AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO ORDINANCE NO. 24-033

RELATING TO MANDATORY UPDATES OF THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, PURSUANT TO RCW 36.70A.130; ADOPTING TEXT, POLICY, AND MAP AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN; AND ADOPTING AN URBAN GROWTH AREA LAND CAPACITY ANALYSIS

Title: Housekeeping for typos, errors, updated data, and omissions
Brief Description: Amendment sheet to correct or update data or descriptions based on updated information or discovered errors including: (a) updating population, housing, and employment growth targets; (b) replacing certain tables and maps in the Transportation, Capital Facilities and Utilities, and Urban Core Subarea Plan elements with corrected or updated maps and tables; (c) adding an erroneously omitted project to the transportation project list that is within the adopted Transportation Element and that is currently under construction; (d) updating school district information from the recent 2024 biennial update; (e) modifying descriptions of the Arlington and Index water systems; and (f) adding a policy on housing variety into the Urban Core Subarea Plan element that was inadvertently omitted.

Proposed by: County Executive Dave Somers

Existing Ordinance Recitals, Findings, or Sections to Delete or Modify:

Page 9, beginning on line 19, modify by inserting underlined text and removing the text in strike-through as follows:

(3) The population growth targets for 2044 contained in the Population and Employment Element, Tables PE-1 and PE-2, are generally consistent with the 2044 initial population growth targets shown in the Countywide Planning Policies. They have been revised to address the following information that arose subsequent to the development of the initial population targets at SCT in 2021:

(i) 2044 initial housing growth targets were developed by SCT in 2022-2023 consistent with the Washington State Department of Commerce guidance. They were adopted into Appendix B of the CPPs by the County Council on July 19, 2023, in Ordinance No. 23-062. Part of Commerce's housing needs methodology included housing units needed to make up for the underproduction of housing relative to demand that has occurred over the past decade or more. This resulted in higher housing targets than originally anticipated since the calculation of net new housing need is inclusive of both housing to address historic undersupply as well as housing to address new population growth. In some parts of the unincorporated UGA, this resulted in

a shortfall of capacity for the housing targets even though there was adequate capacity for the population targets. For these locations, 2044 housing targets and corresponding population targets were shifted to other unincorporated UGAs with surplus housing and population capacity.

(ii) In three Urban Unincorporated Areas (Monroe, Maltby, and the Silver Firs Gap), there are large residential projects that are pending or already underway which were not fully included during the development of the population targets by SCT in 2021. For these three locations, the 2044 population targets were adjusted upwards by ((~~1,148~~)) 880 persons in order to fully account for the buildout of the current pending projects. Half of the source for this upward adjustment came from other Urban Unincorporated Areas and the other half came from unincorporated High Capacity Transit Community locations with initial housing capacity deficits.

(iii) The 2020-2044 population growth targets within the county's unincorporated UGAs also reflect revisions to the UGA Land Capacity Analysis that used a corrected critical areas layer in four unincorporated urban areas (Lake Stickney Gap, Larch Way Overlap, Silver Firs Gap, and Maltby UGA), and updated pending residential project information in three unincorporated urban areas (Bothell MUGA, Lynnwood MUGA, and Maltby UGA).

(((~~(iii)~~))) (iv) The following table shows the revisions made to the 2020-2044 population growth targets within the county's unincorporated UGAs, as set forth in Tables PE-1 and PE-2, compared with the 2020-2044 initial population growth targets contained in the CPPs:

	CPP Initial Targets: Population Change, 2020-2044	Revised Population Change, 2020-2044	Difference
HCT Communities (Unincorporated only)	75,849	((~~75,275~~)) 75,409	(((~~574~~))) (440)
Bothell MUGA	10,927	((~~9,633~~)) 9,825	(((~~1,294~~))) (1,102)
Edmonds MUGA	908	766	(142)
Everett MUGA	17,136	((~~19,151~~)) 19,269	((~~2,015~~)) 2,133
Lynnwood MUGA	19,783	19,783	0
Mill Creek MUGA	13,377	10,789	(2,588)
Mukilteo MUGA	8,178	8,178	0
Larch Way Overlap	5,540	((~~6,974~~)) 6,799	((~~1,434~~)) 1,259
Urban Unincorporated Areas (Excluding HCT)	11,057	((~~11,631~~)) 11,497	((~~574~~)) 440
Arlington UGA	307	((~~314~~)) 316	((~~7~~)) 9
Brier MUGA	150	154	4
Darrington UGA	111	111	0
Gold Bar UGA	38	25	(13)

Granite Falls UGA	187	187	0
Lake Stevens UGA	315	244	(71)
Marysville UGA	1	(4)	(5)
Monroe UGA	407	((~~801~~)) 803	((~~394~~)) 396
Mountlake Terrace MUGA	7	7	0
Snohomish UGA	405	405	0
Stanwood UGA	290	((~~292~~)) 293	((~~2~~)) 3
Sultan UGA	149	149	0
Woodway MUGA	271	271	0
Lake Stickney Gap	3,800	((~~3,271~~)) 3,410	(((~~529~~))) (390)
Silver Firs Gap	4,193	((~~4,878~~)) 4,485	((~~685~~)) 292
Maltby UGA	426	((~~525~~)) 640	((~~99~~)) 214
Paine Field Area	0	0	0
Total Unincorporated UGA	86,906	86,906	0

(((~~iv~~))) (v) The revised 2044 population growth targets resulting from the above adjustments do not exceed the upper bookends for population growth evaluated for each county subarea under the DEIS Alternative 3 (Higher Growth alternative).

(((~~v~~))) (vi) The revised 2044 population growth targets do not significantly depart from the VISION 2050 RGS-based shares of population growth by regional geography as shown in the CPPs and are thus considered consistent with RGS:

Snohomish County's 2020-2044 Population Growth Shares by Regional Geography:		
Regional Geography	CPP Population (2020-2044)	Revised Population Shares
Metro City	22.2%	22.2%
Core Cities	12.4%	12.4%
HCT Communities	**49.7%**	((**~~49.5%~~**)) **49.6%**
Cities & Towns	8.8%	8.8%
Urban Unincorporated	**3.6%**	((**~~3.8%~~**)) **3.7%**
Rural	3.3%	3.3%
Total Snohomish County	100.0%	100.0%

Page 19, beginning on line 12, modify by inserting the underlined text and removing the text in strike-through as follows:

c. The housing growth targets for 2044 contained in the Housing Element are generally consistent with the 2044 initial housing growth targets shown in the CPPs. They have been revised to address the following information that arose subsequent to the development of the initial housing targets by SCT:

(1) 2044 initial housing growth targets were developed by SCT consistent with the Washington State Department of Commerce guidance. Part of Commerce's

housing needs methodology included housing units needed to make up for the underproduction of housing relative to demand that has occurred over the past decade or more. This resulted in higher housing targets than originally anticipated since the calculation of net new housing need is inclusive of both housing to address historic undersupply as well as housing to address new population growth. In some parts of the unincorporated UGA, this resulted in a shortfall of capacity for the housing targets even though there was adequate capacity for the population targets. For these locations, 2044 housing targets and corresponding population targets were shifted to other unincorporated UGAs with surplus housing and population capacity.

(2) In three Urban Unincorporated Areas (Monroe, Maltby, and the Silver Firs Gap), there are large residential projects that are pending or already underway which were not fully included during the development of the initial population and housing targets by SCT. For these three locations, the 2044 housing targets were adjusted upwards by ((~~600~~)) 460 units in order to fully account for buildout of the current pending projects. Half of the source for this upward adjustment came from other Urban Unincorporated Areas and the other half came from unincorporated High Capacity Transit Community locations with initial housing capacity deficits.

(3) The 2020-2044 housing growth targets within the county's unincorporated UGAs also reflect revisions to the UGA land capacity analysis that used a corrected critical areas layer in four unincorporated urban areas (Lake Stickney Gap, Larch Way Overlap, Silver Firs Gap, and Maltby UGA), and updated pending residential project information in three unincorporated urban areas (Bothell MUGA, Lynnwood MUGA, and Maltby UGA).

(((~~3~~))) (4) The following table shows the revisions made to the 2020-2044 housing growth targets within the county's unincorporated UGAs, as set forth in Tables HO-2 and HO-3, compared with the 2020-2044 initial housing growth targets contained in the CPPs:

	CPP Initial Targets: Net New Housing Units Needed, 2020-2044	Revised Net New Housing Units Needed, 2020-2044	Difference
HCT Communities (Unincorporated only)	39,859	((~~39,559~~)) 39,629	(((~~300~~))) (230)
Bothell MUGA	5,393	((~~4,717~~)) 4,817	(((~~676~~))) (576)
Edmonds MUGA	534	460	(74)
Everett MUGA	8,856	((~~9,909~~)) 9,971	((~~1,053~~)) 1,115
Lynnwood MUGA	10,560	10,560	0
Mill Creek MUGA	7,477	6,125	(1,352)
Mukilteo MUGA	4,243	4,243	0
Larch Way Overlap	2,797	((~~3,546~~)) 3,455	((~~749~~)) 658
Urban Unincorporated Areas (Excluding HCT)	5,551	((~~5,851~~)) 5,781	((~~300~~)) 230
Arlington UGA	119	((~~123~~)) 124	((~~4~~)) 5
Brier MUGA	139	141	2
Darrington UGA	44	44	0
Gold Bar UGA	38	31	(7)
Granite Falls UGA	87	87	0
Lake Stevens UGA	216	179	(37)
Marysville UGA	3	0	(3)

Monroe UGA	207	((~~413~~)) 414	((~~206~~)) 207
Mountlake Terrace MUGA	4	4	0
Snohomish UGA	203	203	0
Stanwood UGA	138	139	1
Sultan UGA	73	73	0
Woodway MUGA	140	140	0
Lake Stickney Gap	1,787	((~~1,510~~)) 1,583	(((~~276~~))) (204)
Silver Firs Gap	2,178	((~~2,536~~)) 2,331	((~~358~~)) 153
Maltby UGA	175	((~~227~~)) 287	((~~52~~)) 112
Paine Field Area	0	0	0
Total Unincorporated UGA	45,410	45,410	0

Exhibit C, on page PE-6, delete:

High Capacity Transit Communities are cities and unincorporated areas that are connected to the regional high-capacity transit system. These urban unincorporated areas are also planned for annexation or incorporation. Historical growth targets may not be as useful a guide for these jurisdictions compared to some cites. In many cases, transit investments represent new, future opportunities to accommodate growth.

And replace with (highlight included to recognize the change):

High Capacity Transit Communities are cities and unincorporated areas that are connected to the regional high-capacity transit system. These urban unincorporated areas are also planned for annexation or incorporation. Historical growth targets may not be as useful a guide for these jurisdictions compared to some cities. In many cases, transit investments represent new, future opportunities to accommodate growth.

Exhibit C, on page PE-7, delete:

Regional Geography	Population (2020-2044)	Jobs (2019-2044)
Metropolitan City	22.2%	39.2%
Core Cities	12.4%	17.8%
HCT Communities	49.5%	29.9%
Cities & Towns	8.8%	7.1%
Urban Unincorporated Areas	3.8%	3.4%
Rural	3.3%	2.6%
Total Snohomish County	100.0%	100.0%

And replace with:

Regional Geography	Population (2020-2044)	Jobs (2019-2044)
Metropolitan City	22.2%	39.2%
Core Cities	12.4%	17.8%
HCT Communities	49.6%	29.9%
Cities & Towns	8.8%	7.1%
Urban Unincorporated Areas	3.7%	3.4%
Rural	3.3%	2.6%
Total Snohomish County	100.0%	100.0%

Exhibit C, on page PE-9, Table PE-1: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area, delete:

Table PE-1: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area

Area	2020 Census Population	2044 Population Targets	2020-2044 Population Growth Amount	2020-2044 Population Growth Pct of Total County Growth
Non-S.W. County UGA	187,883	261,250	73,367	23.8%
Arlington UGA	20,418	35,514	15,096	4.9%
Arlington City	19,868	34,649	14,781	4.8%
Unincorporated	550	864	314	0.1%
Darrington UGA	1,564	1,983	419	0.1%
Darrington Town	1,462	1,770	308	0.1%
Unincorporated	102	213	111	0.0%
Gold Bar UGA	3,211	3,483	272	0.1%
Gold Bar City	2,403	2,650	247	0.1%
Unincorporated	808	833	25	0.0%
Granite Falls UGA	4,597	6,885	2,288	0.7%
Granite Falls City	4,450	6,551	2,101	0.7%
Unincorporated	147	334	187	0.1%
Index UGA (incorporated)	155	173	18	0.0%
Lake Stevens UGA	41,023	50,881	9,858	3.2%
Lake Stevens City	38,951	48,565	9,614	3.1%
Unincorporated	2,072	2,316	244	0.1%
Maltby UGA (unincorporated)	164	689	525	0.2%
Marysville UGA	70,911	100,015	29,104	9.4%
Marysville City	70,714	99,822	29,108	9.4%
Unincorporated	197	193	(4)	0.0%
Monroe UGA	21,266	26,670	5,404	1.8%
Monroe City	19,699	24,302	4,603	1.5%
Unincorporated	1,567	2,368	801	0.3%
Snohomish UGA	11,526	14,683	3,157	1.0%
Snohomish City	10,126	12,878	2,752	0.9%
Unincorporated	1,400	1,805	405	0.1%
Stanwood UGA	7,847	11,397	3,550	1.2%
Stanwood City	7,705	10,963	3,258	1.1%
Unincorporated	142	434	292	0.1%
Sultan UGA	5,201	8,876	3,675	1.2%
Sultan City	5,146	8,672	3,526	1.1%
Unincorporated	55	204	149	0.0%
S.W. County UGA	505,947	730,870	224,923	72.9%
Incorporated S.W. UGA	282,883	423,950	141,067	45.7%
Bothell City (part)	19,205	32,355	13,150	4.3%
Brier City	6,560	7,100	540	0.2%
Edmonds City	42,853	55,966	13,113	4.3%
Everett City	110,629	179,176	68,547	22.2%
Lynnwood City	38,568	63,735	25,167	8.2%
Mill Creek City	20,926	24,813	3,887	1.3%
Mountlake Terrace City	21,286	34,710	13,424	4.4%
Mukilteo City	21,538	24,616	3,078	1.0%
Woodway Town	1,318	1,480	162	0.1%
Unincorporated S.W. UGA	223,064	306,920	83,856	27.2%
UGA Total	693,830	992,120	298,290	96.7%
City Total	463,562	674,946	211,384	68.6%
Unincorporated UGA Total	230,268	317,174	86,906	28.2%
Non-UGA Total (Uninc Rural/Resource Area)	134,127	144,190	10,063	3.3%
County Total	827,957	1,136,309	308,352	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries.

And replace with:

Table PE-1: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area

Area	2020 Census Population	2044 Population Targets	2020-2044 Population Growth Amount	2020-2044 Population Growth Pct of Total County Growth
Non-S.W. County UGA	187,883	261,370	73,487	23.8%
Arlington UGA	20,418	35,515	15,097	4.9%
Arlington City	19,868	34,649	14,781	4.8%
Unincorporated	550	866	316	0.1%
Darrington UGA	1,564	1,983	419	0.1%
Darrington Town	1,462	1,770	308	0.1%
Unincorporated	102	213	111	0.0%
Gold Bar UGA	3,211	3,483	272	0.1%
Gold Bar City	2,403	2,650	247	0.1%
Unincorporated	808	833	25	0.0%
Granite Falls UGA	4,597	6,885	2,288	0.7%
Granite Falls City	4,450	6,551	2,101	0.7%
Unincorporated	147	334	187	0.1%
Index UGA (incorporated)	155	173	18	0.0%
Lake Stevens UGA	41,023	50,881	9,858	3.2%
Lake Stevens City	38,951	48,565	9,614	3.1%
Unincorporated	2,072	2,316	244	0.1%
Maltby UGA (unincorporated)	164	804	640	0.2%
Marysville UGA	70,911	100,015	29,104	9.4%
Marysville City	70,714	99,822	29,108	9.4%
Unincorporated	197	193	(4)	0.0%
Monroe UGA	21,266	26,672	5,406	1.8%
Monroe City	19,699	24,302	4,603	1.5%
Unincorporated	1,567	2,370	803	0.3%
Snohomish UGA	11,526	14,683	3,157	1.0%
Snohomish City	10,126	12,878	2,752	0.9%
Unincorporated	1,400	1,805	405	0.1%
Stanwood UGA	7,847	11,398	3,551	1.2%
Stanwood City	7,705	10,963	3,258	1.1%
Unincorporated	142	435	293	0.1%
Sultan UGA	5,201	8,876	3,675	1.2%
Sultan City	5,146	8,672	3,526	1.1%
Unincorporated	55	204	149	0.0%
S.W. County UGA	505,947	730,750	224,803	72.9%
Incorporated S.W.	282,883	423,950	141,067	45.7%
Bothell City (part)	19,205	32,355	13,150	4.3%
Brier City	6,560	7,100	540	0.2%
Edmonds City	42,853	55,966	13,113	4.3%
Everett City	110,629	179,176	68,547	22.2%
Lynnwood City	38,568	63,735	25,167	8.2%
Mill Creek City	20,926	24,813	3,887	1.3%
Mountlake Terrace City	21,286	34,710	13,424	4.4%
Mukilteo City	21,538	24,616	3,078	1.0%
Woodway Town	1,318	1,480	162	0.1%
Unincorporated S.W.	223,064	306,800	83,736	27.2%
UGA Total	693,830	992,120	298,290	96.7%
City Total	463,562	674,946	211,384	68.6%
Unincorporated UGA Total	230,268	317,174	86,906	28.2%
Non-UGA Total (Uninc Rural/Resource Area)	134,127	144,190	10,063	3.3%
County Total	827,957	1,136,309	308,352	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries.

Exhibit C, on page PE-10, Table PE-2: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA, delete:

Table PE-2: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2020 Census Population	2044 Population Targets	2020-2044 Population Growth	
			Amount	Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	505,947	730,870	224,923	72.9%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	282,883	423,950	141,067	45.7%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	223,064	306,920	83,856	27.2%
Bothell Area	53,504	76,287	22,783	7.4%
Bothell City (part)	19,205	32,355	13,150	4.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	34,299	43,932	9,633	3.1%
Brier Area	8,388	9,082	694	0.2%
Brier City	6,560	7,100	540	0.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	1,828	1,982	154	0.0%
Edmonds Area	46,860	60,739	13,879	4.5%
Edmonds City	42,853	55,966	13,113	4.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	4,007	4,773	766	0.2%
Everett Area	158,319	246,016	87,697	28.4%
Everett City	110,629	179,176	68,547	22.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	47,690	66,841	19,151	6.2%
Lynnwood Area	74,220	119,170	44,950	14.6%
Lynnwood City	38,568	63,735	25,167	8.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	35,652	55,435	19,783	6.4%
Mill Creek Area	72,975	87,652	14,677	4.8%
Mill Creek City	20,926	24,813	3,887	1.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	52,049	62,839	10,790	3.5%
Mountlake Terrace Area	21,309	34,740	13,431	4.4%
Mountlake Terrace City	21,286	34,710	13,424	4.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	23	30	7	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	37,122	48,378	11,256	3.7%
Mukilteo City	21,538	24,616	3,078	1.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	15,584	23,762	8,178	2.7%
Woodway Area	1,318	1,751	433	0.1%
Woodway Town	1,318	1,480	162	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	271	271	0.1%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	50	50	-	0.0%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	4,999	11,973	6,974	2.3%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	11,042	14,313	3,271	1.1%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	15,841	20,719	4,878	1.6%
County Total	827,957	1,136,309	308,352	100.0%

NOTE: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

And replace with:

Table PE-2: 2044 Population Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2020 Census Population	2044 Population Targets	2020-2044 Population Growth	
			Amount	Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	505,947	730,750	224,803	72.9%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	282,883	423,950	141,067	45.7%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	223,064	306,800	83,736	27.2%
Bothell Area	53,504	76,478	22,974	7.5%
Bothell City (part)	19,205	32,355	13,150	4.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	34,299	44,124	9,825	3.2%
Brier Area	8,388	9,082	694	0.2%
Brier City	6,560	7,100	540	0.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	1,828	1,982	154	0.0%
Edmonds Area	46,860	60,739	13,879	4.5%
Edmonds City	42,853	55,966	13,113	4.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	4,007	4,773	766	0.2%
Everett Area	158,319	246,135	87,816	28.5%
Everett City	110,629	179,176	68,547	22.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	47,690	66,959	19,269	6.2%
Lynnwood Area	74,220	119,170	44,950	14.6%
Lynnwood City	38,568	63,735	25,167	8.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	35,652	55,435	19,783	6.4%
Mill Creek Area	72,975	87,651	14,676	4.8%
Mill Creek City	20,926	24,813	3,887	1.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	52,049	62,838	10,789	3.5%
Mountlake Terrace Area	21,309	34,740	13,431	4.4%
Mountlake Terrace City	21,286	34,710	13,424	4.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	23	30	7	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	37,122	48,378	11,256	3.7%
Mukilteo City	21,538	24,616	3,078	1.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	15,584	23,762	8,178	2.7%
Woodway Area	1,318	1,751	433	0.1%
Woodway Town	1,318	1,480	162	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	271	271	0.1%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	50	50	-	0.0%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	4,999	11,798	6,799	2.2%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	11,042	14,452	3,410	1.1%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	15,841	20,326	4,485	1.5%
County Total	827,957	1,136,309	308,352	100.0%

NOTE: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

Exhibit C, on page PE-12, Table PE-4: 2044 Employment Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAS within the SW County UGA, delete:

Table PE-4: 2044 Employment Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2019 Employment Estimates	2044 Employment Targets	2019-2044 Employment Growth Amount	2019-2044 Employment Growth Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	219,102	340,517	121,415	70.7%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	184,813	291,764	106,951	62.2%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	34,289	48,753	14,464	8.4%
Bothell Area	18,314	27,562	9,248	5.4%
Bothell City (part)	16,100	24,805	8,705	5.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	2,214	2,758	544	0.3%
Brier Area	619	791	172	0.1%
Brier City	495	609	114	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	124	182	58	0.0%
Edmonds Area	14,421	17,555	3,134	1.8%
Edmonds City	14,174	17,232	3,058	1.8%
Unincorporated MUGA	247	323	76	0.0%
Everett Area	106,229	175,475	69,246	40.3%
Everett City	99,817	167,157	67,340	39.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	6,412	8,318	1,906	1.1%
Lynnwood Area	33,695	58,520	24,825	14.4%
Lynnwood City	28,628	50,540	21,912	12.8%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,067	7,980	2,913	1.7%
Mill Creek Area	12,567	14,930	2,363	1.4%
Mill Creek City	6,787	7,523	736	0.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,780	7,406	1,626	0.9%
Mountlake Terrace Area	8,431	11,148	2,717	1.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	8,431	11,148	2,717	1.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	-	-	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	14,006	19,267	5,261	3.1%
Mukilteo City	10,313	12,671	2,358	1.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	3,693	6,596	2,903	1.7%
Woodway Area	68	112	44	0.0%
Woodway Town	68	80	12	0.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	32	32	0.0%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	6,371	8,955	2,584	1.5%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	1,636	2,140	504	0.3%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	911	1,618	707	0.4%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	1,834	2,444	610	0.4%
County Total	295,816	467,634	171,818	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

The portion of the 2044 employment growth shown above that is allocated to the Paine Field/Boeing Everett Manufacturing/ Industrial Center (MIC) is:

	2019	2044	2019-2044 Growth
Total MIC (City and Unincorporated portions combined)	TBD	TBD	TBD
Everett City - MIC portion	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total Unincorporated portion	7,880	11,338	3,458
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	6,371	8,955	2,584
Mukilteo MUGA (Unincorporated) - MIC portion	1,509	2,383	874

Employment includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers and self-employed persons, excluding jobs within the resource (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) and construction sectors.

