	5.61%	5,407.15	6.47%	4,580.81	5.46%	4,877.69	5.54%	5,341.85	5.84%	6,119.18	9.85%	6.46%	2,585.30	3,347.44	762.14
Feb	3,142.40	4.47%	4,104.18	4.91%	4,011.67	4.78%	4,675.12	5.31%	4,211.04	4.60%	4,925.12	7.93%	5.33%	2,133.97	3,554.53	1,420.56
March	3,353.43	4.77%	4,301.41	5.15%	4,285.55	5.11%	4,083.41	4.64%	5,094.78	5.57%	6,330.92	10.19%	5.90%	2,361.97		
April	3,943.09	5.61%	4,590.35	5.50%	4,278.18	5.10%	5,003.05	5.68%	3,804.21	4.16%	3,929.29	6.32%	5.40%	2,158.25		
May	4,294.78	6.11%	5,034.24	6.03%	5,725.81	6.83%	5,878.66	6.68%	6,267.20	6.85%	978.78	1.58%	5.68%	2,271.36		
June	4,802.38	6.83%	6,606.63	7.91%	6,413.76	7.65%	6,750.78	7.67%	8,704.76	9.52%	4,478.89	7.21%	7.80%	3,118.97		
July	5,803.14	8.26%	7,782.14	9.32%	7,280.79	8.68%	7,581.98	8.61%	8,531.31	9.33%	7,482.24	12.04%	9.37%	3,749.21		
Aug	8,446.53	12.02%	9,262.07	11.09%	8,929.89	10.65%	10,483.29	11.90%	9,873.63	10.80%	3,827.95	6.16%	10.44%	4,174.60		
Sept	10,067.62	14.33%	9,763.48	11.69%	10,475.42	12.49%	10,754.11	12.21%	11,281.38	12.33%	5,122.56	8.24%	11.88%	4,753.30		
Oct	9,183.69	13.07%	10,931.70	13.09%	11,739.90	14.00%	11,531.20	13.09%	11,682.11	12.77%	5,943.41	9.57%	12.60%	5,039.34		
Nov	7,151.35	10.18%	9,195.28	11.01%	8,733.43	10.41%	8,751.97	9.94%	8,802.37	9.62%	5,682.48	9.15%	10.05%	4,020.62		
Dec	6,140.28	8.74%	6,533.26	7.82%	7,405.61	8.83%	7,692.23	8.73%	7,868.16	8.60%	7,311.38	11.77%	9.08%	3,633.10		
Total	70,274.16	100.00%	83,511.89	100.00%	83,860.82	100.00%	88,063.49	100.00%	91,462.80	100.00%	62,132.20	100.00%	100.00%	40,000.00	6,901.97	2,182.70
% increase from prior year			18.84%		0.42%		5.01%		3.86%		-32.07%			-35.62%		
														Total		
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December				
2015	3,945.47	3,142.40	3,353.43	3,943.09	4,294.78	4,802.38	5,803.14	8,446.53	10,067.62	9,183.69	7,151.35	6,140.28	70,274.16			
2016	5,407.15	4,104.18	4,301.41	4,590.35	5,034.24	6,606.63	7,782.14	9,262.07	9,763.48	10,931.70	9,195.28	6,533.26	83,511.89			
2017	4,580.81	4,011.67	4,285.55	4,278.18	5,725.81	6,413.76	7,280.79	8,929.89	10,475.42	11,739.90	8,733.43	7,405.61	83,860.82			
2018	4,877.69	4,675.12	4,083.41	5,003.05	5,878.66	6,750.78	7,581.98	10,483.29	10,754.11	11,531.20	8,751.97	7,692.23	88,063.49			
2019	5,341.85	4,211.04	5,094.78	3,804.21	6,267.20	8,704.76	8,531.31	9,873.63	11,281.38	11,682.11	8,802.37	7,868.16	91,462.80			
2020	6,119.18	4,925.12	6,330.92	3,929.29	978.78	4,478.89	7,482.24	3,827.95	5,122.56	5,943.41	5,682.48	7,311.38	62,132.20			
2021	3,347.44	3,554.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,901.97			



General Ledger

Revenue vs Expenses Summary

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 Fiscal Year: 2021
 Fiscal Period: 2



Fund	Description	YTD Balance Before Period	Revenues for Period	Expenses for Period	Year to Date Amount
001	General Fund	5,363,135.05	1,250,014.43	513,903.43	6,099,246.05
002	Contingency Fund	993,483.35	523.96	0.00	994,007.31
008	Donation Fund	13,434.27	300.00	0.00	13,734.27
105	Streets	573,650.26	88,271.01	26,805.76	635,115.51
109	Tourism	78,186.71	3,596.03	0.00	81,782.74
114	Narcotic/Drug Buy Fund	55,967.96	0.41	0.00	55,968.37
117	REET	5,381,239.73	48,932.22	0.00	5,430,171.95
203	Governmental Debt Fund	3,487.41	1.83	0.00	3,489.24
307	Capital Improvements CIP	16,407.12	8.66	24.30	16,391.48
317	Parks CIP Fund	1,275,318.94	49,157.28	13,648.28	1,310,827.94
318	Streets CIP Fund	2,103,242.79	125,829.21	29,908.12	2,199,163.88
319	North Kelsey Development	150,475.66	79.36	0.00	150,555.02
330	Building Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
411	Water Maintenance & Operations	1,745,464.54	502,600.26	432,383.50	1,815,681.30
412	Water Capital Projects	6,664,535.94	122,756.17	43,173.67	6,744,118.44
421	Sewer Maintenance & Operations	2,341,359.70	684,154.29	451,072.77	2,574,441.22
422	Sewer Capital Projects	9,599,215.15	303,352.19	52,461.02	9,850,106.32
431	Stormwater Maint & Operations	454,249.99	216,526.83	62,487.94	608,288.88
432	Stormwater Capital Projects	500,617.36	62,438.93	25,882.06	537,174.23
450	Revenue Bond Debt Reserve	2,836,701.92	1,496.09	0.00	2,838,198.01
510	Information & Tech Services	206,856.95	59,418.93	46,159.73	220,116.15
520	Equipment & Fleet Management	5,384,307.26	160,734.03	19,175.37	5,525,865.92
530	Facilities Management	115,439.59	119,062.84	63,662.27	170,840.16
621	Employee Sick Leave Reserve	250,651.23	132.19	0.00	250,783.42
622	Risk Management Reserve	20,495.16	10.80	0.00	20,505.96
631	Agency Fund	408,965.46	11,858.80	16,224.46	404,599.80
635	Salvation Army	86.00	81.00	0.00	167.00
636	School Mitigation Fees	49,733.50	140,732.00	82,176.50	108,289.00
637	WSDOT Agency/Traffic	52,348.24	0.00	0.00	52,348.24
643	Transportation Benefit Dist	2,327,013.78	135,230.61	0.00	2,462,244.39
	Report Totals:	48,966,071.02	4,087,300.36	1,879,149.18	51,174,222.20
	Cash				-15,067,220.55
	Investments				-34,803,184.53
	Accrual adjustment				-1,303,817.12 (Feb. payroll posted in March)
	Total				<u>0.00</u>

