1	ADOPTED: August 14, 2024
2	EFFECTIVE: August 26, 2024
3	SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL
4	Snohomish County, Washington
5	
6	ORDINANCE NO. 24-058
7	
8	RELATING TO GROWTH MANAGEMENT; REVISING PROVISIONS FOR LOT SIZE
9	AVERAGING; AMENDING SECTIONS 30.23.210, 30.41A.240 AND 30.41B.200 OF
10	AND ADDING A NEW SECTION 30.23.215 TO THE SNOHOMISH COUNTY CODE
11	
12	WHEREAS, the Growth Management Act (GMA), chapter 36.70A RCW,
12	establishes planning goals to guide development and adoption of comprehensive plans
14	and development regulations for those counties and cities planning under the GMA,
15	including Goal 4 related to housing (RCW 36.70A.020(4)); and
16	
17	WHEREAS, the Washington State Legislature substantially amended the GMA
18	housing goal by passing Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1220, effective July
19	25, 2021, and which among other changes strengthened the goal from "Encourage the
20	availability of affordable housing to all economic segments of the population" to "Plan for
21	and accommodate housing affordable to all economic segments of the population"; and
22	Whereas in 2022, the Lagislature passed Engrassed Second Substitute House
23 24	Whereas, in 2023, the Legislature passed Engrossed Second Substitute House Bill 1110 (ESSB 1110), effective July 23, 2023, which, among other things, included a
24	finding that states:
26	
27	Washington is facing an unprecedented housing crisis for its current
28	population and a lack of housing choices, and is not likely to meet the
29	affordability goals for future populations [] innovative housing policies
30	will need to be adopted.
31	
32	WHEREAS, prior to these legislative changes, the Housing Affordability
33	Taskforce (HART) published a report and five-year action plan in January 2020 for
34 35	Snohomish County; and
35 36	WHEREAS, the HART report discusses the need for more "variety … in single
37	family zones [to facilitate] increased supply of housing – as well as reduce per unit
38	costs"; and
39	
40	WHEREAS, the GMA requires Snohomish County (the "County") to adopt a
41	comprehensive plan and implementing codes and regulations related to land use and
42	development within the County's jurisdiction that are consistent with the comprehensive
43	plan; and
44	
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1 WHEREAS, the County's Growth Management Act Comprehensive Plan 2 (GMACP) includes the General Policy Plan (GPP) which contains policies that guide the 3 codes and regulations adopted in Title 30 of Snohomish County Code ("Title 30 SCC"); 4 and 5 6 WHEREAS, the Snohomish County Council held a series of panel discussions 7 titled "Opening Doors to Home Ownership" on January 17, February 21, March 21, and 8 April 18, 2023, and during the fourth session discussed allowing smaller lots and more 9 flexibility for the design of new development as one possible part of the solution to the 10 problem of housing availability and affordability; and 11 12 WHEREAS, adjusting lot size averaging could provide more of the housing variety identified in the Hart report, provide more of the smaller lots discussed during the 13 14 panel discussions, and increase ownership options by making subdivision possible; and 15 WHEREAS, inclusion of surface detention/retention facilities in lot size averaging 16 17 calculations provides more flexibility for subdivision design and promotes affordable 18 housing; and 19 20 WHEREAS, the County Council concurs with the findings of the Legislature that 21 Snohomish County is experiencing a housing affordability crisis and that code 22 amendments to allow more flexibility regarding urban lot width can be part of the 23 solution; and 24 25 WHEREAS, County Council staff briefed the Planning Commission on January 26 23, 2024, and 27 28 WHEREAS, on February 27, 2024, the Planning Commission held a public 29 hearing to receive public testimony concerning the code amendments contained in this 30 ordinance; and 31 32 WHEREAS, at the conclusion of the Planning Commission's public hearing, the 33 Planning Commission recommended adoption of the code amendments contained in 34 this ordinance; and 35 36 WHEREAS, on August 14, 2024, the County Council held a public hearing after 37 proper notice, and considered public comment and the entire record related to the code 38 amendments contained in this ordinance; and 39