And replace with:

Table PE-4: 2044 Employment Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2019 Employment Estimates	2044 Employment Targets	2019-2044 Employment Growth Amount	2019-2044 Employment Growth Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	219,102	340,517	121,415	70.7%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	184,813	291,764	106,951	62.2%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	34,289	48,753	14,464	8.4%
Bothell Area	18,314	27,562	9,248	5.4%
Bothell City (part)	16,100	24,805	8,705	5.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	2,214	2,758	544	0.3%
Brier Area	619	791	172	0.1%
Brier City	495	609	114	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	124	182	58	0.0%
Edmonds Area	14,421	17,555	3,134	1.8%
Edmonds City	14,174	17,232	3,058	1.8%
Unincorporated MUGA	247	323	76	0.0%
Everett Area	106,229	175,475	69,246	40.3%
Everett City	99,817	167,157	67,340	39.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	6,412	8,318	1,906	1.1%
Lynnwood Area	33,695	58,520	24,825	14.4%
Lynnwood City	28,628	50,540	21,912	12.8%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,067	7,980	2,913	1.7%
Mill Creek Area	12,567	14,930	2,363	1.4%
Mill Creek City	6,787	7,523	736	0.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,780	7,406	1,626	0.9%
Mountlake Terrace Area	8,431	11,148	2,717	1.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	8,431	11,148	2,717	1.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	-	-	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	14,006	19,267	5,261	3.1%
Mukilteo City	10,313	12,671	2,358	1.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	3,693	6,596	2,903	1.7%
Woodway Area	68	112	44	0.0%
Woodway Town	68	80	12	0.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	32	32	0.0%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	6,371	8,955	2,584	1.5%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	1,636	2,140	504	0.3%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	911	1,618	707	0.4%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	1,834	2,444	610	0.4%
County Total	295,816	467,634	171,818	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

The portion of the 2044 employment growth shown above that is allocated to the Paine Field/Boeing Everett Manufacturing/ Industrial Center (MIC) is:

	2019	2044	2019-2044 Growth
Total MIC (City and Unincorporated portions combined)	43,135	49,892	6,757
Everett City - MIC portion	35,255	38,554	3,299
Total Unincorporated portion	7,880	11,338	3,458
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	6,371	8,955	2,584
Mukilteo MUGA (Unincorporated) - MIC portion	1,509	2,383	874

Employment includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers and self-employed persons, excluding jobs within the resource (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) and construction sectors.

Exhibit E, on page HO-8, Table HO-2: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area, delete:

Table HO-2: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area

Area	2020 Census Housing Units (excluding seasonal units)	2044 Housing Unit Targets	2020-2044 Housing Unit Growth	
			Amount	Pct of Total County Growth
Non-S.W. County UGA	67,917	104,535	36,618	21.9%
Arlington UGA	7,868	15,784	7,917	4.7%
Arlington City	7,689	15,483	7,794	4.7%
Unincorporated	179	301	123	0.1%
Darrington UGA	686	884	198	0.1%
Darrington Town	648	802	154	0.1%
Unincorporated	38	82	44	0.0%
Gold Bar UGA	1,235	1,434	198	0.1%
Gold Bar City	892	1,059	167	0.1%
Unincorporated	343	374	31	0.0%
Granite Falls UGA	1,635	2,709	1,074	0.6%
Granite Falls City	1,579	2,566	987	0.6%
Unincorporated	56	143	87	0.1%
Index UGA (incorporated)	80	90	10	0.0%
Lake Stevens UGA	14,124	19,218	5,094	3.0%
Lake Stevens City	13,473	18,388	4,915	2.9%
Unincorporated	651	830	179	0.1%
Maltby UGA (unincorporated)	60	286	227	0.1%
Marysville UGA	25,783	40,036	14,253	8.5%
Marysville City	25,723	39,976	14,253	8.5%
Unincorporated	60	60	-	0.0%
Monroe UGA	6,714	9,343	2,629	1.6%
Monroe City	6,163	8,379	2,216	1.3%
Unincorporated	551	964	413	0.2%
Snohomish UGA	4,846	6,596	1,750	1.0%
Snohomish City	4,327	5,873	1,546	0.9%
Unincorporated	519	722	203	0.1%
Stanwood UGA	2,983	4,751	1,769	1.1%
Stanwood City	2,929	4,559	1,630	1.0%
Unincorporated	54	192	139	0.1%
Sultan UGA	1,906	3,404	1,498	0.9%
Sultan City	1,883	3,308	1,425	0.9%
Unincorporated	23	96	73	0.0%
S.W. County UGA	199,902	325,533	125,631	75.0%
Incorporated S.W.	118,993	200,733	81,740	48.8%
Bothell City (part)	7,343	14,325	6,982	4.2%
Brier City	2,355	2,894	539	0.3%
Edmonds City	19,005	28,073	9,068	5.4%
Everett City	47,023	85,580	38,557	23.0%
Lynnwood City	16,132	30,183	14,051	8.4%
Mill Creek City	8,961	11,578	2,617	1.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	9,133	16,816	7,683	4.6%
Mukilteo City	8,565	10,711	2,146	1.3%
Woodway Town	476	574	98	0.1%
Unincorporated S.W.	80,909	124,800	43,891	26.2%
UGA Total	267,819	430,068	162,249	96.9%
City Total	184,379	301,218	116,839	69.8%
Unincorporated UGA Total	83,440	128,850	45,410	27.1%
Non-UGA Total (Uninc Rural/Resource Area)	49,529	54,724	5,195	3.1%
County Total	317,348	484,791	167,443	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries.

And replace with:

Table HO-2: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities, UGAs and the Rural/Resource Area

Area	2020 Census Housing Units (excluding seasonal units)	2044 Housing Unit Targets	2020-2044 Housing Unit Growth Amount	2020-2044 Housing Unit Growth Pct of Total County Growth
Non-S.W. County UGA	67,917	104,597	36,680	21.9%
Arlington UGA	7,868	15,785	7,918	4.7%
Arlington City	7,689	15,483	7,794	4.7%
Unincorporated	179	302	124	0.1%
Darrington UGA	686	884	198	0.1%
Darrington Town	648	802	154	0.1%
Unincorporated	38	82	44	0.0%
Gold Bar UGA	1,235	1,434	198	0.1%
Gold Bar City	892	1,059	167	0.1%
Unincorporated	343	374	31	0.0%
Granite Falls UGA	1,635	2,709	1,074	0.6%
Granite Falls City	1,579	2,566	987	0.6%
Unincorporated	56	143	87	0.1%
Index UGA (incorporated)	80	90	10	0.0%
Lake Stevens UGA	14,124	19,218	5,094	3.0%
Lake Stevens City	13,473	18,388	4,915	2.9%
Unincorporated	651	830	179	0.1%
Maltby UGA (unincorporated)	60	346	287	0.2%
Marysville UGA	25,783	40,036	14,253	8.5%
Marysville City	25,723	39,976	14,253	8.5%
Unincorporated	60	60	-	0.0%
Monroe UGA	6,714	9,345	2,630	1.6%
Monroe City	6,163	8,379	2,216	1.3%
Unincorporated	551	965	414	0.2%
Snohomish UGA	4,846	6,596	1,750	1.0%
Snohomish City	4,327	5,873	1,546	0.9%
Unincorporated	519	722	203	0.1%
Stanwood UGA	2,983	4,752	1,769	1.1%
Stanwood City	2,929	4,559	1,630	1.0%
Unincorporated	54	193	139	0.1%
Sultan UGA	1,906	3,404	1,498	0.9%
Sultan City	1,883	3,308	1,425	0.9%
Unincorporated	23	96	73	0.0%
S.W. County UGA	199,902	325,470	125,569	75.0%
Incorporated S.W.	118,993	200,733	81,740	48.8%
Bothell City (part)	7,343	14,325	6,982	4.2%
Brier City	2,355	2,894	539	0.3%
Edmonds City	19,005	28,073	9,068	5.4%
Everett City	47,023	85,580	38,557	23.0%
Lynnwood City	16,132	30,183	14,051	8.4%
Mill Creek City	8,961	11,578	2,617	1.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	9,133	16,816	7,683	4.6%
Mukilteo City	8,565	10,711	2,146	1.3%
Woodway Town	476	574	98	0.1%
Unincorporated S.W.	80,909	124,737	43,828	26.2%
UGA Total	267,819	430,068	162,249	96.9%
City Total	184,379	301,218	116,839	69.8%
Unincorporated UGA Total	83,440	128,850	45,410	27.1%
Non-UGA Total (Uninc Rural/Resource Area)	49,529	54,724	5,195	3.1%
County Total	317,348	484,791	167,443	100.0%

NOTES: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries.

Exhibit E, on page HO-9, Table HO-3: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA, delete:

Table HO-3: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2020 Census Housing Units (excluding seasonal units)	2044 Housing Unit Targets	2020-2044 Housing Unit Growth	
			Amount	Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	199,902	325,533	125,631	75.0%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	118,993	200,733	81,740	48.8%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	80,909	124,800	43,891	26.2%
Bothell Area	19,495	31,194	11,699	7.0%
Bothell City (part)	7,343	14,325	6,982	4.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	12,152	16,869	4,717	2.8%
Brier Area	2,991	3,671	680	0.4%
Brier City	2,355	2,894	539	0.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	636	777	141	0.1%
Edmonds Area	20,612	30,139	9,527	5.7%
Edmonds City	19,005	28,073	9,068	5.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	1,607	2,067	460	0.3%
Everett Area	64,822	113,287	48,465	28.9%
Everett City	47,023	85,580	38,557	23.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	17,799	27,708	9,909	5.9%
Lynnwood Area	30,488	55,099	24,611	14.7%
Lynnwood City	16,132	30,183	14,051	8.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	14,356	24,916	10,560	6.3%
Mill Creek Area	26,810	35,552	8,742	5.2%
Mill Creek City	8,961	11,578	2,617	1.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	17,849	23,974	6,125	3.7%
Mountlake Terrace Area	9,142	16,829	7,687	4.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	9,133	16,816	7,683	4.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	9	13	4	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	14,029	20,418	6,389	3.8%
Mukilteo City	8,565	10,711	2,146	1.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,464	9,707	4,243	2.5%
Woodway Area	476	714	238	0.1%
Woodway Town	476	574	98	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	140	140	0.1%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	2	2	-	0.0%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	1,765	5,311	3,546	2.1%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	4,036	5,546	1,510	0.9%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	5,234	7,770	2,536	1.5%
County Total	317,348	484,791	167,443	100.0%

NOTE: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

And replace with:

Table HO-3: 2044 Housing Growth Targets for Cities and Unincorporated MUGAs within the SW County UGA

Area	2020 Census Housing Units (excluding seasonal units)	2044 Housing Unit Targets	2020-2044 Housing Unit Growth	
			Amount	Pct of Total County Growth
SW County UGA Total	199,902	325,470	125,569	75.0%
Incorporated SW County UGA Total	118,993	200,733	81,740	48.8%
Unincorporated SW County UGA Total	80,909	124,737	43,828	26.2%
Bothell Area	19,495	31,294	11,799	7.0%
Bothell City (part)	7,343	14,325	6,982	4.2%
Unincorporated MUGA	12,152	16,969	4,817	2.9%
Brier Area	2,991	3,671	680	0.4%
Brier City	2,355	2,894	539	0.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	636	777	141	0.1%
Edmonds Area	20,612	30,139	9,527	5.7%
Edmonds City	19,005	28,073	9,068	5.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	1,607	2,067	460	0.3%
Everett Area	64,822	113,349	48,527	29.0%
Everett City	47,023	85,580	38,557	23.0%
Unincorporated MUGA	17,799	27,770	9,971	6.0%
Lynnwood Area	30,488	55,099	24,611	14.7%
Lynnwood City	16,132	30,183	14,051	8.4%
Unincorporated MUGA	14,356	24,916	10,560	6.3%
Mill Creek Area	26,810	35,552	8,742	5.2%
Mill Creek City	8,961	11,578	2,617	1.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	17,849	23,974	6,125	3.7%
Mountlake Terrace Area	9,142	16,829	7,687	4.6%
Mountlake Terrace City	9,133	16,816	7,683	4.6%
Unincorporated MUGA	9	13	4	0.0%
Mukilteo Area	14,029	20,418	6,389	3.8%
Mukilteo City	8,565	10,711	2,146	1.3%
Unincorporated MUGA	5,464	9,707	4,243	2.5%
Woodway Area	476	714	238	0.1%
Woodway Town	476	574	98	0.1%
Unincorporated MUGA	-	140	140	0.1%
Paine Field Area (Unincorporated)	2	2	-	0.0%
Larch Way Overlap (Unincorporated)	1,765	5,220	3,455	2.1%
Lake Stickney Gap (Unincorporated)	4,036	5,619	1,583	0.9%
Silver Firs Gap (Unincorporated)	5,234	7,565	2,331	1.4%
County Total	317,348	484,791	167,443	100.0%

NOTE: All estimates and targets above are based on August 26, 2021 city boundaries; MUGA = Municipal Urban Growth Area.

Exhibit F, on page TE-45, Table TE-6 WSDOT Corridor Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
AT-001	20	Medium	D	124th St SW Bike/Ped Improvements	8th St	Interurban Trail	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-005	21	Medium	D	8th Ave W Bike & Ped Improvements	128th St SW	124th St SW	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-007	27	Medium	D	Interurban Trail - 130th St/3rd Ave	128th St	Meridian Ave S	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-004	29	Long	D	3rd Ave SE Greenway	Interurban Trail	End of 3rd Ave SE cul-de-sac	New greenway				X				X
AT-011	30	Medium	D	McCollum Park Connector Trail	3rd Ave SE	McCollum Park West and to 134th St SW	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-003	37	Medium	D	148th St SW Trail	Meadow Rd	Martha Lake Airport Park	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-002	38	Medium	D	146th St SE Ped Improvements	Martha Lake Airport Pk	Cascadian Way	New pedestrian facilities					X			
AT-006	39	Medium	D	Admiralty Way Greenway	156th St	159th Pl	New greenway				X				X
AT-012	40	Long	D	Swamp Creek Bridge Trail	156th St SW	Oak Rd	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-008	48	Short	D	Interurban Trail - 13th Ave W/Meadow Rd	167th Pl SW	Interurban Trail	New shared-use path on the west side only				X	X			X
AT-009	50	Medium	D/F	Interurban Trail - Maple Rd & Ped Bridge	Ash Way (Lynnwood C/L)	Interurban Trail	New bicycle/pedestrian only I-5 bridge overcrossing and a new protected shared-use path				X	X			
AT-010	63	Long	F	Locust to 14th Ave W Bike Improvements	215th Pl SW	14th Ave W	New greenway and a new shared-use path on the east side of Locust Way				X	X			
AT-001	20	Medium	D	124th St SW Bike/Ped Improvements	8th St	Interurban Trail	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-005	21	Medium	D	8th Ave W Bike & Ped Improvements	128th St SW	124th St SW	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
N/A	1	Short	A	SR 531 – Widening	67th Ave NE	SR 9	Widen to four lanes with intersection, pedestrian, and bicycle improvements.	X			X	X			X
N/A	10	Short	A/D	I-5 - Northbound Marine View Dr to SR 529 - Corridor & Interchange Improvement	Northbound Marine View Dr	SR 529	Minor widening of the roadway and re-striping northbound I-5 to create four lanes, with one designated HOV only, will improve mobility and increase highway capacity. This project will also complete the half-interchange at SR 529 by constructing a new northbound I-5 off-ramp to SR 529 and a new southbound on-ramp from SR 529 to I-5. Also includes pedestrian and bicycle improvements	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	11	Short	B/C/D	US 2 Trestle Widening – Stage 1	I-5	SR 204	Replace the westbound US 2 structure between I-5 and SR 204. The number of lanes and designation will be determined during the NEPA process. This project will also improve the interchange connections of SR 204 to westbound US 2 and the I-5/US 2 interchange. Pedestrian and bicycle improvements are included.	X		X	X	X		X	X
N/A	12	Medium	B	SR 9 – Widening	US 2	Market Pl	Widen to 4/5 lanes from US-2 to Market Place, including pedestrian and bicycle improvements.	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	16	Short	C	SR 9 Widening	2nd St	US 2	Widen to four lanes with pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Includes intersection improvements at Bickford Avenue and US 2 interchange ramps.	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	18	Short	C	SR 9 – Widening	Marsh Rd	2nd St. Widening	Widen to four lanes with pedestrian, bicycle, and intersection improvements. Also includes construction of a second bridge over Snohomish River to increase capacity and safety in the corridor (Note: This bridge improvement was previously identified as T2040 ID# 5431).	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	19	Short	D	I-5 Managed Lanes I-405 to US 2	I-405	US 2	Convert HOV lanes to HOT lanes.	X							
N/A	32	Short	D	SR 99 / Evergreen Way	148th St SW	Airport Rd	Construct BAT lanes on Evergreen Way / Highway 99 from 148th Street SW to Airport Road.			X					X
N/A	50	Short	D	I-405 - Corridor: I-5/I-405 to 164th Street SW Auxiliary Lane	I-5/I-405	164th Street SW	Add one lane to northbound I-5 from I-405 to 164th Street SW.	X		X				X	
N/A	55	Short	C/D/E	SR 9 – Widening	176th St SE	SR 96	Widen SR 9 between 176th St SE and SR 96 to four/ five lanes, including pedestrian and bicycle improvements.	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	57	Short	F	SR 524 Widening	24th Ave W	Royal Anne Rd.	Widen to five lanes adding two general purpose lanes and a two-way-left-turn-lane with pedestrian and bicycle improvements.	X		X	X	X			X
N/A	58	Short	F	I-405 - Corridor: SR 527 to I-5 ETL Widening and Interchange Improvements	SR 527	I-5	Add new lanes in each direction to provide dual Express Toll Lanes to SR 527 Interchange including direct access between SR 522 and I-405. SR 522 Interchange Rebuild: Reconfigure and rebuild the SR 522 Interchange. The existing SR 522 WB to I-405 SB ramp will remain. Include HOV direct connection in center. Construct direct access in the vicinity of the SR 527 Interchange.	X		X				X	X
N/A	63	Medium	F	SR 527 – NB Widening	211th St SE	North of SR 524	The project will add a third north bound lane from 211th Street SE to north of SR 524.	X		X				X	X
N/A	66	Short	E	SR 522 – Widening	Paradise Lake Rd	Snohomish River	Widen to a four-lane divided highway with pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Complete construction of the SR 522/Fales Road Echo Lake Road Interchange.	X		X	X	X		X	

Exhibit F, on page TE-46, Table TE-7 WSDOT Intersection/Interchange Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
N/A	6	Short	A	I-5 - 4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	Reconstruct to a full interchange with pedestrian and bicycle improvements. This project will increase safety and mobility in the vicinity of 88th St NE and the interchange with I-5, and it will support economic development locally and throughout the region. The issues to be addressed in this project include I-5 off-ramps backing up on to mainline I-5 and collisions and congestion on the adjacent local roadways. This project will also include improvements for pedestrian and other non-motorized users through the project area. Making improvements in this area fulfills a commitment by the State to the Tulalip Tribes	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	14	Short	B/C	SR 9 / US 2 interchange	N/A	N/A	Interchange Improvements at SR 9/US 2, including pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Specific improvements will be determined through ongoing collaboration.	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	66	Short	E	SR 522 - SR 522/Paradise Lake Road Intersection Improvements	N/A	N/A	Construct intersection improvements with pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Specific improvements will be determined through ongoing collaboration.	X		X	X	X		X	

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
N/A	6	Short	A	I-5 - 4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	4th Street and 88th Street NE Corridor Improvements Project	Reconstruct to a full interchange with pedestrian and bicycle improvements. This project will increase safety and mobility in the vicinity of 88th St NE and the interchange with I-5, and it will support economic development locally and throughout the region. The issues to be addressed in this project include I-5 off-ramps backing up on to mainline I-5 and collisions and congestion on the adjacent local roadways. This project will also include improvements for pedestrian and other non-motorized users through the project area. Making improvements in this area fulfills a commitment by the State to the Tulalip Tribes	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	15	Short	B/C	SR 9 / US 2 interchange	N/A	N/A	Interchange Improvements at SR 9/US 2, including pedestrian and bicycle improvements. Specific improvements will be determined through ongoing collaboration.	X		X	X	X		X	
N/A	67	Short	E	SR 522 - SR 522/Paradise Lake Road Intersection Improvements	N/A	N/A	Construct intersection improvements with pedestrian and bicycle facilities. Specific improvements will be determined through ongoing collaboration.	X		X	X	X		X	

Exhibit F, on page TE-110, Map TE-9a Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County – North, delete:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY 2024 GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Map TE-9a Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County - North

- Active Transportation Projects
- New Roads
- Road Improvement Projects
- State Road Projects
- County Intersection Projects
- State Intersection Projects

- Urban Growth Areas
- Federal Indian Reservation
- County Parks
- Cities

0 1 2 Miles

Snohomish County

*An improved connection is likely needed in the area shown in the circle of this map from Marysville's elevated crossing of the railroad to Forty-Five Rd. The location of future improvements will require further study. This project and associated costs are in the project list as a representative placeholder.