February 28, 2021 Investment Report

Short Term Investments:

LGIP	\$	8,149,837.35
Opus Bank	\$	<u>-</u>

subtotal short-term	\$	8,149,837.35

Long Term Investments:

US Bank safekeeping	\$	<u>26,653,347.18</u>

Total Investments	\$	<u>34,803,184.53</u>

Interest reinvested thru 02/2021	\$	1,807.55

Interest received thru 02/2021	\$	<u>183,262.11</u>

Total interest earned 2020 to date	\$	<u>185,069.66</u>

Short-term investments offer same day liquidity without penalty. The LGIP (Local Government Investment Pool) is managed by the State Treasurer's office. Interest rate earnings fluctuate each month depending on the pool's performance. February's net interest rate was 0.1347%, a decrease of 0.0048% from January's rate of 0.1395%.

Long-term investments are invested into various allowable governmental securities such as Federal Home Loan Bank securities, Federal National Mortgage Assn securities, etc. Maturity dates range from Dec. 2021 through Oct. 2024 and interest rates range from 0.125% to 2.625%. Unlike the LGIP and Opus Bank investments, interest is not reinvested as earned, but realized as investment cash revenues to support our operations.

There were no maturities or purchases during February 2021.

City of Monroe Donations - 2021

Date	Donor/Vendor	Dog Park Wiggly Field	Date	Donor/Vendor	Community Egg Hunt	Date	Donor/Vendor	Movies Under the Moon	Date	Donor/Vendor	Police Dept. K-9	Date	Donor/Vendor	Flowers & Parks
1/1/2021	Balance Forward	-	1/1/2021	Balance Forward	2,893.95	1/1/2021	Balance Forward	727.17	1/1/2021	Balance Forward	6,853.51	1/1/2021	Balance Forward	162.89
									1/4/2021	M Mayfield	300.00			
									2/2/2021	M Mayfield	300.00			
	Balance	-		Balance	2,893.95		Balance	727.17		Balance	7,453.51		Balance	162.89
Non-Cash Donations														
Date	Donor/Vendor	JVM Memorial Garden	Date	Donor	Donation Value	Description	Date	Donor/Vendor	Misc. Specific Purpose	Description				
1/1/2021	Balance Forward	448.77					1/1/2021	Balance Forward	600.00	Wings & Wheels (carry over)				
	Balance	448.77		Total Value	-			Balance	600.00					



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Tyler Christian, Management Analyst

Department: Human Resources/IT

SUBJECT: Human Resources/Information Technology March 2021 Report

REQUESTED ACTION:

N/A

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

N/A

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

N/A

FISCAL IMPACTS:

N/A

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

N/A

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

[Human Resources/Information Technology March 2021 Department Report](#)



Human Resources and Information Technology March 2021 Department Report

Human Resources:

Recruitment:

Currently recruiting for multiple positions – Records Manager, Parks Maintenance II, Public Works and Parks Seasonal, and Lateral Police Officer

- Interviews for Records Manager and Seasonal Positions in progress

Anniversary List:

- Bryan Olson – 20 years
- Scott Barr – 20 years
- Trevor Ore – 15 years
- Vicki Thayer – 15 years

Information Technology:

In accordance with the IT Strategic Plan:

Office 365 Upgrade:

- Upgrade is complete
- Multifactor Authentication roll out in progress
- Decommission process of on-site server has begun

SharePoint Implementation

- Conception and Design process has begun



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Jeff Jolley, Police Chief

Department: Police

SUBJECT: Police Department Council and Drone Usage Report - February 2021

REQUESTED ACTION:

None

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

None

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

None

FISCAL IMPACTS:

None

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

None

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

[February 2021 Police Department Report](#)

[2021 Drone Usage Report](#)