1 2	CO	de a	WHEREAS, following the public hearing, the County Council deliberated on the amendments contained in this ordinance;		
3 4 5	NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED:				
5 6			Section 1. The County Council adopts the following findings in support of this		
7	ord	lina	ance:		
8		-			
9 10	A.	The foregoing recitals are adopted as findings as if set forth in full herein.			
10 11 12 13 14 15	B.	an elii	is ordinance will amend requirements related to lot size averaging. These nendments will allow greater flexibility to subdivide lots in urban zones and minate provisions for lot size averaging in zones that do not conform to the mprehensive plan.		
16 17 18 19	C.	ne	considering the proposed amendments, the county evaluated factors including the ed to meet GMA mandates to provide housing for all economic segments of the pulation.		
20 21 22 23		1.	Snohomish County is facing an affordable housing crisis and housing stock shortage. The purpose of the proposed amendments is to provide additional means to diversify the County's urban housing stock.		
24 25 26 27 28		2.	The housing authorized by this ordinance would be generally attainable to middle income households interested in owning a single family home and where opportunities to expand the Urban Growth Area to provide ownership opportunities are limited.		
29 30 31	D.		considering the proposed amendments, the County considered the goals and		
32 33 34		1.	GMA Goal 2 – Reduce sprawl. Reduce the inappropriate conversion of undeveloped land into sprawling, low-density development.		
35 36 37 38 39			This ordinance provides for infill development on sites in urban areas, thereby increasing urban residential capacity and reducing pressure to convert rural lands to housing. It provides for more flexibility in lot design, allowing for more efficient use of sites with urban zoning.		

1 2. GMA Goal 4 – Housing. Encourage the availability of affordable housing to all 2 economic segments of the population of this state, promote a variety of 3 residential densities and housing types.... 4 5 Subdivision of homes on small lots will help diversify the housing stock and 6 promote housing ownership that is affordable to middle income households. 7 8 E. The proposed amendments will better achieve, comply with, and implement the 9 goals and policies of the Puget Sound Regional Council's Multicounty Planning 10 Policies (MPPs), including the following goals and policies: 11 12 1. MPP Housing Goal – The region will preserve, improve, and expand its housing stock to provide a range of affordable, healthy, and safe housing choices to every 13 14 resident. The region will continue to promote fair and equal access to housing for all people. 15 16 The proposed amendments will help to expand and improve the diversity of the 17 18 housing stock by reducing regulatory barriers to the construction of housing on 19 small lots. 20 21 2. MPP-H-1 – Provide a range of housing types and choices to meet the housing needs of all income levels and demographic groups within the region. 22 23 24 MPP-H-2 – Achieve and sustain — through preservation, rehabilitation, and new development — a sufficient supply of housing to meet the needs of low-income, 25 moderate-income, middle-income, and special needs individuals and households 26 27 that is equitably and rationally distributed throughout the region. 28 29 The proposed amendments will support MPP-H-1 and MPP-H-2 by allowing for the construction of homes on smaller subdivided lots that will be generally 30 31 affordable to middle-income households. These amendments do not inhibit 32 development of other types of necessary housing. 33 34 F. The proposed amendments will better achieve, comply with, and implement the 35 Housing Goal of the Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs), which provides: "Snohomish County and its cities will promote an affordable lifestyle where residents 36 have access to safe, affordable, and diverse housing options near their jobs and 37 transportation options." The proposed amendments will support the housing goal in 38 39 the CPPs by reducing the regulatory barriers to the construction of single-family

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1 2		dwellings on smaller lots. These changes will help to diversify the housing options in urban areas that are close to employment and transportation options.		
3				
4	G.	In considering the proposed amendments, the county considered the goals,		
5		objectives, and policies of the Snohomish County GMA Comprehensive Plan		
6		(GMACP) – General Policy Plan (GPP). The proposed amendments will work to		
7		support, implement, and balance the following goals, objectives, and policies in the		
8		GPP:		
9 10		1 Cool 1111 Establish and maintain compact clearly defined well designed		
10 11		 Goal LU 1 – Establish and maintain compact, clearly defined, well designed UGAs. 		
11		UGAS.		
12		Objective LU 1.A – Establish UGAs with sufficient capacity to accommodate the		
13 14		majority of the county's projected population, employment, and housing growth		
15		over the next 20 years.		
16				
17		Policy LU 1.A.9 – Ensure the efficient use of urban land by adopting reasonable		
18		measures to increase residential, commercial and industrial capacity within urban		
19		growth areas prior to expanding urban growth boundaries. The County Council		
20		will use the list of reasonable measures in accordance with the guidelines for		
21		review contained in Appendix D of the Countywide Planning Policies to evaluate		
22		all UGA boundary expansions.		
23				
24		The amendments proposed by this ordinance would reduce regulatory barriers		
25		on the construction of housing in urban areas. This is a reasonable measure that		
26		increases residential capacity in UGAs thereby helping accommodate growth and		
27		the maintenance of compact UGAs.		
28				
29		2. Objective HO 1.B – Ensure that a broad range of housing types and affordability		
30		levels is available in urban and rural areas.		
31 32		In urban areas, the proposed amondmente reduce regulatory barriers on the		
32 33		In urban areas, the proposed amendments reduce regulatory barriers on the development of housing, supporting the development of a broad range of		
33 34		housing types and affordability. The development of housing on smaller lots will		
35		provide different housing types and affordability levels in areas with a lack of		
36		affordability. The current minimum lot width of 40 feet for urban lots created		
37		under lot size averaging provisions results in larger than necessary lot sizes. The		
38		proposed new minimum lot width of 34 feet would accommodate a front		
39		entrance, two-car garage, and required 5-foot side yard setbacks. The result		
40		would be a similar physical building layout as other development options allow.		
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12		One such development option is Single Family Detached Unit (SFDU) development, which creates detached condominiums with comparable building dimensions and separation. (SFDUs create condominiums rather than lots, so the comparison is how the buildings relate to one-another and not to ownership or lot boundaries.) A second development option with similar building and lot layouts are Planned Residential Developments (PRDs). SCC 30.42B.145 provides that PRDs do not have a minimum lot width for single family and duplex development. In practice, PRDs often provide lots that are 34-feet wide for single family homes to meet the practical dimensional requirements described above. In short, the proposed reduction in lot widths for lots created by lot size averaging will increase the range of housing types and affordability levels in urban areas.
		For word words the survey of the second structure for late in the backward structure of the second str
13		For rural zones, the proposal to move provisions for lot size to become a stand-
14 15		alone section is a formatting change only. It does not affect development potential in rural areas. It would however make interpreting code requirements
15 16		easier. (See related discussion of Policy ED 2.A.1 in Finding G.4.)
10		easier. (See related discussion of rolley ED 2.A. r in r inding 0.4.)
18	3	Future Land Use Map. Under the heading Future Land Use Map (FLUM) the
19	0.	GPP discusses implementing zones and land use designations shown on the
20		FLUM. This section provides the policy direction for which zones are conforming
21		to the comprehensive plan designations.
22		
23		a. The sole place where the GPP discusses R-12,500 and R-20,000 zoning
24		is in their application in the Darrington and Gold Bar UGAs due to an
25		absence of sanitary sewer.
26		
27		The proposed amendments remove the possible use of lot size averaging
28		in the R-12,500 and R-20,000 zones to help to implement the FLUM and
29		to reduce situations with non-conforming lots. Most of the locations where
30		R-12,500 and R-20,000 appear on the zoning map are not in the
31		Darrington or Gold Bar UGAs. Rather, these zones occur more often on
32		the zoning map as non-conforming to applicable future land use map
33		designations. Since septic system requirements include a minimum lot
34		size of 12,500 square feet, it is not feasible to use lot size averaging in the
35		R-12,500 zone. Eliminating provisions to use lot size averaging in R-
36		12,500 zoning helps to clarify development options by eliminating a
37		hypothetical allowance that does not work. Development has already
38		happened on most of the sites with R-20,000 zoning. Eliminating the
39		option for using lot size averaging on the remaining R-20,000 sites

1 2			es the possibility of creating more parcels that do not conform to the able comprehensive plan designations.
3			
4		b. When	discussing the Urban High Density Residential (UHDR) plan
5			nation, the GPP says that this "designation allows high density
6		•	ntial land uses such as townhouses and apartments generally near
7			high intensity land uses." UHDR is the only plan designation
8			nented by MR zoning.
9			nented by Mix Zohing.
		Thom	μ urpage of MR zening provided in SCC 20.21.025(1)/b)(iii) states that
10		-	urpose of MR zoning provided in SCC 30.21.025(1)(b)(iii) states that
11			Itent and function of the Multiple Residential zone is to provide for
12		-	lensity development, including townhouses and multifamily
13		structi	ures generally near other high-intensity land uses."
14			
15		•	roposed amendments would no longer allow lot size averaging in
16			oning. This is because lot size averaging is a technique to develop
17		-	family homes, and these are not a policy goal for the UHDR plan
18		•	nation or part of the purpose of MR zoning. Further development of
19 20		-	-family housing in MR zoning may be contrary to the policy direction
20		in the	GPP for UHDR and the codified purpose of the zone.
21			
22	4.	Policy ED 2./	A.1 – Snohomish County shall work to ensure that the Snohomish
23		County Code	e is an understandable, accessible, and user friendly document.
24			
25		The propose	d amendments would separate lot size averaging requirements in
26		SCC 30.23.2	10 into two code sections for urban zones and for rural zones. This
27		makes the re	quirements easier to understand and use. When Amended
28			2-064 first enacted SCC 30.23.210 in 2002, it contained 183 words.
29		Now there ar	e 779 words in the current version of SCC 30.23.210 (as modified
30			Ordinance 22-062 in 2022). This proposal would keep the urban
31		•	sions in SCC 30.23.210 and reduce the word count to 264. The
32		• •	Ild move the lot size averaging provisions for rural zones to a new
33		• •	30.23.215 which would have 211 words. This organizational change
34			icants determine which standards apply based on the applicable
35		zoning.	
35 36		201111g.	
30 37	5	Objective I I I	2.A – Increase residential densities within UGAs by concentrating
38	0.		ing development in appropriate locations
38 39		and intensity	
39 40		The propose	d amendments would increase residential densities in two ways.
υ			a anonamento would morease residential defisities in two ways.

- First, as described in finding G.2, the proposed reduction to lot width would allow for higher net densities on some sites. Net density is the density on the developable portion of a site. Narrower lots would allow more lots on sites where the amount of constrained area does not physically allow the maximum potential development allowed by gross density (which is the density across the entire site).
 - Second, the proposed amendments would allow inclusion of surface detention/ retention facilities in calculations of gross density. This change would slightly increase the allowed gross residential density in UGAs.
- Policy NE 3.A.3 The county shall evaluate immediate and cumulative effects on the natural environment, critical areas, shorelines and buildable land inventory when formulating development regulations, including but not limited to, stormwater management, clearing, and grading.
- Policy NE 3.A.5 The county shall design development regulations to avoid or
 minimize impacts to the ecological functions and values of critical areas.
- 21 The proposed amendments would discontinue potential application of lot size averaging to sites with Waterfront Beach (WFB) zoning. The purpose of WFB 22 23 zoning is in SCC 30.21.025(4) which describes it as no longer a primary implementing zone but one that protects natural features and critical areas. All 24 25 sites with WFB zoning have frontage on Lake Stickney, Martha Lake, or Puget 26 Sound. These areas are at least partially subject to Shoreline Management Act 27 protections. Nearly all properties with WFB zoning have existing development 28 with homes on relatively narrow but long lots. Although many are large enough to meet the minimum lot size for subdivision, most of these lots are too narrow to 29 30 subdivide under current provisions. The proposed amendments include a 31 reduction to the required lot width for development using lot size averaging. 32 Allowing a 34-foot minimum lot width rather than the current 40-foot minimum to 33 sites with WFB zoning could potentially increase the buildable land inventory of WFB-zoned sites by making some of the existing lots subdividable. Individually 34 35 such sites would still be subject to critical areas protections, including for shorelines. However, there has been no study of the cumulative effects called for 36 37 in Policy NE 3.A.3. Therefore, the proposed amendments would exclude the continued use of lot size averaging in WFB zoning to avoid potential impacts 38 39 consistent with Policy NE 3.A.5 and the purpose of the zone in SCC 40 30.21.025(4).

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- 1 2 H. The proposed amendments implement action Item 1.A.4 in the HART report. Action 3 Item 1.A.4 provides: "Facilitate more efficient deal assembly and development 4 timelines / promote cost effectiveness through consolidation, coordination, and 5 simplification." By allowing subdivision for housing on smaller lots, the proposed 6 amendments will facilitate more deal assembly and development site consolidation 7 by making more financing options available to the developer. 8 9 I. Procedural requirements. 10 1. State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), chapter 43.21C RCW, requirements with 11 respect to this non-project action have been satisfied through the completion of 12 an environmental checklist and the issuance on February 6, 2024, of a 13 14 Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) for this non-project proposal to Amend Title 30 Snohomish County Code (SCC). 15 16 2. The proposal is a Type 3 legislative action pursuant to SCC 30.73.010. 17 18 19 3. Pursuant to RCW 36.70A.106(1), a notice of intent to adopt this ordinance was transmitted to the Washington State Department of Commerce for distribution to 20 21 state agencies on February 6, 2024, and assigned material number 2024-S-22 6856. 23 24 4. The public participation process used in the adoption of this ordinance complies 25 with all applicable requirements of the GMA and the SCC. 26 27 5. The Washington State Attorney General last issued an advisory memorandum, as required by RCW 36.70A.370, in September of 2018 entitled "Advisory" 28 29 Memorandum: Avoiding Unconstitutional Takings of Private Property" to help 30 local governments avoid the unconstitutional taking of private property. The 31 process outlined in the State Attorney General's 2018 advisory memorandum 32 was used by the County in objectively evaluating the regulatory changes 33 proposed by this ordinance. 34 35 Section 2. The County Council makes the following conclusions: 36 37 A. The proposed amendments are consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of 38 the MPPs, CPPs, and GPPs.
- 39

1 2	B. The proposed amendments are consistent with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
3 4 5	C. The County has complied with all SEPA requirements with respect to this non- project action.
6 7 8 9	D. The regulations proposed by this ordinance do not result in an unconstitutional taking of private property for a public purpose.
10 11 12 13 14	Section 3. The County Council bases its findings and conclusions on the entire legislative record, including all testimony and exhibits. Any finding which should be deemed a conclusion, and any conclusion that should be a finding, is hereby adopted as such.
15 16 17	Section 4. Snohomish County Code Section 30.23.210, last amended by Amended Ordinance No. 22-062 on October 6, 2022, is amended to read:
18 19 20	30.23.210 Lot size averaging <u>– urban zones</u>. In R-9,600, R-8,400, R-7,200, and LDMR zones, a subdivision or short subdivision may meet the minimum lot area requirement by calculating average lot size under this
21 22 23	section. (((1) A subdivision or short subdivision may meet the minimum lot area requirement of the zone in which it is located by calculating average lot size under this section.
24 25 26	(2) This section shall only apply to: (a) Subdivisions or short subdivisions within zones having a minimum lot area requirement of 12,500 square feet or less; and
27 28 29	(b) Short subdivisions in rural areas within zones having a minimum lot area requirement greater than 12,500 square feet but not larger than five acres. (3) Average lot size shall be computed as follows within zones having a minimum lot
30 31	area requirement of 12,500 square feet or less: (a) Add together all of the following areas where proposed:
32 33 34	(i) Area in lots; (ii) Critical areas and their buffers that must be permanently protected under chapter 30.62A SCC;
35 36 37	(iii) Areas designated as open space or recreational uses; (iv) Areas to be dedicated as right-of-way under chapter 30.66B SCC; (v) Areas designated as private roads under SCC 30.91R.230; and
38 39	(v) Surface detention/retention facilities meeting the standards of subsection (7) of this section;

1	(b) Subtract the total lot area from lots that contain existing dwelling units
2	proposed to be retained within the development from the total of subsection (3)(a) of
3	this section;
4	(c) Divide the lot area calculated in subsection (3)(b) of this section by the total
5	number of lots containing new dwelling units.
6	(4) Average lot size shall be computed as follows within zones having a minimum lot
7	area requirement greater than 12,500 square feet but not larger than five acres:
8	(a) Add together all of the following areas where proposed:
9	(i) Area in lots;
10	(ii) Critical areas and their buffers that must be permanently protected under
11	chapter 30.62A SCC;
12	(iii) Areas designated as open space or recreational uses;
13	(iv) Areas to be dedicated as right-of-way under chapter 30.66B SCC;
14	(v) Areas designated as private roads under SCC 30.91R.230; and
15	(vi) Surface detention/retention facilities meeting the standards of subsection
16	(7) of this section;
17	(b) Subtract the total lot area from lots that contain existing dwelling units
18	proposed to be retained within the development from the total of subsection (4)(a) of
19	this section;
20	(c) Divide the lot area calculated in subsection (4)(b) of this section by the total
21	number of lots containing new dwelling units.))
22	(1) Divide the site area in square feet by the total number of lots containing new
23	dwelling units (lots for existing dwelling units as defined in SCC 30.91D.535 are
24	<u>exempt).</u>
25	(((5))) <u>(2)</u> If the average lot size as computed under ((either)) subsection (((3) or (4)
26	of this section)) <u>(1)</u> equals or exceeds the minimum lot area requirement of the zone in
27	which the property is located, then the minimum lot area requirement will be satisfied for
28	the purposes of lot size averaging.
29	(((6))) <u>(3)</u> In no case shall the provisions under SCC 30.23.230(3) apply to this
30	section.
31	(((7) Surface detention/retention facilities may count toward calculations for lot size
32	averaging only if the detention/retention facility:
33	(a) Is designed to not require security fencing under the EDDS standards; and
34	(b) The facility is either:
35	(i) Designed so as to appear as a natural wetland system; or
36	(ii) Provides active or passive recreational benefits in a natural landscaped
37	setting.
38	(8) For subdivisions and short subdivisions within zones having a minimum lot area
39	requirement of 12,500 square feet or less, the following additional criteria apply:))
40	(4) The following additional criteria apply:
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1	(a) Each single lot shall be at least 3,000 square feet in area;
2	(b) Lots in subdivisions and short subdivisions created under the provisions of
3	this section shall have a maximum lot coverage of 55 percent;
4	(c) Lots with less than the prescribed minimum lot area requirement for the zone
5	in which they are located shall have:
6	(i) A minimum lot width of at least ((4 0)) <u>34</u> feet; and
7	(ii) Setbacks of 15 feet from right-of-way and private roads, except that
8	garages must be set back 18 feet from right-of-way (with the exception of alleys) or
9	private roads and corner lots may reduce one right-of-way setback to no less than 10
10	feet; and
11	(d) Preliminary subdivisions approved using lot size averaging shall not be
12	recorded by divisions unless such divisions individually or together as cumulative,
13	contiguous parcels satisfy the requirements of this section.
14	(((9) For short subdivisions in rural areas within zones having a minimum lot area
15	requirement greater than 12,500 square feet but not larger than five acres, the following
16	additional criteria apply:
17	(a) Each single lot shall be at least 12,500 square feet in area or the minimum
18	area necessary to comply with the county health department rules and regulations for
19	on-site sewage disposal and potable water supply, whichever is greater;
20	(b) Lots in short subdivisions created under the provisions of this section shall
21	have a maximum lot coverage of 35 percent; and
22	(c) Lots with less than the prescribed minimum lot area requirement for the zone
23	in which they are located shall have:
24	(i) A minimum lot width of at least 75 feet; and
25	(ii) Setbacks of 50 feet from right-of-way and private roads, except that
26	corner lots may reduce one right-of-way or private road setback to no less than 20
27	f eet.))
28	
29	Section 5. A new section is added to Snohomish County Code Chapter 30.23 to
30	read:
31	
32	SCC 30.23.215 Lot size averaging – F&R, R-5, and RD zoning.
33	In F&R, R-5, and RD zones, a short subdivision may meet the minimum lot area
34	requirement by calculating average lot size under this section.
35	(1) Divide the site area in square feet by the total number of lots.
36	(2) If the average lot size as computed under subsection (1) of this section equals
37	or exceeds the minimum lot area requirement of the zone in which the property is
38	located, then the minimum lot area requirement will be satisfied for the purposes of lot
39 40	size averaging.
40	(3) In no case shall the provisions under SCC 30.23.230(3) apply to this section.
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1	(4) The following additional criteria apply:
2	(a) Each single lot shall be at least 12,500 square feet in area or the minimum
3	area necessary to comply with the county health department rules and regulations for
4	on-site sewage disposal and potable water supply, whichever is greater;
5	(b) Lots with less than the prescribed minimum lot area requirement for the
6	zone in which they are located shall have:
7	(i) A minimum lot width of at least 75 feet; and
8	(ii) Setbacks of 50 feet from right-of-way and private roads, except that
9	corner lots may reduce one right-of-way or private road setback to no less than 20 feet.
10	
11	Section 6. Snohomish County Code Section 30.41A.240, added by Amended
12	Ordinance No. 02-064 on December 9, 2002, is amended to read:
13	
14	30.41A.240 Design standards – ((lot size averaging.) <u>) other reductions to</u>
15	minimum lot area.
16	
17	The minimum lot size within a residential subdivision may be reduced below the size
18	required by zoning pursuant to SCC 30.23.210 <u>, SCC 30.23.215, ((. Minimum lot size</u>
19	may also be reduced pursuant to)) chapter 30.42B SCC <u>,</u> and chapter 30.41C SCC.
20	
21	Section 7. Snohomish County Code Section 30.41B.200, last amended by
22	Amended Ordinance No. 17-070 on November 1, 2017, is amended to read:
23	
24	30.41B.200 Design standards.
25	The following design standards shall be met, unless a modification is specifically
26	provided for:
27	(1) Each lot shall contain sufficient square footage to meet minimum zoning and
28	health requirements, provided that the minimum lot size within a short subdivision may
29	be reduced below the size required by applicable zoning through the lot size averaging
30	((provisions of SCC 30.23.210, or through the)), planned residential development, or
31 32	rural cluster subdivision provisions of this title; (2) Each new lot shall have an accessible area suitable for construction pursuant to
33	SCC 30.41A.235;
34	(3) Short subdivisions located in special flood hazard areas shall comply with the
35	provisions of SCC 30.65.110(3);
36	(4) Roads and access shall be provided in accordance with the requirements in
37	chapter 30.24 SCC;
38	(5) All short subdivisions shall meet the applicable tree retention and landscaping
39	requirements of chapter 30.25 SCC; and
.,	
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1 (6) All short subdivisions shall comply with the provisions of chapter 30.63A SCC, 2 including the requirement to use low impact development best management practices 3 as directed by the Drainage Manual.

5 Section 8. Severability and Savings. If any section, sentence, clause or phrase 6 of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid by the Growth Management Hearings Board 7 (Board), or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or 8 unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of any other section, 9 sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance. Provided, however, that if any section, 10 sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid by the Board or court of competent jurisdiction, then the section, sentence, clause or phrase in effect prior to 11 12 the effective date of this ordinance shall be in full force and effect for that individual section, sentence, clause or phrase as if this ordinance had never been adopted. 13 14

PASSED this 14th day of August 2024.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY COUNCIL Snohomish County, Washington

August 16, 2024

ared Mead

DATE:

County Executive

22 ATTEST:

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<u>Lisa Hickey</u> Asst. Clerk of the Council

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- (X)APPROVED ()EMERGENCY 28
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- ()VETOED
- 30 31
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ATTEST: 36

Melissa Geraghty 37 38

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ORDINANCE NO. 24-058

1 Approved as to form only:

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4 Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

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