Path: S:\TES\PROPLNG\TPG\2024 Comp Plan Update\Maps\2024_TE_Maps_Final\2024_TE_Maps_Final.aprx

And replace with:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY 2024 GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Map TE-9a Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County - North

- Active Transportation Projects
- New Roads
- Road Improvement Projects
- State Road Projects
- County Intersection Projects
- State Intersection Projects

- Urban Growth Areas
- Federal Indian Reservation
- County Parks
- Cities

0 1 2 Miles

Snohomish County

*An improved connection is likely needed in the area shown in the circle of this map from Marysville's elevated crossing of the railroad to Forty-Five Rd. The location of future improvements will require further study. This project and associated costs are in the project list as a representative placeholder.

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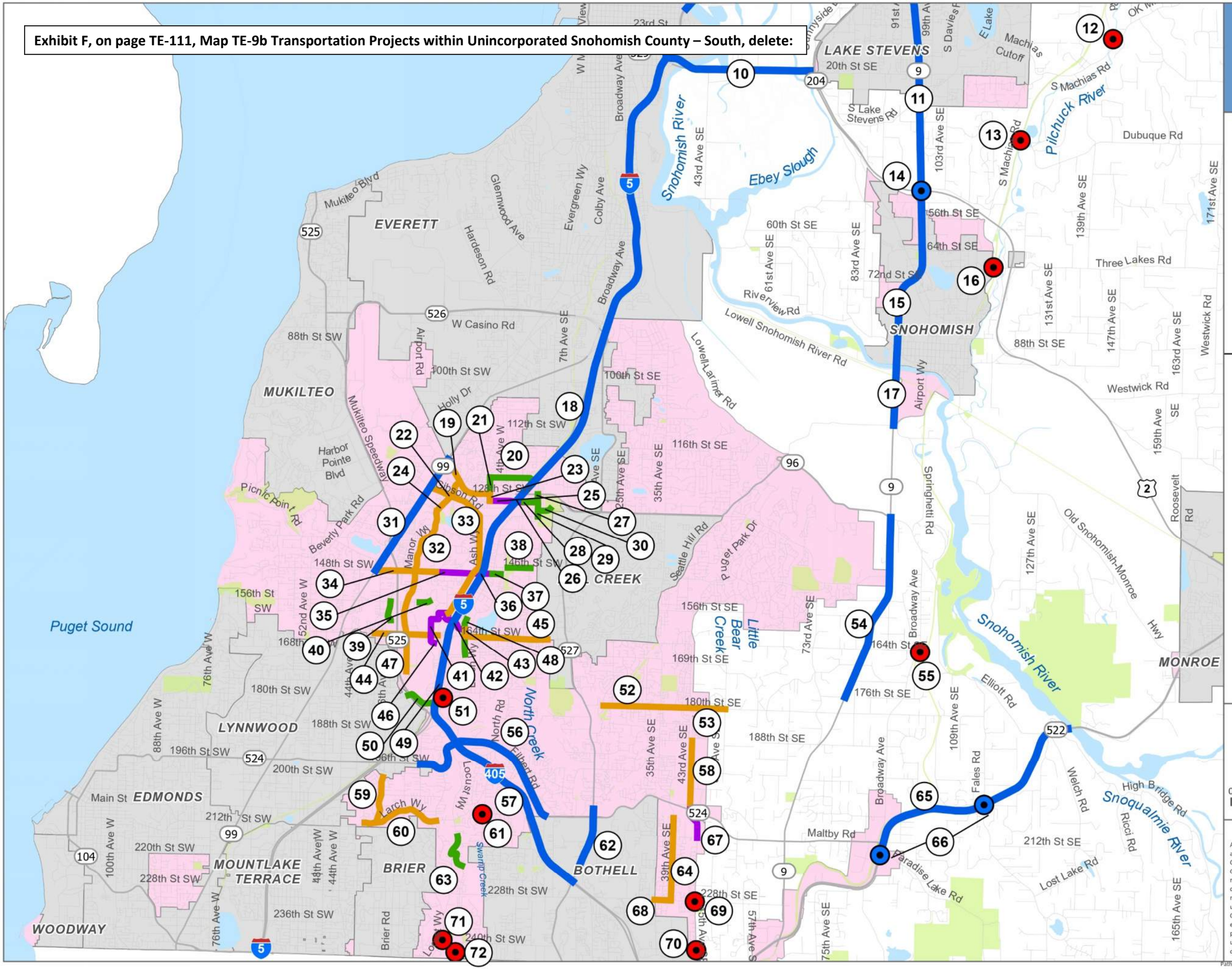
Exhibit F, on page TE-111, Map TE-9b Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County – South, delete:



SNOHOMISH COUNTY 2024 GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Map TE-9b Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County - South

- Active Transportation Projects
- New Roads
- Road Improvement Projects
- State Road Projects
- County Intersection Projects
- State Intersection Projects

- Urban Growth Areas
- Federal Indian Reservation
- County Parks
- Cities

0 1 2 Miles

Snohomish County

Snohomish County Data and Map Disclaimer

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

Path: S:\TES\PROPLNG\TPG\2024 Comp Plan Update\Maps\2024_TE_Maps_Final\2024_TE_Maps_Final.aprx

And replace with:

SNOHOMISH COUNTY 2024 GMA COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

Map TE-9b Transportation Projects within Unincorporated Snohomish County - South

- Active Transportation Projects
- New Roads
- Road Improvement Projects
- State Road Projects
- County Intersection Projects
- State Intersection Projects

- Urban Growth Areas
- Federal Indian Reservation
- County Parks
- Cities

0 1 2 Miles

Snohomish County

Path: S:\TES\PROPLNG\TPG\2024 Comp Plan Update\Maps\2024_TE_Maps_Final\2024_TE_Maps_Final.aprx

Exhibit F, on page TE-112, Table TE-14 GMA Comp Plan System Improvements - Intersection Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
IN-003	3	Short	A	67th Ave NE/152nd St NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvement- roundabout	X					X		X
IN-001	4	Short	A	140th St NE/23rd Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		X
IN-002	5	Short	A	67th Ave NE/132nd St NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		X
IN-004	7	Short	B	84th St NE/123rd Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements - roundabout	X					X	X	
IN-005	8	Short	B	84th St NE/131st Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X	X	
IN-012	12	Short	B	S Machias Rd/Ok Mill Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		
IN-011	13	Short	B	S Machias Rd/Dubuque Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-013	16	Short	C	S Machias Rd/Three Lakes Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-010	51	Short	D/F	Maple Rd/Butternut Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-006	55	Medium	C/F	Broadway Ave/164th St SE/Elliot Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvement - roundabout	X							
IN-009	61	Medium	F	Logan Rd/Damson Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-014	69	Medium	E	45th Ave SE/228th St SE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements	X							
IN-015	70	Medium	E	45th Ave SE/240th St SE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements	X				X	X		
IN-008	71	Medium	F	Lockwood Rd/Locust Wy Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-007	72	Medium	F	Lockwood Rd/Carter Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-016		Medium		Intersection Placeholder 1	N/A	N/A	N/A								
IN-017		Long		Intersection Placeholder 2	N/A	N/A	N/A								
IN-018		Long		Intersection Placeholder 3	N/A	N/A	N/A								
							Estimated Total Cost of Intersection Projects						**$63,000,000**		

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency		Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors						
IN-003	3	Short	A	67th Ave NE/152nd St NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvement- roundabout	X					X		X
IN-001	4	Short	A	140th St NE/23rd Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		X
IN-002	5	Short	A	67th Ave NE/132nd St NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		X
IN-004	8	Short	B	84th St NE/123rd Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements - roundabout	X					X	X	
IN-005	9	Short	B	84th St NE/131st Ave NE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X	X	
IN-012	13	Short	B	S Machias Rd/Ok Mill Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements	X					X		
IN-011	14	Short	B	S Machias Rd/Dubuque Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-013	17	Short	C	S Machias Rd/Three Lakes Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-010	52	Short	D/F	Maple Rd/Butternut Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-006	56	Medium	C/F	Broadway Ave/164th St SE/Elliot Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvement - roundabout	X							
IN-009	62	Medium	F	Logan Rd/Damson Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements (Turn lanes/pockets)	X					X		
IN-014	70	Medium	E	45th Ave SE/228th St SE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements	X							
IN-015	71	Medium	E	45th Ave SE/240th St SE Intersection	N/A	N/A	Minor intersection improvements	X				X	X		
IN-008	72	Medium	F	Lockwood Rd/Locust Wy Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-007	73	Medium	F	Lockwood Rd/Carter Rd Intersection	N/A	N/A	Full intersection improvements - roundabout	X				X			
IN-016		Medium		Intersection Placeholder 1	N/A	N/A	N/A								
IN-017		Long		Intersection Placeholder 2	N/A	N/A	N/A								
IN-018		Long		Intersection Placeholder 3	N/A	N/A	N/A								
							Estimated Total Cost of Intersection Projects						**$63,000,000**		

Exhibit F, on page TE-113, Table TE-15 GMA Comp Plan System Improvements - Roadway Improvement Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
RI-001	19	Long	D	128th St SW/Airport Rd BAT Lanes	SR 99	8th Ave W	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road		X	X			X		X
RI-014	22	Short	D	Gibson Rd Improvements	SR 99	Ash Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-019	23	Medium	D	8th Ave W BAT Lanes	130th St	128th St	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road		X	X	X				X
RI-011	24	Medium	D	Admiralty Way Improvements	Manor Way	Airport Rd	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X			X
RI-002	28	Medium	D	130th & 3rd BAT Lanes	Meridian Ave	SR 96	Adds transit lanes on both sides of the road		X	X					X
RI-016	32	Medium	D	Manor Way Improvements	164th St SW	Admiralty Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-013	33	Medium	D	Ash Way Improvements	18th Ave W	Gibson Rd	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
RI-003	34	Medium	D	148th St SW Improvements	35th Ave W	Jefferson Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RI-017	43	Medium	D	Meadow Rd BAT Lanes	164th St SW	Ash Way Direct Access	Urban 4 or 5-lane standards		X	X		X			X
RI-004	44	Long	D	164th St BAT Lanes & Trail	36th Ave W	Ash Way	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road and a new shared-use path on the north side of 164th St SW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RI-005	45	Long	D	164th St BAT Lanes & Trail	Meadow Rd	Mill Creek C/L	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road and a new shared-use path on the north side of 164th St SW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RI-012	47	Short	D	Alderwood Mall Parkway Improvements	SR 525 Onramp	168th St SW	Urban 5-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
RI-007	52	Short	D	180th St SE (Brook/35th) Improvements	Brook Blvd	35th Ave SE	Urban 5-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X			X	X	X		
RI-006	53	Long	E	180th St SE Improvements	35th Ave SE	51st Ave SE	Urban 3-lane with bicycle and pedestrian standards from 35th Ave SE to UGA boundary and rural 2-lane standards from UGA boundary to 51st St SE	X			X	X	X		
RI-010	58	Short	E	43rd Ave SE (204th/188th) Improvements	204th St SE	188th Pl SE	Rural 2-lane standards with pedestrian facilities	X				X			
RI-018	59	Short	E/F	Poplar Way Improvements	Larch Way	Lynnwood C/L	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-015	60	Medium	F	Larch Way Improvements	212 St SW	Cypress Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-009	64	Medium	E/F	39th Ave SE Improvements	228th St SE	207th St SE	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X			X	X	X		X
RI-008	68	Short	F	228th St SE Improvements	35 Ave SE	39th Ave SE	Urban 4-Lane Standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities & intersection improvements at 35 & 39 Ave SE	X			X	X	X		X
							Estimated Total Cost of Road Improvement Projects	**$465,000,000**							

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
RI-020	7	Short	A	88th St NE Road Improvement	44 Dr NE	61 Dr NE	Urban 3-lane standards and shared-use paths	X			X	X			
RI-001	20	Long	D	128th St SW/Airport Rd BAT Lanes	SR 99	8th Ave W	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road		X	X			X	X	X
RI-014	23	Short	D	Gibson Rd Improvements	SR 99	Ash Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-019	24	Medium	D	8th Ave W BAT Lanes	130th St	128th St	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road		X	X	X				X
RI-011	25	Medium	D	Admiralty Way Improvements	Manor Way	Airport Rd	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X			X
RI-002	29	Medium	D	130th & 3rd BAT Lanes	Meridian Ave	SR 96	Adds transit lanes on both sides of the road		X	X					X
RI-016	33	Medium	D	Manor Way Improvements	164th St SW	Admiralty Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-013	34	Medium	D	Ash Way Improvements	18th Ave W	Gibson Rd	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
RI-003	35	Medium	D	148th St SW Improvements	35th Ave W	Jefferson Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		
RI-017	44	Medium	D	Meadow Rd BAT Lanes	164th St SW	Ash Way Direct Access	Urban 4 or 5-lane standards		X	X		X			X
RI-004	45	Long	D	164th St BAT Lanes & Trail	36th Ave W	Ash Way	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road and a new shared-use path on the north side of 164th St SW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RI-005	46	Long	D	164th St BAT Lanes & Trail	Meadow Rd	Mill Creek C/L	Adds BAT lanes on both sides of the road and a new shared-use path on the north side of 164th St SW		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RI-012	48	Short	D	Alderwood Mall Parkway Improvements	SR 525 Onramp	168th St SW	Urban 5-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
RI-007	53	Short	D	180th St SE (Brook/35th) Improvements	Brook Blvd	35th Ave SE	Urban 5-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X			X	X	X		
RI-006	54	Long	E	180th St SE Improvements	35th Ave SE	51st Ave SE	Urban 3-lane with bicycle and pedestrian standards from 35th Ave SE to UGA boundary and rural 2-lane standards from UGA boundary to 51st St SE	X			X	X	X		
RI-010	59	Short	E	43rd Ave SE (204th/188th) Improvements	204th St SE	188th Pl SE	Rural 2-lane standards with pedestrian facilities	X				X			
RI-018	60	Short	E/F	Poplar Way Improvements	Larch Way	Lynnwood C/L	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-015	61	Medium	F	Larch Way Improvements	212 St SW	Cypress Way	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X	X		X	X	X		X
RI-009	65	Medium	E/F	39th Ave SE Improvements	228th St SE	207th St SE	Urban 3-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities	X			X	X	X		X
RI-008	69	Short	F	228th St SE Improvements	35 Ave SE	39th Ave SE	Urban 4-Lane Standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities & intersection improvements at 35 & 39 Ave SE	X			X	X	X		X
							Estimated Total Cost of Road Improvement Projects	**$466,000,000**							

Exhibit F, on page TE-114, Table TE-16 GMA Comp Plan System Improvements - New Roadway Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
NR-004	2*	Long	A	RR Crossing at 156th to Forty Five Rd Improvements	Forty Five Rd	RRX	New rural 2-lane standards	X							X
NR-008	25	Medium	D	130th St SW Improvements	4th Ave W	8th Ave W	New urban 4-lane road, with two general traffic and two transit lanes. Includes a shared-use-path on one side and a sidewalk on the other side	X	X	X	X	X			X
NR-001	26	Medium	D	130th St Overcrossing	Meridian Ave	4th Ave W	New 4-lane I-5 overcrossing with two general traffic and two transit lanes. Includes bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-003	35	Medium	D	148th St SW Extension	Jefferson Way	Ash Way	New urban 2-lane with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	X	X		X	X			
NR-002	36	Long	D	148th St Overcrossing	Ash Way	Meadow Rd	New 2-lane I-5 overcrossing with pedestrian and bicycle facilities.	X	X		X	X			
NR-005	41	Long	D	22nd Ave W Expansion - North	Ash Way	164th St SW	New and improved arterial that Includes sections with urban 5-lane and urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-007	42	Medium	D	Ash Way Direct Access Overcrossing	Ash Way	Meadow Rd	New I-5 overcrossing with transit lanes.		X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-006	46	Long	D	22nd Ave W Expansion - South	164th St SW	Ash Way	New arterial with urban 2-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities.	X	X		X	X	X		X
NR-009	67	Medium	E	43rd Ave SE/45th Ave SE Extension	212th St SE	SR 524	New urban 2-lane with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.								
													Estimated Total Cost of New Road Projects		**$374,000,000**

**An improved connection is likely needed in the area shown in the circle of Map TE-9a from Marysville's elevated crossing of the railroad to Forty-Five Rd. The location of future improvements will require further study. This project and associated costs are in the project list as a representative placeholder.*

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency							
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors	Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
NR-004	2*	Long	A	RR Crossing at 156th to Forty Five Rd Improvements	Forty Five Rd	RRX	New rural 2-lane standards	X							X
NR-008	26	Medium	D	130th St SW Improvements	4th Ave W	8th Ave W	New urban 4-lane road, with two general traffic and two transit lanes. Includes a shared-use-path on one side and a sidewalk on the other side	X	X	X	X	X			X
NR-001	27	Medium	D	130th St Overcrossing	Meridian Ave	4th Ave W	New 4-lane I-5 overcrossing with two general traffic and two transit lanes. Includes bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-003	36	Medium	D	148th St SW Extension	Jefferson Way	Ash Way	New urban 2-lane with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.	X	X		X	X			
NR-002	37	Long	D	148th St Overcrossing	Ash Way	Meadow Rd	New 2-lane I-5 overcrossing with pedestrian and bicycle facilities.	X	X		X	X			
NR-005	42	Long	D	22nd Ave W Expansion - North	Ash Way	164th St SW	New and improved arterial that Includes sections with urban 5-lane and urban 3-lane standards with bicycle and pedestrian facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-007	43	Medium	D	Ash Way Direct Access Overcrossing	Ash Way	Meadow Rd	New I-5 overcrossing with transit lanes.		X	X	X	X	X		X
NR-006	47	Long	D	22nd Ave W Expansion - South	164th St SW	Ash Way	New arterial with urban 2-lane standards with bicycle & pedestrian facilities.	X	X		X	X	X		X
NR-009	68	Medium	E	43rd Ave SE/45th Ave SE Extension	212th St SE	SR 524	New urban 2-lane with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.								
													Estimated Total Cost of New Road Projects		**$374,000,000**

**An improved connection is likely needed in the area shown in the circle of Map TE-9a from Marysville's elevated crossing of the railroad to Forty-Five Rd. The location of future improvements will require further study. This project and associated costs are in the project list as a representative placeholder.*

Exhibit F, on page TE-115, Table TE-17 GMA Comp Plan System Improvements - Active Transportation Projects, delete:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency		Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors						
AT-001	20	Medium	D	124th St SW Bike/Ped Improvements	8th St	Interurban Trail	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-005	21	Medium	D	8th Ave W Bike & Ped Improvements	128th St SW	124th St SW	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-007	27	Medium	D	Interurban Trail - 130th St/3rd Ave	128th St	Meridian Ave S	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-004	29	Long	D	3rd Ave SE Greenway	Interurban Trail	End of 3rd Ave SE cul-de-sac	New greenway				X				X
AT-011	30	Medium	D	McCollum Park Connector Trail	3rd Ave SE	McCollum Park West and to 134th St SW	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-003	37	Medium	D	148th St SW Trail	Meadow Rd	Martha Lake Airport Park	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-002	38	Medium	D	146th St SE Ped Improvements	Martha Lake Airport Pk	Cascadian Way	New pedestrian facilities					X			
AT-006	39	Medium	D	Admiralty Way Greenway	156th St	159th Pl	New greenway				X				X
AT-012	40	Long	D	Swamp Creek Bridge Trail	156th St SW	Oak Rd	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-008	48	Short	D	Interurban Trail - 13th Ave W/Meadow Rd	167th Pl SW	Interurban Trail	New shared-use path on the west side only				X	X			X
AT-009	50	Medium	D/F	Interurban Trail - Maple Rd & Ped Bridge	Ash Way (Lynnwood C/L)	Interurban Trail	New bicycle/pedestrian only I-5 bridge overcrossing and a new protected shared-use path				X	X			
AT-010	63	Long	F	Locust to 14th Ave W Bike Improvements	215th Pl SW	14th Ave W	New greenway and a new shared-use path on the east side of Locust Way				X	X			

Estimated Total Cost of Active Transportation Projects	**$47,000,000**
Estimated Total of All County Projects	**$949,000,000**

And replace with:

Project #	Map #	Term	TSA	Project Name	From	To	Description	Project Benefits							
								Concurrency		Supports Transit	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Safety	Freight	Centers Connectivity
								Congestion	Multimodal Corridors						
AT-001	21	Medium	D	124th St SW Bike/Ped Improvements	8th St	Interurban Trail	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-005	22	Medium	D	8th Ave W Bike & Ped Improvements	128th St SW	124th St SW	New bicycle and pedestrian facilities				X	X			X
AT-007	28	Medium	D	Interurban Trail - 130th St/3rd Ave	128th St	Meridian Ave S	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-004	30	Long	D	3rd Ave SE Greenway	Interurban Trail	End of 3rd Ave SE cul-de-sac	New greenway				X				X
AT-011	31	Medium	D	McCollum Park Connector Trail	3rd Ave SE	McCollum Park West and to 134th St SW	New shared-use path				X	X			X
AT-003	38	Medium	D	148th St SW Trail	Meadow Rd	Martha Lake Airport Park	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-002	39	Medium	D	146th St SE Ped Improvements	Martha Lake Airport Pk	Cascadian Way	New pedestrian facilities					X			
AT-006	40	Medium	D	Admiralty Way Greenway	156th St	159th Pl	New greenway				X				X
AT-012	41	Long	D	Swamp Creek Bridge Trail	156th St SW	Oak Rd	New shared-use path				X	X			
AT-008	49	Short	D	Interurban Trail - 13th Ave W/Meadow Rd	167th Pl SW	Interurban Trail	New shared-use path on the west side only				X	X			X
AT-009	51	Medium	D/F	Interurban Trail - Maple Rd & Ped Bridge	Ash Way (Lynnwood C/L)	Interurban Trail	New bicycle/pedestrian only I-5 bridge overcrossing and a new protected shared-use path				X	X			
AT-010	64	Long	F	Locust to 14th Ave W Bike Improvements	215th Pl SW	14th Ave W	New greenway and a new shared-use path on the east side of Locust Way				X	X			

Estimated Total Cost of Active Transportation Projects	**$47,000,000**
Estimated Total of All County Projects	**$950,000,000**

Exhibit F, on page TE-120, Section III. Current Law Revenue vs. Funding Needs, delete:
Table TE-19 summarizes current law revenue forecasts and compares them with projected funding needs by planning period. While current law revenues are expected to cover operations, maintenance, and core capital expenses, they are insufficient to fund the projects needed to support growth—the result is a $645 million shortfall over the plan. The following section considers new potential funding sources that may be able to bridge the gap, wholly or in part.