Monroe Police Department

Monthly Council Report

February 2021

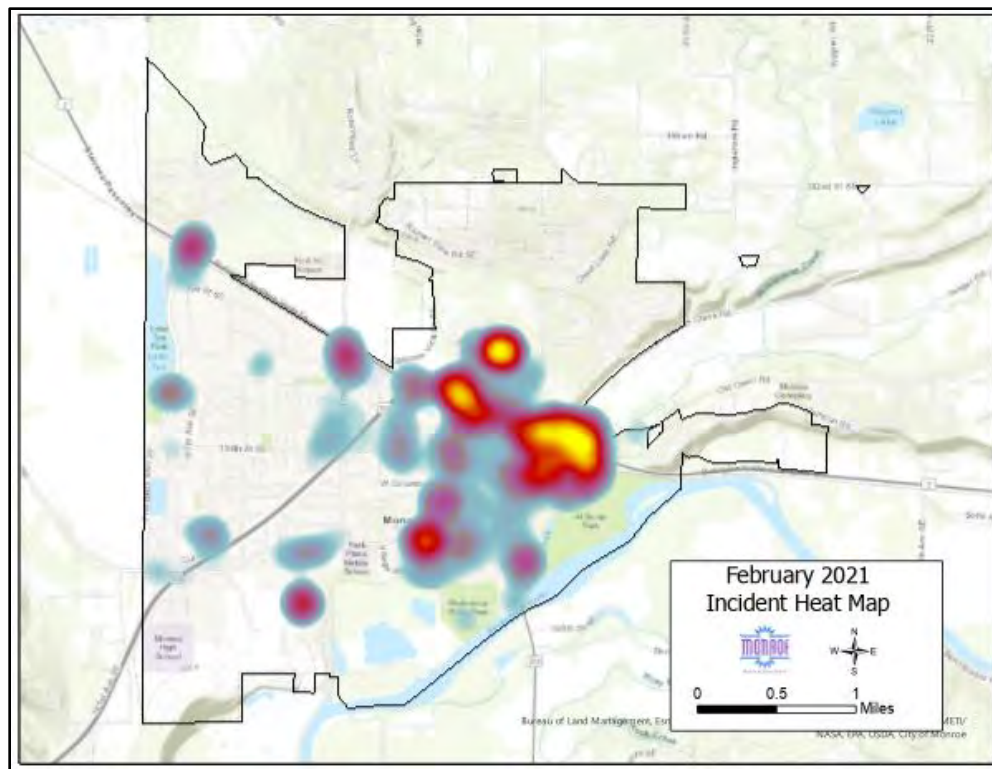


○ SIGNIFICANT CASES/EVENTS

- **February 10, 2021** –Officer Tucker and K-9 Sam assisted Washington State Patrol on a vehicle that they stopped for DUI (drugs). K-9 Sam provided a positive drug alert on the vehicle. WSP served a search warrant on the vehicle and located 53.7 grams of meth and \$1,175.00 cash.
- **February 16, 2021** –Officer Natalie Michel was dispatched to the theft of a wallet and fraudulent use of credit cards. The total charges and attempted charges amounted to over \$2,500.00. Upon viewing store footage Officer Michel was able to identify the suspects. The male and female suspects were subsequently contacted regarding the theft and booked into Snohomish County Jail on charges of Identity Theft in the First Degree.
- **February 16, 2021** –Officers were dispatched to assist with a search and rescue effort at the drainage pond on the Cadman property. Upon arrival Officer Natalie Michel located a juvenile male and female who were stuck in the drainage pond. With the combined efforts of multiple officers, they were able to get the kids out of the pond and back with their parents. The kids were evaluated by medics and released to their parents for recover at home with minor injuries.



- **February 22, 2021** – Officer Bradey Pettit was conducting patrol through the Coastal Farm and Ranch parking lot when he observed a male in an obvious hurry, pushing a cart full of unbagged items through the parking lot. Upon asking the male if he had a receipt for the items, the male admitted that he had stolen the items from Coastal Farm. The total value of the stolen merchandise was \$2,011.05. Charges have been forwarded to the prosecutor.



• DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

	February	2021 YTD	2020 YTD	2019 YTD
Burglaries	1	3	3	9
Vehicle Prowls	7	15	24	10
Vehicle Thefts	1	3	7	2
Vehicle Recoveries	0	0	3	1
Collisions	17	34	56	40
Dispatched Calls	721	1,501	1,775	1,699
Self-Initiated Calls	588	1,283	2,257	2,410
Case Reports	204	451	538	463
Tickets	65	152	464	598
Arrests	46	125	160	107
Code – Abandoned vehicle	25	48	58	38
Code – Animal calls for service	10	32	45	32
Code – Nuisance	30	70	103	148
Code – Parking complaints	30	57	44	65
Public Records Requests	148	211	170	170

Gun sales continue to increase during pandemic

Month	Month Total	2021 Year to Date	2020 Year to Date	2019 Year to Date
January	87 Pistol / 24 Rifle	111	67	25
February	58 Pistol / 13 Rifle	182	114	59
March			230	108
April			305	136
May			378	165
June			523	248
July			596	307
August			672	344
September			740	408
October			816	457
November			920	508
December			1,020	576

○ COMMUNITY OUTREACH TEAM

COMMUNITY OUTREACH TEAM **	Feb.	2021 YTD
Initial Contact	4	7
Mental Health Assessment Completed	0	0
Substance Use Disorder Assessment Completed	2	6
Substance Use Disorder Inpatient Treatment Scheduled	3	3
Substance Use Disorder Inpatient Treatment Completed	1	1
Division Center Stay Completed	1	3
Housing Secured	3	4

****The Snohomish County Human Services began a new reporting format in 2021.**

Initial Contact – made first contact with a new client OR a returning client who has not engaged in services for over 60 days
Assessment Completed MH – the number of clients who successfully completed a mental health assessment
Assessment Completed SUD – the number of clients who successfully completed a substance use disorder assessment
DC Completed – the number of clients who successfully completed their stay at the Diversion Center without being asked to leave or absconding
SUD Inpatient – the number of clients who entered substance use disorder inpatient treatment
Housing Secured – the number of clients who successfully moved into independent housing

2021 City of Monroe sUAS Usage Report

Date and Time	Location	# of Minutes	Department	Purpose
2/7/2021 1201-1206 hours	200 Blk E Stretch St	5 minute flight time	Police	Checked rooftop of business due to alarm call
1/20/2021 1646-1659 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	13 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/20/2021 1701-1726 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	25 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/20/2021 1728-1742 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	14 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/20/2021 1755-1808 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	13 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/20/2021 1823-1830 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	6 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/20/2021 1830-1844 hours	14400 Blk Cascade View Dr	14 minute flight time	Police	Training
1/25/2021 2110-2111 hours	Woods Creek Rd/Tjerne Pl	1 minute flight time	Police	Search for DV order violation suspect
1/25/2021 2112-2112 hours	Woods Creek Rd/Tjerne Pl	30 second flight time	Police	Search for DV order violation suspect
1/25/2021 2114-2120 hours	Woods Creek Rd/Tjerne Pl	6 minute flight time	Police	Search for DV order violation suspect
1/25/2021 2210-2211 hours	800 Blk W Main St	30 second flight time	Police	Training
1/25/2021 2211-2212 hours	800 Blk W Main St	6 second flight time	Police	Training
1/26/2021 0840-0844 hours	800 Blk W Main St	4 minute flight time	Police	Training



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Brad Feilberg, Public Works Director

Department: Public Works

SUBJECT: Emergency Management March 23 Report

REQUESTED ACTION:

None

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

None

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

None

FISCAL IMPACTS:

None

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

None

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

[EM20210323](#)