And replace with:
Table TE-19 summarizes current law revenue forecasts and compares them with projected funding needs by planning period. While current law revenues are expected to cover operations, maintenance, and core capital expenses, they are insufficient to fund the projects needed to support growth—the result is a $646 million shortfall over the plan. The following section considers new potential funding sources that may be able to bridge the gap, wholly or in part.

Exhibit F, on page TE-120, Table TE-19 Funding Needs – 2024 through 2044 (YOE Dollars), delete:

Expenditures Programs	2024 -2030 ($ Millions)	2031-2037 ($ Millions)	2038-2044 ($ Millions)	Total ($ Millions)
Operations & Maintenance	$719	$830	$969	$2,518
Core Capital	$112	$147	$194	$454
GMA Comp Plan System Improvements	$94	$476	$379	$949
Total	$925	$1,453	$1,542	$3,921
Current Law Revenues	$952	$1,062	$1,261	$3,276
Funding Surplus/Shortfall	$27	($391)	($281)	($645)

And replace with:

Expenditures Programs	2024 -2030 ($ Millions)	2031-2037 ($ Millions)	2038-2044 ($ Millions)	Total ($ Millions)
Operations & Maintenance	$719	$830	$969	$2,518
Core Capital	$112	$147	$194	$454
GMA Comp Plan System Improvements	$95	$476	$379	$950
Total	$926	$1,453	$1,542	$3,922
Current Law Revenues	$952	$1,062	$1,261	$3,276
Funding Surplus/Shortfall	$28	($391)	($281)	($646)

Exhibit F, on page TE-120, Section IV. Potential Additional Revenue Sources, delete:
Given that the County's current law revenue forecast over the 20-year planning horizon of this plan is $3.28 billion, with the costs to operate, maintain, and preserve the existing system taking up 91% of that amount, very little remains to pay for improvements to support growth. As noted above, a $645 million shortfall is expected.

And replace with:
Given that the County's current law revenue forecast over the 20-year planning horizon of this plan is $3.28 billion, with the costs to operate, maintain, and preserve the existing system taking up 91% of that amount, very little remains to pay for improvements to support growth. As noted above, a $646 million shortfall is expected.

Exhibit F, on page TE-125, Section V. Financial Plan Summary and Conclusions, delete:
Current law revenues fall short of the level needed to both maintain the existing system and build the infrastructure needed to support growth. However, the County has identified realistic potential new funding sources that total just over $1 billion, enough to bridge the $645 million funding gap (Table TE-20).

And replace with:
Current law revenues fall short of the level needed to both maintain the existing system and build the infrastructure needed to support growth. However, the County has identified realistic potential new funding sources that total just over $1 billion, enough to bridge the $646 million funding gap (Table TE-20).

Exhibit H, beginning on page CUE-72, Public Education, "Overview" and "Existing Inventories" sections, delete:

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Overview

Public education represents a major public investment at both the local and the state level. Snohomish County is served by fifteen public school districts, which are special units of government created by the State of Washington that are operated and governed by locally elected school boards. The three large districts of southwest county (Edmonds, Everett, and Mukilteo) represent about one half of the County's public-school enrollment and serve populations that are predominantly urban and suburban in character. The other twelve districts are generally smaller, more geographically dispersed, and serve a more diverse population including suburban, small town, and rural residents. Northshore and Stanwood-Camano Island school districts serve parts of adjacent counties as well as parts of Snohomish County.

Snohomish County operates a GMA-authorized school impact fee program to help ensure that adequate facilities are available to serve new growth and development. The primary sources of funding for school capital projects are state funding, and voter-approved bonds and levies. To participate in the County's impact fee program, school districts must prepare and adopt capital facilities plans (CFPs) that meet the specifications of RCW 36.70A, RCW 82.02.020, and Chapter 30.66C of the Snohomish County Code (SCC). These school district CFPs plans contain all the

mandatory elements required of CFPs by the GMA and SCC including an existing inventory, minimum level of service standard (LOS), forecast of future needs, and a 6-year financing plan. The districts' CFPs that were adopted by the Snohomish County Council in _____were incorporated into the Capital Facilities and Utilities Element by reference. A school district's CFP expires two years from the date of its adoption by the County Council or when the County Council adopts an updated plan that meets GMA requirements.

Existing Inventories **[To be completed with the 2024 school district CFP update]**

Table CUE 3-2. School District Existing Inventories

District	Elementary Schools		Middle / Jr. High Schools		High Schools	
Arlington No. 16	#	Capacity	#	Capacity	#	Capacity
Darrington No. 330						
Edmonds No. 15						
Everett No. 2						
Granite Falls No. 332						
Lake Stevens No. 4						
Lakewood No. 306						
Marysville No. 25						
Monroe No. 103						
Mukilteo No. 6						
Northshore No. 417						
Snohomish No. 203						
Stanwood-Camano No. 401						
Sultan No. 311						
Total						

And replace with:

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Overview

Public education represents a major public investment at both the local and state level and is a public service necessary to support development per the County's comprehensive plan. There are fifteen public school districts serving Snohomish County, which are special units of government created by the State of Washington and are operated and governed by locally elected school

boards. The three large districts of southwest county (Edmonds, Everett, and Mukilteo) represent about one half of the county's public-school enrollment and serve populations that are predominantly urban and suburban in character (see the Public Schools and School Districts map). The other twelve districts are generally smaller, more geographically dispersed, and serve a more diverse population including suburban, small town, and rural residents. Northshore and Stanwood-Camano Island school districts serve parts of adjacent counties as well as parts of Snohomish County.

The County relies, in part, on the Capital Facilities Plans (CFPs) from school districts to report on the required information stipulated in the GMA (RCW 36.70A.070(3)) including:

- An inventory of existing capital facilities owned by public entities, including green infrastructure, showing the locations and capacities of the capital facilities;
- a forecast of the future needs for such capital facilities;
- the proposed locations and capacities of expanded or new capital facilities;
- at least a six-year plan that will finance such capital facilities within projected funding capacities and clearly identifies sources of public money for such purposes; and
- a requirement to reassess the land use element if probable funding falls short of meeting existing needs and to ensure that the land use element, capital facilities plan element, and financing plan within the capital facilities plan element are coordinated and consistent.

The County's biennial Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a component of the Capital Facilities and Utilities Element (CUE). It includes a Statement of Assessment that addresses the requirement of RCW 36.70A.070(3) to assess, for those facilities and services necessary to support development, whether any funding shortfalls would prevent meeting service standards. School districts must submit a Capital Facilities Plan (CFP) for County review as part of their eligibility for the Snohomish County GMA-authorized school impact fee program contained in Chapter 30.66C SCC. County staff review the district's CFPs against review criteria contained in Appendix F of the County's comprehensive plan, which calls for the GMA-required information of capital facilities and pertinent data and calculations for requested impact fees. Updated biennially, and once adopted by the County Council, the school districts' CFPs are incorporated by reference into the County's Capital Facilities and Utilities Element of the comprehensive plan. The school districts' CFPs can viewed at this web page: https://snohomishcountywa.gov/4037/Biennial-Update-to-School-Districts-CFPs .

Existing Inventories

Per Appendix F of the County's comprehensive plan, school districts' CFPs must contain an existing inventory that covers:

- the location and capacity of existing schools;
- a description of educational standards and a clearly defined minimum level of service, such as classroom size or school size;

- the location and description of all district-owned or leased sites and properties;
- a description of support facilities, such as administrative centers, and transportation and maintenance facilities; and
- information on portables, including numbers, locations, and remaining years of use.

The complete existing inventories for school districts can be found in their CFPs or this information can be accessed through the state's Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Table CUE 3-2 below, provides a summary of existing capacity reported by school districts participating in the County's 2024 biennial school impact fee update or obtained through OSPI.

Table CUE 3-2. School District Capacity Inventory

District	Elementary Schools	Middle / Jr. High Schools	High Schools
Permanent Capacity			
Arlington No. 16	2,502	1,369	2,036
Darrington No. 330	318		141
Edmonds No. 15	11,653	4,212	6,929
Everett No. 2	8,500	4,706	6,095
Granite Falls No. 332	991	464	522
Index School District No. 63	Not reported	Not reported	N/A
Lake Stevens No. 4	3,420	2,908	1,997
Lakewood No. 306	1,150	670	850
Marysville No. 25	3,979	2,450	3,400
Monroe No. 103	2,882	1,754	2,024
Mukilteo No. 6	6,054	3,603	3,639
Northshore No. 417	8,931	6,247	7,899
Snohomish No. 203	4,112	1,850	3,400
Stanwood-Camano No. 401	2,277	1,736	2,170
Sultan No. 311	610	350	425

Funding

School districts' CFPs contain a six-year financing plan that identifies projects, costs, and funding sources (existing or future bonds/levies, state match funds, impact fees). The primary sources of funding for school capital projects are state funding, and voter-approved bonds and levies. Impact fees are supplemental to these primary funding sources. Other potential sources of supplemental funding include sales of assets and leasing of school-owned property.

General obligation bonds require a 60% voter approval to pass and are a common source of funding for the construction of new schools and other capital improvements. Due to the uncertain

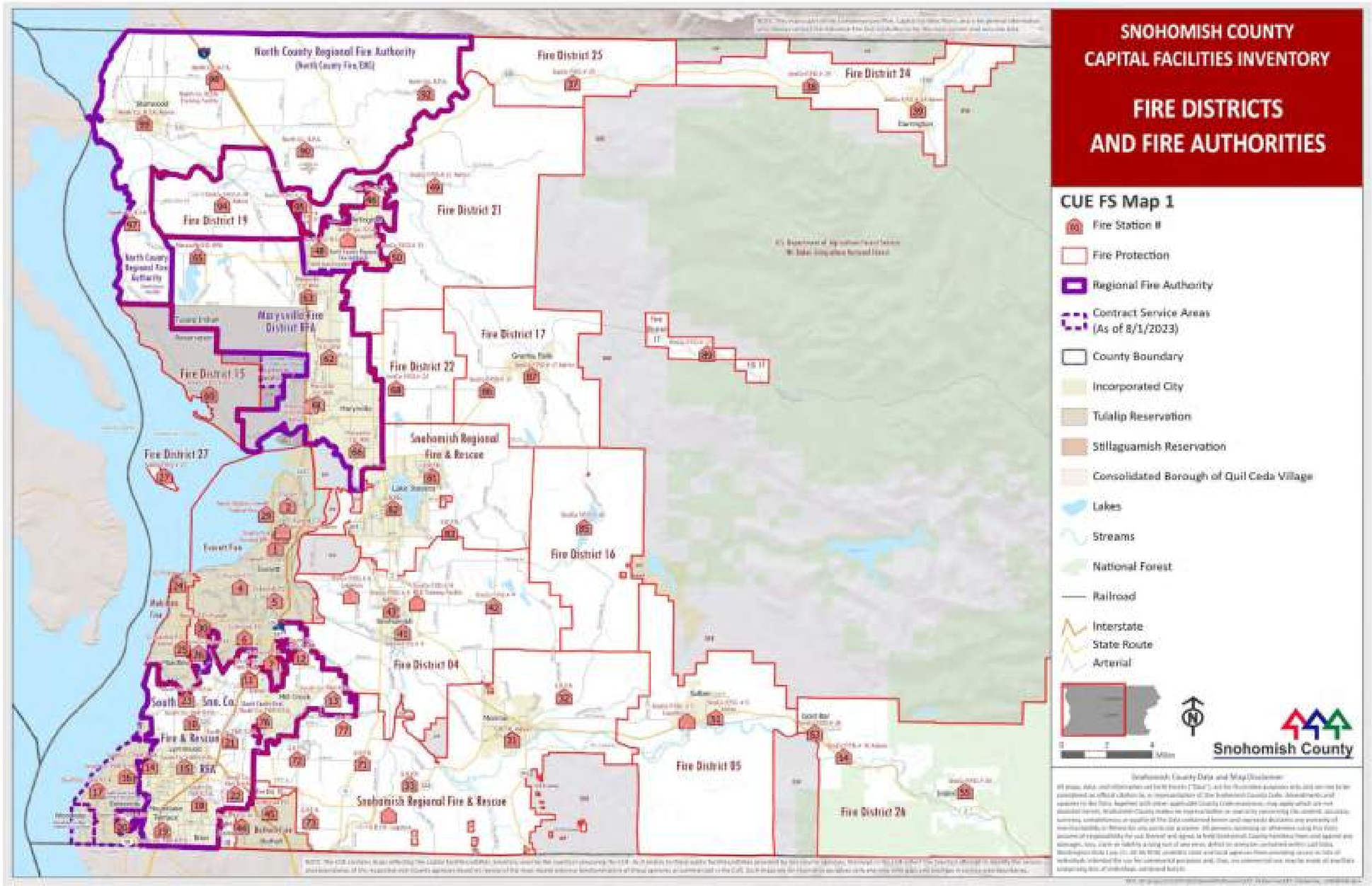
nature of successful bond proposals, many school districts grapple with aging infrastructure and capacity issues that remain unfunded.

The source for the state match fund is a school construction fund. Bonds are sold for the state match construction fund and then retired from revenues accruing primarily from the sale of timber from state school lands (set aside by the Enabling Act of 1889). The state Legislature can appropriate funds if the sources are not adequate to meet the needs. State match funds are provided to school district that meet certain state criteria and can only be used for major school construction projects. To qualify for state match funds, the state uses a formula that specifies the amount of square footage the state will help finance to house the enrollment projected for the school district. If a project qualifies it can become part of a state prioritization system. This state system is based on a formula which calculates district assessed valuation per student relative to the entire state assessed valuation per student to establish the percent of the total project cost to be paid by the state for eligible projects. State matching funds are dispersed to a school district after it has paid its local share of the project, these state funds may not be received until after a school has been constructed. Therefore, a school district must "front fund" or finance the capital project with local funds.

As previously mentioned, school impact fees are considered a supplemental source to finance capital projects. To participate in the County's impact fee program, school districts must prepare and adopt capital facilities plans (CFPs) that meet the specifications of RCW 36.70A, RCW 82.02.020, and Chapter 30.66C SCC. Cities within a school district may also have a school impact fee program.

County school impact fees are calculated using the formula in Chapter 30.66C SCC and are assessed on new residential development projects, with a few exceptions. The County's biennial CIP includes a Statement of Assessment that considers whether there are any funding shortfalls that would jeopardize a school district's ability in meeting its established level of service standard.

Exhibit H, on page CUE-80, Fire District and Fire Authorities, CUE FS Map 1, delete:



And replace with:

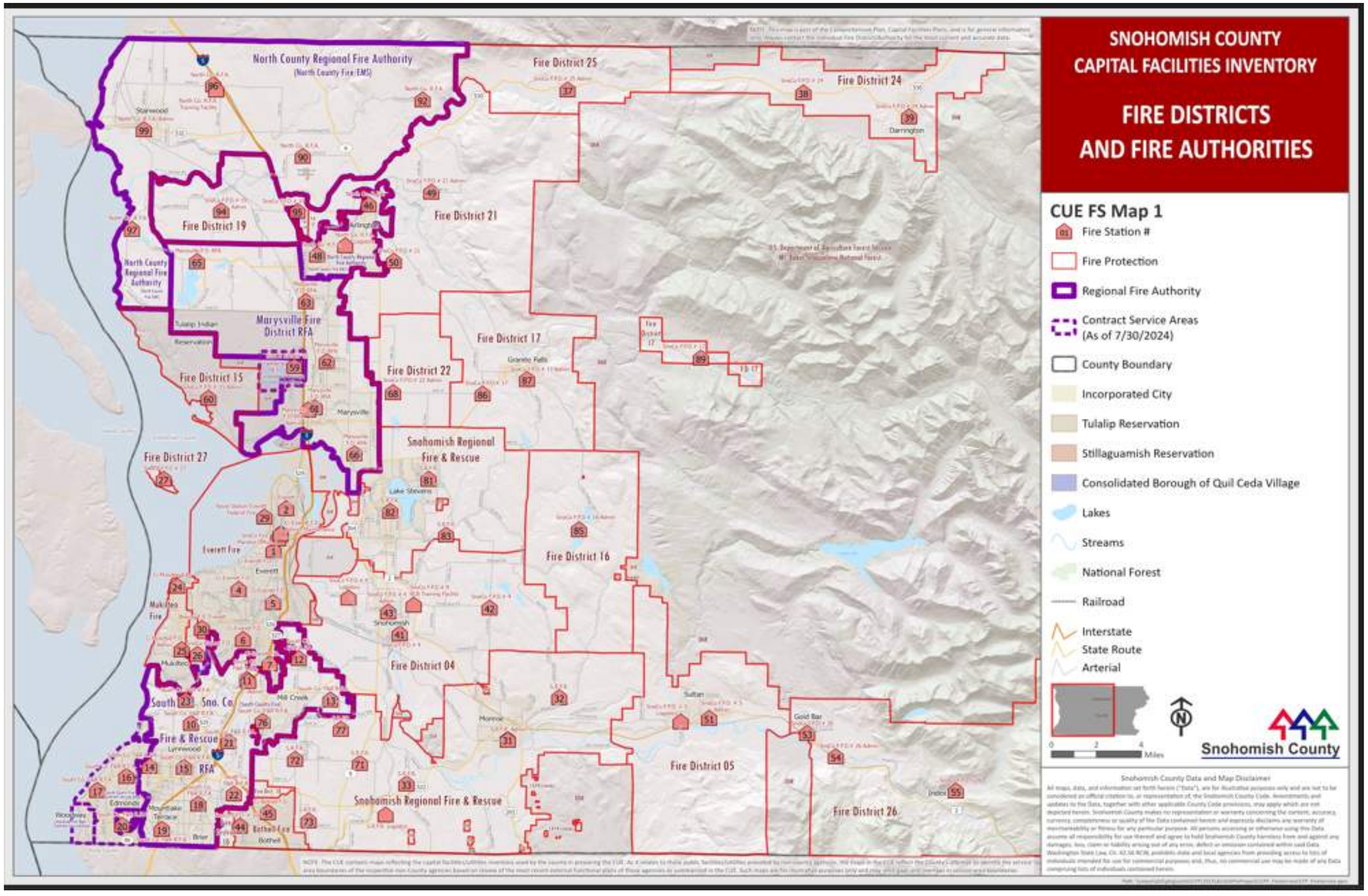


Exhibit H, beginning on page CUE-92, Table CUE 3-5. Public Water Supply- Existing Inventory Information, delete:

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Southwest County		
Alderwood Water and Wastewater District	The District's water service area is 44 square miles and encompasses the city of Brier, portions of Mill Creek, the portion of Bothell north of the Snohomish County line, Mukilteo south of Paine Field, portions of Lynnwood and unincorporated areas of Snohomish County. The District sells wholesale water to the cities of Edmonds, Lynnwood, and Mountlake Terrace (which are wholly or partially within the District's 51-square mile corporate boundary); and to the Clearview Water Supply Agency, the Mukilteo Water & Wastewater District, and the Silver Lake Water & Sewer District (which are outside the District's corporate boundary). The District currently purchases all the water the District sells to retail and wholesale customers directly and indirectly from the city of Everett, which provides the water supply for the majority of southwest Snohomish County. The District's water system currently has four pressure zones served by two water supply pump stations, one booster pump station, eight storage facilities and over 660 miles of pipe. The District also operates two wells: Well No. 5 is an artesian well that provides a local community amenity and Well No. 7 provides water for District equipment use. Neither Well No. 5 nor Well No. 7 is connected to the District's distribution system. In addition, the District is part of the Clearview Water Supply Agency (CWSA), which owns a separate connection to Everett's Transmission Line 5, a transmission line, a reservoir, and a pump station. The District manages its own pumping and the pumping for Clearview Water Supply Agency. The Total System ERU Count (AWWD + CWSA) is 384,011 out to 2035 for the Maximum Day Demand Forecast without Conservation (mgd). The forecasted population for the service to 2035 is 529,461. The District's overall equivalent residential units (ERU) declined over the last planning period to 169 gpd. If the expected rate of growth from 2025-2035 continues, the District will reach the current maximum contracted yield by well beyond 2050 for retail demand. The demand forecast indicates that the emphasis of the CIP should shift from capacity projects to infrastructure repair and replacement until at least 2035.	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Bothell	The city of Bothell water utility primarily serves the King County portion of the incorporated city of Bothell and directly or indirectly obtains all its water supply from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides all existing treatment including disinfection, fluoride addition, and corrosion control. Currently, most of the City's water supply is delivered through three SPU master meters with approximately five percent of the City's water supply delivered through two interties with the Northshore Utility District. The City owns and operates three reservoirs, four booster stations, and over 82 miles of pipe within 11 pressure zones. 2030 RSA residential population projected at 22,874, employee at 13,335. In 2012, average ERU since 2003 was calculated at 188gpd/ERU. Single family counted at 1 ERU per connection, multi-Family at .5, commercial industrial at 5.6, government/education at 4.5, citywide average for all customer classes at 1.2.	2021
City of Edmonds	The City's water system provides service to approximately 80 percent of the population within the City limits of roughly 10,177 metered water service connections. The other 20 percent of the City's population receive water service from the Olympic View Water & Sewer District, which is located within the southwest portion of the City limits. Water is supplied from the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (AWWD). Water treatment and source facilities are maintained and operated by this purveyor, with the water purchased from AWWD originating from the city of Everett's Sultan River source. The City also has the capability to serve a portion of its system with water purchased from Seattle Public Utilities. The City's water system has seven pressure zones with two supply stations, 17 pressure reducing stations, two pressure relief stations, one pump station, more than 139 miles of water main, and 11 emergency interties with adjacent water systems. Water storage is provided by four reservoirs that have a combined capacity of approximately 7.5 million gallons (MG). The Maximum System Capacity is 18,389 (ERUs) and the projected to 2034 ERUs is 16,500. The results of the 20-year projected system capacity analysis, indicate that the water system in the year 2034 will have sufficient capacity to serve an additional 1,889 ERUs.	2017
City of Everett	The primary source of water supply is the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs (Sultan Basin). Everett water works supply system originates at the Culmback Dam. Four major transmission pipelines connect this supply complex with the City's distribution system, located approximately 17 miles to the west. Each line is approximately 50" in diameter. All four lines transport finished water from the filtration plant for domestic use. Everett's existing potable	2020

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	water storage system (2014) consists of nine separate facilities with a total existing potable storage capacity of 53.2 MG (million gallons). Major facilities and characteristics of the Everett water system include the following: Source water from the Sultan River, Spada Reservoir (50-billion-gallon capacity), Chaplain Reservoir (4.5-billion-gallon capacity), Water Filtration Plant at Chaplain Reservoir - 132 mgd state Department of Health (DOH)-approved flow rate, 4 main transmission lines - Ranging from 36- to 52-inch-diameter, 4 pump stations, 21 pressure zones, 14 storage facilities - Ranging from 0.1 to 24 million gallons in capacity, 420 miles of distribution pipelines, 97 direct wholesale customers - 31 Group A and 66 Group B systems, 11 indirect wholesale customer. Retail service area population projected at 15,2621 in 2030, 19,5230 in 2040. In terms of capacity, the projection is 767,988 ERUs in year 2030 and 931,233 ERUs in year 2040. These projections are for Everett's total system including all wholesale and can serve the City's projected growth to 2044.	
City of Lynnwood	The City owns and operates the Group A municipal water system that serves most of the area within the city limits. The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (AWWD) is the primary supplier for the City's water system. The existing facilities in the City's water system include the 680 Zone Booster Pump Station, two welded steel storage reservoirs, two pressure reducing stations, approximately 168 miles of transmission and distribution piping, one master meter, and 8502 metered service connections. The estimated Maximum Day Demand (gpm) for the year 2038 is 6,255, for which there is capacity of 6,698 (gpm) based on a 2015 City analysis. The projected population forecast for water service to the year 2038 is 58,342 and the employment forecast is 44,956.	2018
City of Mountlake Terrace	The City's water system was originally constructed in approximately 1954 and purchased from the Alderwood Water District in 1959. In 2015, the City provided water service to a population of 21,090 with an average of 5,728 customer accounts. The City's water system has a metered supply connection with Alderwood Water District, three reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 6.4 million gallons, four pressure zones with 10 pressure reducing stations, one pump station, approximately 90 miles of water main, and five emergency interties with adjacent water systems. The city of Everett is the regional supplier of water to Mountlake Terrace. Everett's water is first supplied to Alderwood Water District and then supplied by Alderwood Water District to the City of Mountlake Terrace. The source of water is from Lake Chaplain, which is fed by the Sultan River. The water is treated at the Everett Water Filtration Plan and receives chlorine disinfection within the Alderwood Water District	2018

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	System. Population projected to be 24,767 in 2035. The Maximum System Capacity (ERUs) is 13,076, the projected, to the year 2035, ERUs is 11,600. Storage remains as the limiting capacity component of the system. Existing supply and storage facilities are expected to have sufficient capacity to serve an additional 1,476 ERUs in the year 2035.	
Mukilteo Water and Wastewater District	The Mukilteo Water District purchases all its water from the city of Everett. In 2010, the District entered into an agreement with the Alderwood Water and Wastewater district for the purchase of wholesale water. AWWD purchases supply from the City of Everett and resells a portion of it to the District. The principal sources of water supply are the city of Everett's Sultan River and Spada Lake sources. Mukilteo Water District has 95.6 miles of pipe running from 4-inch to 24-inch diameter, 29 major valves, four booster stations, a transfer pump and four storage reservoirs. The Mukilteo Water District system also includes four emergency interties with the city of Everett. The District's service area boundary is not likely to expand due to the constraint of adjacent water purveyors. The projected residential population for the year 2035 for the retail service area is 28,451 and the projected employment is 26,945. The Mukilteo Water District water system currently operates with a storage capacity of 13,850,000 gallons of storage through 2023.	2016
Northshore Utility District	The District owns and operates a Group A water distribution and storage system. The system consists of 24 pressure zones, ranging from a hydraulic grade of 680 feet in the Lake Forest Park area to 292 feet along the shore of Lake Washington. The District's distribution system includes 29 MG of storage, three booster stations, and over 279 miles of pipe ranging from 1.5 inch to 24 inches in diameter. The population projection for service area in 2034 is 82,471. Buildout population is listed at 96,721. The Maximum Day Demand, MDD(2) is 15.52(mgd) at full build out. The District has sufficient capacity in its existing storage and distribution system to meet growth for the 20-year planning period of its plan out to 2034.	2015

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Olympic View Water and Sewer District	Olympic View purchases water from the City of Seattle's regional water system in accordance with the terms and conditions established in the current wholesale water contract between the two parties. The current agreement was signed in 2003 and is valid through January 1, 2062. The terms of the contract discuss the quantity, quality, and point of delivery for wholesale water supply to Olympic View from Seattle's regional system. The three Seattle metering points from which the District currently draws water have a combined total capacity of approximately 7.2 MGD or 5,000 gpm. For the purposes of this analysis, the capacity of the three metered locations is sufficient to meet the anticipated District supply needs through 2035. The water source for the Olympic View Water District is the city of Seattle Tolt River system. It also maintains interties with the city of Edmonds and Alderwood Water and Wastewater District for backup emergency supply from the Everett regional water system. The District connects to the Seattle Public Utilities source at three locations: the Fremont Avenue flow station and 8th Avenue flow station on 205th St, and the West supply meter in the Town of Woodway. It includes a secondary spring-fed source that is available to supplement the Seattle intertie. The district maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal capacity of 4.25 MG. The District's water transmission and distribution system consists of nearly 340,000 lineal feet of water mains ranging in size from 2 to 12 inches in diameter, four pump stations (one at the Deer Creek Treatment facility), and a series of pressure-reducing valves, all interconnected through three separate major pressure zones and four minor pressure zones.	2016
Silver Lake Water and Sewer District	The Silver Lake Water District draws its water directly from the city of Everett system by way of three master meters situated at three separate locations along the northwest boundary of the District. The distribution system of the Silver Lake W.D. consists of about 179 miles of piping and ranges in size from 4" to 42" diameter. Approximately 34 miles of the transmission system consists of 12" and 16" pipe which feeds water from the master meters and the main storage facilities to the distribution network. There are 14 pumps at four booster stations in the system. The District has redundant supply through 15 interties with adjacent districts. The District maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal storage capacity of 16.4 MG together with a 2.4 MG share of the Clearview 12.0 MG reservoir for a total storage capacity of 18.8 MG. For "buildout" representing full development of all available land to the zoning density in place at the time that the plan was prepared (2017/2018) to 2036 - this	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	number is 24,022 connections serving a projected population of 72,548. The District has capacity to serve this projected growth.	
North County		
City of Arlington	The City's drinking water is supplied from two groundwater wellfields with additional supply from the Snohomish County PUD No. 1 (PUD) under a wholesale water supply agreement. The city's water treatment plant filters the water from the Haller wellfield. Water is also disinfected at the Airport wellfield. The City provides water service to a water service area (WSA) population of 18,235 through approximately 5,900 customer accounts within its existing water service area boundary, which extends beyond the City's corporate limits. The City is responsible for providing public water service, utility management and water system development within the water service area. Growth projections for the City of Arlington WSA issued by PSRC and Snohomish County identify a population of 24,937 to the year 2035 and an employment increase 8,500 additional jobs. The per capita demand is shown to increase linearly from 90 gpcd in 2015 to 110 gpcd in 2035. For purposes of evaluating the capacity of the City's water rights over the long term, however, growth from year 20 to year 50 was assumed at approximately 1.3 percent and per capita consumption was held at 110 gallons per capita per day, for 2034. Population in the City limits projected to be 24,937 in 2035, with WSA population of 22,936. Adequate annual water capacity for 2035. An estimated water service area population of 34,789 in 2064, the ADD and MDD would be 2,657 gpm and 4,651 gpm, respectively. Current annual capacity of water rights (Qa) and wholesale supply is 5,847 acft, providing 28,724 ERUs. The 2044 projections require 24,038 ERUs or 84% of capacity. However, instantaneous supply (Qi) for maximum day demand will be deficient after 2031 and prior to 2044, requiring additional water rights to meet projected demand. The City has and will continue to promote the efficient and responsible use of water and will conserve water.	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Granite Falls	The City of Granite Falls purchases all its water from Snohomish County PUD No.1 through four master meters with pressure-reducing valve stations. The City's wells and reservoirs were disconnected from the water system when the City began purchasing water wholesale from the PUD in 1996. All the distribution pipelines in the downtown area are 4-inch, 6-inch, or 8-inch in diameter. The existing distribution system, in total, is approximately seven miles of piping (sizes ranging from 1 to 16-inch diameter. The City anticipates an average growth rate of approximately 2.3 percent over the 20-year planning period and has adequate access to wholesale water through the Wholesale Water Agreement (Agreement) with the PUD. The City's agreement with PUD allows sufficient storage and hydraulic capacity to supply water to meet the City's average and typical peak demands. PUD indicated that they need to provide additional storage to ensure this is possible. A reservoir is expected to be constructed in 2024 to accommodate this. The City's population projections are based on a minimum target of 6,551 people within the City Limits in 2044. The current approved Water Plan showed 2,430 ERUs in 2019. For the year 2042, the projected ERUs is 3,622.	2022
City of Marysville	The Marysville water system consists of four primary sources, two emergency sources, two treatment facilities. The City's water system has 11 pressure zones, with 36 pressure-reducing, pressure sustaining, and flow control valve stations. The system also has 3 booster pump stations, and more than 297 miles of water main. The system currently operates with 24.34 MG of storage capacity within the eight storage reservoirs. The total available supply is 16,402 gpm for the year 2036.The City's sources are sufficient to meet the projected demands of the system until at least 2036.	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Stanwood	The city of Stanwood has four water sources: Three groundwater wells (Bryant Well 1 & 3 and Cedarhome Well, and one groundwater spring (Hatt Slough Springs) which is currently offline due to lack of access to the site. The City operates two booster pump stations that fill an elevated reservoir. The City's water system has five storage facilities (reservoirs) that provide a total storage capacity of 3.45MG. The City's retail water service area contains approximately 70 miles of water mains ranging from one to sixteen inches in diameter. Eighty percent of the mains are 8 inches. The system is expected to provide service to approximately 11,775 people by 2035. The total Available Source Capacity is 2,750 (gpm) to the year 2035. The City's sources are sufficient to meet the projected demands of the system until at least 2035.	2015
Tatoosh Water System	The Tatoosh water system, managed by Northwest Water Services, is sourced by two wells, with granted water rights, located in the northwest corner of the service area and capable of producing more than 750 gpm. Other major system components include: a 1,200-gpm booster pump station, 6' and 14" diameter distribution main and a 1,000,000-gallon reservoir. The distribution system includes the original 14" main and a distribution project completed south and east of the intersection of 316th Street NE and 3rd Avenue NW. The well pumps are connected to a 25,000-gallon transfer reservoir located adjacent to the booster pump station. The elevation of the booster pump station is 360 feet. The booster pump is composed of three pumps: a 60HP pump, capable of delivering water at 200 gpm and two 150 HP pumps capable of providing water at 750 gpm. The system currently provides potable water and fire protection to a limited number of homes within the service area. The system is capable of supplying over 2,300 ERU with installation of additional water main and pressure reducing stations. The system can support up to 972 ERUs. DOH has set the current system design capacity at 159 ERUs. The existing water rights will suffice through full system build out provided there is no unforeseen jump in system consumption.	2020

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Quil Ceda Village (Tulalip Tribes)	The primary water source for Quil Ceda Village (QVC) is the city of Everett conveyed through a series of pipelines owned and operated by the city of Marysville. QVC receives water at an intertie on 88th Street. The maximum water distribution at this intertie is 3.46 mgd. Distribution lines are typically either 8 inch or 12 inches. The system includes two one-million-gallon water storage tanks (emergency reservoirs) with associated telemetry equipment and an intertie station with city of Marysville.	2013
Seven Lakes Water Association	The water source is the Tulalip Aquifer, which is tapped by a series of seven wells scattered around the service area. These wells have a combined capacity of about 1.5 MGD. Water treatment is not presently required or provided by the Association. The distribution system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers. The system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers. The system is currently served by three storage facilities, and a fourth is under construction. The new Lake Shoecraft Tank should provide the total storage capacity of 1.0 MG. An emergency intertie with the Marysville water system provides back-up supply capability in the event of a system failure or a major fire. In 2007, The Washington State Department of Health informed the Association that it was at/near capacity for its water right, and therefore were to make no new commitments for water availability. This moratorium is still in effect. The Association is working on an update to its water plan as the most recent version of 2013 has expired.	2013 (expired) – an update is in progress as of 2024
Town of Darrington	The primary water supply comes from several water rights, claims for surface and groundwater, and two wells on Sauk Avenue. The pipe distribution system is composed of existing 2-inch, 4-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch ductile iron pipe, galvanized iron, and asbestos cement pipe (A.C.). A 10-inch A.C. pipe runs from the 250,000-gallon reservoir to the south end of Darrington. Distribution lines from this main deliver water to small service lines for residential customers. Storage is provided by two a 0.25 MG tanks: tank one, constructed in 1983 at the site of the former surface water reservoir southeast of the city, and a second, on DNR property just west of the Town limits. A 400-gpm packaged filtration plant is also part of the municipal water system. Darrington's water system capacity in 3,195 ERU's, which is adequate capacity to meet the 2044 projected growth for the Town.	2001
East County		

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Gold Bar	Gold Bar has two water sources. The well field located on the northwest side of the City consisting of three wells and another well on the southeast side. Wells 3 & 4 are the primary sources and draws water from two aquifers with a combined total of 375gpm. The transmission and distribution network consists of nearly 10 miles of 4" - 12" diameter pipelines. Treated wellhead water is pumped from its sources up to the storage tank site located north of town across the Wallace River. Three reservoirs provide a combined total of approximately 700,000 gallons of effective storage. The system serves 645 residential connections and 34 commercial/multi-family connections. An intertie for emergencies exists between Gold Bar and the Snohomish County PUD No. 1's May Creek Estates Water System. Maximum flow through the intertie is limited to 300gpm under terms of the contract. The intertie was last utilized in 2013 to allow for rehabilitation of Well 4. Since the last Water System Plan was approved in 2014, the following significant projects and events have transpired: Grand Ave water main replaced between 1st and 3rd, new well house for well 1, install PRV at the PUD intertie, replacement of 10th street water main. The Gold Bar system currently has a storage surplus that is projected to last through 2034. The replacement of the 250,000-gallon wood stave reservoir with a 300,000-gallon concrete reservoir in 2011 provides an increase in available storage. The City has adequate water rights to serve the RSA through the 20-year planning period. Based on City and County land use designations, the estimated service area full build-out population is 4,000. The service population is not projected to exceed 4,000 within the 20-year planning period.	2015

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Monroe	The Monroe Water System currently purchases water from the city of Everett. This water is supplied through three connections to Everett's Transmission Main #5, located approximately three miles north of the City. The Monroe Water System existing storage facilities consist of four reservoirs: • Reservoir #1 – Trombley Hill – 2-million-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #2 – Ingraham Hill – 2-million-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #3 – Department of Corrections – 750,000-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #4 – North Hill – 1.15-million-gallon steel standpipe constructed in 2004. The effective storage volume is 297,781 gallons. • Reservoir #5 Trombley Hill– a 2.5-million-gallon steel reservoir. Three transmission mains connect the Everett pipeline with the distribution system: • Wagner Main I – 8,900 feet of 18 inch main constructed in 2006 and 5,100 feet of 12 inch main. • Chain Lake Road – 21,000 feet of 12 and 16 inch main • North Hill – 1,700 feet of 12 inch main. The grid system of the distribution system (423,921ft in total) is primarily 8-and 10-inch pipe with a majority of the pipe looping the system 4 inch and 6-inch mains. The residential population projection to the year 2035 is 28,822, and the employment population is 13,527. The total water demand to the year 2035 is 2,522,419 ADD (gpd) without water use efficiency.	2015

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Snohomish	The City's water supply is provided from connections to the city of Everett's Transmission Line No. 5 and an intertie with the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD). The Pilchuck River source, which was formerly the system's primary water supply, is no longer used as of 2017. One additional intertie serves the NEPA Pallet Water System. The City's water service area contains approximately 67 miles of water main ranging in size from 2 to 18 inches. Most of the water main (approximately 56 percent) within the service area is 6- or 8-inch diameter, and an additional 39 percent of all water main is 12 inches in diameter or larger. The City currently serves customers within an elevation range of approximately 15 feet along Marsh Road to approximately 295 feet near Reservoir No. 3. The wide range of elevations requires that water pressure be increased or decreased to maintain pressures that are safe and sufficient to meet the system's flow requirements. The City achieves this by dividing the water system into six distinct pressure zones. The City's water system has two storage facilities that provide storage to the 218 and 362 Zones and possess a capacity of about 7.52 MG. or 6700ERU's that is adequate capacity to serve the City's projected growth to 2044.	2011
City of Sultan	The City's primary water supply is provided by Lake 16 located 2.5 miles north of the City and a connection (intertie) to city of Everett's Transmission Line No.5. The transmission system includes approximately 34 miles of water main (pipes) ranging from 1.5 to 16 inches in diameter. This includes lines conducting water from the reservoir to the distribution system in addition to a pipeline for untreated lake water between "Lake 16" and the treatment plant. A booster pump station located just downstream of the reservoir was added in 1977 and expanded in 1989. Untreated water is piped from "Lake 16" to a treatment plant and reservoir located off 124th St. SE. The treatment plant has a peak capacity of 1.36 MGD. The City's water system has two storage facilities (reservoir) with capacities of 1.0 MG and 1.5 MG. In 2023, Sultan received over $12 million in federal funding for wastewater treatment plant upgrades and a new water treatment plant. The total ERUs to the year 2036 is 3,663 and the projected population is 9,033. The City has sufficient water rights to satisfy its existing and projected demand up to and beyond the year 2036.	2019
Cross Valley Water District	Eleven wells currently serve approximately 7,000 connections. These wells have a total (potential) flow rate or pumping capacity of 4,000 gpm (gallons/minute). All these wells (except the Woodlane Well) tap the sole source Cross Valley Aquifer. The District also purchases water from the city of Everett through interties and from the Clearview Water Supply Agency (CWSA). The current distribution system	2022

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	contains approximately 920,000 LF (line-feet) of piping. Water storage is provided by a combination of the CWSA 12.0-million-gallon (MG) reservoir, of which Cross Valley contractually maintains 2.0 million gallons, and 5.72 million gallons of water stored in five other reservoirs ranging in capacity from 0.1 to 2.0 million gallons. The new Echo Lake Reservoir (1.62 MG) was built since the last plan and replaced the old Echo Lake Standpipe. The district has five reservoirs as storage facilities with an effective capacity of 4.6 million gallons plus an additional two million gallons available to the District through the CWSA. Projected to serve 28,799 people and over 10,417 employees in 2040. The District's total ERU's to the year 2040 is 11,597. Defines an ERU as 210 gallons per day for a single -family home.	
Highland Water District	The District receives its entire water supply from the city of Everett's regional supply system through two primary taps (Woods Lake Road and Pipeline Road and Pipeline Road and Reiner Road) and one secondary tap (10400 Bollenbaugh Hill Road) off Transmission Line No. 5. Friar Creek is served with one secondary and one emergency tap from Transmission Line No. 5. These taps, or water supply meters, allow water to flow in only one direction and are not considered interties by the City of Everett because they do not require a change in place of use. Supply is obtained under a wholesale water supply agreement with Everett. Two additional taps west of the Bollenbaugh Hill tap serve the small Friar's Creek water system, which is separate from the Highland system, but is billed through the district. Each tap has a physical capacity of 500 gallons/minute (GPM). Two welded steel tank reservoirs provide storage to the water systems. The storage reservoirs provide a total storage volume of 1.16 million gallons to supply customers on a reduced level should an interruption in the Everett supply occur. A pump station with two 515 GPM pumps is located at the primary tap. Pump station - BPS#2 has two pumps that each can pump more than 1000 GPM. This station can be used to fill the reservoirs or to maintain pressure in the system if the reservoirs are low or off-line for maintenance. There are also four pressure-reducing valves that help maintain water pressure within acceptable ranges for the district's residential customers. The topography of this geographically large district requires six pressure zones, which the PRVs help to define. The distribution system consists of over 30 miles of pipe, most of which is 6-inch, 8-inch or 12-inch diameter pipe. The 2013 projection of ADD is 0.35 (MGD).	2016 *

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Roosevelt Water Association	The Association purchases water from the city of Everett, which it obtains through two connections to Transmission Pipeline #5. The distribution system includes more than 23 miles of transmission and distribution mains (primarily of 6"" asbestos cement pipe), 8 pressure-reducing valves and one booster pump station. The association maintains two storage facilities (249,000-gal capacity and 0.86 mg capacity). The 650/710 Booster Pump Station (BPS) increased usable storage in the existing 650 Reservoir from 40,000 gallons to 290,000 gallons by creating the new closed 710 Zone to serve the Association's highest elevation customers. It was completed in the early summer of 2017. The 495 Reservoir increased usable storage from 290,000 gallons to 1.15 million gallons and was completed in the fall of 2019. Based on an average household size of 2.82 residents per ERU (current) increasing to 2.89 residents per ERU in 2040, the estimated year 2040 population to be served by the Association is anticipated to be 4,647 and the ERUs is 1,606. Adequate storage and supply are now anticipated to serve PSRC-projected growth until approximately the year 2040. Previously identified capital improvements continue to be implemented as funds become available or other circumstances, such as leaks or breaks, occur.	2021
Snohomish County P.U.D. No. 1.	The PUD currently owns and operates nine separate water systems within Snohomish County serving approximately 24,000 connections. The PUD purchases 75% of its water supply from the city of Everett. The primary water source for the PUD is through wholesale purchase from the city of Everett. Everett gets its water from the Sultan River through the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs. The PUD also holds groundwater rights for its Lake Stevens, Warm Beach, May Creek, Skylite Tracts, Sunday Lake, Two Twelve Market & Deli, and Otis water systems. The District's nine water systems include approximately 408 miles of pipelines, 15.5 million gallons (MG) of storage (16 active storage tanks), 12 booster pump stations, 6 water supply pump stations, 14 active wells, 4 water treatment systems, and 40 pressure zones. Each of these facilities is integral to the operation of the District's water systems. The District also owns and operates treatment systems for its Lake Stevens, Sunday Lake, Kayak, and Warm Beach wells. Water from the city of Everett's water treatment plant is conveyed to the PUD's service areas through the city of Everett's transmission mains No. 3 and No. 5. The District also provides wholesale water and storage capacity for the city of Granite Falls and wholesale water to the cities of Arlington and Snohomish. Major changes in the District's water system since the 2011 Plan include the following: Acquired the Warm Beach water system and consolidated it with the Kayak water system, including a new	2021

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	connection between the two systems; merged the Lake Roesiger water system into the Lake Stevens Integrated water system by constructing water main extensions that combined the Lake Roesiger and Lake Bosworth pressure zones including a new pressure reducing valve (PRV) station that allows that zone to feed into the Granite Falls pressure zone, improving system connectivity and looping; merged the Dubuque and Lake Stevens Integrated water systems by constructing a new water main that connected the systems and boosted system redundancy; abandoned/removed Williams Road master meter, Portage master meter, Pilchuck 10 wells, and East Hewitt Pump Station (Customers served by the Pilchuck wells were connected to the Lake Stevens Integrated water system); replaced 16.8 miles of aging water mains since 2010 to improve hydraulic capacity of the water system and prevent leaks and water main breaks. 2044 projections indicate adequate capacity in 2044: Lake Stevens Total ERU 41,858* (30,065 retail + 11,793 wholesale) Storm Lake Ridge 356 Creswell 31 May Creek 831 Skylite 161 Sunday Lake 319 Kayak 495 Warm Beach 947 Combined Warm Beach and Kayak (Listed separately and together) 1442 *The Lake Stevens Total ERU estimate for 2044 is slightly lower than the 2040 estimate in the PUD's WSP because average day demand numbers that Granite Falls had provided for PUD's use in preparing its WSP were higher than Granite Falls' final numbers in their approved WSP.	