Vaccination Progress

As of March 16, 2021

Total Doses Administered:

253,897

Completed Vaccinations:

100,588

Available Vaccine Administered:
(Through SnoCo and healthcare partners)

89.6%

Percent of Snohomish County
Completely Vaccinated:

15%

Based on Percentage of
Snohomish County Residents Aged 16+

www.snohd.org/covidvaccine or bit.ly/snocovaccine





COVID-19 Vaccination



ELIGIBLE MARCH 31

If you have questions about eligibility,
please visit www.FindYourPhaseWa.org

- All people covered in prior phases
- People ages 60-64
- Critical workers in congregate settings in the following categories:
 - Restaurants
 - Manufacturing
 - Food Service
 - Construction
- People with two or more comorbidities (as defined by the Department of Health)
- People living in congregate settings
- People experiencing homelessness who access services or housing in congregate settings



Case Count (cumulative since Jan. 2020)	Last Updated: 1:32 p.m. 3/23/21	Change from 3/22/21
Confirmed	30,069	+52
Probable	2,127	-2
Deaths	555	+1*
Currently hospitalized (not cumulative)	24 confirmed COVID*	+1 confirmed COVID
Hospitalized patients requiring ventilators (not cumulative)	3	+1

Note: "Probable" cases include close contacts of a confirmed case who become symptomatic, positive antigen test, or positive serology/antibody test AND a credible history of COVID-like illness. For full definition of a "Probable" case, [please see the Department of Health guidance](#).

*** Based on what is reported to the Health District daily, and a weekly reconciliation with state Department of Health data.*



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Rich Huebner, Management Analyst

Department: Executive

SUBJECT: Economic Development March 2021 Report

REQUESTED ACTION:

Review the March 2021 Economic Development Report. Ask questions as needed.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

This is an opportunity for the City Council to receive an update on Economic Development activities in March 2021.

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

Economic Development Advisory Board

At its February 25 meeting, the EDAB received updates from City Administrator Deborah Knight on the Imagine Monroe Visioning Project, and from Parks Director Mike Farrell on the Parks, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan Update. Ms. Knight detailed the procedural history behind the last update to the City's vision, mission, and core values statements, and why they are being updated currently to coincide with the next Comprehensive Plan Update. Mr. Farrell detailed the methodology and results of the PROS Plan survey.

At its March 11 meeting, Ms. Knight presented the City's demographic analysis to the EDAB members. Board members also discussed possible funding priorities for the funds Monroe is slated to receive under the American Rescue Plan Act (discussed further below). Suggestions included:

- A grant program to assist business owners not eligible for 2020 City grants; a specific example was business owners that did not record at least a 25% revenue loss - or were not behind on lease/rent payments - due to dipping into personal savings, using credit cards, or taking out loans.
- A grant program to support building owners to make capital improvements by providing funds to match the owner's investment.
- A grant program for businesses that received no prior assistance, such as sole proprietors that recorded no income.

EDAB Subcommittees

The Growth & Development Committee met on March 4. Ms. Knight presented details on the Growth Management Act and City zoning processes, and facilitated a discussion on the types of growth committee members would like to see in Monroe.

The Tourism and Business Recruitment subcommittees met on March 18. The Tourism subcommittee discussed the purpose, funding, and future content of the Choose Monroe magazine, and plans for the development of the City's riverfront. The Business Recruitment subcommittee discussed the City's Business Recruitment, Retention, and Expansion (BRRE) plan; the focus of Economic Development Specialist James Palmer throughout the COVID-19 pandemic has been primarily on retention, and as recovery plans begin, an expanded focus on recruitment and expansion will resume. Discussion covered the issues of space to place new businesses, future land development, and industry sectors that are planning to expand and would need additional space.

Tourism Promotion and Marketing

Writers Chris Hendrickson and Ellen Hiatt submitted their articles and supplemental pieces, which were provided to staff for review and comment. Revisions are underway, and the process has moved into production. Rich Huebner and Katie Darrow are currently working on article titles, cover teasers and design, and the 'About Monroe' and 'New Items' sections. The upcoming edition is scheduled to be published and delivered to residents and City Hall by April 16, 2021.

American Rescue Plan Act

On March 12, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (APRA), which included \$65.1 billion in federal funding for cities. Monroe is slated to receive \$3.5 million. According to preliminary updates, the first half will be distributed within 60-90 days of the bill signing date, with the second half coming one year later. Allowed expenses include:

- Response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Costs incurred as a result of the public health emergency
- Replacement of lost, delayed, or decreased revenues
- Addressing negative economic impacts
- Premium pay for essential City workers
- Water, sewer, and broadband improvements

APRA also included \$28.6 billion that will be provided directly to bars and restaurants; the legislation calls for distributing the money in grants of up to \$5 million for establishments in need, or \$10 million to operations with multiple locations. The eligibility amount will be determined by subtracting an applicant's 2020 sales from its 2019 revenues, with the aim of compensating them for what was lost while businesses were shut and the population was advised to stay at home; for businesses that were not open for the full 2019 year, a projected revenue amount, based on revenues recorded in the months the business was open, will be used. A provision in the bill earmarks funds especially for smaller establishments with annual revenues under \$500,000. More details will be provided as they become available.

Hospitality Task Force

Economic Development Specialist James Palmer is recruiting up to 12 volunteers from the Monroe hospitality community for a Hospitality Task Force, which will discuss and recommend effective recovery projects. This task force will develop and prioritize a list of recovery projects for this sector for recommendation to the City Council.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

N/A

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

N/A

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

N/A



AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: March 23, 2021

Staff Contact: Rachel Adams, Project Management Consultant

Department: Executive

SUBJECT: February 2021 Human Services Work Report

REQUESTED ACTION:

None

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

None

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND:

Attached is the February 2021 Human Services Work Report submitted and presented by City of Monroe, Project Management Consultant, Rachel Adams.

This report features highlights from the beginning of the year including:

- Community Human Services Advisory Board and service provider updates.
- The progress on the request for production for a consultant to preform a Community Asset Mapping and Facilitated Program Development.
- Information about the new 211 East County Coordinated Entry Contract collaboration being lead by Volunteers of America.
- Information on the Sky Valley Cold Weather Shelter, Warming Center and current human services local event offerings.
- We are Monroe WA stories from December 2020 - February 2021.
- Implementation plan progress on the Gantt Map Chart.

FISCAL IMPACTS:

None

TIME CONSTRAINTS:

None

ALTERNATIVES TO REQUESTED ACTION:

None

ATTACHMENTS:

[February 2021 HS Work Report](#)
[Cold Weather Shelter Season Review](#)



Human Services Work Report – February 2021



Policy & Budget:

Community Human Services Advisory Board (CHSAB)

The Community Human Services Advisory Board has been reviewing the housing category of the HPAC recommendations. Catholic Community Services, Congregations for the Homeless, and The BLOCK Project presented their models to the board. The board reviewed the housing options on spectrum of possible short-, mid-, and long-term recommendations that the CHSAB might consider making to implement the HPAC housing recommendations. To view the Agenda materials please visit the City Website: <https://www.monroewa.gov/Archive.aspx?AMID=99>

Partners, Support Services & Prevention:

Community Asset Mapping and Facilitated Program Development

The draft of the RFP for a consultant to perform the Community Asset Mapping and Facilitated Program Development went through the review process of the CHSAB, and then on to the Mayor and City Council. The RFP was approved to be released to the public for consultants to bid on and submit their proposals for. The RFP application process will close on March 29, 2021.

Service Providers and Resources

The service providers have transitioned to a monthly a zoom call to share information and resources and continue collaborating. This meeting is being held on the second Tuesday of each month at 10am. These meetings are for local service providers to check in, collaborate, network, and respond to emerging community needs. New partners, and collaborators are encouraged to join the efforts, and share about local programs and needs.

East County Coordinated Entry

Late in December, Sultan Volunteers of America (VOA) submitted a collaborative application to the County to become a 211 Coordinated Entry Site, and oversee the East County Coordinated Entry navigation contract. The application was approved in January. VOA will be leading this collaborative partnership with Take the Next Step, Catholic Community Services, Saint Vincent de Paul, The City of Monroe, the Community Outreach Team and embedded social workers, along with many other local service providers in a network to provide access to County services. This collaborative will work toward rapid rehousing solutions or assisting with rapid resolution services for people living in East County. They will also maintain a shared local presence, using a roaming service model to meet with clients in Snohomish, Monroe, Sultan, Index and Gold

Bar.

Housing & Public Safety:

Cold Weather Shelter

Volunteers of America has assumed this season's role of Lead Agency. With the support of the County the Cold Weather Shelter is being hosted at the Evergreen State Fairground to serve the entire Sky Valley.



**Sky Valley Cold Weather Shelter
2020/2021**

Evergreen State Fairground
4H Building
14405 179th Ave SE, Monroe, WA 98272

Doors open at 8:30pm.
Doors are locked for the night at 9:30pm until 7am.
For more information on the CWS and the nights it is operating,
Please Visit: www.snohdc.org/cold

Serving Monroe, Sultan & Snohomish
October 23rd-March 15th

**Volunteers
of America®**
WESTERN WASHINGTON

medical
reserve
corps

Warming Center

At the request of the County, due to having snow on the ground and not reaching a daytime high temp over 34F, VOA in collaboration with New Hope Fellowship Church opened a warming center. This is the first time a warming center has been offered. In the chart below the warming center guest counts are marked with an asterix in front of the number. At the warming center, guests were able to stay safe and warm inside, and sleep longer if they needed to catch up on rest. The new East County 211 Navigator was on site to meet with clients, and services were also offered at this location. Many of the local Churches and partners came together to donate food to support the warming center.

Cold Weather Shelter Guest Counts & Warming Center Guest Counts

	October	November	December	January	February	March
1			3			
2			7			
3			5			
4			13			
5						
6						
7		3			4	
8		3		6	2	
9					5	
10		4			3	
11					6	
12			11		7 *11	
13			12	8	9 *14	
14					11 *11	
15				4		

Human Services Work Report – February 2021

16						
17					8	
18				6		
19						
20		4				
21		1	8	4		
22			9	7		
23	0		11	5	6	
24	0		7	6		
25	0			9		
26				11		
27			3	6		
28		3	5	8		
29						
30		0				
31						

Weekly Service Events Calendar during Covid19

The YMCA Showers After Hours program has been put on hold, to help facilitate a leadership transition at the Monroe/Sky Valley YMCA. The program is expected to resume in April 2021. The service providers collaborated to create a transportation plan in the interim, to support people getting to the VOA showers. TTNS is connecting people to the VOA, by handing out bus passes during their regular outreach.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		Sky Valley Foodbank 2pm-5pm	MPD Outreach Team			
TTNS Outreach Team		TTNS Outreach Team		TTNS Outreach Team		
	Hot Food Event 12pm-2pm at the Library	Hot Food Event 12pm-2pm at the Library	Hot Food Event 12pm-2pm at the Library		Hot Food at Foursquare Church 10am	
	Food Share 9:30am at The Library	Food Gleanings 2pm-4pm at The Rock Church	Grocery Distribution at French Creek Manor 2pm - 4pm	Food Gleanings 4pm-6pm at The Rock Church		
VOA Showers 12pm-5pm		VOA Showers 12pm-5pm				



Right after my husband and I bought our first house in Monroe, my husband Jeff fell off of a 25-foot ladder at work and shattered both of his heels. After being released from the Emergency room and Doctor's appointments we settled back at home. Jeff was on crutches and thinking I would be the nice new wife and homemaker, I decided to make us breakfast and bring it to him while he rested...Somehow, I had made it to adulthood without having ever actually made bacon on my own. So unsupervised in the kitchen, I began by pouring oil in a frying pan and cooked on high what quickly became charcoal...having seen my mother pour off grease into a can I attempted to

rescue my charred bacon from the boiling oil and bacon grease. I brought the pan over to the sink. I tipped the pan over the can, poured...and missed.... hot burning oil and grease magma poured over my hand holding the can. Unable to verbalize what had happened all I could do was scream and hold my hand under the cold water. Jeff started crutching into the kitchen to come to my aid. Some of the grease and oil must have gotten on the floor at some point also and he found it with his crutches and slipped and fell and laid on the floor. To top it off the dog came over and sat on him as if to say you guys are done now, please stop. After we both recovered, Jeff took on much of the meal prep in our house to keep me from burning things down completely. He is an excellent cook, and I am good at doing the dishes. - Rachel Adams
Photo caption: My Nuna Winnifred, my beautiful little sister Sarah who turned out to be a great cook, and me...in the snorkel mask because my eyes couldn't take all the onions.

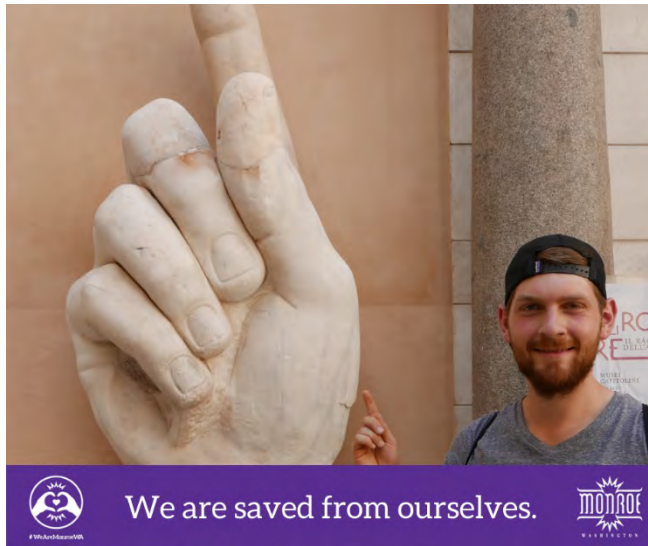
[#WeAreMonroeWA](#) [#WeAreAHotMess](#) [#MonroeStrong](#) [#WeGotThisMonroe](#) [#inthistgether](#)

I grew up in Shoreline, WA and never thought I would ever live in a place like Monroe. After I graduated high school, I went to college at Eastern Washington University and planned on moving back to Shoreline after I graduated. Instead, after I graduated from EWU, my husband and I moved out to Illinois so I could earn my Master's Degree in teaching. Living in the Midwest reminded me of why I love the PNW and motivated me to move back as soon as I finished school. When I was applying for teaching jobs, I looked everywhere and prayed that I would end up back near my home of Shoreline. Monroe High School was the first school to offer me a job as the Athletic Trainer/Sports Medicine teacher and I was reluctant to accept it. I had always thought



We Are Monroe WA Stories December 2020 - February 2021

Monroe was too small, too “country”, I didn’t like the color orange (no joke, that was one of the items on my “pro/con list”), wasn’t too sure what I thought of the prison being right next to the high school, and didn’t think I would want to raise a family there. But, even with all these items in the “con” column, I accepted the job and am thankful every day I did. Since moving here in summer of 2014, I have grown to love this town. I love the community feel of Main Street and supporting the high school athletes and cheering for the Bearcats every chance I get. I have gotten to know the community leaders, spoken at the Rotary Club, judged a pie baking contest, cheered at the town parades, supported small businesses, and am so thankful that this is the town I get to raise my kids in. I never thought I would love this community as much as I do. I have even learned to like the color orange. -Heather Sevier



We all make seemingly intelligent moves we almost instantly regret. Once at summer camp I watched as people jumped off a cliff into the lake. Even a little girl did it and was having fun. Well, in a flash of brilliance I decided not to be outdone. I stepped back, mustered my strength, and ran right off the cliff. It was about the moment I plunged into the water that I suddenly remembered... I don’t know how to swim. I flailed about, grabbing anyone or anything I could. Eventually, some kind soul realized I was in deep trouble. - James Harrigan

I could tell you a thousand and one stories from my time serving in the Navy, including one time when a live missile failed to launch during testing and, as part of the firefighting crew, I had to get uncomfortably close. But perhaps one of the most hair-raising moments was when I had to change a light bulb. But not just any light bulb; this was the bulb in the air traffic warning light on the very top of the USS Virginia CGN38. The only way to get to it was to scale the ship's superstructure and up the antenna array to the very highest peak, held to the pinnacle by only a few straps. With the deck nearly 200 feet below, it was quite the view. -Bryan Lipsy



We Are Monroe WA Stories December 2020 - February 2021



We recently asked, "What is your favorite comfort food, and why? From Monroe resident Leila Maggart: "I tend toward comfort drinks more than comfort food, and prefer tea lattes for comfort. It's like a warm hug in your belly."

The goal of #WeAreMonroeWA is to elevate commonalities and shared values among City of Monroe residents, spark connections, and ultimately cultivate empathy that is grounded in shared humanity rather than circumstances. Similar to Humans of New York.

#WeAreMonroeWA will feature about the people who make Monroe the amazing community it is. Because we are all Monroe. Have a story to share? Email wearemonroewa@monroewa.gov, or text 360-722-1684. Please include a photo with your story submission, and if it is about a specific person, their contact information so the City can get their permission to share the story.



	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021

2021 HPAC Action Plan - Gantt Map Chart (X = Started O = Not Started)

A. Housing												
Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing (Crisis Housing, Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing) – <i>City Strategic Plan</i>	X	X										
Explore Congregations for The Homeless Program Model	X	X										
Explore Safe Parking Site	X	X										
Explore Emergency Shelter Options	X	X										
Explore Home Share/Group Home Model	X	X										
Create More Transitional Housing in Monroe - <i>City Housing Action Plan</i>												
Planning For More Affordable Housing in Monroe – <i>City Comprehensive Plan</i>		X										
Provide Rental Assistance Program through RFP – <i>HB1406</i>												
Inventory Surplus Property – <i>City Housing Action Plan</i>	O	O										
Identify Housing Needs – <i>City Housing Action Plan</i>	O	O										
Work with TAC to identify partners and available funding	O	X										
Apply for County Grant Funding	O	O										
B. Partners												
Continue TAC	X	X										
Diplomacy & Relationship Building (TAC & CHSAB)	X	X										
Capacity Building (TAC & CHSAB)	X	X										
Build Sky Valley Consortium (Housing & Services)	O	X										
Needs Assessment – <i>City Strategic Plan (TAC & CHSAB)</i>	X	X										
Establish Transportation service between Sky Valley and Everett												
Evaluate transportation needs with partners	X	X										
Evaluate existing transportation contracts with non-profits	O	O										

	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021

Apply for Transit Go (grant) program												
Provide information about services to remain housed, financial training, and incentives for businesses to hire employees with entry level skills, information about mental and behavioral health services.	X	X										
Work with partners to develop and promote annual "human services days" set up like a vendor show.												
Standardize Case Management Action Planning												
C. Prevention												
Develop education and outreach communication plan	O	X										
Poverty 101 Trainings												
Crisis Response Trainings												
Identify needs of homeless families	O	O										
Work with McKinney-Vento Family Liaisons in the Monroe School District to connect families with resources.	O	X										
D. Public Safety												
Promote Block Watch Program – residential and business buy in/ education/ communication – training & certification program												
Explore Mobile Medical Unit Outreach Program												
Identify partners to develop community court model												
Hire Probations Officer – <i>City Court Assessment</i>	O											
Explore Fee Revenue – <i>City Court Assessment</i>												
E. Support Services												
Coordinated Services – One Stop Shop – <i>City Strategic Plan</i>		X										
Facility Build Out (<i>TBD/On Hold</i>)												
Implement local Shared Database System												
Establish Family Resource Center												

	January 2021	February 2021	March 2021	April 2021	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	August 2021	September 2021	October 2021	November 2021	December 2021

Establish 211 Coordinated Entry Site	X	X										
Develop scope of work for Site Manager/Operator TAC												
Issue RFP		X										
Award RFP												
Create & Review Memorandums of Understanding												
Coordinate with Behavioral Health assessments/Intake												
Coordinate with Multiple Mental Health Clinicians for Adults												
Coordinate with SUD Clinicians												
Coordinate with Housing Navigators		X										
Establish Metrics and Tracking – <i>Needs Assessment</i>												
F. Policy & Budget												
Define 2022 Work Plan, Priorities, and implementation Model												
Identify performance measures to encourage future funding and show success. – <i>Needs Assessment</i>												
Lobby for changes to State and Federal law	X	X										
Temporary Encampment Code Review – <i>Planning Commission</i>	X											
Continue CHSAB as a standing committee	X	X										
Identify budget enhancement needs and funding opportunities												
Evaluate Program												

2020-2021 Cold Weather Shelter
Season Review
&
Overview of
East County Coordinated Entry

Lynsey Gagnon, Executive Director
VOAWW Community Resource Centers



2020-2021 Sky Valley Cold Weather Shelter

- Ran from 10/23 – 3/15
- Held at Evergreen State Fairgrounds, 4H Building
- 52 nights open
- 61 unduplicated individuals served
- 281 total bed nights
- Biggest ‘team’ to date – VOA, TTNS, City of Monroe, Snohomish County, Medical Reserve Corps, EvergreenHealth Monroe, countless community groups and volunteers!

www.voaww.org

What is Coordinated Entry?

Why is it important?

- Process for people to access the prevention, housing and/or other services that they need.
 - Call 2-1-1 for intake assessment
- Incorporates uniform screening and assessment, prioritization and program matching, with connections to mainstream services to help those seeking housing and services access appropriate programs more efficiently.
- 2011 - Moved from multiple housing lists from multiple agencies, to one list (or pool, rather) that in theory is more coordinated among housing service providers.
- Participant experience should be easier, with one call for an assessment rather than multiple calls to multiple agencies.

How has Coordinated Entry been going in East County the past few years?

- Navigator role has shuffled around from different agencies, which have not been located in East County
- The number of homeless individuals may seem like they are decreasing in the Sky Valley, but in more rural areas of East County, the need is becoming greater than it's been in the recent past
- This has resulted in homeless and vulnerable individuals and families experiencing...
 - Lack of consistency
 - No trust, no connections, no relationships
 - Growing frustration in CE and the system in general

How is Coordinated Entry (CE) going to be different this time?

- Navigator role is filled by someone born and raised in Sky Valley, that has already been serving this population and has developed trust
- Agency deeply committed trauma-informed care practices and building community resiliency
- Focus on collaborative efforts around quality and building a system of change in East County
- Recognize it's not just the Navigators role to move everyone out of CE, but it is in cooperation and a team effort with key partners aimed at improving the system from start to finish
- This is a TEAM –
 - Navigator
 - Sky Valley Resource Center
 - Take the Next Step
 - City of Monroe & Office of Neighborhoods
 - Catholic Community Services
 - St. Vincent de Paul

Questions?



MONROE CITY COUNCIL EXTENDED AGENDA

Current as of 03/18/2021
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 Scarboro

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;
 - NB: WWTP new position; WREC Plan discussion (J. Ottow)
 - Reports: Finance, Police, Comm Dev, Econ Dev, HR/IT; Human Services; Emergency Mngt
 - Executive Session

TUESDAY 04/06/21 PofA Scarboro – Rasmussen absent; Cudaback may be absent

- 6 p.m. Public Safety Committee Meeting**
- Drug Possession Ordinance (replace State v. Blake)
- 7 p.m. City Council Regular Study Session**
- Staff Report – Emergency Mngt
 - TBD

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: EnviroIssues Budget Amendment (outreach strategies); ILA with SnoCo for Emergency Mngt Svcs
 - NB: TBD
 - Reports: Parks; Public Works, Emerg Mgt; Court

TUESDAY 04/20/2021 PofA Cudaback

- 5:30 p.m. City Council Finance/HR Committee Meeting**
- Reserve Policy
 - 2021 Budget Amendment (tentative)
 - American Rescue Plan alternatives (IT-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 6th); Building Safety Month (May); Mother's Day (5/09/21); National Correctional Officers and Employees Week (05/2-8/2021); AAPI Month (May)
 - Consent Agenda: TBD
 - NB: ILA with Sunnyside – inmate housing;
 - Reports: Finance, Police, Comm Dev, Econ Dev, HR/IT; Human Services; 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 ALLEGIANCE

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

UPCOMING ITEMS:

- PH: Black Rock Cable Telecomm Ord first reading
- 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
- Council meeting Zoom/In person hybrid format (tentative 5/04/21)
- *Public Works Week (May 16-22, 2021) Proclamation*
- *National Correctional Officers and Employees Week (May 2-8, 2021) Proclamation*
- *05/31/21 Memorial Day Proclamation*
- *05/29/21 Annual Pow Wow Proclamation*



MONROE CITY COUNCIL EXTENDED AGENDA

*Current as of 03/18/2021
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 Scarboro*

- **Monroe TBD spring meeting – present 2020
annual report – Possibly May 18, 2021 in lieu of
FHR Cmt meeting**



MONROE THIS WEEK

March 19, 2021 • Volume 7/Edition 11



AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021

Thank you for reading Monroe This Week.