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Startup Water District	The District is served exclusively by two wells. The wells are located at the District's Wellfield site along with a calcite contactor treatment system for corrosion control. In 2017, the calcite contactor treatment system was removed, and a caustic soda treatment system was installed instead for corrosion control. The capacity of Wells 1 and 2 can vary between 60 and 90 gpm depending on the level of groundwater in the aquifer it draws from. Both wells are equipped with master meters and sample taps. Except for the west half of Sultan-Startup Rd. which was replaced in the early 2000's, the District replaced all aging AC water mains with new 8-inch or 12-inch ductile iron water mains in 2008 to 2010. The District's distribution system operates as a single pressure zone. There is a booster station that can serve six to 10 homes, and currently serves two homes in a second, upper pressure zone. Storage is handled by a single reservoir located north of the wells off Kellogg Lake Rd., which has a capacity of 158,000 gallons. The 158,000-gallon concrete reservoir completed in 1992 provides storage for present and projected future District needs.	2018
Three Lakes Water Association	The Three Lakes Water Association purchases all its water from the city of Everett. The Association's original tap on Everett's Transmission Main #3 is located at the north end of the system on 171st Ave SE, north of Dubuque Road. A second tap has been completed on Transmission Main #5 on the southern end of the system (also on 171st Ave SE). Storage is provided by one standpipe with a capacity or 228,200 gal – located east of 171st Ave SE on 58th St. SE. The distribution system consists of approximately 23.3 miles of water mains from 2"" to 10"" in diameter and two booster pump stations: BPS#1 and BPS#2 with capacities of 290 gpm and 500 gpm respectively. In June 2010, there were 754 residential and eight commercial service connections to the water system. At the end of December 2018 there were 846 connections to the water system. The Association had an additional seven members that were not yet connected to the water system. The system is connected to city of Everett via two interties at two locations. The existing water system plan (2013) confirms capacity for 1062 ERUs forecast for the year 2033. (No changes to the capacity forecast were made with the LUE.) The Association is presently working on a WSP update that includes a growth projection to year 2043. The forecast growth rate is much lower than used for the 2013 WSP. The forecast ERUs in 2043 is 987, based on the County Growth Monitoring Report, with forecast through 2035. The 2044 growth target adopted in 2022 anticipate a much lower growth rate, that has not been factored into the current Association planning effort, because connections are higher than that low rate in recent years. The Association anticipates	2023

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	having adequate capacity for growth in its service area through 2044 and beyond.	
Town of Index	The water source is a horizontal well located 1.5 miles west of the Town of Index on a parcel owned by the Town. Water is piped from the well site to a 90,000-gallon storage tank in Section 24. The tank sits at an elevation about 980' well above the common elevation in Town. Water disperses to the Town, as well as some outlying County services, via gravity through main lines which are typically 8" asbestos concrete with some repair portions from 1980 flood which are 6" PVC. Distribution lines range from 3" to 8".	1999**
Woodinville Water District	The District owns and operates potable supplies and wastewater collection and conveyance located in portions of King and Snohomish Counties in Washington State, servicing a population of approximately 49,000 residents and 20,000 employees. The District retail water service area (RWSA) encompasses approximately 30 square miles, including the entire city of Woodinville and portions of the cities of Bothell, Kirkland, and Redmond, and shares borders with five (5) water purveyors: the Cross Valley Water District, Alderwood Water District, Northshore Utility District, the City of Bothell Water System, and the City of Redmond Water System. The District purchases all its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) through ten (10) active Tolt Taps (TT). Due to the hilly nature of the District's RWSA, with elevations ranging from 20 feet to 625 feet, the District has a complex water system consisting of 20 individual pressure zones, eight (8) storage facilities, five (5) booster pump stations (BPS), and 46 pressure reducing valves (PRV). The District's pressure zones and water system facilities are shown on Figure ES.12. Due to the complexity of the system, the hydraulic profile is split into West, Central, and East service.	2019

And replace with:

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Southwest County		
Alderwood Water and Wastewater	The District's water service area is 44 square miles and encompasses the city of Brier, portions of Mill Creek, the portion of Bothell north of the Snohomish County line, Mukilteo south of Paine Field, portions of	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
District	Lynnwood and unincorporated areas of Snohomish County. The District sells wholesale water to the cities of Edmonds, Lynnwood, and Mountlake Terrace (which are wholly or partially within the District's 51-square mile corporate boundary); and to the Clearview Water Supply Agency, the Mukilteo Water & Wastewater District, and the Silver Lake Water & Sewer District (which are outside the District's corporate boundary). The District currently purchases all the water the District sells to retail and wholesale customers directly and indirectly from the city of Everett, which provides the water supply for the majority of southwest Snohomish County. The District's water system currently has four pressure zones served by two water supply pump stations, one booster pump station, eight storage facilities and over 660 miles of pipe. The District also operates two wells: Well No. 5 is an artesian well that provides a local community amenity and Well No. 7 provides water for District equipment use. Neither Well No. 5 nor Well No. 7 is connected to the District's distribution system. In addition, the District is part of the Clearview Water Supply Agency (CWSA), which owns a separate connection to Everett's Transmission Line 5, a transmission line, a reservoir, and a pump station. The District manages its own pumping and the pumping for Clearview Water Supply Agency. The Total System ERU Count (AWWD + CWSA) is 384,011 out to 2035 for the Maximum Day Demand Forecast without Conservation (mgd). The forecasted population for the service to 2035 is 529,461. The District's overall equivalent residential units (ERU) declined over the last planning period to 169 gpd. If the expected rate of growth from 2025-2035 continues, the District will reach the current maximum contracted yield by well beyond 2050 for retail demand. The demand forecast indicates that the emphasis of the CIP should shift from capacity projects to infrastructure repair and replacement until at least 2035.	
City of Bothell	The city of Bothell water utility primarily serves the King County portion of the incorporated city of Bothell and directly or indirectly obtains all its water supply from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides all existing treatment including disinfection, fluoride addition, and corrosion control. Currently, most of the City's water supply is delivered through three SPU master meters with approximately five percent of the City's water supply delivered through two interties with the Northshore Utility District. The City owns and operates three reservoirs, four booster stations, and over 82 miles of pipe within 11 pressure zones. 2030 RSA residential population projected at 22,874, employee at 13,335. In 2012, average ERU since 2003 was calculated at 188gpd/ERU. Single family counted at 1 ERU per connection, multi-Family at .5, commercial industrial at	2021

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	5.6, government/education at 4.5, citywide average for all customer classes at 1.2.	
City of Edmonds	The City's water system provides service to approximately 80 percent of the population within the City limits of roughly 10,177 metered water service connections. The other 20 percent of the City's population receive water service from the Olympic View Water & Sewer District, which is located within the southwest portion of the City limits. Water is supplied from the Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (AWWD). Water treatment and source facilities are maintained and operated by this purveyor, with the water purchased from AWWD originating from the city of Everett's Sultan River source. The City also has the capability to serve a portion of its system with water purchased from Seattle Public Utilities. The City's water system has seven pressure zones with two supply stations, 17 pressure reducing stations, two pressure relief stations, one pump station, more than 139 miles of water main, and 11 emergency interties with adjacent water systems. Water storage is provided by four reservoirs that have a combined capacity of approximately 7.5 million gallons (MG). The Maximum System Capacity is 18,389 (ERUs) and the projected to 2034 ERUs is 16,500. The results of the 20-year projected system capacity analysis, indicate that the water system in the year 2034 will have sufficient capacity to serve an additional 1,889 ERUs.	2017
City of Everett	The primary source of water supply is the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs (Sultan Basin). Everett water works supply system originates at the Culmback Dam. Four major transmission pipelines connect this supply complex with the City's distribution system, located approximately 17 miles to the west. Each line is approximately 50" in diameter. All four lines transport finished water from the filtration plant for domestic use. Everett's existing potable water storage system (2014) consists of nine separate facilities with a total existing potable storage capacity of 53.2 MG (million gallons). Major facilities and characteristics of the Everett water system include the following: Source water from the Sultan River, Spada Reservoir (50-billion-gallon capacity), Chaplain Reservoir (4.5-billion-gallon capacity), Water Filtration Plant at Chaplain Reservoir - 132 mgd state Department of Health (DOH)-approved flow rate, 4 main transmission lines - Ranging from 36- to 52-inch-diameter, 4 pump stations, 21 pressure zones, 14 storage facilities - Ranging from 0.1 to 24 million gallons in capacity, 420 miles of distribution pipelines, 97 direct wholesale customers - 31 Group A and 66 Group B systems, 11	2020

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	indirect wholesale customer. Retail service area population projected at 15,2621 in 2030, 19,5230 in 2040. In terms of capacity, the projection is 767,988 ERUs in year 2030 and 931,233 ERUs in year 2040. These projections are for Everett's total system including all wholesale and can serve the City's projected growth to 2044.	
City of Lynnwood	The City owns and operates the Group A municipal water system that serves most of the area within the city limits. The Alderwood Water and Wastewater District (AWWD) is the primary supplier for the City's water system. The existing facilities in the City's water system include the 680 Zone Booster Pump Station, two welded steel storage reservoirs, two pressure reducing stations, approximately 168 miles of transmission and distribution piping, one master meter, and 8502 metered service connections. The estimated Maximum Day Demand (gpm) for the year 2038 is 6,255, for which there is capacity of 6,698 (gpm) based on a 2015 City analysis. The projected population forecast for water service to the year 2038 is 58,342 and the employment forecast is 44,956.	2018
City of Mountlake Terrace	The City's water system was originally constructed in approximately 1954 and purchased from the Alderwood Water District in 1959. In 2015, the City provided water service to a population of 21,090 with an average of 5,728 customer accounts. The City's water system has a metered supply connection with Alderwood Water District, three reservoirs with a total storage capacity of approximately 6.4 million gallons, four pressure zones with 10 pressure reducing stations, one pump station, approximately 90 miles of water main, and five emergency interties with adjacent water systems. The city of Everett is the regional supplier of water to Mountlake Terrace. Everett's water is first supplied to Alderwood Water District and then supplied by Alderwood Water District to the City of Mountlake Terrace. The source of water is from Lake Chaplain, which is fed by the Sultan River. The water is treated at the Everett Water Filtration Plan and receives chlorine disinfection within the Alderwood Water District System. Population projected to be 24,767 in 2035. The Maximum System Capacity (ERUs) is 13,076, the projected, to the year 2035, ERUs is 11,600. Storage remains as the limiting capacity component of the system. Existing supply and storage facilities are expected to have sufficient capacity to serve an additional 1,476 ERUs in the year 2035.	2018

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Mukilteo Water and Wastewater District	The Mukilteo Water District purchases all its water from the city of Everett. In 2010, the District entered into an agreement with the Alderwood Water and Wastewater district for the purchase of wholesale water. AWWD purchases supply from the City of Everett and resells a portion of it to the District. The principal sources of water supply are the city of Everett's Sultan River and Spada Lake sources. Mukilteo Water District has 95.6 miles of pipe running from 4-inch to 24-inch diameter, 29 major valves, four booster stations, a transfer pump and four storage reservoirs. The Mukilteo Water District system also includes four emergency interties with the city of Everett. The District's service area boundary is not likely to expand due to the constraint of adjacent water purveyors. The projected residential population for the year 2035 for the retail service area is 28,451 and the projected employment is 26,945. The Mukilteo Water District water system currently operates with a storage capacity of 13,850,000 gallons of storage through 2023.	2016
Northshore Utility District	The District owns and operates a Group A water distribution and storage system. The system consists of 24 pressure zones, ranging from a hydraulic grade of 680 feet in the Lake Forest Park area to 292 feet along the shore of Lake Washington. The District's distribution system includes 29 MG of storage, three booster stations, and over 279 miles of pipe ranging from 1.5 inch to 24 inches in diameter. The population projection for service area in 2034 is 82,471. Buildout population is listed at 96,721. The Maximum Day Demand, MDD(2) is 15.52(mgd) at full build out. The District has sufficient capacity in its existing storage and distribution system to meet growth for the 20-year planning period of its plan out to 2034.	2015
Olympic View Water and Sewer District	Olympic View purchases water from the City of Seattle's regional water system in accordance with the terms and conditions established in the current wholesale water contract between the two parties. The current agreement was signed in 2003 and is valid through January 1, 2062. The terms of the contract discuss the quantity, quality, and point of delivery for wholesale water supply to Olympic View from Seattle's regional system. The three Seattle metering points from which the District currently draws water have a combined total capacity of approximately 7.2 MGD or 5,000 gpm. For the purposes of this analysis, the capacity of the three metered locations is sufficient to meet the anticipated District supply needs through 2035. The water source for the Olympic View Water District is the city of Seattle Tolt River system. It also maintains interties with the city of Edmonds and Alderwood Water and Wastewater District for backup emergency supply from the Everett regional water system. The	2016

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	District connects to the Seattle Public Utilities source at three locations: the Fremont Avenue flow station and 8th Avenue flow station on 205th St, and the West supply meter in the Town of Woodway. It includes a secondary spring-fed source that is available to supplement the Seattle intertie. The district maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal capacity of 4.25 MG. The District's water transmission and distribution system consists of nearly 340,000 lineal feet of water mains ranging in size from 2 to 12 inches in diameter, four pump stations (one at the Deer Creek Treatment facility), and a series of pressure-reducing valves, all interconnected through three separate major pressure zones and four minor pressure zones.	
Silver Lake Water and Sewer District	The Silver Lake Water District draws its water directly from the city of Everett system by way of three master meters situated at three separate locations along the northwest boundary of the District. The distribution system of the Silver Lake W.D. consists of about 179 miles of piping and ranges in size from 4" to 42" diameter. Approximately 34 miles of the transmission system consists of 12" and 16" pipe which feeds water from the master meters and the main storage facilities to the distribution network. There are 14 pumps at four booster stations in the system. The District has redundant supply through 15 interties with adjacent districts. The District maintains three storage facilities with a total nominal storage capacity of 16.4 MG together with a 2.4 MG share of the Clearview 12.0 MG reservoir for a total storage capacity of 18.8 MG. For "buildout" representing full development of all available land to the zoning density in place at the time that the plan was prepared (2017/2018) to 2036 - this number is 24,022 connections serving a projected population of 72,548. The District has capacity to serve this projected growth.	2017
North County		
City of Arlington	The City's drinking water is supplied from two groundwater wellfields with additional supply from the Snohomish County PUD No. 1 (PUD) under a wholesale water supply agreement. The city's water treatment plant filters the water from the Haller wellfield. Water is also disinfected at the Airport wellfield. The City provides water service to a water service area (WSA) population of 18,235 through approximately 5,900 customer accounts within its existing water service area boundary, which extends beyond the City's corporate limits. The City is responsible for providing public water service, utility management and water system development within the water service area. Population in the City limits projected to be 24,937 in	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	2035, with WSA population of 22,936. Adequate annual water capacity for 2035. Current annual capacity of water rights (Qa) and wholesale supply is 5,847 acft, providing 28,724 ERUs. The 2044 projections require 24,038 ERUs or 84% of capacity. However, instantaneous supply (Qi) for maximum day demand will be deficient after 2031 and prior to 2044, requiring additional water rights to meet projected demand. The City has and will continue to promote the efficient and responsible use of water and will conserve water.	
City of Granite Falls	The City of Granite Falls purchases all its water from Snohomish County PUD No.1 through four master meters with pressure-reducing valve stations. The City's wells and reservoirs were disconnected from the water system when the City began purchasing water wholesale from the PUD in 1996. All the distribution pipelines in the downtown area are 4-inch, 6-inch, or 8-inch in diameter. The existing distribution system, in total, is approximately seven miles of piping (sizes ranging from 1 to 16-inch diameter. The City anticipates an average growth rate of approximately 2.3 percent over the 20-year planning period and has adequate access to wholesale water through the Wholesale Water Agreement (Agreement) with the PUD. The City's agreement with PUD allows sufficient storage and hydraulic capacity to supply water to meet the City's average and typical peak demands. PUD indicated that they need to provide additional storage to ensure this is possible. A reservoir is expected to be constructed in 2024 to accommodate this. The City's population projections are based on a minimum target of 6,551 people within the City Limits in 2044. The current approved Water Plan showed 2,430 ERUs in 2019. For the year 2042, the projected ERUs is 3,622.	2022
City of Marysville	The Marysville water system consists of four primary sources, two emergency sources, two treatment facilities. The City's water system has 11 pressure zones, with 36 pressure-reducing, pressure sustaining, and flow control valve stations. The system also has 3 booster pump stations, and more than 297 miles of water main. The system currently operates with 24.34 MG of storage capacity within the eight storage reservoirs. The total available supply is 16,402 gpm for the year 2036.The City's sources are sufficient to meet the projected demands of the system until at least 2036.	2017

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Stanwood	The city of Stanwood has four water sources: Three groundwater wells (Bryant Well 1 & 3 and Cedarhome Well, and one groundwater spring (Hatt Slough Springs) which is currently offline due to lack of access to the site. The City operates two booster pump stations that fill an elevated reservoir. The City's water system has five storage facilities (reservoirs) that provide a total storage capacity of 3.45MG. The City's retail water service area contains approximately 70 miles of water mains ranging from one to sixteen inches in diameter. Eighty percent of the mains are 8 inches. The system is expected to provide service to approximately 11,775 people by 2035. The total Available Source Capacity is 2,750 (gpm) to the year 2035. The City's sources are sufficient to meet the projected demands of the system until at least 2035.	2015
Tatoosh Water System	The Tatoosh water system, managed by Northwest Water Services, is sourced by two wells, with granted water rights, located in the northwest corner of the service area and capable of producing more than 750 gpm. Other major system components include: a 1,200-gpm booster pump station, 6' and 14" diameter distribution main and a 1,000,000-gallon reservoir. The distribution system includes the original 14" main and a distribution project completed south and east of the intersection of 316th Street NE and 3rd Avenue NW. The well pumps are connected to a 25,000-gallon transfer reservoir located adjacent to the booster pump station. The elevation of the booster pump station is 360 feet. The booster pump is composed of three pumps: a 60HP pump, capable of delivering water at 200 gpm and two 150 HP pumps capable of providing water at 750 gpm. The system currently provides potable water and fire protection to a limited number of homes within the service area. The system is capable of supplying over 2,300 ERU with installation of additional water main and pressure reducing stations. The system can support up to 972 ERUs. DOH has set the current system design capacity at 159 ERUs. The existing water rights will suffice through full system build out provided there is no unforeseen jump in system consumption.	2020
Quil Ceda Village (Tulalip Tribes)	The primary water source for Quil Ceda Village (QVC) is the city of Everett conveyed through a series of pipelines owned and operated by the city of Marysville. QVC receives water at an intertie on 88th Street. The maximum water distribution at this intertie is 3.46 mgd. Distribution lines are typically either 8 inch or 12 inches. The system includes two one-million-gallon water storage tanks (emergency reservoirs) with associated telemetry equipment and an intertie station with city of Marysville.	2013

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Seven Lakes Water Association	The water source is the Tulalip Aquifer, which is tapped by a series of seven wells scattered around the service area. These wells have a combined capacity of about 1.5 MGD. Water treatment is not presently required or provided by the Association. The distribution system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers. The system consists primarily of 6" and 8" mains which conduct water from the wells and tanks to the system's 1,300 customers. The system is currently served by three storage facilities, and a fourth is under construction. The new Lake Shoecraft Tank should provide the total storage capacity of 1.0 MG. An emergency intertie with the Marysville water system provides back-up supply capability in the event of a system failure or a major fire. In 2007, The Washington State Department of Health informed the Association that it was at/near capacity for its water right, and therefore were to make no new commitments for water availability. This moratorium is still in effect. The Association is working on an update to its water plan as the most recent version of 2013 has expired.	2013 (expired) – an update is in progress as of 2024
Town of Darrington	The primary water supply comes from several water rights, claims for surface and groundwater, and two wells on Sauk Avenue. The pipe distribution system is composed of existing 2-inch, 4-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch ductile iron pipe, galvanized iron, and asbestos cement pipe (A.C.). A 10-inch A.C. pipe runs from the 250,000-gallon reservoir to the south end of Darrington. Distribution lines from this main deliver water to small service lines for residential customers. Storage is provided by two a 0.25 MG tanks: tank one, constructed in 1983 at the site of the former surface water reservoir southeast of the city, and a second, on DNR property just west of the Town limits. A 400-gpm packaged filtration plant is also part of the municipal water system. Darrington's water system capacity in 3,195 ERU's, which is adequate capacity to meet the 2044 projected growth for the Town.	2001
East County		