This week's edition includes details on Round 4 of the Working Washington Small Business Emergency Grants, American Rescue Plan Act funds dedicated to restaurants and bars, a vacancy on the Monroe Civil Service Commission, the relocation of 65 young trees to Miracle League Field, an update on week 3 of the Lake Tye Park All Weather Lighted Fields project, the cancellation of the 2021 Community Easter Egg Hunt, and the Monroe School District Incoming 6th Grade Information Nights.



Please contact me with any and all feedback regarding the articles below. I can be reached at GThomas@MonroeWA.gov.

Yours in Service,

Mayor Geoffrey Thomas

WORKING WASHINGTON GRANT ROUND 4 ANNOUNCED

This week, the state Department of Commerce announced Round 4 of the Working Washington Small Business

WORKING WASHINGTON SMALL BUSINESS EMERGENCY GRANTS

- Businesses required to close.
- Businesses with lost revenue as a result of closure.
- Businesses with added expenses to maintain safe operations.
- Equitable distribution of grant funds across the state and to businesses owned and operated by historically disadvantaged individuals.

[Frequently asked questions](#) are posted online, as is information about [eligibility](#) and [required documentation](#). To sign up for an email notification when the application portal opens, visit the [Round 4 webpage](#).

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT PROVIDING DEDICATED FUNDING FOR RESTAURANTS AND BARS

Last Thursday, March 11, the American Rescue Plan Act was signed into law. Recognizing the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the hospitality industry, the legislation includes \$28.6 billion to be directly dedicated to restaurants and bars. Grants of up to \$5 million, or \$10 million for operations with multiple locations, will be issued to establishments in need. A recipient's eligibility amount will be determined by subtracting the applicant's 2020 sales from its 2019 revenues, with the aim of compensating them for what was lost while businesses were closed and the population was advised to stay at home; for businesses that were not open for the full 2019 year, a projected revenue amount, based on revenues recorded in the months the business was open, will be used. A provision in the bill will earmark funds especially for smaller establishments with annual revenues under \$500,000. Stay tuned for more information on how to access these funds as details are released.



CITY ACTIVELY RECRUITING FOR A VOLUNTEER FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The City of Monroe is actively recruiting for one seat on the [Civil Service Commission](#). The Monroe Civil Service Commission assures that police officers are recruited through open



[webpage](#); for more information, please contact Human Resources Director Ben Warthan at BWarthan@MonroeWA.gov.

CITY RELOCATES 65 YOUNG TREES TO MIRACLE LEAGUE FIELD

Last month, the City's Public Works Department partnered with Snohomish Conservation District's Veteran Program to relocate 65 young Douglas Fir and Western Red Cedar trees. These trees were growing within the footprint of a City managed stormwater pond, and would begin to threaten the integrity of the pond's slope structure as they matured. Douglas Fir reproduces through the seeds on its fallen cones, and Western Red Cedar is able to reproduce in the same way, as well as through the rooting of its fallen limbs; it's likely that the trees were the result of wind-blown seedlings. In an effort to utilize the trees, which are a highly valued restoration resource, a small work party was coordinated to transport the trees to Miracle League Field. The trees were planted in a riparian area adjacent to the Skykomish River, where they can help to provide shade and habitat to wildlife as they continue to mature. To learn more about Snohomish Conservation District's Veteran Program, please visit the program [webpage](#).



LAKE TYE PARK ALL WEATHER LIGHTED FIELDS PROJECT UPDATE

We've entered into week 3 of the Lake Tye Park All Weather Lighted Fields project, and it is coming along nicely. Our Parks Department staff will be taking weekly photos and video to keep the public informed about this exciting project. For more details on the project, contact information for questions, and to watch progress videos, please visit the Parks Department [webpage](#).



2021 COMMUNITY EASTER EGG HUNT CANCELLED

This week, the City made the sad announcement that the 2021 Community Easter egg hunt has been cancelled due to the current phase restrictions in Governor Inslee's Roadmap to Recovery. The City is very much looking forward to hosting this annual community event again next year. In place of the Community Egg Hunt, the Chamber of Commerce will be hosting a scavenger Hunt in historic downtown. We thank the Chamber and their partners for organizing a COVID-19 safe event. Watch for more details at [Choose Monroe](#). Please call (360) 863-4519 with any questions.



MONROE SCHOOL DISTRICT SCHEDULES INCOMING 6TH GRADE INFORMATION NIGHTS

The [Monroe School District](#) is inviting all current 5th grade students and their families to Incoming 6th Grade Information Nights next week. Hidden River Middle School's event will be on Tuesday, March 23, and Park Place Middle School's event will be on Wednesday, March 24. Both events will be held virtually, at 6:00 p.m. on their respective evening; to join the Hidden River MS event, click [here](#), and to join the Park Place MS event, click [here](#).



UPCOMING CITY COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE

The City Council will next meet in a Regular Business Meeting on Tuesday, March 23, 2021. The meeting will be held via the Zoom remote meeting platform and participation information will be posted with the March 23 agenda, which can be accessed by clicking the button below.

[Council Agendas/Minutes](#)

CITY COUNCIL MEMBERS



Councilmember
Patsy Cudaback



Councilmember
Kevin Hanford



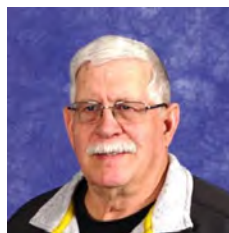
Councilmember
Ed Davis



Councilmember
Jason Gamble



Councilmember
Jeff Rasmussen



Councilmember
Kirk Scarboro



Councilmember
Heather Rousey

Have a question for your Councilmembers?
Contact them at councilmembers@monroewa.gov



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

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