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Gold Bar	Gold Bar has two water sources. The well field located on the northwest side of the City consisting of three wells and another well on the southeast side. Wells 3 & 4 are the primary sources and draws water from two aquifers with a combined total of 375gpm. The transmission and distribution network consists of nearly 10 miles of 4" - 12" diameter pipelines. Treated wellhead water is pumped from its sources up to the storage tank site located north of town across the Wallace River. Three reservoirs provide a combined total of approximately 700,000 gallons of effective storage. The system serves 645 residential connections and 34 commercial/multi-family connections. An intertie for emergencies exists between Gold Bar and the Snohomish County PUD No. 1's May Creek Estates Water System. Maximum flow through the intertie is limited to 300gpm under terms of the contract. The intertie was last utilized in 2013 to allow for rehabilitation of Well 4. Since the last Water System Plan was approved in 2014, the following significant projects and events have transpired: Grand Ave water main replaced between 1st and 3rd, new well house for well 1, install PRV at the PUD intertie, replacement of 10th street water main. The Gold Bar system currently has a storage surplus that is projected to last through 2034. The replacement of the 250,000-gallon wood stave reservoir with a 300,000-gallon concrete reservoir in 2011 provides an increase in available storage. The City has adequate water rights to serve the RSA through the 20-year planning period. Based on City and County land use designations, the estimated service area full build-out population is 4,000. The service population is not projected to exceed 4,000 within the 20-year planning period.	2015

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Monroe	The Monroe Water System currently purchases water from the city of Everett. This water is supplied through three connections to Everett's Transmission Main #5, located approximately three miles north of the City. The Monroe Water System existing storage facilities consist of four reservoirs: • Reservoir #1 – Trombley Hill – 2-million-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #2 – Ingraham Hill – 2-million-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #3 – Department of Corrections – 750,000-gallon steel reservoir • Reservoir #4 – North Hill – 1.15-million-gallon steel standpipe constructed in 2004. The effective storage volume is 297,781 gallons. • Reservoir #5 Trombley Hill– a 2.5-million-gallon steel reservoir. Three transmission mains connect the Everett pipeline with the distribution system: • Wagner Main I – 8,900 feet of 18 inch main constructed in 2006 and 5,100 feet of 12 inch main. • Chain Lake Road – 21,000 feet of 12 and 16 inch main • North Hill – 1,700 feet of 12 inch main. The grid system of the distribution system (423,921ft in total) is primarily 8-and 10-inch pipe with a majority of the pipe looping the system 4 inch and 6-inch mains. The residential population projection to the year 2035 is 28,822, and the employment population is 13,527. The total water demand to the year 2035 is 2,522,419 ADD (gpd) without water use efficiency.	2015

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
City of Snohomish	The City's water supply is provided from connections to the city of Everett's Transmission Line No. 5 and an intertie with the Snohomish County Public Utility District No. 1 (PUD). The Pilchuck River source, which was formerly the system's primary water supply, is no longer used as of 2017. One additional intertie serves the NEPA Pallet Water System. The City's water service area contains approximately 67 miles of water main ranging in size from 2 to 18 inches. Most of the water main (approximately 56 percent) within the service area is 6- or 8-inch diameter, and an additional 39 percent of all water main is 12 inches in diameter or larger. The City currently serves customers within an elevation range of approximately 15 feet along Marsh Road to approximately 295 feet near Reservoir No. 3. The wide range of elevations requires that water pressure be increased or decreased to maintain pressures that are safe and sufficient to meet the system's flow requirements. The City achieves this by dividing the water system into six distinct pressure zones. The City's water system has two storage facilities that provide storage to the 218 and 362 Zones and possess a capacity of about 7.52 MG. or 6700ERU's that is adequate capacity to serve the City's projected growth to 2044.	2011
City of Sultan	The City's primary water supply is provided by Lake 16 located 2.5 miles north of the City and a connection (intertie) to city of Everett's Transmission Line No.5. The transmission system includes approximately 34 miles of water main (pipes) ranging from 1.5 to 16 inches in diameter. This includes lines conducting water from the reservoir to the distribution system in addition to a pipeline for untreated lake water between "Lake 16" and the treatment plant. A booster pump station located just downstream of the reservoir was added in 1977 and expanded in 1989. Untreated water is piped from "Lake 16" to a treatment plant and reservoir located off 124th St. SE. The treatment plant has a peak capacity of 1.36 MGD. The City's water system has two storage facilities (reservoir) with capacities of 1.0 MG and 1.5 MG. In 2023, Sultan received over $12 million in federal funding for wastewater treatment plant upgrades and a new water treatment plant. The total ERUs to the year 2036 is 3,663 and the projected population is 9,033. The City has sufficient water rights to satisfy its existing and projected demand up to and beyond the year 2036.	2019
Cross Valley Water District	Eleven wells currently serve approximately 7,000 connections. These wells have a total (potential) flow rate or pumping capacity of 4,000 gpm (gallons/minute). All these wells (except the Woodlane Well) tap the sole source Cross Valley Aquifer. The District also purchases water from the city of Everett through interties and from the Clearview Water Supply Agency (CWSA). The current distribution system	2022

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	contains approximately 920,000 LF (line-feet) of piping. Water storage is provided by a combination of the CWSA 12.0-million-gallon (MG) reservoir, of which Cross Valley contractually maintains 2.0 million gallons, and 5.72 million gallons of water stored in five other reservoirs ranging in capacity from 0.1 to 2.0 million gallons. The new Echo Lake Reservoir (1.62 MG) was built since the last plan and replaced the old Echo Lake Standpipe. The district has five reservoirs as storage facilities with an effective capacity of 4.6 million gallons plus an additional two million gallons available to the District through the CWSA. Projected to serve 28,799 people and over 10,417 employees in 2040. The District's total ERU's to the year 2040 is 11,597. Defines an ERU as 210 gallons per day for a single -family home.	
Highland Water District	The District receives its entire water supply from the city of Everett's regional supply system through two primary taps (Woods Lake Road and Pipeline Road and Pipeline Road and Reiner Road) and one secondary tap (10400 Bollenbaugh Hill Road) off Transmission Line No. 5. Friar Creek is served with one secondary and one emergency tap from Transmission Line No. 5. These taps, or water supply meters, allow water to flow in only one direction and are not considered interties by the City of Everett because they do not require a change in place of use. Supply is obtained under a wholesale water supply agreement with Everett. Two additional taps west of the Bollenbaugh Hill tap serve the small Friar's Creek water system, which is separate from the Highland system, but is billed through the district. Each tap has a physical capacity of 500 gallons/minute (GPM). Two welded steel tank reservoirs provide storage to the water systems. The storage reservoirs provide a total storage volume of 1.16 million gallons to supply customers on a reduced level should an interruption in the Everett supply occur. A pump station with two 515 GPM pumps is located at the primary tap. Pump station - BPS#2 has two pumps that each can pump more than 1000 GPM. This station can be used to fill the reservoirs or to maintain pressure in the system if the reservoirs are low or off-line for maintenance. There are also four pressure-reducing valves that help maintain water pressure within acceptable ranges for the district's residential customers. The topography of this geographically large district requires six pressure zones, which the PRVs help to define. The distribution system consists of over 30 miles of pipe, most of which is 6-inch, 8-inch or 12-inch diameter pipe. The 2013 projection of ADD is 0.35 (MGD).	2016 *

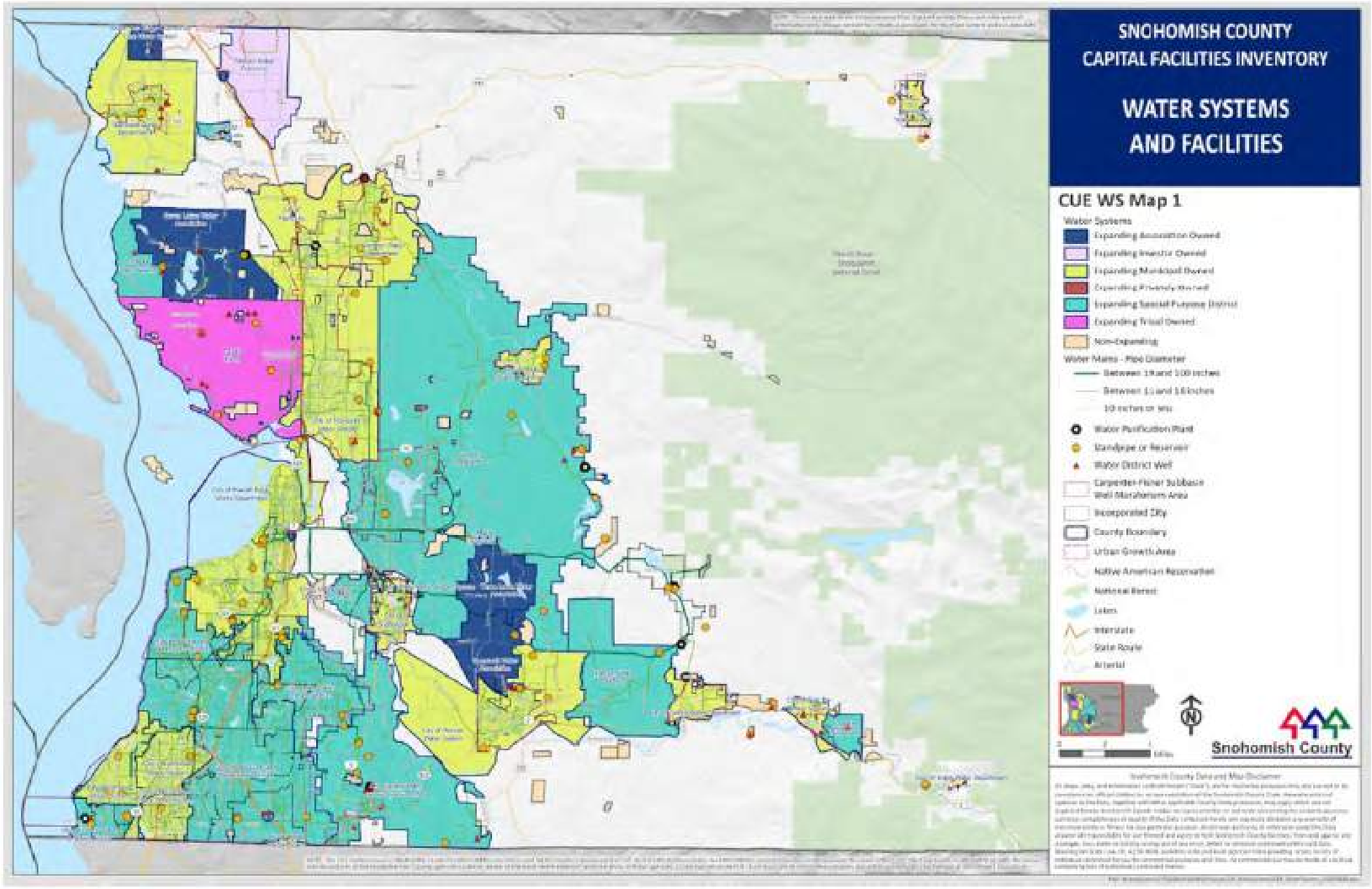
Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Roosevelt Water Association	The Association purchases water from the city of Everett, which it obtains through two connections to Transmission Pipeline #5. The distribution system includes more than 23 miles of transmission and distribution mains (primarily of 6"" asbestos cement pipe), 8 pressure-reducing valves and one booster pump station. The association maintains two storage facilities (249,000-gal capacity and 0.86 mg capacity). The 650/710 Booster Pump Station (BPS) increased usable storage in the existing 650 Reservoir from 40,000 gallons to 290,000 gallons by creating the new closed 710 Zone to serve the Association's highest elevation customers. It was completed in the early summer of 2017. The 495 Reservoir increased usable storage from 290,000 gallons to 1.15 million gallons and was completed in the fall of 2019. Based on an average household size of 2.82 residents per ERU (current) increasing to 2.89 residents per ERU in 2040, the estimated year 2040 population to be served by the Association is anticipated to be 4,647 and the ERUs is 1,606. Adequate storage and supply are now anticipated to serve PSRC-projected growth until approximately the year 2040. Previously identified capital improvements continue to be implemented as funds become available or other circumstances, such as leaks or breaks, occur.	2021
Snohomish County P.U.D. No. 1.	The PUD currently owns and operates nine separate water systems within Snohomish County serving approximately 24,000 connections. The PUD purchases 75% of its water supply from the city of Everett. The primary water source for the PUD is through wholesale purchase from the city of Everett. Everett gets its water from the Sultan River through the Spada and Chaplain Reservoirs. The PUD also holds groundwater rights for its Lake Stevens, Warm Beach, May Creek, Skylite Tracts, Sunday Lake, Two Twelve Market & Deli, and Otis water systems. The District's nine water systems include approximately 408 miles of pipelines, 15.5 million gallons (MG) of storage (16 active storage tanks), 12 booster pump stations, 6 water supply pump stations, 14 active wells, 4 water treatment systems, and 40 pressure zones. Each of these facilities is integral to the operation of the District's water systems. The District also owns and operates treatment systems for its Lake Stevens, Sunday Lake, Kayak, and Warm Beach wells. Water from the city of Everett's water treatment plant is conveyed to the PUD's service areas through the city of Everett's transmission mains No. 3 and No. 5. The District also provides wholesale water and storage capacity for the city of Granite Falls and wholesale water to the cities of Arlington and Snohomish. Major changes in the District's water system since the 2011 Plan include the following: Acquired the Warm Beach water system and consolidated it with the Kayak water system, including a new	2021

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	connection between the two systems; merged the Lake Roesiger water system into the Lake Stevens Integrated water system by constructing water main extensions that combined the Lake Roesiger and Lake Bosworth pressure zones including a new pressure reducing valve (PRV) station that allows that zone to feed into the Granite Falls pressure zone, improving system connectivity and looping; merged the Dubuque and Lake Stevens Integrated water systems by constructing a new water main that connected the systems and boosted system redundancy; abandoned/removed Williams Road master meter, Portage master meter, Pilchuck 10 wells, and East Hewitt Pump Station (Customers served by the Pilchuck wells were connected to the Lake Stevens Integrated water system); replaced 16.8 miles of aging water mains since 2010 to improve hydraulic capacity of the water system and prevent leaks and water main breaks. 2044 projections indicate adequate capacity in 2044: Lake Stevens Total ERU 41,858* (30,065 retail + 11,793 wholesale) Storm Lake Ridge 356 Creswell 31 May Creek 831 Skylite 161 Sunday Lake 319 Kayak 495 Warm Beach 947 Combined Warm Beach and Kayak (Listed separately and together) 1442 *The Lake Stevens Total ERU estimate for 2044 is slightly lower than the 2040 estimate in the PUD's WSP because average day demand numbers that Granite Falls had provided for PUD's use in preparing its WSP were higher than Granite Falls' final numbers in their approved WSP.	

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
Startup Water District	The District is served exclusively by two wells. The wells are located at the District's Wellfield site along with a calcite contactor treatment system for corrosion control. In 2017, the calcite contactor treatment system was removed, and a caustic soda treatment system was installed instead for corrosion control. The capacity of Wells 1 and 2 can vary between 60 and 90 gpm depending on the level of groundwater in the aquifer it draws from. Both wells are equipped with master meters and sample taps. Except for the west half of Sultan-Startup Rd. which was replaced in the early 2000's, the District replaced all aging AC water mains with new 8-inch or 12-inch ductile iron water mains in 2008 to 2010. The District's distribution system operates as a single pressure zone. There is a booster station that can serve six to 10 homes, and currently serves two homes in a second, upper pressure zone. Storage is handled by a single reservoir located north of the wells off Kellogg Lake Rd., which has a capacity of 158,000 gallons. The 158,000-gallon concrete reservoir completed in 1992 provides storage for present and projected future District needs.	2018
Three Lakes Water Association	The Three Lakes Water Association purchases all its water from the city of Everett. The Association's original tap on Everett's Transmission Main #3 is located at the north end of the system on 171st Ave SE, north of Dubuque Road. A second tap has been completed on Transmission Main #5 on the southern end of the system (also on 171st Ave SE). Storage is provided by one standpipe with a capacity or 228,200 gal – located east of 171st Ave SE on 58th St. SE. The distribution system consists of approximately 23.3 miles of water mains from 2"" to 10"" in diameter and two booster pump stations: BPS#1 and BPS#2 with capacities of 290 gpm and 500 gpm respectively. In June 2010, there were 754 residential and eight commercial service connections to the water system. At the end of December 2018 there were 846 connections to the water system. The Association had an additional seven members that were not yet connected to the water system. The system is connected to city of Everett via two interties at two locations. The existing water system plan (2013) confirms capacity for 1062 ERUs forecast for the year 2033. (No changes to the capacity forecast were made with the LUE.) The Association is presently working on a WSP update that includes a growth projection to year 2043. The forecast growth rate is much lower than used for the 2013 WSP. The forecast ERUs in 2043 is 987, based on the County Growth Monitoring Report, with forecast through 2035. The 2044 growth target adopted in 2022 anticipate a much lower growth rate, that has not been factored into the current Association planning effort, because connections are higher than that low rate in recent years. The Association anticipates	2023

Water Provider	Existing Inventory Information (The information in this table is sourced directly from the system plans and input from the providers)	Most Recent Comprehensive Water Plan
	having adequate capacity for growth in its service area through 2044 and beyond.	
Town of Index	The water source is located approximately 1.5 miles west of town. Water is conveyed from a pair of lateral well (4" pipe) to 8" water mains directed to a 90,000-gallon storage tank located in Section 24. An 8" line conducts water from the storage tank to the distribution network of the town. Water lines ranging from 1.5" to 8" diameter distribute water to the town's customers.	1999**
Woodinville Water District	The District owns and operates potable supplies and wastewater collection and conveyance located in portions of King and Snohomish Counties in Washington State, servicing a population of approximately 49,000 residents and 20,000 employees. The District retail water service area (RWSA) encompasses approximately 30 square miles, including the entire city of Woodinville and portions of the cities of Bothell, Kirkland, and Redmond, and shares borders with five (5) water purveyors: the Cross Valley Water District, Alderwood Water District, Northshore Utility District, the City of Bothell Water System, and the City of Redmond Water System. The District purchases all its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU) through ten (10) active Tolt Taps (TT). Due to the hilly nature of the District's RWSA, with elevations ranging from 20 feet to 625 feet, the District has a complex water system consisting of 20 individual pressure zones, eight (8) storage facilities, five (5) booster pump stations (BPS), and 46 pressure reducing valves (PRV). The District's pressure zones and water system facilities are shown on Figure ES.12. Due to the complexity of the system, the hydraulic profile is split into West, Central, and East service.	2019

Exhibit H, on page CUE-115, Public Water Supply, CUE WS Map 1, delete:



And replace with:

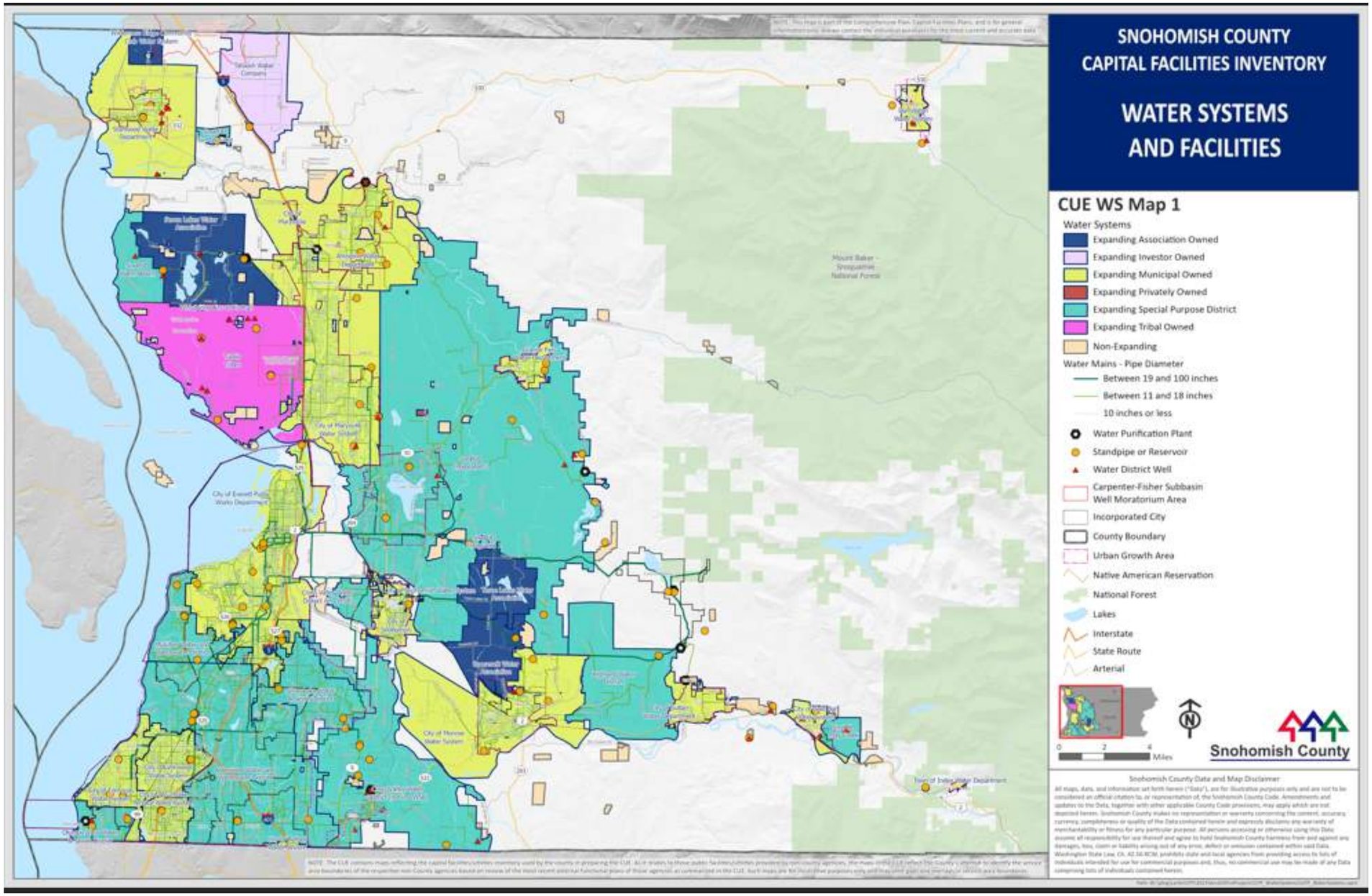
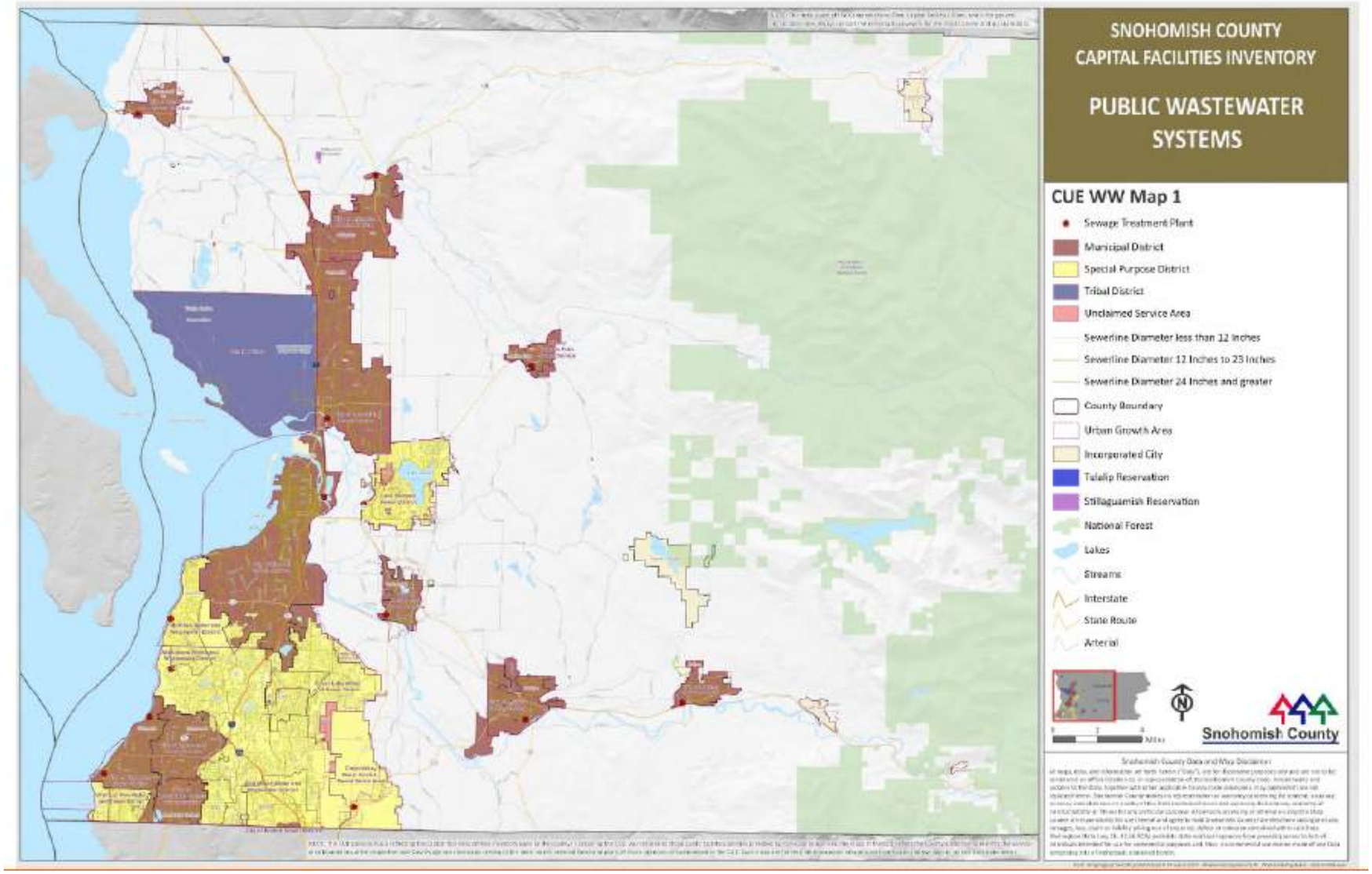


Exhibit H, on page CUE-134, Public Wastewater Systems, CUE WW Map 1, delete:



And replace with:

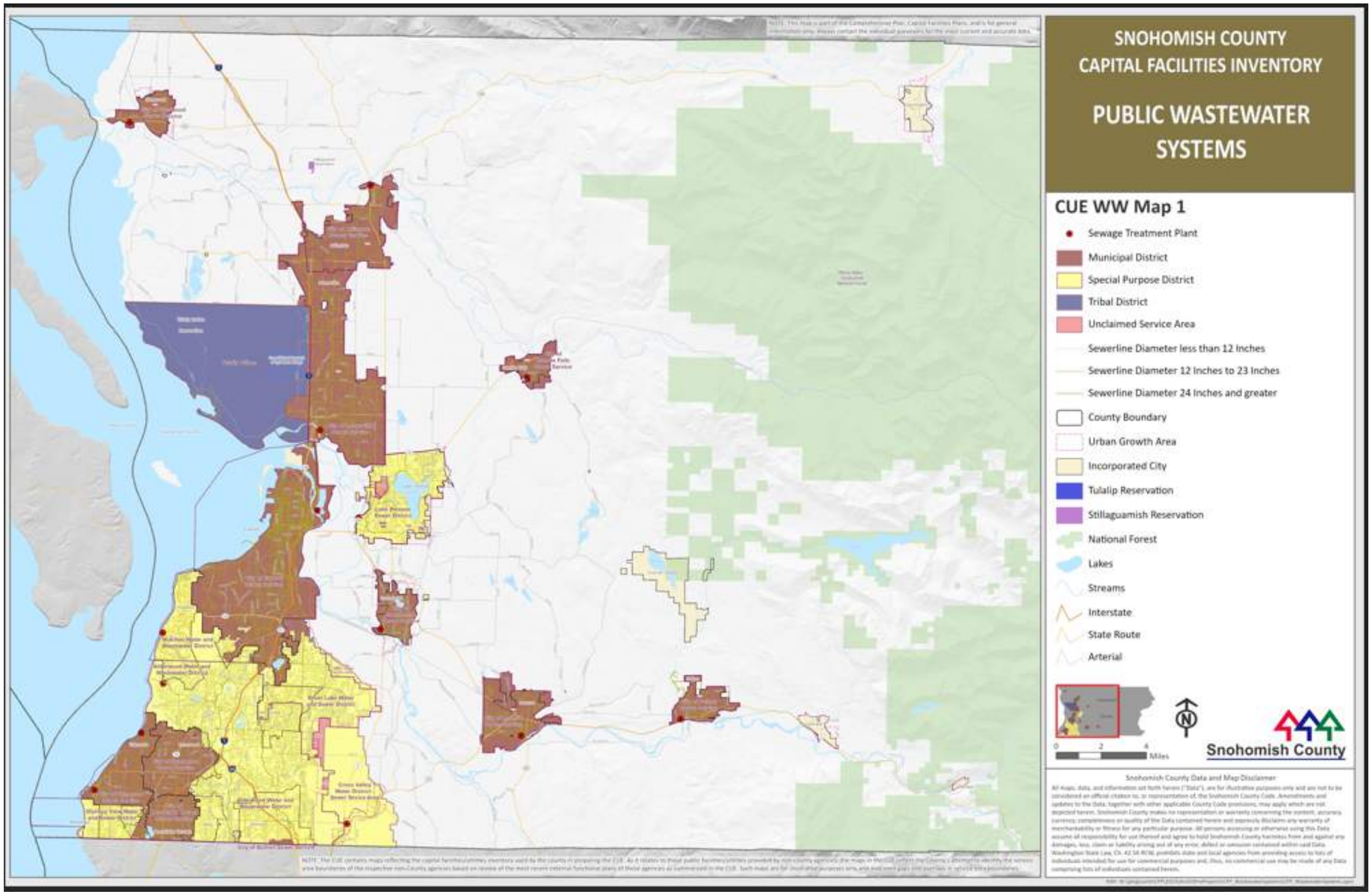


Exhibit J, on page NE-19, NE Policy 6.B.1, delete:

NE Policies 6.B.1 The county shall encourage voluntary protection and restoration of natural areas and assist in establishing stewardship programs to allow ((~~citizens~~)) the public to participate in the protection and preservation of e ecologic systems important in their own communities. This effort may include participation in environmental planning and programs, volunteer activities, monitoring projects, and technical assistance and education programs.

And replace with:

NE Policies 6.B.1 The county shall encourage voluntary protection and restoration of natural areas and assist in establishing stewardship programs to allow ((~~citizens~~)) the public to participate in the protection and preservation of ecologic systems important in their own communities. This effort may include participation in environmental planning and programs, volunteer activities, monitoring projects, and technical assistance and education programs.

Exhibit N, on page UC-1, title page, delete:

URBAN CORE SUBAREA PLAN

Snohomish County
Washington

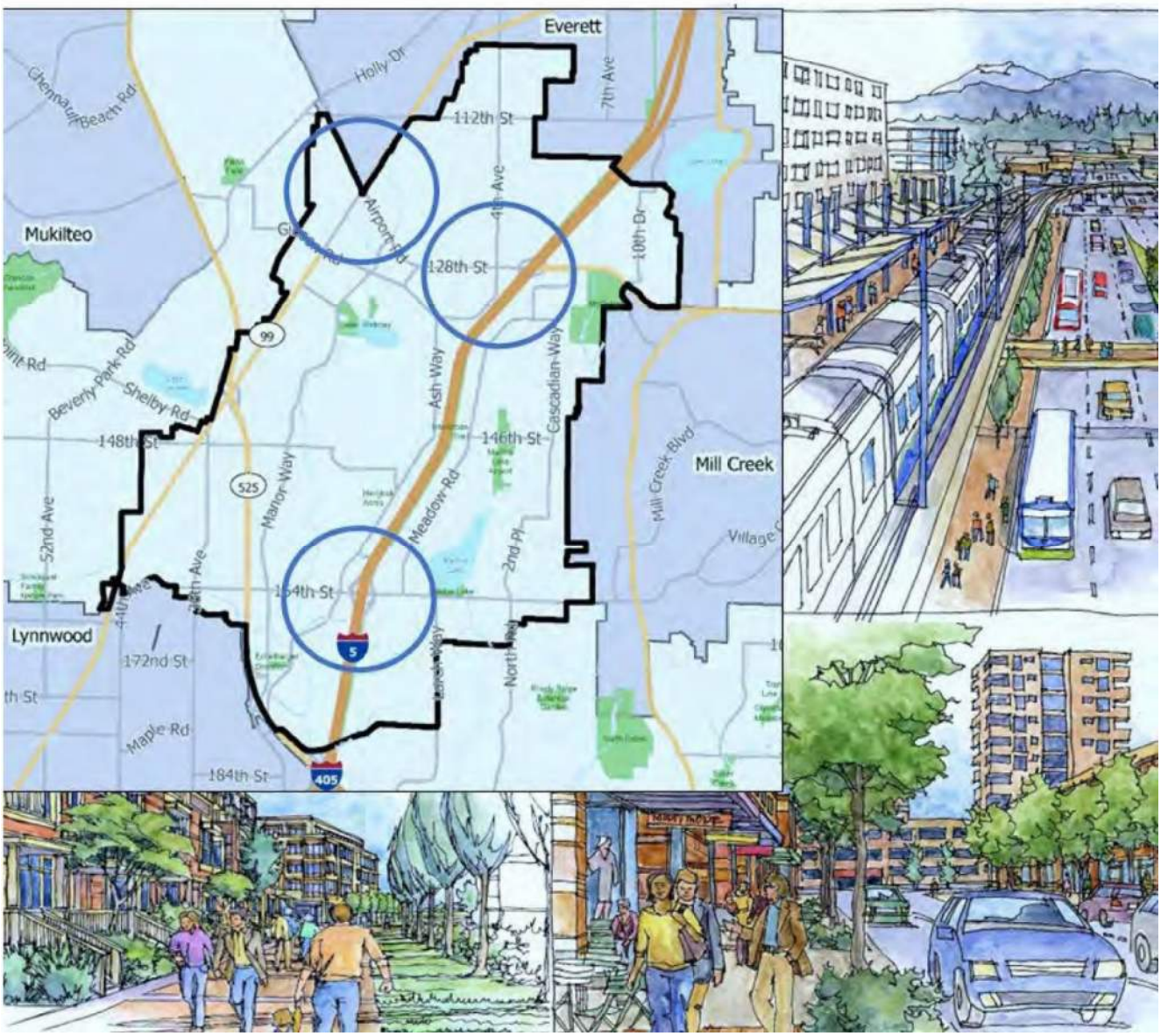


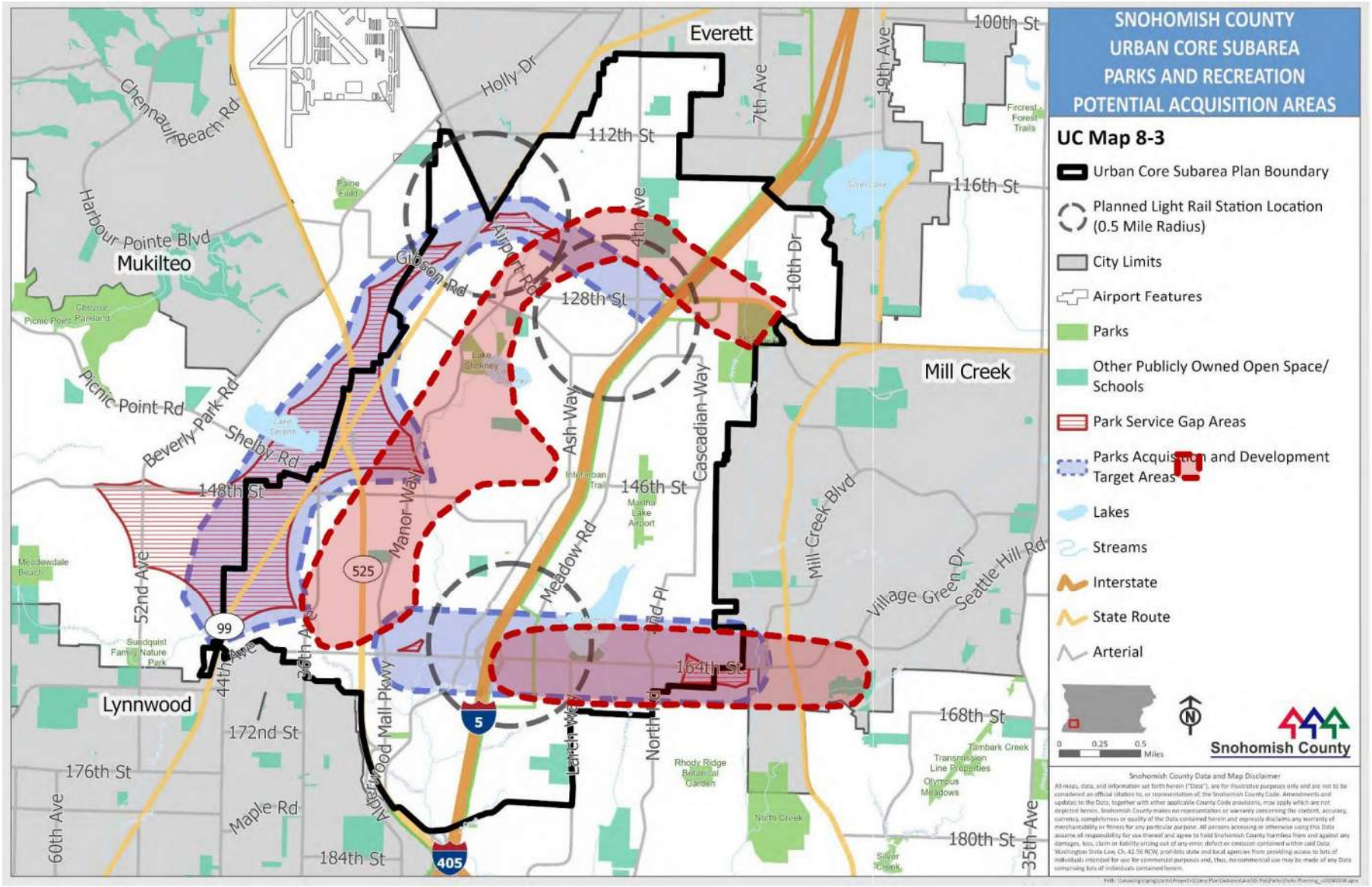
Exhibit N, on page UC-14, paragraph 1, delete:

The Urban Core Subarea is in the southwest urban unincorporated area of Snohomish County. It is located between the cities of Everett, Mill Creek, Lynnwood, and Mukilteo. The plan boundaries were informed by the work completed as part of the Snohomish County locally preferred station area planning. The Urban Core Subarea is 6,362 acres in area. In 2022, the population was 76,731 residents. In 2019, the Urban Core Subarea had 14,243 jobs. The plan area is generally bounded within the following roadways:

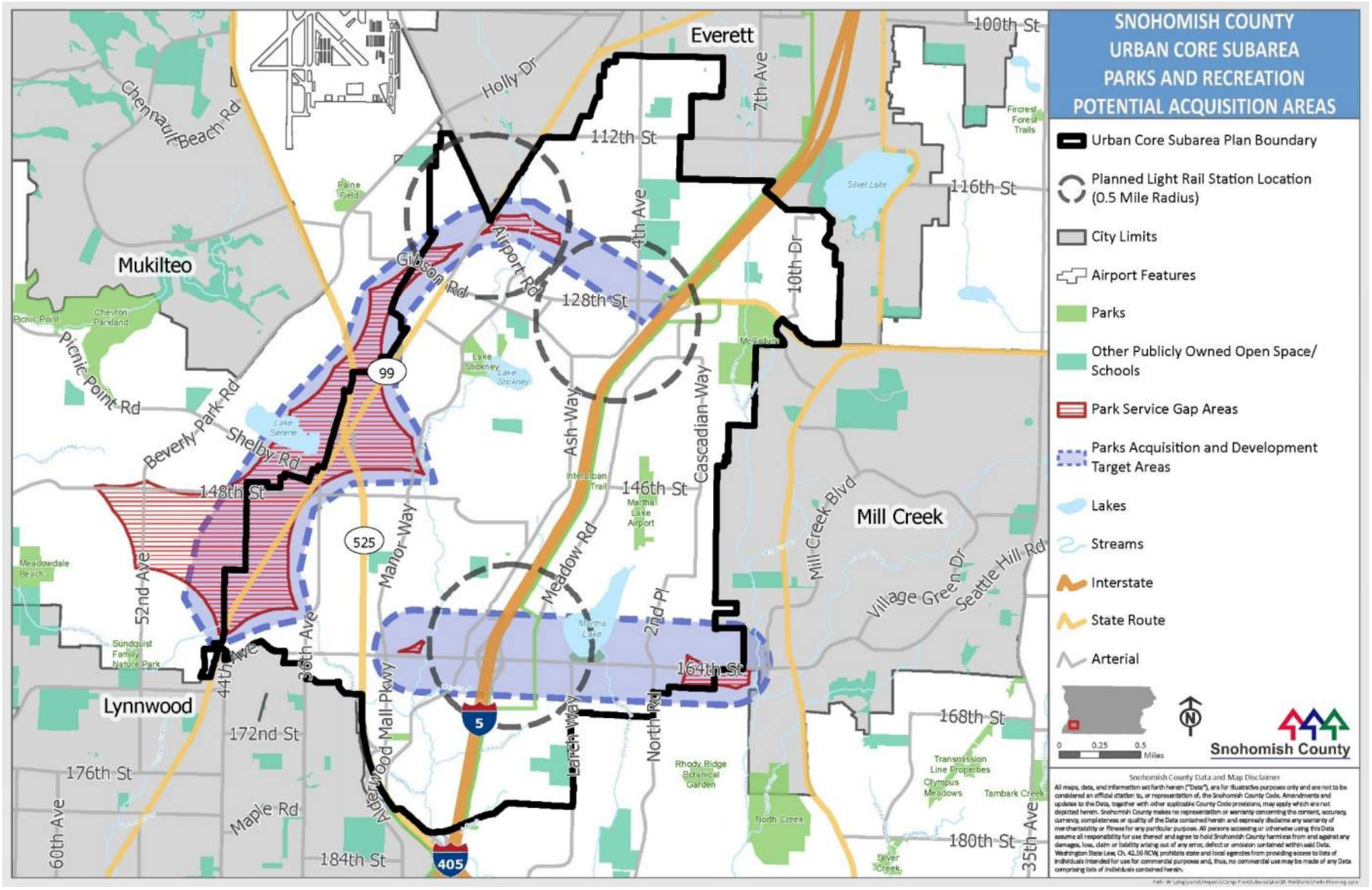
And replace with:

The Urban Core Subarea is in the southwest urban unincorporated area of Snohomish County. It is located between the cities of Everett, Mill Creek, Lynnwood, and Mukilteo. The plan boundaries were informed by the work completed as part of the Snohomish County locally preferred station area planning. The Urban Core Subarea is 6,362 acres in area. In 2022, the population was 76,731 residents. In 2022, the Urban Core Subarea had 14,171 jobs. The plan area is generally bounded within the following roadways:

Exhibit N, on page UC-122, UC Map 8-3. Potential Park Acquisition Areas, delete:



And replace with:



New Ordinance Recitals, Findings, or Sections to Add:

Exhibit N, page UC-66, insert the following new UC Policy 5.19:

5.19 Increase the housing variety allowed in existing single family neighborhoods and medium density residential zones within the Urban Core Subarea, including missing middle housing types such as duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, and townhomes. The Urban Low Density Residential designation shall not be applied within the Urban Core Subarea.

Council Disposition: Date: