

**Clark County
Coordinated Water System Plan Update**

Regional Supplement

NOVEMBER 2011

**CLARK COUNTY
WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

Preface

Water Utility Coordinating Committee Members and Alternates

The Coordinated Water System Plan Update was prepared for the major public water purveyors and the other local general purpose municipalities in Clark County, Clark Public Utilities, Clark County and the Washington State Department of Health, under the guidance of the Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee. Committee members and alternates follow:

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Clark Public Utilities was the administrative headquarters for the update of the Coordinated Water System Plan. City of Vancouver Public Works, in cooperation with the departments of Clark County Community Planning and GIS, provided mapping services for the plan. Rod Orlando, Technical Writing & Planning Services, and Lori Wyrick, Executive Assistant with Clark Public Utilities Water Services, provided professional and administrative support to the Water Utility Coordinating Committee.



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April 4, 2012

Bill Barron, Administrator
Board of Clark County Commissioners
1300 Franklin Street, 6th Floor
Vancouver, Washington 98666-5000

Subject: Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Regional Supplement Update; ODW Project #12-0203

Dear Mr. Barron:

The Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update (CWSP) received by the Office of Drinking Water (ODW) on February 7, 2012, has been reviewed and in accordance with RCW 70.116 and WAC 246 293 is **APPROVED**.

In your February 3, 2012, letter you stated on January 10, 2012, the Clark County Board of Commissioners took action on the plan, and (1) found it to be consistent with the goals and policies of the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan, and (2) approved the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Utility Service Area Boundaries. You also indicated, once ODW approves the CWSP, the Board of Commissioners will adopt a resolution memorializing its action on the plan. It is my understanding this resolution, once adopted, will be included in Appendix X-B of the CWSP Update and a final copy will be sent to ODW.

We appreciate your efforts and the efforts of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee members who participated in the update. The CWSP recognizes the local commitment to assure the basis for a safe and reliable drinking water supply in Clark County.

It is our understanding Clark Public Utilities serves as the administrative headquarters for the update of the CWSP and is responsible for the review fee. ODW will submit an invoice to Clark Public Utilities for the plan review fee separately.

If you have any questions, please contact Regional Planner Darin Klein at (360) 236-3038, or Regional Engineer Regina Grimm at (360) 236-3035.

Sincerely,

Denise A. Clifford, Director

cc: Doug Quim, Clark Public Utilities
Clark County Health Department
Clark County Planning Department
Amy Nielson, Department of Ecology

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- X-A Clark County Board of Commissioners Resolution No. 1999-07-03 Actions Pertaining to the Acceptance of the 1999 Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update**
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Addenda

- Addendum A Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement**
- Addendum B Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries**

Glossary of Terms

APWA	American Public Works Association
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BOCC	Board of County Commissioners (Clark County)
CARA	Critical Aquifer Recharge Area
CWSP	Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan
CWSSA	Critical Water Supply Service Area
DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)
DOH	Washington State Department of Health
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Washington State Growth Management Act
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OFM	Washington State Office of Financial Management
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SEPA	Washington State Environmental Policy Act
SGA	Sand and Gravel Aquifer
SMA	Satellite (Water) System Management Agency
UGA	Urban Growth Area
UGB	Urban Growth Boundary
USRP	Utility Service Review Procedure
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WRIA	Water Resource Inventory Area
WSDOT	Washington State Dept of Transportation
WUCC	Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee
20-Year Plan	Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan

Clark	Clark Public Utilities
Clark County GIS	Clark County Dept of Assessment & GIS
Community Development	Clark County Dept of Community Development
Community Planning	Clark County Dept of Community Planning
Coordination Act	Public Water System Coordination Act
County Legislative Authority	Board of Commissioners (Clark County)
Local Legislative Authority	City Council or Town Council
Public Health	Clark County Public Health Dept

Section I

Background and Summary Findings

1. BACKGROUND

Clark County is located in southwest Washington along the northern shore of the Columbia River. The City of Vancouver is the major incorporated area within Clark County. There are six other incorporated communities in the county: Camas, Washougal, Battle Ground, Ridgefield, La Center and Yacolt.

The Washington legislature enacted the Water Resource Act, RCW 90.54, in 1971. This law sets forth fundamentals of water resource policy to ensure that the waters of the state will be protected and fully utilized for the greatest benefit to the people of the state. Subsequently, procedures relating to the Reservation of Water for Future Public Water Supply, WAC 173-590, were established. These procedures were available to public water systems within a geographical area for use in reserving water rights required to meet projected municipal and industrial water needs over a 50-year period.

In 1977, the Washington State legislature enacted the Public Water System Coordination Act, RCW 70.116, which established a procedure for the state's water utilities to coordinate their planning and construction programs with adjacent water utilities and other local governmental activities. The Coordination Act specifies that either the Washington Department of Social and Health Services, currently the Department of Health (DOH), or the county legislative authority may declare an area within a county as a Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA). This declaration is based upon the findings of a preliminary assessment which addresses problems related to inadequate water quality, unreliable service or the lack of coordinated planning by the water utilities within the CWSSA. A preliminary assessment of public water system concerns in Clark County was prepared by the Department of Social and Health Services in June 1980.

The Clark County Commissioners recognized the need to address water utility service problems being experienced in the county and identify a program that would guide their decisions in meeting the utility needs of the urbanizing areas. Based upon the findings of the preliminary assessment for the county, the commissioners, with the support of the water utility managers, declared Clark County a CWSSA and initiated the development of the initial Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP), which was completed in 1983.

The initial 1983 CWSP and subsequent updates of the plan were prepared to fulfill regulatory requirements prescribed in WAC 248-56, Public Water System Coordination

Act. The CWSP serves as the Regional Supplement for DOH-approved local water system plans, which are on file with the municipal water purveyors and the DOH. Additionally, the 1983 CWSP, together with the petition for Reservation of Public Waters, fulfilled requirements under WAC 173-590 relating to reserving water for future public water supply. However, the relevance of this water supply reservation in Clark County has been rendered obsolete by new rules under WAC 173-527 and 173-528, which establish a water resource management program for the Lewis River, Salmon Creek and Washougal River basins WRIAs 27 and 28. This program insures adequate water supplies for the current and future population and economic opportunities, while maintaining in-stream flows to protect fish habitat.

The Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) is a standing working group composed of principal managerial and technical officials with Clark County Community Planning, Public Health, Office of the Fire Marshal, Clark Public Utilities, Washington DOH, cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, and the town of Yacolt. The current WUCC members and alternates are identified in the Preface. The By-laws of the WUCC appear in Appendix I-A. Detailed accounts of the committee's proceedings are on file at Clark Public Utilities and Clark County Community Planning. The WUCC was responsible for guiding the development of the initial 1983 CWSP and subsequent updates of the plan.

The Coordination Act calls for the WUCC to review the CWSP every five years or sooner, if the WUCC feels it is necessary. If no changes are needed, the WUCC will submit to the Washington Department of Health a statement verifying that the CWSP is still current.

Principal municipal water purveyors met in 2009 and 2010 to discuss preparing an update of the CWSP, recognizing that a decade had passed since the last update of the plan. The WUCC reconvened with new membership on January 27, 2010 to begin the update of the plan. Clark Public Utilities was designated as the administrative headquarters for the plan update. Rod Orlando, Technical Writing & Planning Services, was engaged to provide the WUCC with staff support and assist in developing the update. Monthly meetings of the WUCC were held to review and revise the plan, adhering to the general organization and format of previous plan updates. The draft plan was completed in May 2011 and circulated to the major water purveyors and other municipalities in the county.

2. SUMMARY FINDINGS BY PLAN SECTIONS

The following findings and conclusions have been derived from the development of the 1983 CWSP and subsequent plan updates, including the current update of the plan. These results are presented under the appropriate section headings.

Background—Section I

Coordinated Water System Planning is provided under WAC 246-293 (Public Water System Coordination Act, 1977). A preliminary assessment of Clark County's water systems was conducted in June 1980 and Clark County was declared a Critical Water Supply Service Area. The initial CWSP was developed in March 1983, under the guidance of the Clark County WUCC. Subsequent updates of the plan were completed in 1991 and 1999.

Between 1999 and 2009 the WUCC met only periodically to address specific needs. The first meeting for the 2011 update was held on January 27, 2010. The work program for the 2011 plan update addressed the entire plan, following the basic format of the 1999 plan document. The update also addressed the development of an intergovernmental agreement that enables municipalities receiving fire hydrant services to compensate municipalities providing these services with in-kind value compensation, e.g., right-of-way access and use, rather than monetary compensation. The Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement appears in Addendum A.

CWSP and Local Legislative Policies—Section II

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) calls for plans aimed at encouraging compact orderly growth and development. Local growth management plans identify areas appropriate for various levels of growth. These plans deal with the timely provision of public facilities and services and adequate levels of service in areas where growth is considered appropriate. They identify public water service, among other public facilities and services, as being important to support growth and development within targeted areas. The CWSP is a means by which the plans of water purveyors in the county can be synchronized to complement countywide growth management planning objectives.

The *Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan 2004-2024*, which was adopted in September 2007 and amended in 2010, includes the *Community Framework Plan* and the *20-Year Plan Map*. Municipalities prepared individual growth management plans consistent with the county's plan.

Population Growth and Development. Increasingly dispersed development patterns have taken place in the county over the past 20 years. The majority of this growth occurred in the incorporated areas and unincorporated areas surrounding Vancouver and other major urban centers. The projected year 2024 population for each city reflects an assumption that city limits will grow through annexation to fill the established urban growth areas. The county's 20-Year Plan responds to the

anticipated increase in population for the 20-year period ending 2024, based upon a two-percent growth rate—a projected population of 584,310.

Approximately 90 percent of population growth over the next 20 years is expected to occur in designated urban growth areas and 10 percent in unincorporated rural areas. This type of development pattern is consistent with the goals of GMA and supports the long range vision for the county reflected in the Community Framework Plan.

The Clark County Board of Commissioners found the initial CWSP and subsequent updates of the plan to be consistent with county land use and growth management policies.

CWSP Process and Current Water Service Providers—Section III

The 2011 CWSP Update involved 16 meetings of the Clark County WUCC. Representatives on the committee were present from all of the major water utilities in the county, Clark County including its departments of Public Works, Community Planning, Health and the Fire Marshal's Office, DOH and DOE. Other municipalities that indicated an interest in being part of the CWSP process also served on the committee.

Major Water Purveyors: Residential, commercial, industrial and other developments in urban and urbanizing areas of the county receive potable water from the following Group A public water purveyors: Battle Ground, Camas, Clark, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal. There are 67 smaller Group A public water service purveyors in the county, each serving 15 or more service connections and/or 25 people daily.

The most current publications of water system plans of Battle Ground, Camas, Clark, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal were analyzed. These plans are on file with these water purveyors and DOH. Group B public water systems are small public water purveyors, usually depending upon a single water supply well. Group B systems serve two to 14 residential dwellings and small businesses employing up to 25 people or having no more than 25 customers daily. There are approximately 850 Group B systems in the county, primarily located in unincorporated areas both within and outside urban growth areas. Clark County Public Health is responsible for reviewing and approving new Group B public water systems. Often the personnel responsible for running these small systems, although well-intentioned, lack the expertise to operate the systems in conformance with federal and state health requirements.

Water is supplied to individual dwellings and small clusters of residential units primarily in rural areas via private wells. It is estimated that there are between 17,000 and 25,000 private wells in the county that provide drinking water to 24 percent of the county's population. Use of private wells is subject to Clark County Public Health approval, contingent upon compliance with GMA water adequacy requirements. The proliferation of private wells raises health concerns, particularly in urban areas and rural locations where land uses may be served by non-conforming or inadequately maintained onsite septic systems, or there are other sources of contaminants to groundwater supplies. Private wells will continue to be the primary water source in the rural area but they should be aggressively phased out in urban areas, as public water becomes fully available.

Future Water Utility Service Areas—Section IV

Future service areas have been designated for the major water utilities: Battle Ground, Camas, Clark, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal. Service area boundary revisions involving certain water utilities were addressed in updating the plan. There are no undesignated areas in the county or boundary conflicts. The six major water purveyors have entered into a collective interlocal agreement adjusting or confirming future water service areas. This agreement and maps showing the water service area boundary appear in the plan as Addendum B.

Water Utility Design Standards—Section V

The minimum water utility design standards were not reviewed between plan updates. The WUCC reviewed and revised the design standards in the course of preparing the 2011 plan update. Recommended minimum design standards for water systems are included as Appendix V-A.

Particular attention was given to determining when the water utility design standards and fire flow requirements apply. It was determined that the standards should apply to all major public water systems within the Clark County. Detailed fire flow requirements for various types of developments are based upon recommendations from local fire authorities.

The WUCC should meet at least annually to review the water utility design standards and recommend amendments to the standards as it deems appropriate.

Utility Service Review Procedure—Section VI

Recommended sequential steps:

- Direct or satellite service by the designated utility.
- Interim or permanent service by an adjacent utility; service area adjusted, if permanent service is arranged.
- Satellite service by Clark Public Utilities as the primary Satellite Management Agency—SMA.
- Satellite service by a DOH-approved secondary SMA.
- Formation of a new utility; service areas adjusted.

In the course of following the sequential steps of the utility service review procedure, each water purveyor should respond to a service request within 30 calendar days after receiving a request for service in a manner that the water purveyor deems appropriate.

Where interim service is to be provided by a provider other than the designated purveyor, an interlocal agreement must be completed by both utilities. Guidelines for preparing an interlocal agreement for interim public water facilities are included as Appendix VI-B. Recommended appeals procedures for water utility service issues are described.

Satellite System Management Program—Section VII

Clark Public Utilities was designated as the county's SMA provider in the 1983 CWSP. Clark was re-designated as the primary SMA in subsequent plan updates. As of May 2011, Clark owned and operated eight Group A and 16 Group B satellite water systems.

Recent state regulations pertaining to SMAs allow additional SMAs to be established within a CWSSA. However, Clark is the primary SMA for Clark County and must be considered as the operator of a satellite water system before considering any other SMA. Clark's policy framework concerning the provision of satellite service is included as Appendix VII-A. This policy framework should be viewed as a general guideline, so that it can be followed by secondary DOH-approved SMAs operating satellite systems in Clark County.

Clark's SMA responsibility involves providing assistance to existing or newly formed water utilities. The level of assistance provided depends on the needs of the individual utilities and Clark's ability to provide service in a cost-effective manner. In the event that Clark agrees to operate a satellite system within another

water utilities service area, an agreement will be negotiated between Clark and the primary water provider.

Water Resource Assessment—Section VIII

Clark County relies almost entirely upon groundwater for public and private water use. Groundwater supplies have been sufficient to meet needs, with a few isolated exceptions. Population growth and development in the county has progressed at an increasing rate and, consequently, there is concern regarding the adequacy of groundwater to meet the future demand for potable water. Moreover, there is concern about the potential degradation of groundwater as a result of certain land use activities. Efforts are underway to manage and protect the county's groundwater and surface water resources.

Existing water system interties are identified. It is recommended that all major public water systems in the county be interconnected or *intertied*. Exchanging water between systems can improve overall system reliability, efficiency and manageability. Interties are also important in providing emergency backup water supplies, in the event of a drought or failure of one of the interconnected systems.

Water Supply—Section IX

Washington adopted WAC 173-527 and 173-528, establishing a water resource management program for the Lewis River, Salmon Creek and Washougal River basins. The program is based upon information and recommendations presented in the *Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan for WRIs 27 and 28*. The basic aim of the program is to insure that municipal water purveyors have access to water resources to meet projected water needs of a growing population and pursue economic development opportunities consistent with adopted land use plans, while maintaining in-stream flows to protect fish habitat.

Water right applications are evaluated under the provisions of the water resource management program and its rules. Procedural requirements for issuing water rights under these rules vary depending upon the impact that a proposed surface or groundwater withdrawal will have on stream flows at specific stream locations.

Water rights and existing and projected water demand are presented for each of the major water purveyors, which forecast the adequacy of accessible and permitted water supplies. All of the major municipal water purveyors have sufficient water supplies to meet current and future needs over the next 14 years, with supplemental water supplies obtained via purchase agreements with neighboring water purveyors.

The tidally influenced groundwater supplies in the vicinity of the Vancouver Lake and Steigerwald lowlands and the confluence of the North and East Forks of the Lewis River have great potential for providing abundant potable water for the region without negatively impacting the flows of important upland fish-bearing streams.

Plan Approval Process—Section X

The WUCC recommends that the process described below be followed by public agencies that may adopt or otherwise recognize the 2011 CWSP Update. See Section X for approval process details:

1. The WUCC circulates the proposed CWSP Update to affected agencies for review and comment.
2. The WUCC advertises and hosts a public informational meeting on the plan.
3. The WUCC submits the plan to Clark County Community Planning. Community Planning as the lead agency evaluates the plan under the provisions of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) rules to ascertain its impacts on the natural and built environments, and issues a determination regarding the plan's environmental significance. Community planning also submits the CWSP to the Washington Dept of Commerce in compliance with the 60-day notice requirement.
4. Major water purveyors and other municipalities review the plan and consider the following actions:
 - Find the CWSP Update to be consistent with local land use and growth management plans and policies.
 - *Optional*—Water Purveyors: Adopt or endorse the CWSP update.
 - *Optional*—Enter into the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement, which appears in the plan as Addendum A.
 - Water Purveyors: Enter into the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries, which appears in the plan as Addendum B.

5. Clark County Public Health considers the plan for endorsement.
6. Community Planning submits the plan to the Clark County Planning Commission for review. The Planning Commission recommends action to be taken on the plan by the Board of Commissioners.
7. The WUCC and Community Planning formally submit the plan to the Clark County Board of Commissioners with the comments received during the plan review process and explanatory remarks and recommendations. The Board conducts a public hearing and considers the following actions on the plan:
 - Find the plan to be consistent with Clark County's land use and growth management plans and policies.
 - *Optional*— Adopt or endorse the plan.
 - *Optional*— Enter into the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement, which appears in the plan as Addendum A.
 - Approve the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries, which appears in the plan as Addendum B.
8. Clark County submits the plan to DOH. DOH conducts a 90-day review of the plan and considers it for approval with or without revisions (WAC 246- 293-300).

Section II

CWSP and

Local Legislative Policies

1. INTRODUCTION

Historical information about the CWSP and local legislative policies may be obtained from the initial 1983 CWSP and subsequent updates of the plan. The relationships of the 2011 CWSP to comprehensive growth management plans and development regulations are addressed in this section.

2. BACKGROUND

The largest urban centers of the region are found in the southern portion of Clark County. The governing boards of Vancouver, Camas, Washougal, Clark Public Utilities and Clark County are primarily responsible for rendering decisions regarding water service in this southern urban portion of the county; Battle Ground, Ridgefield, La Center, Yacolt, Clark Public Utilities and Clark County make decisions or participate in decision-making about water service in the northern urban areas, rural centers and other developing portions of the county. Growth management plans have generally limited urban growth to areas within and adjacent to the incorporated communities.

3. GROWTH MANAGEMENT ACT

The Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA) was passed in 1990 (RCW 36.70A.010). This legislation significantly changed the requirements for local land use planning. The law requires urban counties and rapidly growing counties and their incorporated areas and special purpose districts to manage growth through comprehensive land use planning conducted in accordance with state requirements. The establishment of urban growth areas and coordination of public facility development within these areas are mandatory elements of comprehensive plans. Counties that are required to plan under GMA must do so in cooperation with incorporated areas, as well as other providers of public facilities and services.

A. Clark County Growth Management Plan Development

The *Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan 2004-2024*, which was adopted in September 2007 and amended in 2010, includes the *Community Framework Plan* and the *20-Year Plan Map*. Municipalities prepared individual growth management plans consistent with the county's plan.

(1) Community Framework Plan

One of the initial milestones of Clark County's growth management planning process was establishing a vision for how growth and development should take place within the county, which would minimize adverse impacts typically associated with growth. The *Community Framework Plan*, adopted April 1993, provides guidance on how future development may best be accommodated. This framework plan calls for distinct urban areas and rural service centers.

(2) 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plans

Clark County and the individual municipalities completed 20-year growth management plans covering their respective planning areas. These plans expand upon the vision of the *Community Framework Plan* to provide specific goals, policies and implementation measures. The county plan provides substantial guidance on how water service should be provided within unincorporated areas. A review of the goals and policies of the county's 20-Year Plan, as they relate to the *Coordinated Water System Plan*, are presented in Appendix II-A.

B. Plan Organization and Use

Clark County's 20-Year Plan is organized around 13 elements, eight of which are required by GMA and five are optional but important to the success of growth management planning for the county. A number of the plan elements are directly relevant to the CWSP, as will be explained later in this section. The organization of the plan follows:

Introduction

Community Framework Plan

Plan Elements:

- Chapter 1: Land Use
- Chapter 2: Housing
- Chapter 3: Rural and Natural Resource
- Chapter 4: Environmental
- Chapter 5: Transportation
- Chapter 6: Capital Facilities and Utilities
- Chapter 7: Parks and Open Space
- Chapter 8: Historic Preservation
- Chapter 9: Economic Development
- Chapter 10: School
- Chapter 11: Community Design
- Chapter 12: Annexation
- Chapter 13: Procedures for Planning

C. Land Use Element

The Land Use Element, Chapter 1 of the county's 20-Year Plan, provides policy guidance for the location of the following major categories of land uses throughout the unincorporated area of the county: residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, forestry, parks and undeveloped open space including environmentally critical areas. The chapter sets forth policies providing guidance regarding how and where these uses should be located, and the overall land use pattern that should emerge as the county develops. The 20-Year Plan map describes the location of broad land use designations within the unincorporated area. Specific policies are applied to various mapped land use designations, providing direction for the development of those areas.

The land use element includes a review of existing conditions and analyses of how the county will meet future land use demands. The plan strives to provide adequate land designated to meet residential, commercial, industrial and recreational needs; foster compact orderly development; increase community cohesiveness and livability; and protect environmentally critical areas over the next 20 years and beyond.

The plan policies promote development patterns that enable efficient delivery of services and minimize travel to engage in economic, social and recreational endeavors. The policies make a clear distinction between urban and rural development characteristics, using urban growth boundary designations. Although single family housing will continue to be the most common residential form, certain areas within major activity centers and along transportation

corridors are planned for increased multi-family and mixed-use developments, as well as intensive commercial uses.

(1) Relation to Other Elements of the Comprehensive Plan

The land use element addresses land development throughout the unincorporated area. Goals and policies designed to address certain important rural and natural resource areas are addressed as separate chapters of the plan: Chapter 3—Rural and Natural Resource Lands Element, and Chapter 4—Environmental Element.

The land use chapter is the centerpiece of the county's 20-Year Plan. Other plan elements must be fully consistent with land use development patterns and policies presented on the 20-Year Plan Map. Roadways and other public facilities, for example, must be available to support future development envisioned in the land use element. Hence, the elements that address these public facilities and utilities must support the development patterns set forth in land use chapter.

(2) Relation to Other County Policy Documents

Plan implementing measures are an outgrowth of the 20-Year Plan. The county's land development standards, i.e., zoning, subdivision, stormwater and erosion control, critical areas and shorelines regulations, and its six-year capital improvement program are among the means by which the plan is implemented.

(3) Relation to Municipal Comprehensive Plans

The 20-year plans of other municipalities in the county set the tone for growth and development within incorporated areas. The county has planning jurisdiction over unincorporated land within urban growth areas adjacent to local jurisdictions, although it is recognized that eventually these areas probably will be annexed and become fully urbanized. Hence, there is a clear incentive for the county and local municipalities to cooperate and closely coordinate land use and capital facility planning for these urban growth areas. Inter-jurisdictional coordinated planning provisions are contained in Chapter 13—Procedural Element.

D. Population Distribution and Growth

The pattern of development within the county has become increasingly dispersed over the past 20 years. The cadence of growth that has occurred in various urbanizing areas of the county largely reflects regional trends. From 1990 through 2000, the county's population grew from 238,053 to 345,238. In the past decade the county added 107,185 residents—a 45 percent increase in population. The majority of this increase occurred in the incorporated areas and unincorporated outskirts of Vancouver and other major urban centers.

The projected year 2024 population for each city reflects an assumption that city limits will grow through annexation to fill the established urban growth areas. The county's 20-Year Plan responds to the anticipated increase in population, based upon a two-percent growth rate—a projected population of 584,310 by year 2024.

GMA requires Clark County and its incorporated areas to plan for a total population projection calculated by the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM). OFM estimates that the county's population in year 2025 will be between 473,984 and 621,763, given alternative factors influencing growth. Although Clark County may exercise discretion over how OFM's population projection is distributed among the urban growth areas and unincorporated rural areas of the county, the sum of the projections included in the 20-year plans must equal the total OFM population projection for the county.

Approximately 90 percent of population growth over the next 20 years is expected to occur in designated urban growth areas and 10 percent in unincorporated rural areas. This development pattern is consistent with the goals of GMA and supports the long range vision for the county reflected in the Community Framework Plan.

E. Urban Growth Areas

Perhaps the most seminal policy of the 20-Year Plan is the establishment of urban growth areas. Urban uses and densities should occur within these growth areas and public facilities and services operating at urban service levels should be available or capable of being provided in the near-term to support the urbanizing communities.

Urban growth boundaries are intended to reduce service inefficiencies associated with sprawling, pell-mell development and produce an overall compact pattern of urban growth, which enables efficient, cost-effective delivery of services. The growth boundaries also facilitate more efficient timing of growth, as available land supplies within the urban areas are generally utilized before the boundary is extended into nearby adjoining rural areas. The growth boundaries discourage leap frog developments and foster clear distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

F. Rural Areas

Rural areas are located outside of urban growth areas. They are designated to allow low-density residential development, as well as small- and large-scale farming, forestry or mineral extraction activities. These areas are not expected to accommodate large amounts of population growth.

G. Concurrency

GMA requires that public facilities and services necessary to support urban development be available at generally the same time as or *concurrent* with new development. The law requires planning jurisdictions to adopt transportation level of service standards. Development proposals that cannot demonstrate compliance with adopted transportation service standards should be denied. Local jurisdictions may also adopt levels of service standards for water, sewer, stormwater control, schools, parks, fire protection and law enforcement.

Clark County extends the concept of direct concurrency to cover other critical public services: water and sanitary sewer. Indirect concurrent services include schools, fire protection, law enforcement, parks and open space, solid waste, libraries, electrical power, natural gas and government facilities. These services are necessary to support growth to varying degrees.

H. Capital Facilities and Utilities Element

Capital facilities and utilities are the basic services that public agencies provide to support population and development. The Capital Facilities and Utilities Element, Chapter 6 of the county's 20-Year Plan provides a summary of how and when important public facilities and services will be provided to support existing and future growth, as envisioned in the 20-Year Plan, and how these services will be funded.

GMA establishes many of the requirements for the capital facilities and utilities element of the comprehensive plan. The law expresses an overall goal: *ensure that those public facilities and services necessary to support development be adequate to serve the development at the time the development is available for occupancy and use without decreasing current service levels below locally established minimum standards* (RCW 36.70A.020). GMA requires the capital facilities element to include an inventory of existing publicly owned capital facilities; a forecast for the future needs for new or expanded facilities; and a six-year financial plan for making capital improvements.

The capital facilities and utilities chapter is intended to provide a general assessment of major public services that support land uses, rather than a detailed analysis of every service provided by government. This element must be consistent with the other elements of the 20-Year Plan, particularly the land use element. Future development should generally occur in a compact pattern to foster the efficient and cost-effective provision of public facilities and services.

Proposals for new developments that cannot be served by public facilities and services at levels that meets standards may not be approved, unless improvements are made to correct service deficiencies and these improvements are scheduled within six years. Providing new capital facilities in previously undeveloped and un-served areas is strongly discouraged, as these facilities may encourage undesirable development patterns.

While RCW 36.70A provides the requirements for an adequate capital facilities plan, the law does not define capital facilities. The definition is left to the Washington Administrative Code, which provides only guidance rather than regulatory direction. WAC 365-195-315(2)(a) defines capital facilities: water, sewer, stormwater, schools, parks and recreational facilities, law enforcement, and fire protection. RCW 36.70A.070(6) requires transportation and supporting facilities to be addressed as a separate element of the plan. Required components of a capital facilities and utilities element as per RCW 36.70A.070(3):

- Inventory of existing publicly owned facilities including location and capacities of facilities.
- Forecast of future capital facilities needs.
- Identification of the proposed location and capacities of facilities needing expansion and new facilities.

- Six-year financial plan for funding future capital facilities within projected funding capacities, including sources of public funds.
- Methodology used to reassess the land use element, if funding falls short of meeting existing needs, to ensure consistency between the land use element, capital facilities element and the financing plan.

The Washington State Department of Commerce (formerly Community Trade and Economic Development) provides guidance in preparing capital facilities elements, in a procedural manual published in 1992.

I. Applying CWSP Methodology to Other Regional Public Services

Past cooperation among the county's utilities have assisted in developing collaborative administrative systems, which have a synergistic effect on improving public water systems. The provisions of the Coordination Act, although aimed at coordinating public water services, could apply to other public facilities and services of regional significance, e.g., wastewater and stormwater control systems, and parkland.

J. Clark County and Water Purveyor Policy

With the adoption of the CWSP, Clark County establishes its policies for supplying public water on a regional basis. The individual water system plans are incorporated into the CWSP by reference. The county may adopt the CWSP as a Water General Plan, which would permit the county to operate a water utility. However, Clark County has chosen not to be a water utility, as expressed in its 20-Year Plan.

Section III

Coordinated Water System Planning Process and Water Service providers

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1977 the Washington legislature enacted the Public Water System Coordination Act, RCW 70.116 (implemented in WAC 246-293), which established a procedure for the state's water utilities to coordinate their planning and construction programs with those of adjacent water utilities and other local governmental entities. This section provides a summary of the processes followed to create the original 1983 CWSP and subsequent updates of the plan, including the current 2011 CWSP Update.

2. CWSP LEGISLATIVE BASIS

The Washington legislature had previously enacted the Water Resources Act, RCW 90.54, which set forth fundamentals of water resource policy, to ensure that the waters of the state will be protected and fully utilized for the greatest benefit of the people of the state. *Procedures Relating to the Reservation of Water for Future Public Water Supply*, WAC 173-590, were established as an outgrowth of the law. These procedures were set forth for public water purveyors to obtain water rights to meet projected municipal and industrial needs within a given area over the next 50 years. The procedures for obtaining water rights in Clark County have changed significantly with the adoption of a new water resources management program. Details concerning this new program are presented in Section IX *Water Supply*.

The CWSP was prepared in accordance with WAC 246-293-220 (2) (a) and, therefore, serves as a *regional supplement* to local water system plans. Supplementary provisions and policies that address management, service areas, utility review procedures, regional issues and water supply matters throughout the Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA) are included in this regional plan. Appendix III-A lists the supplementary provisions for the Regional Supplement that have been addressed to comply with the Coordination Act.

The plan complies with the regional supplement requirements of DOH and DOE. This section summarizes the process used to develop the CWSP. Future water service area maps are on file at Clark County departments of Community Planning and GIS. Recommended minimum water utility design standards and specifications,

which are part of the regional supplement, are presented in Appendix V-A. The major water purveyors identified in this plan maintain copies of their most current water system plans. These plans are also on file with DOH.

3. CWSP DEVELOPMENT

A. Preliminary Assessment

An informal water service coordinating committee was established in 1977 for Clark County, in an effort to address various water supply issues and concerns. The committee was composed of local water purveyors, planners and health officials. The Public Water System Coordination Act was passed. The committee requested DOH's assistance in evaluating the county's water quantity and quality problems; reliability of water service; and coordination of water systems. The preliminary assessment was completed in June 1980. Several problems were identified, many of which could be solved on an individual basis. However, there were a number of problems that were better resolved by coordinating water systems:

(1) Source of Supply

There was a need for the county and water purveyors to conduct an analysis of potential water resources on a regional basis, in order to determine the most economical and efficient means of providing adequate water supplies for public use. The need for the utilities to coordinate their efforts in reserving water under WAC 173-590 for future public water supplies was also identified. It was recommended that an overall comprehensive water system plan be developed, addressing existing systems and regional facilities.

(2) Water System Planning

The county needed to develop a formal review and approval process for water systems providing service in unincorporated portions of the county. This process was necessary to enable greater control of water system development and insure consistency with land use plans and growth management policies.

(3) Service Areas

Each major water utility in the county had an informal franchise area designated for their system which had been approved by the county. These areas were not exclusive and were not based on a rational service area for efficient utility expansion. It was desirable to establish formal service area agreements between major water systems, which would be approved by the Clark County, in order to systematically and effectively manage growth and development.

(4) Service Area Policy

Municipally-owned water systems needed to evaluate their service policies to determine the most cost-effective methods by which water systems could be developed to meet future needs.

(5) Design Standards

While each of the major water systems had design standards which conformed with DOH's minimum requirements, there was a need for minimum standards for smaller water systems that may be incorporated into larger systems in the future. These minimum standards would help to eliminate problems associated with inconsistent design and construction practices between utilities, minimize the possibilities of constructing inadequate facilities and mitigate problems that may arise when adjacent utilities are interconnected.

(6) Shared Facilities

Given the potential development of regional source of water supply and system interties, there needed to be close coordination and planning between the participating utilities.

Based on the conclusions of the preliminary assessment, Clark County declared the entire county a Critical Water Supply Service Area (CWSSA) on August 13, 1980. After this declaration, the water coordinating committee recommended that the external boundaries of the CWSSA remain the county boundaries. Clark County formally adopted the external boundaries of the CWSSA on May 13, 1981. The resolutions adopting the CWSSA and external boundaries are presented as Appendices III-C and III-D.

B. 1983 CWSP—Initial Plan

A formal Water Utility Coordinating Committee was established for Clark County. The WUCC and Regional Planning Council staff worked to prepare the initial 1983 CWSP. This work involved identifying existing and future water utility service areas; establishing minimum countywide water utility design standards; assessing water system capabilities; investigating the prospects of establishing regional water supply and distribution facilities; establishing procedures for approving new water facilities; and determining the role of the Satellite System Management Agency.

A thorough review was made of all available studies and reports regarding water resources, water quality, land use, population projections and other general planning topics. Pertinent existing and proposed federal, state, county and local regulations, ordinances, etc., were examined and evaluated in terms of their relevance to the CWSP.

C. 1991 CWSP Update

The 1991 update of the CWSP involved a less comprehensive effort. The focus was on elements of the plan that warranted significant revisions to reflect changes since the development of the initial plan in 1983. The WUCC was reestablished to guide the planning process. Intergovernmental Resource Center, formerly Regional Planning Council, provided staff and administrative support for the planning project. The update retained most of the same plan elements as the initial CWSP. Significant changes or new information in the 1991 update addressed the following topics:

- Adjustment of future water service areas and completion of interlocal agreements memorializing the service area boundaries.
- Survey of public water systems in the county.
- Revisions to the minimum water utility design standards.
- Revisions to the utility service review procedure.
- Revisions to the satellite system management agency program.
- Water demand forecast to year 2000.
- Expanded discussion on water conservation.

D. 1999 CWSP Update

The WUCC met monthly starting in March 1995. DOH grant funding enabled an engineering consultant to assist in preparing the plan. Major planning-related work elements follow:

- Growth management policies and CWSP consistency.
- Interlocal agreements concerning regulating, constructing and operating satellite water systems.
- Review and update of water utility minimum standards.
- Appeals procedures concerning requests for water service for new developments in unincorporated areas.
- Regional program for water conservation.
- Definition of timely and reasonable with respect to requests for water service.
- Other work items: update on status of small water utilities in the county; water service area adjustments; and water rights reservation.

E. 2011 CWSP Update

Representatives from the principal municipal water purveyors met in 2009 and 2010 to discuss preparing an update of the CWSP, recognizing that a decade had passed since the last update of the plan. The WUCC reconvened with new membership in January 2010 to begin the update of the plan. The membership of the WUCC is described in the WUCC By-laws, which appear in Appendix I-A.

Clark Public Utilities was designated as the administrative headquarters for the plan update. A planning consultant was engaged to provide the WUCC with staff support and assist in developing the update. Monthly meetings of the WUCC were held to review and revise the plan, adhering to the general organization and format of previous plan updates. A draft of the plan was completed in May 2011 and circulated to the major water purveyors and other municipalities in the county.

Local municipalities and Clark County are requested to consider a series of actions in the process of recognizing the CWSP. Local municipalities and the county should consider whether the CWSP is consistent with land use and growth management plans policies (although actual adoption or endorsement of the CWSP, even with qualifications, would lend legitimacy to the plan). Water purveyors should consider entering into a collective interlocal agreement

confirming future water service area boundaries and the county should address approving this agreement. Local municipalities and the county should consider a fire hydrant intergovernmental agreement, which enables benefitting jurisdictions to provide fire hydrant purveyors with non-monetary compensation for hydrants and maintenance of these facilities. A series of reviews, public meetings, and a hearing addressing the CWSP were conducted in the course of examining the plan. After the plan is vetted locally, DOH will consider the updated CWSP for approval. The plan review and approval process is outlined in Section X.

4. CURRENT STATUS

A. Drinking Water Purveyors

The major Group A water purveyors in Clark County are Battle Ground, Camas, Clark Public Utilities (Clark), Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal. There are 67 smaller Group A public water purveyors in the county, each serving 15 or more service connections and/or 25 people daily.

(1) Clark Public Utilities

Clark is a customer-owned utility providing electric and water service in Clark County. It is a municipal corporation organized under the laws of Washington State. The electric utility provides electrical power countywide. The water utility serves certain unincorporated areas of the county, La Center and Yacolt. Clark has approximately 29,800 service connections on its main regional water system and 30,315 customers including its eight satellite Group A systems. It provides broad water service coverage in the central portion of the county, including urban, suburban and rural service centers. The water utility manages *satellite systems* serving small developments and clusters of dwellings, some of which are located in relatively remote rural areas where water service is not readily available but needed to avoid health and safety problems.

Clark obtains water for its main interconnected system from 34 production wells located throughout the county. These wells have a total pumping capacity of approximately 31 million gallons per day. The utility maintains 31 water supply reservoirs comprising a total storage capacity of 19.6 million gallons. Clark currently has seven emergency interties with other major public water systems: two with Vancouver, one with Battle Ground and three with Ridgefield.

Clark's Water System Plan meets GMA requirements under RCW 36.70A.070 (3). Its water plan is incorporated by reference into the capital facilities and utilities element of the county's 20-Year Plan.

(2) Other Major Public Water Purveyors

There is a substantial amount of land within Vancouver's unincorporated *urban growth area* that is urbanized. Vancouver adopted a capital facilities plan in January 1995, specifying how the urbanizing area outside the city limits will be served. The city reviewed the proposed county land use designations and the 2024 countywide population projection and concluded that projected population in the Vancouver service area can be served by its water system with currently planned water facility improvements.

Camas also serves urbanizing areas and rural service centers within and outside its urban growth area. Other water systems operated by the smaller municipalities—Battle Ground, Ridgefield and Washougal—generally serve development within their corporate boundaries. Unincorporated lands within urban growth areas outside the municipal boundaries of these smaller cities have *urban holding* overlay designations. These designations insure that urban-scale development will not occur until urban services are available or the properties are annexed to the adjacent incorporated area.

(3) Group B Public Water Systems

Group B public water systems are small public water purveyors, usually depending upon a single water supply well. Group B systems serve two to 14 residential dwellings and small businesses employing up to 25 people or having no more than 25 customers daily, e.g., child care centers, churches and convenience stores. There are approximately 850 Group B systems in the county, primarily located within unincorporated areas both inside and outside urban growth areas.

Clark County Public Health is responsible for reviewing and approving new Group B public water systems. These small systems have less monitoring requirements than Group A systems. In 2009, County Public Health surveyed 109 Group B systems and concluded that a large number of them had significant problems. Often the personnel responsible for running these small systems, although well-intentioned, lack the expertise

to operate the systems in conformance with federal and state health requirements. Exhibit III-1 provides details on the public water systems in Clark County as of April 2011.

(4) Private Wells

In rural areas private wells supply water to individual dwellings and small clusters of residential units. It is estimated that there are between 17,000 and 25,000 private wells in the county that provide drinking water to 24 percent of the county's population. Use of private wells is subject to Clark County Public Health approval under GMA water adequacy requirements. Notwithstanding the legality of private wells, their proliferation raises health concerns, particularly in urban areas and rural locations where there are parcels served by non-conforming, or inadequately maintained onsite septic systems, or where there are other activities that risk contaminating groundwater—the potable water supply. Private wells will continue to be the primary water source in the rural area but they should be aggressively phased out in urban areas, as public water becomes available.

B. Water System Plans and the CWSP

Each major water purveyor is required to have a DOH-approved water system plan, as required by WAC 246-290-100. Plans for public water systems in urban counties must be developed in conformance with GMA capital facility planning requirements under RCW 36.70A.070(3)(a)(b).

Clark County's role is to coordinate with public water purveyors to insure that their water system plans are consistent with land use plans, that they serve their designated service territories and operate in compliance with health requirements. The CWSP provides a framework upon which the county carries out this role and fulfills regulatory requirements under the Public Water System Coordination Act, as promulgated under WAC 248-56. The CWSP serves as the *regional supplement* for local water system plans.

C. Future Water Service Areas

The boundaries of the future water service areas are determined through a planning process involving adjacent major water purveyors. Interlocal agreements memorize the water service area boundaries between purveyors. The purpose of the service areas are to foster efficient and cost-effective

delivery of public water county-wide and curtail the proliferation of small poorly operated and maintained systems. Future water service areas are addressed in Section IV.

D. Water Facility Design and Performance Standards

The CWSP provides guidance to water purveyors in meeting the minimum water facility design and performance standards required for public water purveyors under WAC 246-290-200. All the major water purveyors meet or exceed the minimum standards for water demand, storage, distribution pressure and reliability, either with their own systems or interties with adjacent purveyors. Standards vary depending upon population, development densities and other land use characteristics. Water facility design and performance standards are addressed in Section V.

E. Water Resources

Protecting and managing existing water resources and identifying and developing additional water supply sources are essential to insuring the economic viability of the county and meeting the needs of growth and development.

Clark Public Utilities and Vancouver have explored the bountiful groundwater supplies in the Vancouver Lake lowlands. Camas and Washougal have explored the Steigerwald lowlands—another area with an abundant supply of groundwater. Clark is developing a well field in the Vancouver Lake lowlands. It has the potential to serve as a regional water supply source, reducing reliance upon groundwater from the Salmon Creek basin and other smaller watersheds containing important fish-bearing streams. The utility is also advancing a regional groundwater supply project in a lowland area at the confluence of the East Fork and North Fork of the Lewis River to meet the growing demand for water by the communities of northern Clark County. Water resources are discussed more thoroughly in sections VIII and IX.

**Exhibit III-1
Clark County Public Water System Inventory**

<i>Water System Category</i>	<i>Systems</i>	<i>Residential Population Served by Public Water Systems/ % of Total Population</i>
Major Group A	6	323,872 (88.9%)
Other Group A	67	31,321 (0.9%)
• Group A Subtotal	(73)	(355,093) (97.4%)
Group B	850	9,278 (2.6%)
Total Group A & B Water Systems	923	364,471 (100%)

Source: Clark County Public Health Water System Data, April 2011.

Major Group A Water Systems: Battle Ground, Camas, Clark Public Utilities and its satellite Group A systems, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal.

Other Group A Water Systems: Community or Non-community water systems with 15 or more connections and/or serving at least 25 people more than 60 days annually. Includes Clark's satellite water systems.

Group B Systems: 2 to 14 connections or single-connection publicly accessible facilities serving at least 25 people less than 60 days annually.

Exhibit III-2
Clark County Water Systems,
System Plans, Service Area Interlocal Agreements &
Service Connections

Purveyor	Water System Plan	Service Area Boundary Reconfirmed	Service Connections
<i>Major Community Systems (alphabetical order)</i>			
Battle Ground	2004	1999	5,923
Camas	2010	2010	7,173
Clark Public Utilities	2011	1999	30,626
Ridgefield	2006	1999	1,668
Vancouver	2007	2010	69,224
Washougal	2004	1999	5,747
			120,361

Information regarding all Group A systems in Clark County may be obtained from the DOH Sentry Water System Inventory database:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/doh/eh/portal/odw/si/Intro.aspx>

The larger non-municipality Group A systems are important to track, in that they serve 15 or more connections and/or at least 25 people daily. These systems serve small unincorporated communities, e.g., mobile home parks; large planned unit and cluster developments; and non-community populations, e.g., businesses, schools, restaurants, churches and parks.

Exhibit III-3
Current Water System Plans

- City of Battle Ground Water System Plan, Odell Engineering, 2004.*
- City of Camas Water System Master Plan, Gray & Osborne, Inc., June 2010.*
- City of Ridgefield Water System Plan, Gray & Osborne, 2006.*
- Clark Public Utilities Water System Plan, CH2M HILL, 2011.*
- City of Vancouver Water System Plan, HDR Engineering, Inc., February 2007.*
- City of Washougal Water System Plan, MSA/Wallis Engineering, December 2004.*

Section IV Future Water Service Areas

1. INTRODUCTION

The Coordination Act requires a procedure for identifying existing and future water service areas of major water utilities within a CWSSA. Upon formally designating future service areas for each of the major water utilities, Clark County and DOH recognize each respective utility as the responsible purveyor of public water service within its service area, and each utility is obligated to provide satisfactory water service to customers within its service area. At present there are no areas within the CWSSA that lie outside a designated service area. In 1992, Clark Public Utilities expanded its service area to include all areas previously designated for satellite system management.

The Coordination Act provides a legal mechanism for municipalities, special purpose districts and private water utilities to establish future water service areas within unincorporated areas. WAC 246-293-110 (12) defines a future water service area as one for which water service is planned by a public water system as determined by written agreement between purveyors. Future water service areas are often referred to as simply *water service areas*. This terminology is used in previous updates of the CWSP and supporting policy documents, e.g., interlocal agreements establishing or resetting service area boundaries.

The establishment of water service areas has proven to be mutually beneficial to utilities, developers and Clark County. Each major utility has selected a distinct, exclusive service area within which it will provide water service. A utility has the assurance that its future planning, capital improvement programs and financial commitments will remain in effect to serve its area. Designated service areas of the major water utilities may extend beyond urban growth areas to serve future growth beyond the 20-year planning horizon or existing developments located outside urban growth areas which, given their size or other characteristics, may require reliable water service by a responsible utility.

The designation of service areas greatly curtails competition for service territory among adjacent utilities and reduces the likelihood of redundant water facilities being constructed. Property developers know during the planning phase of their projects the appropriate utilities to contact for water service once their developments are completed, thus avoiding administrative difficulties, frustration and cost. Designated service areas assign responsibility for efficient utility service to accommodate growth consistent with the land use plans.

The Public Water System Coordination Act provides guidance in designating future service area boundaries. WAC 246-293-250 (3) lists factors that should be taken into account in establishing service areas: topography; readiness and ability to serve; local franchise areas; legal water system boundaries; municipal boundaries; water rights; population and land use projections; and sewer service areas (although some of these factors may not be relevant in establishing some service areas). A water service area must be consistent with adopted growth management plans, policies and implementing ordinances of the county and those of other municipalities with planning jurisdiction in the area. A major water purveyor's service area must be addressed in a DOH-approved water system plan. WAC 246-293-610 (7) defines a water system plan as a document identifying present and future water system needs and establishing a program for meeting those needs in the most efficient manner possible, and consistent with other relevant plans and policies affecting the area in which the system is located.

The procedure used for establishing service area boundaries in conjunction with the development of the 1983 CWSP allowed each community water system serving 10 or more connections (Class I or II systems) to indicate the areas they were serving or anticipated serving in the future. Whenever an existing water utility decided not to extend service to an adjacent area, the neighboring water utilities were given the opportunity to identify the area as part of its future service area. Areas that were currently served were not allowed to be claimed by an adjacent utility. Through this process each water utility ultimately identified its service area.

A similar procedure was followed in reviewing service area boundaries in conjunction with the 1991 and 1999 CWSP updates. However, the dynamics of planning under GMA had an important influence upon determining service areas. As the county and local governments began completing comprehensive growth management plans, several water service boundaries warranted adjustments. These service area modifications were addressed in the 1999 CWSP update.

The current update of the CWSP includes designated water service areas of the major utilities, which have been or are being memorialized by interlocal agreements. With the Clark County Board of Commissioners' action on updated plan and approval of the collective water service area interlocal agreement, water utilities are assured that their service areas are formally recognized, irrespective of existing municipal and urban growth boundaries or future changes in these boundaries. As boundaries of municipalities and urban growth areas expand, growth management plans, policies, municipal codes, conditions of service, etc., may need to be modified to address multiple water utilities serving certain municipalities and urban growth areas.

2. SERVICE AREA COMMITMENTS

The purpose of designated water service areas is to identify territories in which existing major utilities are willing to provide reliable water service. Each service area is the exclusive franchise territory of a particular utility, giving that utility the responsibility to plan the water system and exercise primary control over the providing water services within its area. An important distinction is that a utility's water facilities, e.g., water supply wells, transmission mains and reservoirs, may be located outside a utility's water service area within another utility's service area. These facilities may not be used to provide direct service by the utility that owns the facilities within another utility's service area, without permission of the utility designated to serve the area.

The Coordination Act requires that, following the establishment of the external boundaries of the CWSSA, no new water systems can be established within a designated service area, unless the existing water utilities are unable or unwilling to provide service. If service cannot be provided by existing utilities, including the designated satellite water system management agency, and a new utility may be formed; and water service area boundaries should be adjusted to provide a service territory for the new utility.

Alternatives for providing service to new developments where public water is necessary are discussed in detail in Section VI, Utility Service Review Procedures, and Section VII, Satellite System Management Program.

3. SERVICE AREA ESTABLISHMENT

During the preparation of the 1983 CWSP, small community water systems serving 10 to approximately 100 connections were asked to participate in the process of establishing service areas. None of these water purveyors indicated an interest in expanding their services beyond the areas they served.

Water service areas were originally established for nine major systems: Vancouver, Camas, Washougal, Battle Ground, Ridgefield, La Center, Yacolt, Meadow Glade and Clark Public Utilities. Boundary conflicts involving Vancouver, Camas and Ridgefield arose and remained after the completion of the 1983 CWSP but were resolved in 1984. Clark Public Utilities currently owns and operates the water systems of La Center, Yacolt and Meadow Glade.

The number of Group A water systems has grown significantly since 1983. In 1983, there were 18 Class I and II water systems (10 or more connections) serving

approximately 172,850 people. By 1997 there were 85 Group A systems (15 or more connections) serving about 239,780 people. Over the past 14 years additional small Group A systems have been established, while the major water utilities have absorbed other small systems, resulting in a net of 73 Group A systems serving approximately 355,090 people, according to Clark County Public Health. Currently, the major Group A water utilities are Battle Ground, Camas, Clark Public Utilities, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, which collectively serve about 323,870 people. Vancouver is the largest water utility serving approximately 188,307 people.

Maps describing the future water utility service areas of the major water utilities is attached to the collective *Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries*, which is presented in Addendum B. A detailed digital map of the service areas is on file at Clark County GIS.

4. SERVICE AREA ADJUSTMENTS

If upon reviewing a request for service it is found that either permanent service by an adjacent utility or service by a newly created utility is the only option, adjustments to water service area boundaries would be in order. Additionally, if a utility finds that its service area is not the desirable size, boundaries may be revised, provided that agreements can be reached with the adjacent utilities.

5. SERVICE AREA INTERLOCAL AGREEMENTS

Establishing new or adjusting future water service areas that are necessary to be effective between updates of the CWSP requires the involved water utilities to complete new interlocal agreements with supporting maps showing the new service area or adjusted service area boundaries. Addendum B may serve as a template for an interlocal agreement memorializing adjustments to future water service area boundaries that may be necessary between updates of the CWSP. Service area agreements and supporting documents will be on file with each of the affected water utilities and included with the next updates of local water system plans.

The Clark County Board of Commissioners must approve the water service area boundary interlocal agreements, as required under WAC 246-293-250 (1), and the approved agreements must be filed with Clark County Community Planning. Maps showing the approved service areas boundaries must be submitted to the Clark County GIS, which will update the countywide mapping system to reflect the new boundaries. The revised service area boundaries must also be submitted to DOH. The affected utilities will maintain records of the interlocal agreement addressing the

service area boundary adjustments and include the new boundaries in the next update of their water system plans and the CWSP.

The WUCC may address water service area revisions at any time. All water service areas are reviewed in the process of updating the CWSP. A boundary adjustment addressed during the update of the CWSP also must follow the interlocal agreement procedures and filing requirements described above, if the boundary change must become effective before the CWSP is adopted. Otherwise, boundary changes may be arranged informally by the involved water purveyors and incorporated into the next update of the CWSP. These boundary changes will become effective with action on the CWSP update, which involves the water utilities' adoption of the previously mentioned water service area interlocal agreement contained in the CWSP; the Board of Commissioners' approval of the service area agreement; and DOH's approval of the CWSP.

Water service area boundary changes have been included in this update of the CWSP. Boundary changes involving Vancouver, Camas, Washougal, Battle Ground, Ridgefield and Clark Public Utilities and the status of formalizing these changes via interlocal agreements are outlined in Exhibit IV-1. At present there are no water service area boundary conflicts. The countywide map of the water service areas, which appears in Addendum B, has been updated to reflect changes in the service areas of the major water purveyors.

The water service areas that are not consistent with the urban growth boundaries will need to address capital facilities and capital budgets to serve areas inside and/or outside urban growth boundaries, and resolve retail service areas and future service area issues with DOH.

DOH reviews water service area interlocal agreements in conjunction with its review of water system plans. This review considers a utility's ability to serve the area. If the state is not convinced that a service area presented in a water system plan can be served adequately, changes in service area boundaries may be required, in which case action by the affected water utilities, i.e., new interlocal agreements, may need to be negotiated. New service area maps accompanying the interlocal agreements must be submitted to the Clark County GIS, which will update the countywide mapping system to reflect the new boundaries.

-Exhibit IV-1

2011 Future Water Service Area Adjustments

Purveyors Involved	Status
Camas-Vancouver	Complete
Camas-Washougal	Complete
Clark Public Utilities-Vancouver	Complete
Clark Public Utilities-Battle Ground	Complete
Clark Public Utilities-Ridgefield	Complete

Pending adoption of the collective Interlocal Agreement Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries, which occurred on January 10, 2012. See Addendum B.

6. SERVICE AREAS FOR NEW WATER UTILITIES

Previous efforts to establish water service area interlocal agreements for the smaller water systems were met with very limited success. Most of the small Group A water systems do not have mapped service areas, unless the system has obtained water rights. However, the geographic limits of these smaller systems are sufficiently described in documents establishing the systems, which are on file with the DOH. Moreover, the boundaries of major Group A water systems, including Clark's satellite system management area, which embraces the unincorporated portion of the county that is not within other designated water service areas, essentially set the boundaries of the small Group A systems.

One of the overarching objectives of the CWSP is to discourage the proliferation of small, poorly managed water utilities. All areas within the county that have or may experience developments that require public water are within the service areas of major water purveyors. A new utility may be created only if all other alternatives for water service by existing utilities are exhausted, as detailed in Section VI Utility Service Review Procedure.

Small Group A and Group B systems are not allowed to expand, except as provided under the provisions outlined in Section VI, in which case the utility would be assigned a service area commensurate with its service capabilities. The utility must complete an interlocal agreement establishing its new service area in conjunction with the major purveyor presently designated for the area, meet the appropriate planning requirements and abide by CWSP procedures and DOH requirements.

Section V

Water Utility Design Standards

1. INTRODUCTION

A primary component of the CWSP is to develop minimum design and performance criteria for the water utilities in Clark County. This section presents the recommended engineering and construction design criteria that were developed to achieve the overall objectives of the CWSP.

2. MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The Public Water System Coordination Act requires development of minimum standards applicable to water system improvements within the CWSSA. The *Clark County Water System Minimum Standards and Specifications* appear as Appendix V-A. These standards are recommended minimum performance, design, and construction requirements. Each purveyor, as part of their water system plan, is required by WAC 246-290-100 to identify their standard design specifications. By reference to these Minimum Standards and Specifications, the intent of this requirement may be satisfied.

These standards should apply to all new public water systems and replacement or expansion of existing water system facilities within incorporated and unincorporated Clark County. It is recommended that each water purveyor adopt standards for their utility that are at least as stringent as these minimum standards. Retroactive application of these standards is at the discretion of the water utility, unless necessary to meet minimum state health standards.

The content of the standards are consistent with DOH's minimum design standards and the specifications of AWWA. In addition, these standards adopt by reference the most current edition of the *Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge and Municipal Construction*, which were developed by WSDOT and the Washington Chapter of the APWA and published by WSDOT. Other special source, design, material and construction criteria are also identified in the standards.

The By-laws of the WUCC call for review of the standards on an annual basis. The committee should monitor the application of the standards and evaluate their appropriateness to the conditions and needs that exist within the county. The WUCC should also monitor the application of the standards by the regulatory agencies and utilities to insure that the objectives of uniform standards are achieved.

3. UTILITY STANDARDS

These standards established for water systems within the CWSSA are considered the minimum permitted for all new and expanding water systems. Water utilities may consider these standards to be inadequate to meet requirements of their service area. Each utility has the authority to require more stringent standards. It is recommended that utilities not reduce the county standards for new services. If any utility chooses to expand upon the minimum standards, they are encouraged to coordinate development of such standards with adjacent systems to promote consistency.

DOH procedure for approving water system plans encourages the development of standard construction specifications by the water utility. By referring to the adopted county standards, which include both APWA and AWWA's standard construction specifications, the state requirements are fulfilled. This reference, however, also places the water utility under the obligation to use these standards as minimum construction standards, unless amended.

The 20-Year Plan identifies general service levels for public water systems providing potable water and fire protection. The level of service provisions were prepared in recognition of the appropriate levels of service for different growth management land use classifications. The following exhibit was derived from information presented in the county's 20-Year Plan.

**Exhibit V-1
Growth Management Water Systems Minimum Levels of Service**

Service	Urban Area	Urban Reserve	Rural Area	Rural Center
Water	Public water for domestic and fire flow.	Coordinate water systems to match future plans; discourage potable wells for individual dwelling units or use of satellite systems.	Private wells	Public water
Fire	Fire protection rating of 3 or better; urban fire flow of 1,000 gpm or better.	Fire protection rating of 3 or better; urban fire flow of 1,000 gpm or better.	Fire protection rating of 6 or less; rural fire flow of 500 gpm.	Fire protection rating of 6 or better.

Notes: gpm—gallons per minute. Source: Table 6.11 General Service Provision Levels, 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan (September 2007)

The Coordinated Act also includes specific minimum performance standards related to fire protection, including provisions for their application and enforcement, and calls for them to be incorporated into the design and construction of new or expansion of existing water systems within the CWSSA. Local legislative authorities (county or local municipalities) may adopt standards that exceed these minimum levels. Exhibit V-2 summarizes the minimum flow requirements established under WAC 246-293-601. These values are provided only as reference as current county ordinances establish higher fire flow requirements.

The following exhibit provides the minimum fire flows for unincorporated areas. The information may apply to only those jurisdictions that have not adopted the new level of service standards for water service, which are contained in Washington State Building Code Chapter 51-50 WAC International Building Code 2009 Edition (includes amendments to the 2009 International Existing Building Code and ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003). Clark County has adopted these new standards.

Exhibit V-2
CWSSA Minimum Fire Flow Requirements

Development Classification (WAC 246-293-640)	Minimum Fire Flow Requirements
Rural (>1 acre lot size)	None
Residential (<1 acre lot, small multi-family)	500 gpm for 30 minutes
Commercial and multifamily structures greater than 4,000 sq ft	750 gpm for 60 minutes
Industrial	1,000 gpm for 60 minutes

Notes: Minimum flows are in addition to requirements for normal domestic maximum use. Commercial and industrial buildings may be subject to higher flow requirements when evaluated on an individual basis by the local fire protection authority.

Minimum standards in most cases require less flow than categories in the guidelines published by the Insurance Service Office and, therefore, may not result in lower insurance rates.

There may be a need to address the upsizing of water meter connections for single and two-family dwelling units from 5/8 x 3/4-inch to 1 inch to accommodate fire suppression sprinkler systems, if rules are passed requiring this change. State and local codes

typically do not require sizing single and two-family residential meter connections to support sprinkler systems. One inch meter connections on numerous small residential dwelling units may increase instantaneous water usage requiring water facilities to be sized to meet peak water demand. Nonetheless, changes in the rules to reflect the sprinkler system requirements under International Fire Code are likely to be made during the 2012-13 code revision cycle.

4. APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

These standards apply to all public water systems within the CWSSA. Specific minimum requirements for provisions of fire protection will be as established by the local fire protection authority based on currently adopted local ordinances and the particular needs of a proposed development. In recognition of potential for special fire protection needs, the Clark County Fire Marshal may increase or decrease the standards as appropriate for specific development proposals.

Section VI

Utility Service Review Procedure

1. INTRODUCTION

A lack of well-defined procedures to guide water system developments can lead to confusion among property owners, regulatory agencies and water purveyors, resulting in administrative frustration, inadequate water service or duplication of water facilities. The utility service review procedure is one of the most important element of the CWSP. The purpose of the procedure is to determine which purveyor will provide water service to a new development when rules require public water.

The success of the procedure depends on the recognition of water service territories and diligent cooperation among major water providers. The procedure is structured so that certain water providers are given an opportunity to serve a new development before other providers or methods are used to provide water. This section presents the administrative procedures for reviewing applications for water service in unincorporated areas of the county.

2. LAND USE CONSIDERATIONS

A general philosophy of the CWSP is that water utility service should not dictate growth patterns. On the contrary, land use policies should establish growth trends within the water utility service areas to permit the water utility management program to be responsive to, and provide service commensurate with, the county's adopted land use policies.

Individual water system plans must address the water system facilities required to accommodate growth which is projected to occur within each utility's service area, based upon growth management plans. Capital improvements are planned and constructed to conform with the anticipated service requirements associated with the adopted plans.

If an applicant for water service is proposing a land use change, such a change could result in a significant financial burden on the provider of water service. Because water utilities must develop their systems to conform with the existing land use plan, any major change in land use may require substantial system improvements to serve the proposed development. Therefore, special review procedures will apply to applications which propose a land use change.

3. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS

The requirement for a public water supply to serve a proposed development or to support a proposed building will be based on applicable state, county and local ordinances. Clark County Code 40.370.020 *Water Supply*, which is presented in Appendix VI-A, determines the requirements for public water supply within unincorporated urbanizing areas of Clark County.

Clark County Community Development identifies which proposed developments must obtain public water supply for potable and/or fire protection needs, pursuant to Title 40 of the Clark County Code. At present there are no requirements for public water within sparsely developed rural areas. Public water is required for some building permits and all new developments within urban or urbanizing areas. Community Development and the Fire Marshal's Office should be consulted for specific requirements applicable to a proposed development. Once the determination that public water is required or desired, the utility service review procedure outlined in Subsection 5 will be followed. If public water service cannot be obtained from the designated utility, the applicant must coordinate with Clark County Public Health to insure that an alternative public water service for the development will comply with state rules: WAC 246-290 or 246-291.

Clark County Public Health may review the proposed use of a private well to serve three to 14 service connections in rural areas, in accordance with the department's Guidelines for the Approval of Group B Public Water Systems. Proposals for use of private wells to serve up to two service connections must conform to the department's guidelines for source development. In cases where it is determined that use of a private water supply source will pose a health hazard or would not provide an adequate water supply, Public Health will not allow the development of a private well, thereby requiring the applicant to contact the appropriate existing utilities, which would initiate the utility service review procedure.

4. TIMELY PROVISION OF PUBLIC WATER

Current state law defines timely service as within 120 days but fails to clearly define when this time limit starts and ends. Washington rules allow local agencies to adopt specific definitions of timely service. The CWSP has adopted specific guidelines to provide for timely provision of public water supply. Guidelines for the timely provision of public water have been separated into two components: request for water availability and formal application for service.

Water Availability: When a preliminary plan is submitted or service is otherwise requested, an administrative decision regarding whether a water purveyor will provide water service and the general conditions of services will be made within 30 days.

Application for Service: When an applicant submits a technically complete application for water service for a proposed development, the water purveyor will provide final approval of the design within 120 days. Purveyors will have a goal of a 15-day period for review of preliminary development plans. This period includes only those days when project submittals are being considered by the purveyor.

Water utilities and Clark County Public Health may adopt service standards which are higher than these goals and are strongly encouraged to develop clear service applications and review procedures to expedite requests for service.

5. UTILITY SERVICE REVIEW PROCEDURE

The Utility Service Review Procedure (USRP) is applied to all proposed water use activities that require public water. Clark County Community Development insures that all appropriate agencies have been involved in the review process. When public water is a condition of approval, Community Development requires the applicant to obtain written verification from the designated utility that potable water is available, before issuing a building permit or preliminary plat approval. Each utility may have specific requirements for requests for service.

A. USRP General Sequential Steps

- Direct or satellite service by the designated utility.
- Interim or permanent service by an adjacent utility; service areas adjusted if permanent service is arranged.
- Satellite service on an interim basis by Clark, if the new service is located outside Clark's mainline service territory.
- Satellite service by another DOH-approved SMA on an interim or permanent basis.
- Formation of a new utility; service areas adjusted.

B. Land Use Proposals Conforming to the 20-Year Plan

Each water purveyor must respond in writing to a service request within 30 calendar days after receiving a request for service. This written request must be made in the form deemed appropriate by the water purveyor.

- (1) The project proponent is responsible for initiating and completing the USRP and providing written documentation of requests for service to the appropriate water purveyors. Assistance with the USRP may be provided by the Clark County Community Development.
- (2) A proposed development projects requiring public water service must be reviewed by the water utility designated to serve the area in which the development may be sited. The utility identifies the engineering, financial, managerial and other requirements contingent to the provision of service. The utility has operational and managerial responsibility for the proposed activity and may require more stringent utility standards than minimum presented in the CWSP.
- (3) The designated water utility provides written documentation of its intent to provide service to the applicant prior to issuing a building permit or preliminary plat approval. The utility specifies its intent to implement one of the following options:
 - (a) Public water provided by direct service. Conditions of service (fees, facility design and construction requirements necessary to serve the development) are clearly outlined. Actual connection may require the applicant to complete the design and construct additional water facilities in order to support the proposed development in accordance with the designated utility's standards.
 - (b) An interim satellite water system installed within the utility's existing service area, contingent upon a legal contract between the applicant and the utility. This contract will verify that the utility will assume responsibility for providing or arranging for the appropriate level of managerial and operational duties until the two systems are interconnected. The interim satellite system would typically be operated by the utility. However, comprehensive operation and management service may also be provided by an approved satellite management agency, if an interlocal agreement is completed which stipulates the conditions of service.
- (4) If the designated utility is unable or unwilling to serve the applicant in a timely and reasonable manner, either directly or as a satellite system, the proponent seeks direct service from all adjacent utilities. The adjacent utilities have the opportunity to provide direct service on an interim basis or permanently. If permanent service is provided, the adjacent utility incorporates the proposed development into its service area, after completing an interlocal agreement.

adjusting service area boundaries. If an adjacent utility does not provide service, the application is forwarded to Clark Public Utilities.

- (5) Once all adjacent utilities have declined direct service, the proponent seeks interim satellite service from the primary SMA, Clark Public Utilities. Generally, Clark will assume operational responsibilities only when it is cost-effective and when water facilities are installed in public rights-of-way or utility easements. Interim public water service requires an the completion of an interlocal agreement. If Clark declines to serve, all other available secondary DOH-approved SMAs must be evaluated for possibly providing service.
- (6) If interim service is available from an SMA, an interlocal agreement must be completed. If no SMA is willing and able to provide service, an independent water utility may be formed.
- (7) A new utility may only be formed after all other options have been evaluated and service cannot be otherwise provided. Formation of a new utility should meet the minimum design requirements of the CWSP and obtain approval by Clark County Public Health and DOH. DOH may require management or operation by an approved SMA in the future, if such management or ownership can be made with reasonable economy and efficiency.
- (8) If the applicant accepts the conditions of service prescribed by an existing water purveyor or SMA, written documentation is provided to Clark County Community Development to support issuance of the required approval/permit. If the applicant disagrees with the conditions of service, the applicant may initiate an appeal. See Subsection 6, F.
- (9) After the preliminary plat is approved, it is recommended that a written contract be developed between the utility and applicant to formalize the conditions of service and responsibilities of each party. Prior to final plat approval, the water facilities is installed in conformance with the utility's requirements, or bonded for completion, if acceptable to the water utility.

C. Land Use Proposals Requiring 20-Year Plan Amendment

Each utility is contacted and allowed to comment on applications which propose land use changes within their service areas. The special review procedures listed below are important in insuring that the USRP is effectively utilized as a mechanism for reviewing land use change requests:

- (1) An applicant will be referred to the water utility that would serve the proposed development, when the applicant files for a land use change. The utility will review the impact of the applicant's proposal on the water system. In addition to connecting the development to the water system, various external facilities may be required to ensure provision of reliable utility service. Major capital improvements may be necessary, e.g., providing additional storage capacity, source capacity and transmission system improvements or extensions. The economic impacts of providing these facilities required as a direct consequence of the land use change are identified.
- (2) The economic impacts identified by the utility for providing service commensurate with proposed land use change are presented to the applicant and Clark County for their consideration. If the applicant is willing to fulfill the financial requirements pertaining to water service, the application can proceed to seek a decision by the county, which will be based on water service considerations and the availability of other public services, e.g., transportation, wastewater management, stormwater control, schools and parks.
- (3) If the land use change is approved, the application is considered via the previously described utility service review procedure. If the land use change is denied, the application may be amended to conform with existing land uses or modified for reconsideration to remain an active application.

The information obtained while sequencing through the USRP facilitates Community Planning's evaluation of proposal and strengthens recommendations to the Clark County Planning Commission and Board of Commissioners regarding the plan amendments.

This process should provide for improved water service to county residents by enabling individual water utilities to more efficiently plan and finance capital improvements. In addition, the utilities will be able to adjust water rates to finance water system facility improvement and cover operating costs. By identifying new or additional utility costs associated with proposed changes in land use as part of the evaluation, potential development impacts can be integrated into the decision-making and budgeting processes.

6. SPECIAL REVIEW CONSIDERATIONS

A. Water Service to Commercial Uses

Commercial properties represent a fire flow responsibility that may greatly exceed flows required for residential uses. These flow requirements are critical to the sizing of the storage, pumping and piping facilities. Because of the costs associated with provision of fire flow capacities, it is desirable to coordinate the issuance of building permits for applicants proposing use of private wells before issuing a building permit. This process allows the utility and applicant to evaluate and discuss the benefits and costs of an immediate connection to the utility's system relative to the use of an individual well for the development. Therefore, it is recommended that commercial building permits featuring individual wells be issued only after the water utility and Clark County Public Health verify that the water source development conforms to appropriate standards and DOH guidelines.

B. New Group A Water Systems

Over the past 14 years a number of small Group A systems have been established while other previously established small systems have been absorbed by the major systems, resulting in a net of 73 Group A systems serving approximately 364,470 people, as discussed previously in Section IV, Subsection 3. It is recommended that Clark County review the DOH Water System Inventory annually and include information about new Group A systems in CWSP updates.

C. Non-Transient Non-Community (NTNC), Transient Non-Community (TNC) and Group B Water Systems

The establishment of new NTNC, TNC and Group B water systems is limited by the CWSP. This justification is based on the fact that many such systems due to their size or seasonal nature are limited in the financial and managerial capacities to operate effectively and continuously. The CWSP, while acknowledging the existence of a number of small systems, does not attempt to identify service areas for these systems. Their ability to expand is remote and must be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. Again, it is recommended that Clark County conduct an annual review the DOH's inventory of small water systems and track the status of these systems in the appropriate planning-related exercises.

There are 850 residential and nonresidential Group B water systems (2 to 14 connections) serving approximately 9,280 people with an average of six people served by each system, according to Water System Data maintained by DOH's Office of Drinking Water, April 2011. Clark County Public Health completed an

inventory of 651 Group B systems in 2010, which does not include two-connection systems located on a single parcel (e.g., a connection serving an accessory dwelling detached from the principal residence on a parcel) and found the following deficiencies:

- 74% (80 out of 109) of the water systems were not current with water quality monitoring.
- 20% (22 out of 109) of well caps were not sealed.
- 9.2% (10 out of 109) of the water systems had biological contaminants located within 100 ft of a water supply well.
- 9.2% (10 out of 109) of the water systems had obvious chemical contaminant hazards (e.g., gasoline, diesel fuel and pesticides) located within 100 ft of a well.
- 40% (31 out of 96) of well houses were not secure and rodent free. 13 of the water systems were not equipped with a well house.

The procedures which have been developed for reviewing and approving new TNC and Group B systems are incorporated into the previously described USRP. The creation of a new system would be the last service alternative considered. Special consideration is required for expanding TNC or Group B systems inside designated service areas.

A small water system located within the service area of a major utility may not expand without the sanction of the major water utility designated to serve the area. In the course of obtaining a permit to expand a small water system, perhaps during a land use development review process, Clark County Community Development or the local land use permitting authority office should required the applicant to contact the designated water utility for the area and Clark County Public Health and obtain from the designated major utility a written finding concerning the availability of public water. If it is decided that a small water system should expand, the system will need to function as a responsible utility and meet water system planning and operational requirements under WAC 246-290.

D. Interim Public Water Facilities Interlocal Agreements

Interim service may be either through the creation of a satellite water system or temporary direct service. In the event interim service will be provided by a

purveyor other than the purveyor designated to serve an area, an interim service interlocal agreement should be negotiated. This agreement is intended to improve coordination between the primary purveyor and the interim service provider with respect to long-term use of water system facilities.

An interim service interlocal agreement memorializes the understanding between the two purveyors. The interlocal agreement may identify water system design and material standards, compensation for transfer of assets, restrictive covenants, and timing for transfer of interim facilities. Guidelines for preparation of interlocal agreements for interim public water system facilities appear in Appendix VI-B.

E. Failing Public Water Systems

Failing systems will likely be identified by Clark County Public Health or DOH. When systems are experiencing difficulties, assistance from a SMA should be encouraged. If the system refuses to accept assistance or make necessary improvements, DOH may initiate receivership proceedings under which the water utility assets are transferred to the most appropriate agency that is willing and able to continue to provide water service. The recommended process to select the agency to receive the water facilities follows the same order as the utility service review procedure: designated or primary purveyor, adjacent purveyor, Clark as the SMA and, finally, a secondary SMA.

F. Appealing Decisions on Public Water Service

Most appeals are likely to result during Clark County or a local municipality's review of land development proposals. Disputes should be resolved rapidly with the least amount of outside involvement as possible to limit the administrative burdens on all affected parties. Purveyors and applicants should make every effort to avoid appeals. Purveyors should have clearly defined policies and conditions of service on which to base their decisions. Applicants should also make every effort to comply with these policies and conditions of service before making appeals. If an applicant still believes that the conditions of water service are unreasonable and/or service cannot be provided in a timely manner, an appeal of a decision may be considered.

Appeals may not be made to DOH concerning the timeliness and reasonableness of water service. The only appeals which may be made to DOH concern water service area disputes between purveyors with respect to sites that may not have been included within a water service area. Since all areas of the county are presently covered by existing water service areas, these appeals cannot be made.

Clark County Community Development, Community Planning or any agency represented on the WUCC may refer a dispute to the WUCC for advisory consideration. Involvement of the WUCC will be limited to making recommendations to assist other agencies in resolving the dispute.

The WUCC's conclusions and recommendations should be based upon the policies of relevant growth management plans; Washington administrative rules relating to public water systems; approved local water system plans; and adopted standards, guidelines and policies of any public water system involved. Written findings, conclusions and recommendations should be circulated to the applicant and all other parties identified in the appeal. If the appeal process continues to authorities with jurisdiction, WUCC findings and recommendations should be available to those authorities.

Community Planning may provide staff support to the WUCC in rendering advice on disputes. Even though the WUCC's conclusions on a dispute are only advisory, the committee should have an opportunity to shed light on the matter. The WUCC is composed of technical and managerial staff with good working knowledge of public water service, land use and growth management subjects. The committee's findings on issues surrounding a dispute are likely to be valuable.

(1) Issues that are Not Appealable

- Issues concerning the recommended minimum design standards as adopted under the CWSP or an applicable DOH-approved water system plan.
- Issues concerning the facilities of a water purveyor offering service on an interim basis within another purveyor's service territory. These issues should be negotiated in an interim service interlocal agreement.
- Adopted rates and fees.
- Annexation provisions as a condition of service.

(2) Initiating an Appeal

Only the affected party may file an appeal. Appeals to the WUCC should be submitted in writing to Chair of the committee. The appeal may be expressed in a letter stating the issue or the decision that is being appealed and the

reason for the appeal. Copies of the letter should be conveyed from the appropriate land use regulatory authority to all agencies named in the appeal.

An appeal to the Clark County Hearing Examiner must be submitted on a completed *appeal application form* and accompanied by payment of necessary fees and four copies of an appeal letter, and mailed to Clark County Community Development Department.

(3) Recommended Appeal Paths

The route that an appeal should follow will vary depending on the issues involved. The following guidelines recommend the path considered appropriate for most appeals:

Exhibit VI-1
Recommended Water Service Dispute Appeal Path

<i>Nature of Dispute</i>	<i>Dispute Resolution or Appeal Path</i>
Interlocal Agreement	WUCC (advisory)
Interpretation and application of water utility service boundaries	WUCC
Schedule for providing service (timeliness)	Water purveyor
Conditions of Service (excluding adopted rates and fees)	Land use planning/permitting authority; Community Development/ Hearing Examiner

All disputes may also be appealed to the legal system.

Section VII

Satellite System Management Program

1. INTRODUCTION

When each water utility initially identified their existing and future service areas, there remained a large portion of the county for which no existing utility was identified to provide water service. Therefore, it was important to recognize that, under certain circumstances, public water service may need to be provided in certain outlying areas and that it was worthwhile to identify procedures for establishing satellite water systems to serve these areas.

In addition to having satellite areas in which no existing utility had been identified to provide water service, there was and continues to be concern about the ability of the smaller water utilities in the county to provide satisfactory water service. These smaller water utilities often lack the technical expertise and revenue base to independently meet water supply requirements, under state and federal regulations, carry out everyday system operational, maintenance and administrative functions, and readily react to a variety of unusual circumstances. Satellite System Management Agencies (later shortened to Satellite Management Agencies—SMAs) provide the solution these concerns.

DOH recently implemented regulations providing for the establishment of SMAs (WAC 246-295) with complementary revisions to its regulations for Group A and B water systems (WAC 246-290 and 246-291). These regulations require all new water systems to attempt to have an SMA operate and manage or own their systems, as a condition of their approval. Only where existing SMAs are unwilling or unable to provide service may a new, independent system be created, provided that it satisfy additional DOH requirements.

2. SATELLITE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The initial CWSP called for the establishment of an SMA to assume the role of providing service to newly developing remote areas or assistance to existing utilities. Due to the functions anticipated for the SMA, it was necessary for this agency to possess countywide authority and have the administrative and technical ability to operate and manage remotely located water systems in the county.

On September 13, 1982, the Clark County Board of Commissioners requested that Clark Public Utilities assume the SMA role for a period of two years, which was later

extended. Clark has continued to accept the responsibility as the primary SMA for the county with each update of the CWSP.

As of August 2010, Clark owned and operated eight Group A and 16 Group B satellite water systems. Clark also is the contract operator for one private Group A system. These 25 satellite systems have a total of 868 service connections. Because Clark is a major water utility it is capable of providing the required services in a cost effective manner without significantly altering its existing operations. Since most satellite systems are located within Clark's service territory, the utility has been able to connect certain former satellite systems to its mainline service. Clark's satellite systems located in other service areas are transferred to the major utilities designated to serve those areas, once it is operationally practical for these utilities to connect the satellites to their distribution systems.

Recent Washington regulations pertaining to SMAs allow the establishment of additional satellite water system management agencies within a CWSSA. Presently there are three secondary DOH-approved SMAs for Clark County and one of them operates two satellite water systems. Clark is the primary SMA for the county and must be considered as an operator of a satellite system before considering any other SMA, i.e., Clark has the *right of first refusal* to operate a satellite water system. Clark may coordinate provision of SMA services with other DOH-approved operators.

Note: A utility designated to serve a given water service area may choose to operate a satellite water system within its service area, as provided for under the utility service review procedure described in Section VI. If the designated utility does not choose to operate a satellite water system, Clark has first priority in providing satellite water services.

Clark's principal responsibilities as the primary SMA for the county include owning or operating satellite water systems and providing technical assistance to new or existing water utilities. Clark's program for providing satellite services is presented below. This program may be generally construed to apply to other DOH-approved satellite water system operators. Clark's detailed Satellite Water System Policy Framework is presented in Appendix VII-A.

3. CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES SATELLITE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Clark's SMA responsibility includes providing assistance to existing or newly formed water utilities. The level of assistance provided depends on the needs of the individual utilities and Clark's ability to provide service in a cost-effective manner. This assistance program is provided under the following service arrangements:

- *Direct Service.* Transfer of existing system ownership and operation to Clark or assumption of responsibilities for development and operation of new systems. Clark's provision of satellite service within another purveyor's service area requires completion of an interlocal agreement.
- *Contract Service.* Provision of emergency or scheduled repair services, system operation and maintenance, laboratory services, billing services, etc., under a contractual arrangement.
- *Technical Service.* Cooperation in improving water service. Activities could include dissemination of public information, joint purchasing agreements to achieve economies of scale, as well as providing expertise to assist smaller utilities with specific operation problems.

The service arrangements outlined above complement the efforts of the smaller existing water utilities and help establish a comprehensive program of water system improvements within the county. Because the requirements for assistance will differ based on the needs of existing water purveyors, growth pressures and the cost-effectiveness of individual situations, the final determination of the level of service to be provided will be made on a case-by-case basis. Current SMA regulations require that all new systems receive one of the first two types of satellite service by an approved SMA.

A. Direct Service

The direct service arrangement places Clark in a position of assuming responsibility for a diverse group of water utilities throughout the county. Under this program, Clark can either assume ownership and operation of existing systems or provide operation and management services to newly developed utilities.

If direct service is implemented, the attitude of the customers of existing utilities is an important consideration. The anticipated cost of improvements and operation must be clearly defined prior to Clark's commitment to assume ownership responsibility.

Also of concern is the adequacy of new water systems. If the objectives identified in the CWSP are to be achieved, the obvious problems of assuming the liabilities associated with existing inadequate systems must be addressed. Clark must evaluate the adequacy of the design of a proposed system or the design

and operational characteristics of an existing system. Serious deficiencies must be identified and corrected before Clark assumes responsibility for the system. Clark will evaluate the prospect of incorporating a system into its future construction and/or operations program, if the new system is located within Clark's designated service area. Otherwise, Clark will examine the feasibility of providing interim satellite service within the designated service area of another utility. Clark's provision of satellite service within another purveyor's service area requires completion of an interlocal agreement to enable the designated purveyor to appropriately plan for future service.

The procedures outlined herein are designed to limit the establishment of new, small inadequate systems. Clark County Public Health will not approve new systems serving subdivisions, short plats and small communities without assurance that the systems will be properly operated and maintained. The following are the major steps involved in establishing a direct service arrangement with Clark:

- (1) Transfer of Ownership and Operation of Existing Water Systems
 - (a) The utility makes an official request for Clark to evaluate assumption of ownership by, for example, a petition and/or action by the officers of the utility.
 - (b) Clark establishes policies and conducts a preliminary survey of the water system to estimate the costs of system operations, maintenance and minimum facility improvements.
 - (c) The requesting utility reviews the preliminary survey to verify its accuracy and may authorize Clark to perform or contract for an engineering feasibility study. The requesting utility would fund the study, which would include an analysis of the capital improvements required, projected cost of operation and maintenance, a preliminary financing plan and rate structure. The financing plan for improvements will consider the following:
 - Minimum improvements required to meet health standards. These improvements would be financed with revenue obtained from a direct assessment of the utility's customers.
 - Improvements to meet future needs including storage, metering, fire flow, etc., to meet state and county standards. Funds to

make these improvements would be obtained from one or more of the following:

- State and federal grants and/or loans
 - Revenue derived from direct assessment of the utility's customers
 - Rate surcharges for capital improvements
- (d) If the requesting utility approves of the recommendations outlined in the feasibility study and authorizes Clark to proceed, the necessary system improvements will be designed and construction scheduled. DOH will be notified of the pending improvements or change of ownership.
- (e) Clark will assume operational responsibility in accordance with the agreement to assume ownership.
- (2) New System Development and Operation
- (a) The proponent of a new water system must accept comprehensive management and operation and possible ownership by an approved SMA within the county, as a condition of the system receiving DOH approval.
- (b) All engineering design and construction must be consistent with minimum county standards presented in the CWSP.
- (c) Clark will assume operating responsibility after DOH has certified that the project was constructed in accordance with state requirements under WAC 246-290. Clark County Public Health will initially certify that the water system construction satisfies requirements under WAC 246-291.

- (d) Clark may be asked to provide direct or satellite service to a development within the service territory of another primary water purveyor. Considering that in the future the primary purveyor might be in a position to extend mainline service to the development, Clark and the primary purveyor will negotiate an interlocal agreement for providing interim service. The agreement will provide the primary purveyor with a clear understanding of the design of the system and the terms by which its ownership would ultimately be transferred; hence, the primary purveyor would be able to prepare for the time when it would assume responsibility for operating the system. See Section VI, Subsection 6, D and Appendix VI-A regarding the requirements and guidelines for preparing interlocal agreements for interim public water service.
- (3) Policy Implementation
- (a) Direct service will be limited to public water systems as defined by DOH.
 - (b) Clark will require existing systems requesting direct service to be upgraded to meet the applicable state and federal requirements for water supply service. This requirement addresses water quality, quantity and public health considerations.
 - (c) Each water utility will cover the cost of service or assistance, including capital improvements and system operation and maintenance. Funds for capital improvements will be obtained from direct assessment of the utility's customers, state and/or federal grants and loans, revenue bonds and rate surcharges.
 - (d) Clark will require system improvements to be coordinated and/or integrated with adjacent water systems or developments.
 - (e) Clark will provide water service based upon established procedures and criteria. If Clark assumes ownership of an existing water system, cash payments will generally not be made for such systems. Available system assets will be used to finance capital improvements for the system and extend water service.

- (f) Before providing direct service to a development, Clark may require property owners to sign "no protest" agreements concerning future assessments for water system improvements. Property owners might be required to promise that they would not object to the formation of a Local Utility District through which revenue would be raised to finance improvements that would meet minimum design standards and fire flow requirements.
- (g) Clark may relinquish direct service to the designated water purveyor for the area when that purveyor's mainline service is within 200 feet of the satellite system, if it is operationally practical for the designated utility to provide service. The designated utility will make the connection and transfer meters after notifying the water customers.

B. Contract Service

The major limitation to the proper operation of the existing utilities is the availability of funds and qualified technical assistance. Under the contract service arrangement, Clark may provide services such as emergency or scheduled repair, system operation and maintenance, laboratory services, billings, etc. The cost of these services would be identified in the contract. Before entering into a contract the utility must complete minimum improvements as may be necessary to meet public health or operational requirements. These improvements will simplify future system maintenance and advance efforts to monitor water quality and the general performance of the system. The major steps to obtain assistance under a contract with Clark follow:

(1) Service Request Process

Clark will require certain minimum system improvements as a condition for contract service to eliminate any public health or system operational problems. The minimum improvements would be the responsibility of the requesting utility and would be paid for by direct assessment of the utility's customers.

- (a) The water utility makes a request for assistance. In order for Clark to consider the request, the following minimum system information/requirements would apply:
 - *As-built* drawings of system

- Operating procedures
 - Minimum water quality and water use monitoring
 - Legal authority to contract and assess costs
 - Access for service and repairs
 - Minimum capital improvements, if required, for public health and/or operating reasons
- (b) Clark provides criteria and policies, conducts system evaluation addressing public health and operating problems and advises the water utility as to required improvements.
- (c) Water utility accepts/rejects assistance.
- (d) CPU and utility enter into agreement.
- (2) Policy Considerations
- (a) Assistance would be made available throughout the county based on cost-effectiveness.
- (b) Contract for assistance would typically be for one year with an option for contract extension for a specified period.
- (c) If the utility intends to expand its service area, Clark must approve the expansion and/or be given the option to discontinue the contract services.
- (d) Applicant must have designated a responsible official whom Clark may contact.
- (e) When an approved SMA is not willing or able to provide service to a new utility, the system may be created. However, DOH may require the system to obtain SMA service when it becomes available or if necessary to correct operational difficulties.

C. Technical Service

Clark provides technical service aimed at improving water utility service in the county. This form of assistance is primarily designed to support and assist the smaller water utilities in the county:

- Engineering and other technical expertise where required to address situations in which a small utility lacks the expertise or equipment to handle a circumstance.
- Technical support programs for operator training.
- Administration of joint purchasing of equipment and supplies to help achieve economies of scale for the smaller utilities.
- Leadership and support to the smaller utilities to help ensure that the views of these utilities are considered in proposed local and state regulatory actions.
- Financial management/grant procurement assistance.

These services would usually be rendered for one-time occurrences on a fee basis that is either established in a schedule of charges or by contract. Technical service is viewed as a voluntary relationship between the requesting utility and Clark and will not interfere with the service recipient's operational or financial autonomy.

Section VIII

Water Resource Assessment

1. WATER SUPPLY

Clark County relies almost entirely upon groundwater sources for potable water supplies, including water for residential, commercial and industrial uses, as well as agricultural activities in many areas. The sources of groundwater in the county have been addressed in a number of studies. A report entitled *Geology and Ground Water Resources of Clark County, Washington, Water Supply Bulletin No. 9*, M.J. Mundorff, published by USGS, 1960, characterizes the county's surface and groundwater resources, and provides a good base study for further investigation.

The Mundorff study describes the Clark County region as a portion of the Cascade mountain range which has been depressed by a combination of down-warping basalt lava flows and subsequent erosion to form a large basin in the Portland-Vancouver area. The basin was then filled with various sedimentary material which was probably transported from eastern Washington by the Columbia River and its tributaries. It is estimated that the basin is approximately 1,000 feet deep. The basic geological formations which lie within the county follow with the deepest formation identified first:

- *Older Consolidated Rocks:* Primarily Columbia River basalt from early volcanic activity.
- *Sand and Gravel Aquifer (also called the Sandy River Mudstone Aquifer):* The deepest aquifer in the Portland basin over-lays the older consolidated rocks and is isolated from the overlying Troutdale formations by regionally extensive silt and clay units.
- *Lower Troutdale Formation:* Silt, sand and clay deposits from the ancestral Columbia River.
- *Upper Troutdale Formation:* Sandy gravel with quartzite pebbles deposited by ancestral Columbia River.
- *Pleistocene Alluvial Deposit:* Sand and gravel deposits from the ancestral Columbia River.

- *Recent Alluvium:* Silt, clay, sand and gravel deposits from modern stream flows in the area.
- *Boring Lava:* Basalt lava flows extended through the two Troutdale formations and the Pleistocene alluvial deposits

Current evaluation of water pumped within the Portland basin indicates that most groundwater is withdrawn from the Pleistocene alluvial deposits and the upper Troutdale formation. Nearly all of the water used for industrial purposes is withdrawn from the Pleistocene alluvial deposits. However, in recent years Clark Public Utilities, the cities of Portland and Vancouver, and SEH America, which is a very large semiconductor manufacturer, have established significant sources of water supply in the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. The most recent full year groundwater production by the major water purveyors is summarized in Exhibit VIII-1.

**Exhibit VIII-1
Major Purveyors Water Production 2009**

<i>Purveyor</i>	<i>Average Annual Production</i>	
	<i>Millions of Gallons</i>	<i>Acre-feet</i>
Battle Ground	513.34	1,575
Camas	1,355.14	4,159
Clark	4,208.73	12,916
Ridgefield	207	635
Washougal	647.37	1,987
Vancouver	9,411.40	28,883
Total	16,342.98	50,155

Notes: All values are from groundwater sources except for Camas, which includes 385 acre-feet of surface water from Jones and Boulder creeks. Clark's value includes 22 acre-feet transferred to Battle Ground and 20 acre-feet to Ridgefield.

Groundwater supplies have generally been adequate to meet needs in Clark County. Recent population growth in Clark County along with commercial and industrial developments makes planning for future water supplies critical for the major water

purveyors. There are concerns regarding whether groundwater supplies can reliably produce adequate supplies in the future for certain areas of the county. There are areas of the county where seasonal declines in groundwater levels have increased. Battle Ground has required emergency water supply from Clark in recent years to meet its summer demands while it develops additional water sources and, because of this situation, has entered into a 20-year water purchase agreement with Clark.

Moreover, concerns have been raised about the potential degradation of ground water resources as a result of activities associated with commercial and industrial development, as well as other land uses. There are at least 50 sites in the county where hazardous chemicals are suspected or known to have contaminated groundwater resources. Both Clark and Vancouver have sources of supply which have been threatened or impacted by hazardous chemicals.

2. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

In order to protect the quality of the existing groundwater resources, the county and major water purveyors have engaged in ongoing groundwater planning. These planning efforts involve close cooperation among local governmental agencies within the county. The primary objective of these planning projects is to develop and implement programs that will protect the quality and quantity of the groundwater resource.

Clark County's Groundwater Management Planning Program was initiated in September 1987, following Ecology's recognition of Clark County as a critical groundwater supply area. A network of advisory committees and boards were established to guide the development of plans. A variety of public and private interests are represented on these committees and boards, including local and state governmental agencies, business and industry, and the public at large. The involvement of principal technical and policy officials in the planning process was fostered through these committees and boards.

The technical methods used to develop groundwater management plans include hydrogeologic data collection and analysis, aquifer susceptibility mapping, and regional groundwater flow modeling. Subjects relating to the impacts of land and water use on groundwater include abandoned wells, hazardous materials, landfills, underground storage tanks, stormwater runoff, industrial waste discharge, and water demand. The plans set forth implementation strategies which involve a broad range of short and long-term programs and services. These activities will address water quality and quantity monitoring, regulatory actions and siting limitations, land use management and education. Various public agencies will be responsible for conducting programs and providing services.

Clark County groundwater management planning documents include the following: *Wellhead Protection Program* (November 1993) which was prepared to guide evaluation of the size and shape of wellhead protection areas and the type of groundwater protection measures appropriate within these areas; *Wellhead Protection Area Delineations for Clark County* (September 1995) which compiles previous wellhead protection areas and new delineations to cover all Group A water systems; adoption of the *Critical Aquifer Recharge Area (CARA)* ordinance (May 1997). The purpose of the CARA legislation is to protect public health, safety, and welfare by preventing degradation and, where possible, enhance the quality of groundwater which will or might be used in the future for drinking water supply or business purposes. Under the CARA program, activities which have the potential to contaminate groundwater will be required to obtain permits and meet appropriate requirements to minimize the potential threats.

In 2006, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated the Troutdale Aquifer system in Clark County a *sole source aquifer*, in response to a locally generated petition for such designation. The Troutdale Aquifer lies beneath roughly half of the county as well as neighboring areas within the region including Portland. The Sole Source Aquifer Program is authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-523 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq). A sole source aquifer system must supply at least 50 percent of the drinking water consumed within the natural boundaries of the aquifer system without there being economically feasible alternative sources of supply. The Troutdale Aquifer supplied over 99 percent of the drinking water for people residing in the area, at the time the designation was made, and remains an important source of supply. Projects within the portion of the county designated as a sole source aquifer area that involve federal funding support or approval are subject to additional environmental scrutiny by EPA.

Each major water purveyor is required to include a wellhead protection plan in its water system plan, consistent with WAC 246-290.135(4). A wellhead protection plan focuses on preventing contaminants from entering the water supply. It sets forth emergency procedures that will be undertaken in the event a water source is threatened by contamination. Updates of the wellhead protection plan are required every two years.

In addition to wellhead protection, municipal water providers utilize other methods to protect groundwater. Some groundwater protection efforts include encouraging and facilitating proper disposal of household hazardous wastes; inspection and maintenance of subsurface sewage disposal systems; encouraging and facilitating proper decommissioning of abandoned water supply wells; and installing stormwater control, retention and treatment facilities designed to enable clean runoff to recharge groundwater resources.

In 2003 the city of Vancouver adopted a Water Protection ordinance (VMC 14.26) which codifies a watershed approach for pollution source control. The ordinance designates all land within the city a Critical Aquifer Recharge Area, identifying all aquifers beneath the city as potential sources of drinking water, regardless of time of travel zones around water supply wells. The ordinance also prohibits several types of activities within city borders, such as chrome plating operations and disposal of hazardous wastes, and regulates other activities including pesticide use and hazardous material handling. Additional restrictions apply to land uses within 1,900 feet of municipal drinking water supply wells.

Vancouver's Water Protection Field Inspector regularly visits businesses and industries that store or manage hazardous liquids to verify that they are following pollution prevention Best Management Practices. The inspector also responds to water-related complaints and referrals, routinely provides technical assistance, recommends action to address potential groundwater contamination issues and initiates enforcement actions, when necessary. As of mid-2010 there had been over 300 thorough inspections of business facilities. The city receives approximately 10 water protection complaint/referral calls monthly.

Vancouver's Water Protection Program also conducts public outreach and water quality monitoring activities. A GIS display found on the city's Website identifies the location of industries of concern and contaminated sites.

3. WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANNING

There have been several major programs related to surface water management in Clark County. The county has prepared watershed management plans and programs aimed at maintaining and enhancing stream flows. The county completed the Burnt Bridge Creek Watershed Management Plan in April 1996. Most of the Burnt Bridge Creek watershed and the entire mainstem are now within the city of Vancouver, as the result of annexations.

The *Salmon Creek and Lakeshore Watershed Plan, 1997*, involved the participation of many stakeholder agencies and the general public. The plan proposes facilities and excavations designed to control floodwaters; block contaminants from reaching surface waters; protect and enhance fish habitat; and control stormwater runoff and erosion within riparian areas. Other significant aspects of the plan include public education and provisions for ongoing operation and maintenance of facility improvements.

Clark has also been active in watershed management programs through the requirements of the *Salmon Creek Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)* between Clark and DOE. This agreement was completed in 1991 and sought to evaluate conditions within the Salmon Creek watershed and determine the potential for groundwater withdrawals which may negatively impact stream flows and fish habitat. The results of this program were intended to provide information to enable DOE to authorize additional water rights for Clark and other participants within the watershed. The Salmon Creek MOU offered the potential for water utilities to provide resources to support DOE's review and administration of water rights applications, as well as protect and improve water resources. The Salmon Creek MOU is no longer relevant to issuing water rights. It has been superseded by a new Water Resource Management Program for WRIAs 27 and 28, which will be discussed subsequently.

Clark is currently active within the East Fork Lewis River watershed. The utility is monitoring surface water and groundwater quality and quantity, and restoring riparian areas.

In 2004 and 2005, Clark County assessed the conditions of streams within the Whipple Creek watershed. This work involved examining 25 miles of streams (544 reaches) within the basin to determine the impacts of stormwater runoff and opportunities for stream improvement projects. The investigation resulted in a list of problems that needed immediate attention and an identification of areas where preservation of existing fish habitat should be considered. It confirmed that the Whipple Creek corridor had been heavily impacted by past and current human activities. Increased runoff from past clearing and development has resulted in significant channel incision and floodplain disconnection along many of the stream reaches within the watershed. Whipple Creek serves as a good example of the extent to which human activities can degrade stream function and habitat. The investigation, which is presented in a Clark County publication entitled *Whipple Creek Watershed Assessment, 2005*, generated information that is used in stormwater planning for the Whipple Creek watershed and may be useful in planning other projects in this area.

In July 2006, Clark, Cowlitz and Skamania counties adopted the *Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan for Water Resource Inventory Areas 27 and 28*. Work on the plan began in 2002. The plan was prepared under the direction of the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. Existing watersheds conditions were inventoried. A range of water resource issues specific to WRIAs 27 and 28 were addressed, including the management of water supplies, stream flow, surface water quality, groundwater quality and fish habitat. Alternative approaches for managing water resources were identified and analyzed, and the most appropriate implementation strategies were recommended. Plan implementation measures are

currently underway, which impact public water system plans and operations. This new watershed management program has rendered obsolete most of the provisions of the previously described 1991 Salmon Creek MOU.

4. WATER SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Major sources of water supply have been developed in highly productive aquifers underlying southern Clark County. Camas and Washougal have high production wells in the vicinity of the Washougal River. Vancouver has nine water stations with five of its southern wells being the most productive. Clark has developed a large number of water sources but they are relatively dispersed throughout its service area. Battle Ground has experienced difficulties in developing additional groundwater supplies despite extensive efforts.

Interconnecting water system can improve the overall reliability, efficiency and manageability of the intertied systems. System interties are important in providing emergency backup supplies of water, in the event of a drought or failure of one of the connected systems. Connected systems may benefit from a highly production well field. It is recommended that all major public water systems in the county be intertied. All water system interties are subject to DOH review and approval. Existing water system interties follow:

**Exhibit VIII-2
Major Water System Interties**

Clark → Battle Ground ¹	SW Eaton Blvd at Maple Grove School
Vancouver → Clark ²	NE 78th St east of St Johns Blvd
Vancouver → Clark ²	NE 72nd Ave and NE 99th Street
Clark → Ridgefield ¹	N 65th Ave and N 10th St
Clark → Ridgefield ¹	N 20th St and N 65th Ave
Clark → Ridgefield ²	S 5th St and S 85th Ave
Camas ↔ Washougal ²	SE James Ave and Whitney St
Camas ↔ Washougal ²	Sheppard Rd and Lebrun Blvd

¹ Periodic or continuous operational (non-emergency) supply

² Emergency supply

Clark Public Utilities-Battle Ground interties at NE 10th Street and NE Grace Avenue, and NE 219th Street and 92nd Avenue are proposed for construction within the next two years. For additional information on the existing and proposed water facilities of the major purveyors, see the individual water system plans.

5. ADDITIONAL WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The original 1983 CWSP evaluated the feasibility of developing regional water supply sources to augment existing groundwater sources. The three main options were the Lewis River (North Fork), Columbia River well fields and the Columbia River.

The 1991 CWSP update noted that studies had identified alternative sources of high volume groundwater in the vicinity of the Vancouver Lake lowlands. Groundwater in this area may be reached at depths ranging from 50 to 100 feet and is rapidly recharged by the Columbia River. Another high volume ground water source identified in the plan was and remains the deep Sand and Gravel formation—SGA.

Clark and Vancouver have explored the bountiful groundwater supplies in the Vancouver Lake lowlands. Camas and Washougal have investigated the Steigerwald lowlands—another area with an abundant supply of groundwater. The shallow aquifers in these areas are tidally influenced sources of water supply and, therefore, will not have a negative impact on the flows of upland fish-bearing streams.

Clark is also advancing a regional groundwater supply project in a lowland area at the confluence of the East Fork and main stem of the Lewis River—a location called Paradise Point, which is also a tidally influenced. Details about these important water supply sources are provided in Section IX, subsection 6.

The water demand forecasts presented in the most recent local water system plans were used in this CWSP update. These forecasts were derived from recent growth management planning efforts. Section IX includes a summary of existing and projected water demands as they relate to water rights, which forecasts the adequacy of permitted water supplies.

6. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

The efficient use of water is an integral part of water supply planning and a requisite for approving additional water rights. There are no specific requirements for water conservation planning within the CWSP, however, it is recommended that the major purveyors seek opportunities to coordinate their individual programs to achieve greater effectiveness.

Previous updates of the CWSP outlined measures that the major water purveyors in Clark County had taken to conserve water and promote water conservation practices by customers. These measures included metering of all source and service meters, monitoring unaccounted for water, education programs using bill inserts, and adopting metered rate structures. Certain utilities had also adopted conservation oriented water rate structures (e.g., increasing block rate fee structures) and completed leak detection surveys to reduce water loss. They have adopted policies encouraging efficient water use, as well as those calling for voluntary or mandatory reduction in water consumption during periods of drought or other extreme circumstances.

In 2003, the Washington legislature passed the Municipal Water Law to address the increasing demand on the state's water resources. The law requires all municipal water suppliers to use water more efficiently in order to meet future demand for the resource. The legislature directed DOH to adopt an enforceable Water Use Efficiency Rule, which became effective on January 22, 2007. These requirements are designed to promote good stewardship of the water resources and ensure efficient management of water systems.

The water use efficiency requirements affect all municipal water suppliers, which include all Group A community water systems with 15 or more residential connections and some non-community water systems that use water in a residential manner (RCW 90.03.015). DOH requires each major utility's water system plan to include a program to address the water use efficiency requirements. DOE requires compliant water conservation programs in water right applications. Water conservation must be evaluated and implemented as an alternate source of water supply, before the state approves applications for expanded water rights.

The program must include water conservation goals and measures that will be undertaken to achieve the goals. It must provide for data collection and analysis intended to track water consumption and water loss from leaks in the system. The program must evaluate alternative rate structures and determine the feasibility of adopting a structure that will encourage water conservation. Each utility is required to submit to DOH annual performance reports on progress toward achieving water

use goals. Outlined below are measures that are being utilized, refined or considered by the major water purveyors in Clark County to address the supply and demand aspects of water conservation:

- Meter water sources and programmatically test and re-calibrate meters at supply wells.
- Meter or otherwise measure backwash water discharged from water treatment facilities.
- Meter or otherwise measure the amount of water used to flush water mains.
- Meter customer connections and programmatically replace older meters that have been online for 10 to 15 years.
- Conduct studies to detect leaks in water distribution systems and calculate water supply losses.
- Collect production and consumption information, which is utilized in calculating leakage; forecasting water demand; identifying areas where water can be used more efficiently; and evaluating the success of the program.
- Examine water storage and distribution facilities to detect leaks and replace deteriorated facilities.
- Explore water reuse opportunities, particularly the use of high quality effluent from upgraded wastewater treatment facilities.
- Install telemetry systems to monitor system components (meters, water mains, supply wells, reservoirs, booster stations, pressure reducing valves and hydrants among other water facilities). Programmatically inspect, test, maintain, repair and replace facilities, as necessary.
- Establish inclined block water rate structures. (This method of pricing applies a higher charge for water once the amount consumed exceeds certain thresholds, depending upon the size of the meter and the customer class. It is a tiered rate that reflects the increased cost of supplying water to the system during the peak use summer period, when the demand for water is generally three times the average over the year.)

- Impose newly adopted penalties for water theft without the appropriate meter and connection.
- Send water conservation messages to certain high water using customers.
- Examine industrial, commercial and residential water uses to detect, e.g., leaking plumbing systems and water pressure irregularities.
- Encourage fire districts to meter or otherwise measure the amount of water used in training exercises, hydrant testing and fire fighting.
- Include water consumption history on utility bills.
- Disseminate information to water utility customers and the general public on ways to conserve water in irrigating lawns; how to detect leaking piping; and water saving devices on household fixtures (e.g., low-flow toilets and showerheads, and faucet aerators)—using utility bill correspondence, and messages obtained from or posted on information kiosks and Websites.
- Offer rebates on water and energy-efficient appliances.
- Promote water conservation in landscape irrigation (set sprinkler system timers to irrigate when needed and/or in early mornings or late evenings to limit water evaporation; apply mulch around plants to minimize surface water evaporation; monitor irrigation rate to match the soil's ability to absorb water; install drip irrigation systems or soaker hoses that discharge slow, steady supplies of water to plant roots and not surrounding impermeable surfaces; use rain barrel water to augment irrigation water supplies; and landscape with native drought-tolerant plants).
- Centralize control of irrigation systems on public lands, e.g., parks and school grounds.
- Amend building codes to require variable or low-flow toilet flushing and low-flow showerheads in new residential construction (e.g., require toilet tanks rated at 1.6 gallons and showerheads at 2.5 gallons per minute).

Clark Public Utilities water service employees are tasked to provide its customers with information about conserving water. They respond to customer inquiries about

water service matters and use the opportunity to suggest water conservation methods; staff information booths at the annual Clark County Fair and the Home & Garden Idea Fair; and lead students on tours of the utility's water operations center in Orchards and watershed restoration project sites in the Salmon Creek basin.

Vancouver's Water Resources Education Center is a focal point for information about the city's environmental and water conservation programs. Vancouver, as well as other major water purveyors in the county, disseminates information to residents about the efficient use of water. A variety of public information techniques are used, including advertisements in the local print, radio and television media and Websites; utility billing inserts; and public information partnerships with Clark and other water providers.

Section IX Water Supply

1. BACKGROUND

The Water Resource Act of 1971, RCW 90.54, sets forth the fundamentals of water resource policy designed to insure that the waters of the state will be protected and fully utilized to the greatest benefit of the people of the State of Washington. This law directed the DOE (Ecology) to develop and implement a water resources program which provides a process for making decisions on future water resource allocations and use. Pursuant to this Act Ecology adopted WAC 173-590, outlining procedures for reserving water for future public water supply.

The 1983 CWSP initiated the process for the reservation of public waters to accommodate the projected countywide water demand over the next 50 years. Water rights held by each of the major utilities were presented in the 1983 CWSP and compared with projected water needs to determine water right deficiencies or projected water deficits.

The CWSP and a petition for Reservation of Public Waters were filed with Ecology and approved on August 13, 1986, as required under WAC 173-590, which became the effective date of the reservation. Chapter 173-592 WAC, Reservation of Public Water Supply for Clark County, has the same effective date, August 13, 1986, which is also the priority date for all future water appropriations under the reservation. The reservation established the priority of the appropriation at the date of the reservation so that public water supply rights have seniority with respect to other appropriations not falling under the reservation.

WAC 173-592-070 established a water supply reservation of 97,000 gpm and 65,300 acre-feet/year for public water supplies in Clark County. Three groundwater aquifers were identified as being generally available under the reservation: 1A Columbia River Alluvium; 1B-2B Upper Troutdale; and 1C Sandy River Mudstone (Sand and Gravel).

2. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

In 1971, the state legislature authorized the establishment of Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) under the Water Resources Act, Chapter 90.54 RCW. These watershed areas were formalized under WAC 173-500-040. The state is divided into 62 WRIAs for planning purposes. Each WRIA generally represents the watershed of a major stream or closely associated streams within a basin or neighboring stream basins. Washington

DOE, Natural Resources and Fish & Wildlife jointly established the WRIA boundaries in 1970, and updated them in 1998 and 2000. DOE is responsible for overseeing the development of water resource management plans for these watersheds.

The state encourages the development of water resource management plans for watersheds throughout the state. In 1998 the Washington Legislature passed the Watershed Management Act, Chapter 90.82 RCW, which provides a planning framework for citizens, interest groups and government organizations to resolve water resource issues in each of the watersheds.

In 2002, work began on a watershed management plan for WRIAs 27 and 28. These WRIAs cover Clark County as well as portions of Cowlitz and Skamania counties. HDR/EES Environmental Consultants prepared the plan under the direction of the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board. Watershed conditions were inventoried at the outset of the planning process. A range of water resource issues specific to WRIAs 27 and 28 were addressed, including the management of water supplies, stream flow, surface water quality, groundwater quality and fish habitat. Alternative approaches for managing water resources were identified and analyzed, and the most appropriate implementation strategies were recommended.

In July 2006, Clark, Cowlitz and Skamania counties adopted the *Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan for WRIAs 27 and 28*, as described in Section VIII. Plan implementation measures are currently underway, which impact municipal water system plans and operations.

On December 22, 2008, the state adopted WAC 173-527 and 173-528, establishing a Water Resource Management Program for the Lewis River, Salmon Creek and Washougal River basins—WRIAs 27 and 28. The program is based upon information and recommendations presented in the *Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan for WRIAs 27 and 28*. The basic aim of the program is to insure that municipal water purveyors have access to water resources to meet projected water needs of a growing population and pursue economic development opportunities consistent with adopted land use plans, while maintaining in-stream flows to protect fish habitat. The procedure for reserving water for future water supplies and the water supply reservation of 97,000 gallons per minute and 65,300 acre-feet annually identified under WAC 173-592 were repealed by WAC 173-527-120 and WAC 173-528-120.

On January 1, 2009, the state adopted WAC 173-527-120 and 173-528-120, which confirm August 13, 1986 as the priority date for water rights. However, these new rules repealed WAC 173-592. The repeal returns the remaining water under the reservation to the state and directs the allocation of water rights consistent with the provisions of the new Water Resource Management Program for WRIAs 27 and 28.

3. NEW WATER SUPPLIES—WATER RIGHTS

The procedure for considering applications for new or expanded water supplies is presented in WAC 173-527 and 173-528. The rules include detailed information concerning discrete stream locations. This information is key to evaluating a municipal water purveyor's application for water rights. Procedural requirements under the rules vary depending upon the impact that a proposed surface or groundwater withdrawal will have on stream flows at specific stream locations.

The following procedure for evaluating applications for new water rights was derived from Chapter 3 of the *Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan for WRIAs 27 and 28*, which serves as the basis for the water resource management programs under WAC 173-527 and 173-528. This description merely highlights the water right application procedure and should not to be considered a roadmap to obtaining new water rights.

A. New Water Right Application Threshold Review

Ecology is responsible for reviewing water right applications. Ecology may issue water right permits only if the proposed water supply meets the following four-part test, as provided under RCW 90.03.290.

- Water will be put to beneficial use.
- There is no impairment to existing or senior water rights.
- Water is available for appropriation.
- Issuance of the requested water right will not be detrimental to the public welfare, taking into account the potential impacts on surface waters.

B. Water Right Applications under the Water Resource Management Program

The new procedure for reviewing water right proposals in WRIAs 27 and 28 encourages the use of groundwater and discourages using surface water as a new supply source. Ecology discourages new or expanded surface water diversions, except in limited cases where there is no feasible or cost-effective alternative. However, in shallow aquifers groundwater may communicate with surface water. Understanding this connectivity is important to maintaining adequate in-stream flows that support fish. Withdrawals from shallow wells in proximity to tributary streams may negatively impact stream flows; hence, Ecology gives priority to water right

applications proposing to withdraw from groundwater sources that do not connect or have limited connectivity to surface waters, particularly in areas where there are sensitive fish habitats.

A municipal water purveyor requesting additional groundwater rights to serve projected water demand must evaluate the impact of the proposed groundwater withdrawals on stream flows. If the results of the evaluation indicate that the new source of supply will not impact stream flows, Ecology may grant water rights sufficient to meet projected water demand. Municipal water purveyors receiving new or additional water rights are statutorily required to conserve water by employing techniques set forth in their locally prepared and DOH-approved water use efficiency program.

If the evaluation indicates that the proposed groundwater withdrawal will impact the stream flow regime, the applicant must analyze alternative water supply options. Supply alternatives may include withdrawing water from a deeper aquifer or a tidally-influenced groundwater source; or purchasing water from an adjacent purveyor or a regional water system.

If no practical water supply alternative is available, the applicant may petition Ecology to utilize a *reservation of water defined within state rule*. (WAC 173-527-120 and 173-528-120 transferred un-appropriated water from the existing reservation for Clark County under WAC 173-592-070 to the users and areas of use in Clark County set forth in WAC 173-528-110, Table IV and WAC 173-527-110, Table V.) Ecology, in cooperation with Washington State Fish & Wildlife, evaluates requests for reservation, taking into account actions that may off-set and mitigate stream flow impacts.

C. Mitigating Water Rights Permitted under the Water Reservation Rule

Predicted stream flow depletion must be mitigated to the maximum extent economically and logistically practical through flow-related actions. No less than half of the predicted stream flow depletion must be offset through the acquisition of active upstream water rights or other flow augmenting actions in the same sub-basin upstream from the proposed water right, where possible. Any remaining offset requirement must be mitigated through other habitat improvement actions designed to reduce the effects of depleting stream flow. The purveyor's mitigating actions are carried out under Ecology's direction consistent with the water resource management program guidelines. These actions may include, e.g., restoration of wetlands and side-channels that increase surface water storage; improvement of stream width to depth relationships; or improvement of landscape-level hydrologic processes.

4. EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES NEGATIVELY IMPACTING IN-STREAM FLOWS

In cases where *existing* municipal supplies have the potential to negatively impact flows in critical stream reaches, Ecology encourages municipalities to voluntarily expand or refine their conservation efforts and research alternative sources of supply. If feasible, these water purveyors should cease or limit the use of certain existing supplies and develop alternative sources of supply that are less likely to impact flows in critical stream reaches. Water supply alternatives may include purchasing water from an adjacent purveyor or a regional water system, or withdrawing water from a source that is not connected or less connected to surface waters supporting fish habitat, e.g., a deep confined aquifer or a tidally-influenced source.

5. WATER RIGHTS AND PROJECTED WATER DEMAND

At present all of the major municipal water purveyors except Ridgefield have sufficient water rights to meet current and future needs over the next 14 years, which is the growth management planning horizon that is currently recognized. The following table summarizes the general status of the water rights of major purveyors with respect to current and future water needs, as presented in the most recent water system plans or reliable data that is being used to update plans.

**Exhibit IX-1
Major Purveyor Water Rights, Existing & Projected Water Demands**

<i>Purveyor</i>	<i>Certificated Primary Water Rights & Claims (acre-feet)</i>	<i>Year 2009 Total Production (acre-feet)</i>	<i>Year 2015 Projected Needs (acre-feet)</i>	<i>Year 2024 Projected Needs (acre-feet)</i>
Battle Ground	4,697	1,575	2,777	4,066
Camas	11,090	4,159	6,638	9,775
Clark	23,746	12,917	15,970	18,500

Purveyor	Certificated Primary Water Rights & Claims (acre-feet)	Year 2009 Total Production (acre-feet)	Year 2015 Projected Needs (acre-feet)	Year 2024 Projected Needs (acre-feet)
Ridgefield	962	369	1,018	3,217
Washougal	3,786	1,987	2,723	3,342
Vancouver	48,626	28,883	39,902	46,691
TOTAL	92,907	49,890	69,028	85,591

A water claim is a documented historical assertion to a source of water that predates the water permitting system, which may or may not have been adjudicated and established as a state-certificated water right.

Clark's water rights include 9,900 acre-feet for South Lake SGA wells.

Projected water demand is based upon average annual demand.

Clark projected water demand excludes water that may be provided to the Battle Ground and Ridgefield to meet their water needs.

Ridgefield and Battle Ground projected water demand includes water Clark may provide to meet their water needs.

Sources: Most recently adopted/approved water system plans or plans in progress.

Analysis: The data presented in Exhibit IX-1 indicates that the total 14-year projected water demand can be met under the collective water rights held by the major water purveyors in Clark County. Battle Ground and Ridgefield have found it economically practical to purchase water from Clark Public Utilities to augment their water supplies. Clark conveys water to these systems via interties, under terms described in interlocal water supply purchase agreements. The interlocal agreements are included in recently updated water system plans of the participating purveyors. These water supply arrangements are consistent with the new Water Resource Management Program, which calls for purveyors to purchase water from a neighboring purveyor before seeking new water rights or a new source of water supply.

6. REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SOURCES

The municipal water purveyors in Clark County are statutorily required to conserve water by engaging in practices identified in locally developed and DOH-approved water use efficiency programs, which are described in Section VIII *Water Resource Assessment*. Water rights held by the municipal purveyors are optimized by entering into interlocal agreements insuring reliable water supplies via system interties. Notwithstanding these efforts, additional sources of water supply will be needed, perhaps before the end of the current 14-year planning horizon, to accommodate anticipated population growth in urbanizing areas of the county and pursue economic development opportunities.

The Water Resource Management Program for WRIAs 27 and 28 identifies important, *preferred* regional water supply sources that finish in the Pleistocene Alluvial Aquifer within tidally-influenced areas near the Columbia River: Vancouver Lake lowlands (west of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad right-of-way); the lower reach of the Lewis River (west of Interstate-5, north of the East Fork Lewis River and east and north of the Lewis River mainstem within the Lewis River subbasin); and the Steigerwald Wildlife Refuge (east of 15th Street in Washougal, south of State Route-14 and west of Lawton Creek).

Clark recently began operating a well field in the Vancouver Lake lowlands. This facility is currently pumping water from the deep Sand and Gravel Aquifer (SGA). Clark has a water right application on file with Ecology for 36 million gallons per day from the SGA. Water production during the initial phase of the well field's operation will range between 3.6 and 10 million gallons per day, as additional deep wells are brought online and water transmission facilities extending from the facility are upgraded. Eventually the well field will withdraw water from the shallow Pleistocene Alluvial Aquifer, which will greatly increase the production capacity of the well field. The facility has the potential to serve as a regional water supply source, reducing reliance upon groundwater from the Salmon Creek basin and other smaller watersheds containing important fish-bearing streams.

Clark is also advancing a regional groundwater supply project in a lowland area at the confluence of the East Fork and main stem of the Lewis River—Paradise Point. It is estimated that the Paradise Point well field will ultimately produce 14.4 million gallons of potable water daily to meet the growing demand for water in the developing communities of northern Clark County.

Camas, Washougal and the Port of Camas-Washougal are pursuing the development of a well field to withdraw tidally-influenced groundwater from the Steigerwald lowlands near the Columbia River. The nine-acre project site is on port-owned property south of State Route 14 within Washougal's unincorporated UGA. Camas and Washougal have an

interlocal agreement to develop the well field and have jointly applied to Ecology for water rights totaling 17,213 gallons per minute and 13,555 acre-feet annually for the prospective well field. The well field will be developed in phases. The first phase of construction could begin in 10 years. The specific responsibilities of the participating local agencies in managing this cooperative venture have yet to be determined. This new water supply source in the Steigerwald lowlands has the capacity to meet the water needs of the area over the next 50 years and it has the potential to serve as a regional water supply source.

7. AVAILABILITY OF AFFORDABLE WATER TO FOSTER VIABLE AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN CLARK COUNTY

The *Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan* addresses the need to maintain and enhance productive agricultural lands. The county's agricultural lands planning goal and policies strive to encourage conservation of designated farmland for long-term agricultural uses and protect opportunities for these lands to support a wide variety of agricultural products. This update of the CWSP supports the county's agricultural lands planning goal and policies, which are presented in Appendix II-A.

Water must continue to be available to support the natural environment, domestic needs and existing and future agricultural operations. As a result, farmers have experienced difficulty obtaining additional water rights, particularly given the new rules under the Water Resource Management Program for the Lewis River, Salmon Creek and Washougal River basins, which emphasize maintaining in-stream flows to protect fish habitat.

In 2006 the Salmon-Washougal and Lewis Planning Unit, which was composed of Clark, Cowlitz and Skamania county commissioners and representatives from a broad range of water resource interest groups, approved the recommendations contained in the Salmon-Washougal & Lewis Watershed Management Plan, in accordance with RCW 90.82.130. The watershed plan served as the basis for water resource management rules pertaining to these basins (WAC 173-527 and WAC 173-528). The Washington Dept of Ecology is bound by these rules in making decisions about the use of water resources, including the issuance of water rights, within this watershed—WRIAs 27 and 28. See Section IX, Subsection 3.

In recognition of the problems applicants have in accessing additional water for agricultural operations Ecology has proposed measures for expediting the issuance of water rights which involve fostering the transfers of rights among agricultural property owners, when water rights are not being used. The *Clark County Agriculture Preservation Strategies Report*, March 2009, recommends that Clark County work with Ecology, the Clark-Cowlitz Farm Bureau and other interested parties to develop a streamlined process for transferring agricultural water rights.

Regional workshops should be conducted that explore means by which affordable water can be made more available for agricultural operations. Topics addressed during these workshops may include water right issuance procedures; measures that Ecology should take to expedite the issuance of water rights; incentives for transferring water rights among farmers; irrigation energy efficiency and water conservation methodologies; and local, state and federal financial incentives for using the best available energy and water conservation technologies. Washington State University Extension Service and the Clark-Cowlitz Farm Bureau may be the appropriate organizations to arrange and co-sponsor these workshops.

Another agency that should be consulted regarding increasing the availability of affordable water for agricultural operations is the Farmland Information Center. The center is a public-private partnership between the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and the American Farmland Trust, which is authorized under the federal Farmland Protection Policy Act. The center provides internet access to a compilation of laws and technical literature on farmland protection and stewardship (www.farmlandinfo.org). In addition to responding to requests for information, the center's staff monitors and reports on farmland protection activities. Staff is also available on a contractual basis to conduct detailed research on farmland protection issues.

Clark Public Utilities provides financial incentives to farmers for energy-saving projects which employ new electrical technologies for irrigation systems, e.g., premium efficiency pump motors that withdraw water from the source of supply and deliver it to cropland; variable frequency drive pumps that are capable of adjusting the power and flow of water to irrigation systems, depending upon varying water needs; and smart irrigation systems that sense the moisture content of soils and deliver water as needed. These projects reduce the amount of energy used to operate irrigation systems and often result in water conservation.

Payments to farmers for qualifying agricultural energy-saving projects are calculated at \$0.25 per kilowatt-hour of electrical power saved up to 50 percent of the total project cost. The Bonneville Power Administration provides some financial support for Clark's energy-saving financial incentive program. An applicant for incentive payments must submit information to Clark about the proposed energy-saving project. Additional information about this program and application requirements are available on Clark's website (www.clarkpublicutilities.com).

Section X

Plan Approval

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2011 CWSP Update was prepared to fulfill the objectives of the Washington State Public Water System Coordination Act, 1977 (WAC 246-293). The CWSP serves as the regional supplement to local water system plans that have been or will be approved by DOH. The WUCC guided the development of the 2011 CWSP Update, as well as previous updates of the plan, and ensured that the plan is acceptable to the major public water purveyors in the county and other interested public agencies.

2. APPROVAL PROCESS

The WUCC, serving in an advisory capacity to Clark County, DOH, local public water purveyors and other public agencies having roles in implementing the plan, recommends that the process described below be followed by the public agencies that may adopt or otherwise recognize the 2011 CWSP Update:

- A. The WUCC circulates the proposed CWSP Update to affected agencies for review and comment (WAC 246-293-260).
- B. The WUCC advertises and hosts a public informational meeting on the plan. Comments received from public agencies and local residents on the plan are recorded and filed with the WUCC [WAC 246-293-260(4)(b)].
- C. The WUCC submits the plan to Clark County Community Planning. Community Planning as the lead agency evaluates the plan under the provisions of the Washington State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) to ascertain its impacts on the natural and built environments, and issues a determination regarding the plan's environmental significance (WAC 197-11). Community Planning will also submit the CWSP to the Washington Dept of Commerce in compliance with the 60-day notice requirement.
- D. Major water purveyors and other municipalities (Battle Ground, Camas, Clark Public Utilities, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal and Yacolt) review the plan and consider the following actions. Each municipality may wish to accompany its actions with stipulations, concerns, etc:

- (1) Find the CWSP Update to be consistent with local land use and growth management plans and policies [WAC 246-293-220 (4)].
 - (2) *Optional*—Water Purveyors: Adopt or endorse the CWSP update.
 - (3) *Optional*—Enter into the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement, which appears in the plan as Addendum A.
 - (4) Water Purveyors: Enter into the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries Between the Cities of Battle Ground, Camas, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, and Clark Public Utilities, which appears in the plan as Addendum B (WAC 246-293-250 (1) and WAC 248-56-730).
- E.** Clark County Public Health considers the plan for endorsement, with particular attention to the plan's Water Utility Design Standards and Utility Service Review Procedure (WAC 246-293-260).
- F.** Community Planning submits the plan to the Clark County Planning Commission for review. The Planning Commission recommends action to be taken on the plan by the Board of Commissioners.
- G.** The WUCC and Community Planning formally submit the plan to the Clark County Board of Commissioners with the comments received during the plan review process and explanatory remarks and recommendations. The Board conducts a public hearing and considers the actions on the plan listed below. The Board may wish to accompany its actions with stipulations, concerns, etc. (WAC 246-293-260(4)(a) and Appendix X-A—Board of Commissioners Resolution 1999-07-03 which culminated action on the previous CWSP):
- (1) Find the plan to be consistent with Clark County's land use and growth management plans and policies.
 - (2) *Optional*— Adopt or endorse the plan.
 - (3) *Optional*—Enter into the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement, which appears in the plan as Addendum A.
 - (4) Approve the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries between the Cities of Battle Ground,

Camas, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, and Clark Public Utilities, which appears in the plan as Addendum B.

- H. Clark County submits the plan to DOH. DOH conducts a 90-day review of the plan and considers it for approval with or without revisions (WAC 246-293-300).

Documents memorializing reviews of the CWSP 2011 Update and various actions taken on elements of the plan, as well as adoption and approval of the entire plan, appear in Appendix X-B and Addenda A and B.

3. NEXT CWSP UPDATE

The CWSP should be reviewed and updated every five years, as required under WAC 246-293. Therefore, the WUCC should convene before 2016 to begin reviewing the CWSP. If no changes are necessary, the WUCC will submit to the Washington Department of Health a statement verifying that the CWSP remains current.

Coordinated Water System Plan Update 2011

Appendices

Appendix I-A

BY-LAWS OF THE CLARK COUNTY WATER UTILITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

SECTION 1: *Name*

The name of the Committee shall be the Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as the WUCC).

SECTION 2: *Legal Authority and Purpose*

WAC 248.56 under the Public Water System Coordination Act provides for the establishment of the WUCC, after an assessment has been made of water system problems and the area has been declared a Critical Water Supply Service Area by the county or state. The Clark County Board of Commissioners declared Clark County as a Critical Water Supply Service Area on August 13, 1980, and the WUCC was formally established.

The purpose of the WUCC shall be to organize a local partnership of water purveyors, and health, planning, and legislative authorities to find workable solutions to water system problems. The WUCC shall insure that water system developments in the Critical Water Supply Service Area are consistent with regional needs and meet minimum design standards.

The principal responsibility of the WUCC is to prepare and maintain current the regional supplement to local water system plans (the Coordinated Water System Plan for Clark County) as set forth under WAC 248.56.720, and further the implementation of the local and regional plans.

SECTION 3: *Membership*

RCW 70.116.040 provides for the voting members of the WUCC to be representatives from the county legislative authority (office of the Clark County Board of Commissioners), county planning agency (Clark County Community Planning), county health agency (Clark County Public Health), local municipal water providers, and the Washington State Department of Health. Representatives from other organizations and individual parties recognized by the WUCC may serve on the WUCC, and participate in

discussions leading to decisions on various issues that may come before the WUCC but shall not have the power to vote in accordance with Section 8 of these By-Laws.

SECTION 4: *Appointments, Terms, and Vacancies*

Each water purveyor and other agency identified in Section 3 of these By-Laws may appoint one (1) representative to the WUCC. There shall be no specific term of membership. Vacancies on the WUCC shall be filled by the water purveyor or other agency responsible for making the initial appointment to the WUCC.

SECTION 5: *Duration*

The duration of the WUCC shall be perpetual.

SECTION 6: *Meeting Scheduling and Notice*

The WUCC shall meet at least quarterly in the course of updating the Coordinated Water System Plan for Clark County. During other periods, the WUCC shall meet as needed. A regular meeting schedule may be established by the WUCC.

Any member of the WUCC may call for a meeting. The date, time, and place of a meeting shall be established by the presiding officer of the WUCC. Written notice of a meeting and an agenda shall be circulated to members of the WUCC by e-mail at least five (5) days prior to the meeting.

SECTION 7: *Official Meetings*

A meeting of the WUCC shall not be official unless a membership quorum is achieved. A quorum shall consist of a simple majority of the WUCC voting membership. Actions taken by members of the WUCC shall not be official unless such actions are taken within the context of an official meeting of the WUCC, and such actions are consistent with these By-Laws.

SECTION 8: *Voting Procedures*

Questions brought before an official meeting of the WUCC may be decided without a formal vote of the membership, provided that it is clear to the presiding officer that there is consensus on the issue. If it is not clear that there is a consensus on an issue, a vote of a majority of the members present and voting shall decide any questions before an official meeting.

Any part of the proceedings of a meeting of the WUCC shall be governed by the current edition of Roberts Rules of Order, at the request of any member of the WUCC.

SECTION 9: *Officers, Duties and Terms of Office*

The officers of the WUCC shall include, but not be limited to, a Chairperson and a Vice Chairperson.

The primary duties of the Chairperson shall be to preside over official meetings of the WUCC, and perform other duties of the presiding officer described in these By-Laws. In the event of the absence of the Chairperson, the Vice Chairperson shall perform the duties of the Chairperson.

The WUCC shall conduct an election of officers at its first meeting of the calendar year. An election of officers may be conducted at any official meeting of the WUCC, provided that an announcement of the election is made at least thirty (30) days prior to the election at an official meeting of the WUCC. An election of officers shall be conducted in accordance with Section 8 of these By-Laws. The term of office for the officers of the WUCC shall be one (1) year.

SECTION 10: *Meeting Reports*

A report shall be made on the proceedings of each meeting of the WUCC. Reports shall be circulated to the WUCC membership by e-mail. A meeting report shall not be official until it has been circulated to the full membership and accepted by the WUCC at a subsequent official meeting.

SECTION 11: *Meeting Attendance*

A membership position on the WUCC may be declared vacant if a representative or a representative's alternate fails to attend three (3) consecutive meetings without valid cause as recognized by the WUCC. Vacancies shall be filled in accordance with Section 4 of these By-Laws.

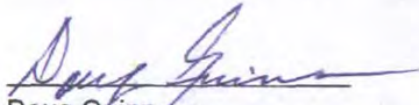
SECTION 12: *Amendments to By-Laws*

Any member of the WUCC may propose an amendment to these By-Laws. The proposed written amendment shall be circulated to the WUCC membership by e-mail at least thirty (30) days prior to action on the proposed amendment by the WUCC at an official meeting. Action on the proposed amendment shall be in accordance with Section 8 of these By-Laws.

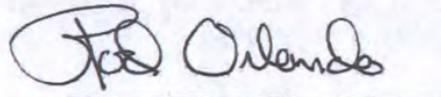
SECTION 13: Administrative Support

The WUCC shall designate a member agency to be responsible for completing the update of the CWSP, under the direction of the WUCC. Following the development of a CWSP update, Clark County's departments of Community Planning and Assessment & GIS shall maintain and provided access to supporting documentation pertaining to the CWSP, which shall include, but shall not be limited to, maintenance of current service area agreements and exhibits illustrating service area boundaries. The designated agency shall arrange staff support for meetings of the WUCC to assist the committee in carrying out its ongoing responsibilities identified in the CWSP. Staff support shall include, but shall not be limited to, preparing meeting reports and WUCC correspondence, publishing formal actions of the WUCC, and maintaining WUCC records. Costs associated with providing administrative support to the WUCC during the CWSP update shall be shared by the WUCC member agencies under the terms of a cost-sharing agreement negotiated at the beginning of the process of updating the CWSP. Costs associated with providing ongoing administrative support following the CWSP update shall be shared by the WUCC member agencies under the terms of a cost-sharing agreement negotiated after the CWSP is updated.

ADOPTED this 8th day of December 2010 by the Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee.



Doug Quinn
WUCC Chairperson



Rodney Orlando
Staff and Recording Secretary

Appendix II-A

Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan Goals & Policies and the CWSP

The preparation of the 2011 Update of the Coordinated Water System Plan involved a review of relevant goals and policies in Clark County's 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan, 2004-2024, adopted September 2007, and amended in January 2010. The goals and policies appear in the county's plan as follows:

1. County-wide Planning Policies
2. Framework Plan Policies
3. 20-Year Plan Policies

The policies listed in the table that appears below were selected for potential relevance to the CWSP. The most significant are repeated in full and those of lesser impact are summarized. Inclusion of these goals and policies as an appendix to the CWSP is intended to provide convenient reference. For additional information, the source documents should be perused.

The notations pertaining to CWSP implementation are briefly stated adhering to the following formats:

- (a) If implementation of the goals, policies, strategies and implementation has been essentially completed without significant revision in the 2011 CWSP Update, it is noted by posting the plan date(s) that provides for implementation or consistency.
- (b) If it appears that the appropriate implementation lies outside the CWSP, the table notes the agency or planning-related records considered more appropriate for implementation.
- (c) If the 2011 CWSP Update process included specific revisions, etc., an entry briefly identifying the changes is provided.

- (d) Other policies have been included only for general reference but without specific CWSP implementation. Paraphrased policies are posted within brackets.

3.0 County 20 -Year Plan Goals & Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p><i>GOAL To maintain and enhance productive agricultural lands and minimize incompatibilities with adjacent uses.</i></p>	<p><i>Section IX Water Supply, Subsection 7 Availability of Affordable Water to Foster Viable Agricultural Operations in Clark County</i></p> <p><i>Washington Right to Farm Enabling Statute WA; State Laws; Wash. Rev. Code §§ 7.48.300 to 7.48.320 (2005).</i></p> <p><i>RCW Chapter 36.70A.070 Comprehensive plan, mandatory elements (5) Rural Element</i></p> <p><i>WAC 246-293 Water System Coordination</i></p> <p><i>WAC 246-293-180 Establishment of External Critical Water Supply Service Area Boundaries—Criteria (1) The water utility coordinating committee, in recommending, and county legislative authority(ies), in determining the location of external critical water supply service area boundaries shall consider factors including, but not limited to (a) Existing land use; (b) Projected land use and permitted densities as documented in adopted county or city plans, ordinances and/or growth policies for at least ten years into the future.</i></p> <p><i>WAC 246-293-220 Coordinated Water System Plan.</i></p> <p><i>WAC 173-527 Water Resource Management Program for the Lewis Basin WRIA 27</i></p> <p><i>WAC 173-528 Water Resource Management for the Salmon-Washougal Basin WRIA 28</i></p>

3.0 County 20 -Year Plan Goals & Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p>3.4.1 The county shall encourage the conservation of the county's designated agricultural lands for long-term commercial and non-commercial agricultural uses and shall protect the opportunity for these lands to support the widest variety of agricultural crops and products as listed in RCW 36.70A.030(2) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage cooperative resource management among agricultural land owners, environmental groups, state and federal resource agencies and federally recognized Native American tribes for managing the county's public and private agricultural lands; • Encouraging the continuation of commercial agriculture by: 1) supporting land trades that result in consolidated agricultural ownership, 2) encouraging the maintenance of agricultural lands in current use property tax classifications, including those classifications as provided for in RCW 84.34 and CCC Chapter 3.08, and 3) working with agricultural landowners and managers to identify and develop other incentives for continued farming; and, • Encouraging agricultural land use as a clean industry incorporating tax breaks, right to farm, purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights and other economic means and develop strategies to support farming practices. 	<p>Indicators of long term commercial significance under GMA do not include the availability of affordable and accessible water for farmers to irrigate agriculture land.</p> <p>This is an inherent conflict in GMA between difficulty of obtaining and keeping water rights and preservation of agriculture.</p>
<p>3.4.4 Land uses on commercial agricultural lands shall include all standard agricultural practices and supporting activities, including farm worker housing and use of water resources for irrigation.</p>	<p>Local policies</p>
<p>3.4.9 Public services and utilities within and adjacent to designated agricultural areas should be designed to prevent negative impacts on agriculture and allow for continued resource activity.</p>	<p>Individual water system plans</p>

6.0 Countywide Planning Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p>6.0.13. The county, municipalities, special districts and public health (agencies) will work cooperatively to develop fair and consistent policies and incentives to eliminate private water and sewer/septic systems in the urban areas; and to encourage connection to public water and sewer systems.</p>	<p>Fundamental objective of the initial 1983 CWSP and 2011 CWSP Sections I and III</p>
<p>6.0.14. Within Urban Growth Areas, cities and towns should be the providers of urban services. Cities and towns should not extend utilities without annexation or commitments for annexation. Exceptions may be made in cases where human health is threatened. In areas where utilities presently extend beyond city or town limits, but are within UGAs, the city or town and the county should jointly plan for development, with the county adopting development regulations which are consistent with the city or town standards.</p>	<p>Urban Growth Boundaries were an important factor in adjusting the service areas of the major water utilities; 2011 CWSP Sections II</p>
<p>6.0.15. Plans for providing public utility services shall be coordinated with plans for designation of urban growth areas, rural uses, and for the transition of undeveloped land to urban uses.</p>	<p>Individual water system plans. 2011 CWSP Sections II, IV and VI inter-local agreements are required for all interim water service</p>
<p>6.0.3. Public facilities and utility services shall be planned so that service provision maximizes the efficiency and cost effectiveness and ensures concurrency.</p>	<p>Local growth management plans and individual water system plans</p>
<p>6.0.4. The county, municipalities and special districts shall, to the greatest extent possible, agree upon present and future service provision within the urban areas.</p>	<p>2011 CWSP Section II and individual water system plan adjustments</p>

6.2 Framework Plan Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p>6.2.2 Adequate public water service should be extended throughout urban areas. (An "adequate" public water system is one that meets Washington State requirements and provides minimum fire flow as required by the Fire Marshal. Various levels of public water service are considered adequate, depending upon the specific land uses and densities of development being served.)</p>	<p>Individual water system plans</p>
<p>6.2.3 When it is appropriate to provide public water service in rural areas, the level of service may be lower than that provided in urban areas. However, public water service in rural areas must meet the minimum requirements for an adequate public water system, given the specified land uses and densities being served (see 6.2.2).</p>	<p>2011 CWSP Sections V and VI. Minimum standards recognize lower level of service may be appropriate for rural areas</p>
<p>6.2.4 Construction of new private wells in urban areas should be discouraged. New private wells will be considered only on an interim basis, until adequate public water service becomes available to an area.</p>	<p>Local policies and codes</p>
<p>6.2.7 Ensure compliance with Washington State requirements which call for a proposed development to provide proof that there exists a source of public or private domestic water which produces sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet minimum requirements before a development permit may be issued.</p>	<p>2011 CWSP Section VI utility review process requires documentation from purveyor for public water supply</p>
<p>6.2.8 New wells may be constructed in rural areas, but only to serve developments on rural lots that are without practical access to public water systems. Existing public water purveyors should be given an opportunity to serve a new development. The first opportunity to serve a development should be given to the utility provider designated to serve the areas in which the development is proposed. If the designated utility cannot serve the development, an adjacent utility should be given the</p>	<p>2011 CWSP Section VI provides a procedure for identifying the appropriate water utility.</p>

6.2 Framework Plan Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p>opportunity to serve the development. If an existing utility cannot serve the development, construction of a new private or public well may be permitted. This procedure is set forth in the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update, which was adopted by Clark County and the Washington State Department of Health in 1991.</p>	
<p>6.2.10 The Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is designed to be responsive to the County's Comprehensive Plan and other local comprehensive plans, and land use regulations intended to implement the Comprehensive Plan. Public water system plans must be consistent with the Coordinated Water System Plan and the Comprehensive Plan, as provided under WAC 248-56. [re codified to 246-293]</p>	<p>Fundamental CWSP concept: land use determines water utility needs. 2011 CWSP Section II</p>

20 -Year Plan Goals & Policies	CWSP Implementation
<p>GOAL Ensure that necessary and adequate capital facilities and services are provided to all development in Clark County in a manner consistent with the 20-Year Plan.</p>	
<p>6.1.2 The primary role of Clark County regarding service provisions shall involve the planning and delivery of regional, rather than urban, services. It is the policy of Clark County, that in general, cities are the most appropriate units of local government to provide urban governmental services, and that in general it is not appropriate that urban governmental services be extended to rural areas except in those limited circumstances shown to be necessary to protect basic public health and safety and the environment and when such services are financially supportable at rural densities and do not permit urban development.</p>	<p>2011 CWSP Section II. Land use plans and development regulations determine water service (and conversely implies that availability of public water does not influence land use)</p>
<p>6.1.4 Encourage and assist other utilities, service districts and providers to pursue the use of impact fees, special assessments and improvement districts and other local</p>	<p>Individual water system plans</p>

20-Year Plan Goals & Policies	CWSP Implementation
<i>financing techniques to fund new facilities and services.</i>	
<p>6.1.5 <i>Assist and facilitate the siting of capital facility and service infrastructure in a manner consistent with the 20-Year Plan, through appropriate land use planning and development review policies and procedures.</i></p>	<p><i>Individual land use and water system plans</i></p>
<p>GOAL <i>Provide water service to all households minimizing environmental impacts and at least long-term public cost.</i></p>	
<p>6.2.1 <i>All new development in the urban area shall be served by a connection to a public water system. Existing developments within the urban area using private wells shall be encouraged to convert to public water usage.</i></p>	<p><i>1999 - Question of public water requirement deferred to County and local ordinances</i></p>
<p>6.2.2 <i>Private wells may be used in the rural area, subject to the review by the Clark County Health Department</i></p>	<p><i>2011 CWSP Section VI addresses only public water supply issues.</i></p>
<p>6.2.3 <i>In cases where public water service is needed, it shall be provided by a water purveyor under the following order of preference, articulated within the Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Direct or satellite service by the water utility designated by the CWSP to serve the area.</i> <i>b. Interim or permanent service by an adjacent water utility. CWSP service area designations shall be adjusted if permanent service is arranged.</i> <i>c. Satellite service on an interim basis by Clark Public Utilities, if the development to be served is located outside Clark's service territory.</i> <i>d. Satellite service by another DOH-approved SMA (consistent with 2011 CWSP update).</i> <i>e. Formation of a new utility and construction of a new public water system to serve only the development. CWSP service areas shall be adjusted to reflect the change.</i> 	<p><i>2011 CWSP Section VI Utility Service Review Procedure</i></p>
<p>6.2.4 <i>The CWSP shall be reviewed and updated at a</i></p>	<p><i>WAC 246-293 Public</i></p>

<i>minimum of every five years. Design standards shall be reviewed and amended annually, if necessary.</i>	<i>Water System Coordination Act; 2011 CWSP Sections I & III</i>
<i>6.2.5 Clark Public Utilities shall continue to be recognized as the satellite water system management agency for Clark County.</i>	<i>2011 CWSP</i>
<i>6.2.6 Clark Public Utilities may construct and manage Satellite water systems within the service territory of other water utilities, but only if a prior agreement is reached with the utility designated by the CWSP to serve the area. Such agreements shall address issues of equipment compatibility, asset transfer and other issues deemed appropriate by the parties.</i>	<i>2011 CWSP Section VII and individual water system plans require inter-local agreements for all interim water service arrangements</i>
<i>6.2.7 Major water utilities, including Clark Public Utilities, may construct extensions of existing services in the rural area only if service is provided at a level that will accommodate only the type of land use and development density called for in the 20-Year Plan, recognizing maximum build-out and reasonable allowances in design of facilities to promote overall system efficiency. Extension of water service shall be permitted to public regional park facilities that are outside of but adjacent to an urban growth boundary.</i>	<i>Individual water system plans</i>
<i>6.2.8 Water transmission lines constructed in rural areas for the purpose of connecting water systems shall be limited from use for tributary line tie-ins.</i>	<i>Reflects desire for the existence of water utilities to discourage financially premature expansion of water systems</i>
<i>6.2.9 The CWSP shall be amended to reflect any water service extensions in the rural area.</i>	<i>Reflects need to update water system boundaries</i>
<i>6.2.10 Proposed developments shall demonstrate a</i>	<i>Developer responsibility</i>

<i>sufficient and sustainable source of water before development approval is issued.</i>	<i>with purveyor/Clark County Health Department approval</i>
<i>6.2.11 Water service plans shall be coordinated with the adopted 20-Year Plan map and policies, including the designation of urban growth areas.</i>	<i>General requirement for individual water system plans to be based on and consistent with land use plans</i>
<i>6.2.12 Work with other cities and special districts to develop fair and consistent policies/incentives to eliminate private water systems in urban areas, and to encourage connection to public water systems. Unused wells should be identified and decommissioned.</i>	<i>Local policies and individual water system plans</i>
<i>6.2.13 Practice and encourage water conservation.</i>	<i>Individual water system plans and 2011 CWSP Section VIII in deference to Water Use Efficiency requirements RCW 70.119A.180</i>
<i>6.2.14 Work with water service providers to encourage, public education and outreach programs on water reuse, conservation, reclamation and other new water efficient technology.</i>	
<i>6.2.15 Encourage water pricing structures to facilitate conservation and to cover the full cost of providing water service.</i>	
<i>GOAL Ensure that capital facilities and services are provided in as cost efficient manner as possible and are consistent with the land use objectives of the 20-Year Plan and State Growth Management Act.</i>	
<i>6.10.2 Encourage and work with utilities, special districts and other service providers to ensure their functional plans are consistent with county level of service standards.</i>	<i>2011 CWSP Section V minimum standards reference GMA minimum level of service standards</i>
<i>6.10.3 Encourage and facilitate inter-jurisdictional</i>	<i>Local policies and</i>

<i>Coöperation and analysis to assess fiscal and other impacts to service delivery related to annexation.</i>	<i>individual water system plans</i>
<i>6.10.4 Encourage and facilitate the exploration of shared use of facilities and service between service providers where feasible. Activities to be encouraged range from shared responsibility agreements between police and fire service providers, to development of joint facilities such as schools and parks.</i>	<i>2011 CWSP Section VIII. discussion of regional and shared facility proposals currently being considered</i>
<i>6.10.8 Pursue true cost pricing service policies and encourage other providers to pursue similar policies, which allocate the full and true cost of connection to and use of facility and service systems to new system users, and do not allocate costs created by systems additions to existing system users.</i>	<i>Local policies and individual water system plans</i>
<i>6.10.9 [Availability of public water does not justify increased development density]</i>	<i>Fundamental CWSP concept</i>
<i>6.10.11 [Efficiency of service and growth impacts shall be considered for proposed extension of urban level services beyond UGB]</i>	<i>Individual water system plans</i>
<i>6.10.14 [Urban level of service is acceptable in rural areas for non-residential developments where overall efficiency is increased, or there is a need to permit urban service extension to a non-residential development that conforms with the 20-Year Plan and for reasons of public health, safety and welfare.]</i>	<i>Local policies and individual water system plans</i>

20-Year Plan Strategies and Implementation	
<i>Water reuse and reclamation techniques at new large commercial and industrial developments and high water users such as schools, parks, and golf courses</i>	<i>2011 CWSP Section VIII and local water system plans</i>
<i>Maintain a project listing of priority watersheds for basin planning and priority capital improvement projects</i>	<i>2011 CWSP Section VIII</i>

<p><i>[Encourage the use of installed fire protection or increased fire resistant construction materials or designs, and increase use of sprinklers]</i></p>	<p><i>2011 CWSP Section V and local building codes</i></p>
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Appendix III-A

Supplementary Provisions Public Water System Coordination Act

The Supplementary Provisions fulfill part of the requirements of a Coordinated Water System Plan as identified in the Public Water System Coordination Act (WAC 246-293). They are intended to address area-wide concerns within the Critical Water Supply Service Area, which are not ordinarily included in each utility's water system plan. The regional supplement is expected to contain, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Assessment of all related plans and policies which have been adopted by local, regional and state governmental entities. These include water resource plans, water quality plans, comprehensive land use plans, etc.
2. Compilation of future water service areas as identified in each purveyor's water system plan, including:
 - A. A map depicting existing and future service areas.
 - B. Copy of the collective service area agreement between major water purveyors (CWSP Addendum B).
 - C. Maps showing the location of well fields, water system interties and other attributes of water supply and distribution systems are contained in local water system plans, which are on file with the individual water utilities and DOH (see footnote concerning local water system plans).
3. Establishment of minimum design standards applicable to water system improvements within the Critical Water Supply Service Area. Maps of development classifications pertaining to fire flow as identified in each purveyor's water system plan (see footnote concerning local water system plans).
4. Establishment of a process for assessing new public water systems located within the Critical Water Supply Service Area should be consistent with those requirements outlined in WAC 246-293-190. The process should address:

- A. How the minimum water system design standards are to be applied.
 - B. A method for counties to assess water supply to new developments.
5. Identification of potential joint-use or shared water system facilities as outlined in each purveyor's water system plan, including:
- A. A map of all potential joint-use or shared facilities, including interties (see *footnote concerning local water system plans*).
 - B. List joint-use or shared facilities to be developed, together with documentation from the utilities involved, outlining arrangements for development and use of such facilities (see *footnote concerning local water system plans*). This topic should be closely related to the discussion on alternatives and projection or improvements included in each purveyor's water system plan.
6. Identification of major area-wide water sources intended to supply future area-wide water system needs. Include appropriate ground water and surface water studies and arrangement for development and delivery of the water supply.
7. Assessment of the feasibility of a single entity being responsible for the maintenance and operation of several individual water systems, including:
- A. Identification of entity or entities willing to assume maintenance and operation of another system or systems.
 - B. Identification of water systems willing to have maintenance and operation provided by another entity.
 - C. Development of a water system management program and schedule for its implementation.
8. Discussion of any additional topic, which is a recognized water supply concern, pertaining to the critical water supply service area.
9. Relationship and compatibility between the supplementary provisions and proposed or adopted land use plans and/or growth policies applicable to the area.

10. Provisions for continuation of Water Utility Coordinating Committee activities.
11. Information needed to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (WAC 248-06 and WAC 197-10).

Note: The CWSP does not contain maps showing the location of the water distribution networks, storage facilities, well fields, system interties and other attributes of the individual water systems. These maps are contained in the local water system plans, which are addressed in the CWSP by reference. Copies of individual water system maps may be obtained from the water purveyors identified in the CWSP or the Washington Department of Health, Southwest Regional Office of Drinking Water.

Appendix III-B

105637

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

RESOLUTION NO. 1980-08-40

1 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County,
2 pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Code of Washington,
3 Section 36.32.120 (6) has the care of the County property and
4 the management of County funds and business; and
5

6 WHEREAS, the Clark County Commissioners, pursuant to Chapter
7 70.116.4 (1) RCW has the authority to designate areas as Critical
8 Water Supply Service Areas; and
9

10 WHEREAS, Clark County concurs with the Preliminary Assessment
11 of the problems related to public water supply service; and
12


13 WHEREAS, representatives of public water systems in Clark
14 County, the Department of Social and Health Services, the Clark
15 County Planning Department, and other interested parties discussed
16 the Preliminary Assessment and agreed that problems related to
17 public water systems do exist.
18

19 BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners
20 of Clark County, Washington, that the entire area of Clark County
21 shall be designated a Critical Water Supply Service Area and the
22 provision of Chapter 70.116 RCW be initiated.
23

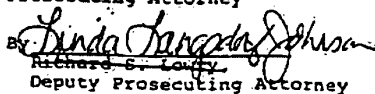
24 PASSED and ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners this
25 13th day of August, 1980.
26

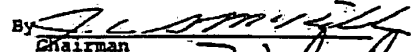
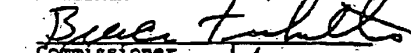
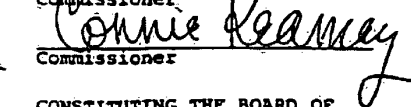
27 Attest:

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

28
29 
30 ~~Clark County Auditor~~

31 Approved as to Form Only:
32 JAMES SHIRLEY
Prosecuting Attorney

By 
Richard S. Loufy
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

By 
Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

CONSTITUTING THE BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Appendix III-C

RESOLUTION NO. 1981-05-35

1
2 A RESOLUTION relating to designation of external critical
3 water supply service area boundary for Clark County pursuant to
4 Chapter 70.116 Revised Code of Washington and Chapter 248-56
5 Washington Administrative Code.

6 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Clark County,
7 Washington is in regular session this 13th day of May, 1981; and

8 WHEREAS, each member of the Board has had due notice of the
9 time, date, place and purpose of this meeting; and

10 WHEREAS, the Board passed Resolution No. 1980-80-40 declar-
11 ing Clark County a critical water supply service area; and

12 WHEREAS, the Water Utility Coordinating Committee held a
13 duly advertised public meeting on March 11, 1981 to obtain pub-
14 lic input on its recommended external boundary for Clark County;
15 and

16 WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners held public hear-
17 ings on April 22 and April 29, 1981, wherein it considered the
18 committee's report, written and oral testimony from the public,
19 and reports of the staff and declaration of non-significance pre-
20 pared by Regional Planning Council; now, therefore,

21 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR
22 CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON as follows:

23 Section 1. Findings. The findings contained in the report
24 of the Water Utility Coordinating Committee dated March 19, 1981
25 are incorporated herein by this reference.

26 Section 2. Adoption of External Boundary Designation. The
27 Board hereby adopts and approves the committee's formal report
28 appearing in Exhibit "A" (consisting of a map and narrative de-
29 scription of recommended boundary and a narrative statement out-
30 lining the reasons for the boundary, criteria use and relative
31 importance of each) entitled External Boundary Designation by
32 this reference incorporated herein and made a part hereof.

Appendix V-A

Clark County Water System Minimum Standards & Specifications

I. INTRODUCTION

The Clark County Water System Minimum Standards and Specifications are recommended minimum base level performance, design and construction standards used to maintain uniformity of design between adjacent water utilities. More stringent standards may apply within each purveyor's service area. Standard design documents will be maintained for reference by the Clark County Community Planning.

The standards presented in this appendix are intended to serve as guidelines. The facility and performance specification set forth in local water system plans that have been approved by DOH will take precedence. Moreover, the standards herein need not supersede any other legally constituted standards that are more stringent than these standards.

II. SOURCE

A. Source Construction

New water sources must conform with the latest revisions to all standards required by the Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) and the Washington Department of Health (DOH). Specifically, this includes WAC 173-160, Minimum Standards for Construction and Maintenance of Water Wells administered by DOE, and WAC 246-290, regulations pertaining to Group A Public Water Supplies administered by DOH.

B. Water Rights

Water rights are required for the construction of a new water source which will withdraw more than 5,000 gallons/day, except for irrigating a lawn or a non-commercial garden of less than one-half acre. When water rights are required for a new source or to enable additional withdrawal from an existing source, they must be obtained in accordance with DOE regulations and procedures and transferred to utility ownership.

C. Well Specifications

All test and production wells should be drilled in accordance to detailed drilling and testing specifications, which have either been prepared by or received prior approval of the designated utility.

D. Water Quality

Water quality should be proven to conform with DOH criteria specified in WAC 246-290 Part 4 and/or any additional requirements more stringently applied by the Clark County Public Health Dept. Each utility may reserve the right to reject any source whose raw water quality does not meet these criteria.

III. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

A. Pipe Sizing

The minimum main size should be established by a hydraulic analysis using the appropriate land use designation to develop both domestic and fire flow requirements. When a hydraulic analysis is not completed, the minimum main size should be 6 inches in diameter for a looped system and 8 inches in diameter for an un-looped system. Whenever practical, water mains should be looped to provide enhanced reliability and eliminate dead-end water mains.

B. Required Minimum Fire Flows

Fire protection requirements are determined by the Clark County Fire Marshal with assistance of other local fire authorities. Current guidelines for minimum fire flow requirements depend on land use and the structure to be protected. Minimum standards as of the preparation of these standards require the flows presented in the table below. These values may be increased or decreased at the discretion of the Fire Marshal. Specific measures to reduce fire flow requirements include changes in building materials, building setbacks and installation of automatic fire sprinkler systems.

Fire flow requirements apply for all new land development and some building permit applications. The office of the local fire protection authority should be contacted for assistance for specific requirements.

Type of Development	Minimum Fire Flow Requirements
Residential inside UGA	1,000 gpm for 60 minutes
Residential outside UGA	500 gpm for 30 minutes
Non-residential	minimum of 1,000 gpm for 120 minutes with higher values required based on building type, occupancy, and size.

Source: Clark County Code 15.12.9000 Appendices adopted June 2, 2008.

The above information may apply to only those jurisdictions that have not adopted the new level of service standards for water service, which are contained in Washington State Building Code Chapter 51-50 WAC International Building Code 2009 Edition (includes amendments to the 2009 International Existing Building Code and ICC/ANSI A117.1-2003). Clark County has adopted these new standards.

The local fire protection authority may require or allow, and should approve, any variance in required fire flow and/or other requirements in consideration of factors not encompassed within this standard (e.g., large commercial complexes, large structures with exposure hazards, consideration of automatic sprinkler protection, etc.). The water utility will be expected to develop facilities that will perform to meet the International Building Code.

The Fire Marshal and/or local Fire Chief in conjunction with the water utility, using the International Fire Code for municipal fire protection as a guide, may establish or require additional standards or specifications as required for water supply criteria not specifically set forth herein.

C.. Water Pressure

Water systems should be hydraulically designed to provide a service pressure within the range of 30-100 psi with a desired range of 40-90 psi. The minimum pressure at all services should be 30 psi during peak hour demands. A minimum pressure of 20 psi should be maintained throughout the distribution system during maximum day water demands plus fire flow demands. Pressures within water transmission mains (no service connections) should have a positive pressure during all design conditions.

D. Storage

Public water systems should provide sufficient storage to meet any seasonal or diurnal variations in demand, fire flows, and emergency demands during critical periods such as power outages and equipment failures. Storage is evaluated based on the following five components:

- Operational storage
- Equalizing storage
- Standby (emergency) storage
- Fire suppression storage
- Dead storage, if any

E. Valving

Valving should be installed at all crosses and tees in a number equaling the number of connecting pipes minus 1, except in cases of short blocks of under 100 feet, thereby eliminating the need for one of the valves. In addition, unvalved lengths of pipe should not exceed 500 feet in school, commercial, or multi-family areas, and 1,000 feet in residential areas, where customers are being served.

F. Fire Hydrants

Installation of hydrants should be required of all developments for which fire flow requirements apply (see Section V.4). Fire hydrants should be connected to a 6-inch minimum diameter main. When fire hydrants are located more than 50 feet from the water main, a minimum 8-inch diameter lateral pipe should be used unless a 6-inch pipe can provide service acceptable to the local fire authority and the designated utility based on hydraulic analysis of the specific distribution system. When the required fire flow exceeds 2,500 gpm for a commercial or industrial development, a minimum of three fire hydrants supplied by a looped water main should be required.

Fire hydrant location should be determined by the appropriate local fire authority. In general, hydrants should be predicated on the location of street intersections wherever possible, and located to minimize the hazard of damage by traffic. They should have an average normal spacing of 600 feet within residential areas measured along the street frontage. In no case should hydrants be placed farther than 700 feet apart in residential areas and no lot should be more than 500 feet from the nearest hydrant. In commercial or industrial areas, the maximum hydrant spacing should be 300 to 400 feet.

Hydrant spacing in remote rural areas should be determined by the local fire authority and designated utility with a desirable spacing of 1,000 feet.

The schedule for the installation of fire hydrants should be in accordance with the International Fire Code. Fire hydrant requirements should be reviewed by the local fire authorities. Proposed fire protection components of water system facilities should be approved by the local fire authority prior to final plan approval by the water utility.

Fire hydrants should be installed in compliance with these minimum standards and located within publicly or utility-owned easements and right-of-ways. Fire protection authorities may enter into contracts with public water systems to ensure proper maintenance of new and existing public fire hydrants. Said contracts should assign responsibility to the appropriate fire protection authority for such items as inspection, flow testing, painting, visibility and accessibility. The water purveyor should be responsible for mechanical maintenance.

G. Facility Placement

All water mains should generally be installed along the north and east sides of public right-of-ways in accordance with the county-wide utility locating system. All piping, pumping, source, storage, and other facilities should be located on public rights-of-way or dedicated utility easements. Utility easements should be a minimum of 10 feet in width and piping should be installed no closer than 5 feet from the easement's edge. Exceptions to this minimum easement may be approved by the operating water utility. Unrestricted access should be provided to all public water system lines and public fire hydrants that are maintained by public agencies or utilities.

H. Pipe Cover

A 2.5-foot minimum cover is required from the finished grade to the top of the pipe for all installed transmission, distribution and service piping.

I. Air and Air-Vacuum Relief Valves

Air relief or combination air and vacuum relief valves shall be situated at designated points of high elevation throughout the system.

J. Blow-off Valves

A blow-off assembly should be installed on all permanent dead-end runs and at designated points of low elevation within the distribution system. The blow-off assembly should be installed in the public right-of-way or utility easement. In no case should the location be such that there is a possibility of back-siphoning into the distribution system.

K. Separation Distances

Transmission and distribution water piping should be separated at least ten feet horizontally and 18 inches vertically from on-site waste disposal piping, drainfields, and/or wastewater gravity or force mains whenever feasible. All parallel and crossing installations of water and sewer lines should be installed in accordance with provisions of WAC 248-96 and the Washington State Criteria for Sewage Works Design published by DOE, which allows for less separation of water and sewer lines than 10 feet under certain guidelines.

L. Auxiliary Power

Unless directed otherwise by the utility, all source and booster pumping facilities should be equipped with auxiliary power pigtail outlets and at least manual transfer switching devices.

M. Utility Interties

When evaluation specific location, size and alignment for major water lines, utilities should consider opportunities for emergency interties with adjacent water utilities.

N. Flow Measurement

At the discretion of the designated utility, all service lines should be installed so that each residential, commercial and industrial structure will have a separate metered service for domestic water received from the utility. If approved by the designated utility, domestic water consumption may be measured by a master meter for service to a complex under single ownership and where water utility line subdivision is impractical. Service lines providing fire flow may be required to be equipped with flow detection check or other appropriate metering devices, as directed by the designated utility.

O. Cross Connection Control

Water utilities shall develop and implement a cross connection control program that meets the requirements of WAC 246-290-490, but may establish a more stringent program. Where the possibility of contamination of the supply exists, water services should be equipped with appropriate cross connection control devices in accordance with WAC 246-290-490. The designated utility cross-connection control program should determine the need, size, kind, and location of the device.

IV. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

A. Introduction

All pipe, valves, meters, hydrants, fittings, and special material should be new, undamaged and designated for use in potable water systems. Material used on water projects should comply with each projects' detailed plans and specifications. All materials and specifications should be in conformance with the standards referenced by American Public Works Association (APWA), the specification of the American Water Works Association (AWWA), and the specifications of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM), except as modified by each designated utility.

B. Pipe, Joints and Fittings

(1) Pipe Size and Material

All pipe sizes, as shown on the drawings, and as specified herein, are in reference to nominal diameter, unless otherwise indicated. One type of pipe should be used throughout the entire project except as necessary to match existing piping or as otherwise specified. Where relocation of or replacement of existing piping is necessary during construction, materials used should be subject to the approval of the designated utility.

(2) Ductile Iron Pipe (DI)

Ductile iron pipe should conform to the requirements of AWWA C151 specifications. Pipe thickness should be of Class 50 or greater, if required in accordance with the criteria specified in AWWA C150. Ductile iron pipe should be cement lined and sealed in accordance with AWWA C104. In addition, all pipe should have push-on rubber gasket joints and

be furnished in 10- to 20-foot lengths unless design conditions dictate otherwise.

(3) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

Polyvinyl chloride pipe should meet standards specified within the current edition of APWA, except as modified by the utility provided that the performance of the material meets or exceeds the APWA standard, and should bear the National Sanitation Foundation seal for potable water pipe.

All pipe 4 inches in diameter or greater should meet the requirements of AWWA C900 with a minimum pressure class of 150. For smaller pipelines, the minimum pipe should be Schedule 40 PVC. Glued joints are not acceptable for pipe greater than 4 inches in diameter. All pipe should be furnished in 18- to 20-foot lengths unless design conditions dictate otherwise and assembled with a lubricant approved for use in potable water systems. Polyvinyl chloride pipe should be installed with locating devices as approved by the designated utility.

(4) Galvanized Iron Pipe

Galvanized iron pipe should conform to the latest revision of ASTM A-120 or A53, Grade A, Schedule 40, seamless pipe. Pipe should be hot-dip galvanized. Pipe fittings should be galvanized and equipped with screwed fittings.

Cast iron screwed fittings should be ASTM A-126 and A-153 which conform to ANSI B 16, 4, 125 psi class.

(5) Polyethylene Pipe (PE)

All polyethylene pipe should be rated for a maximum working pressure of 160 psi with a standard dimension ratio of 1/7. This pipe should comply with ASTM D-2239 and D-1248. The pipe should be appropriately marked to designate the nominal pipe size, type of plastic material, pipe dimension ratio or pressure rating and ASTM or AWWA designation code. The pipe should bear the National Sanitation Foundation seal signifying its use for potable water. Installation of polyethylene pipe should be in accordance with AWWA specifications. The pipe should be installed with locating devices as approved by the designated utility.

Caution should be exercised in using polyethylene pipe where it could come in contact with gasoline and other petroleum products, as these products can permeate polyethylene pipe.

(6) Copper Pipe

All copper service pipe should be rated in accordance with ASTM Designation B88, Type K, soft copper tubing, and the 1990 National Sanitation Foundation Standards 61 Section 6 concerning joining and sealing.

(7) Fittings

All fittings should be of the size, type, and type of joint as specified by the designated utility or by the pipe manufacturer.

C. Valves

(1) Gate Valves

Valves should be manufactured and tested in accordance with AWWA C 500 specifications. They should be equipped with mechanical joints or flange ends of Class 125 in accordance with ANSI B16-1. Gate valves, 3 inches and larger, should be iron body, bronze-mounted, double disc, and "O"-ring stem seal. Gate valves smaller than 3-inch should be 125 psi, wedge disk, all brass or bronze valves with screwed, soldered, or flanged ends compatible with the connecting pipe. All valves should open counter-clockwise and, unless otherwise specified, should be non-rising stem type equipped with standard AWWA 2-inch square stem operating nuts.

(2) Butterfly Valves

Butterfly valves should meet or exceed all AWWA C504 specifications and should be Class 150-B with short body which are suitable for direct bury. When they are installed they should have a position indicator which clearly shows position of the disc. All valves should be equipped with an underground manual operator with AWWA 2-inch square stem operating nut and should open with a counter-clockwise rotation.

(3) Check Valves

Check valves, 3 inches or larger, should be iron body, iron disc, bronze-mounted, swing type, clearway, quiet closing, level and spring valves flanged ends. All valves should comply with AWWA C508 specifications. Check valves, 2.5-inch or smaller, should be bronze body, bronze mounted, swing type with flanged or threaded ends depending upon installation.

(4) Air and Air-Vacuum Relief Valves

Air and air-vacuum relief valves should have cast iron bodies and covers and stainless steel floats. Float guides, bushings, and lever pins should be stainless steel or bronze. (However, DOH recognizes new technology utilizing composite material and, hence, the stainless steel or bronze material standard is subject to modification.) Valves should be designed for operating service to 150 pounds per square inch (psi).

(5) Pressure Reducing Valves

Pressure reducing valves (PRV) should maintain a constant downstream pressure regardless of varying inlet pressure. PRVs should be hydraulically operated, pilot-controlled, diaphragm-type globe or angle style valves. The main valve should have a single removable seat and a resilient disc. The stem should be guided at both ends by a bearing in the valve cover and an integral bearing in the valve seat. No external packing glands are permitted, and there should be no pistons operating the main valve or any pilot controls.

The pilot control should be a direct-acting, adjustable, spring loaded, normally open, diaphragm valve, designed to permit flow when controlled pressure is less than the spring setting. The control system should include a fixed orifice. All valves should be equipped with mechanical joints or flanged ends.

D. Valve Boxes

All valve boxes should be cast iron, two-piece, and equipped with suitable extension for at least a 36-inch trench depth. The top section and lid will be designed for installation in traffic areas. Lid is to be labeled "W" with lid tabs pointing along the alignment of the water main.

E. Fire Hydrants

Fire hydrants should conform to AWWA Standards for post-type, dry-barrel, self-draining hydrants suitable for at least a 36-inch burial depth. Each hydrant should be equipped with a 6-inch inlet, a minimum valve opening of a 5.25-inch hose connections, and one 4.5-inch pumper port. All ports should have national standard threads and the 4.5-inch pumper port should also include a "Storz" type adapter unless waived by the local fire authority and the County Fire Marshal's office. All valves and caps should open counter-clockwise and have a 1.5-inch flat point pentagon operation and cap nuts. Hydrants should be break-away traffic models. Fire hydrant valves should comply with Section IV.C.1. or 2. and should be provided with a valve box as specified therein. Fire hydrants should be of a model approved by the designated utility.

F. Cross Connection Control Devices

All cross connection control devices will be specified by the water utility based on the degree of potential hazard. Such devices will comply with models acceptable to the DOH in accordance with WAC 246-290-490(4)(c).

V. CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

A. General

Except as specified by the individual water purveyors or in these standards and specifications, installation of water systems in Clark County should conform at minimum to the standards which the APWA has adopted by reference, the Specifications of the American Water Works Association, and in accordance with to the recommendations of the material or equipment manufacturer. Prior to construction within the county right-of-way, a county utility permit should be applied for and approved by the County. All requirements of the permit should become part of these specifications. Any additional permits required for the project should also be obtained prior to construction.

B. Fire Hydrant Installation

Hydrant installation should conform to AWWA Standard C600 provisions. Fire hydrants should stand plumb and be set to the finish grade. The center of the lowest outlet of the hydrant should be not less than 18 inches above finished grade.

In addition, all hydrants should be installed with a minimum of a 36-inch unobstructed radius around the hydrant. Hydrants should be aligned so that pumper ports face toward the road or most probable route of access, if roads are not available, as determined by the appropriate local fire protection authority and coordinated through County Fire Marshal's office to ensure consistency throughout the County. Proposed locations of all fire hydrants should be staked in the field and approved by the local fire authority prior to installation.

C. Hydrostatic Pressure Test

A hydrostatic and pressure leakage test will be conducted on all newly-constructed water mains, fire lines, fire hydrant leads and stub-outs in accordance with APWA Standards or AWWA C600 specifications, unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

D. Disinfection and Bacteriological Testing

All new water mains, storage, treatment or well facilities should be flushed and disinfected in accordance with the standards of the AWWA C651 through C654 and D101-53 as appropriate, or APWA Standards unless specified otherwise by the designated utility.

VI. STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The WUCC should convene annually to review these standards and their implementation. The WUCC should take official action on changes in the design standards it deems appropriate. Action by the WUCC should be in accordance with its current Bylaws.

Appendix VI-A

Clark County Code 40.370.020 Water Supply

A. Definitions.

1. For the purpose of this section, "public water system" means a potable water supply system operated by a designated public agency including a city, town or Clark Public Utilities.

B. Purpose.

Water serving new development in urban areas is necessary.

C. Connection Required for Building Permits.

1. Inside urban growth boundaries, connection to public water is required as a condition of building permit issuance for multifamily dwellings exceeding three (3) units, and all structures required to meet fire flow standards.
2. In areas located inside urban growth boundaries, where the public agency purveyor is willing and able to provide safe and reliable service, connection to public water is required as a condition of building permit issuance for all new residential uses of less than four (4) units, and other uses that are not required to meet fire flow standards, when public water is within seven hundred fifty (750) feet of the lot. Subject to a Type I review, the responsible official may conclude that public water is not available to the developer with reasonable economy and efficiency, within the above distances, based on the following considerations:
 - a. Permission cannot be obtained from intervening property;
 - b. Intervening property contains natural or manmade obstructions which make extension extraordinarily expensive, such as a deep canyon, solid rock or reconstruction of a road or sidewalk; and
 - c. Intervening changes in elevation make adequate service to the property extraordinarily expensive.

D. Connection Required for Land Divisions.

Inside urban growth boundaries, connection to public water is required for all new lots, as a condition of preliminary plat or short plat, and site plan approval. Priority for public water service will be the extension from an existing public water line and, secondly, by construction of, or connection to, a satellite system built to standards established, and operated, by the designated water purveyor

in the applicable water service area. Where the purveyor refuses to accept the option of accepting a satellite system the third option is to approach an adjacent purveyor for service. No private wells shall be permitted for purposes of providing potable water intended for human consumption.

Appendix VI-B

Guidelines for Preparing Interlocal Agreements for Interim Public Water Facilities

The WUCC has determined that the preparation of interlocal agreements governing interim public water service within another purveyor's water service area shall be completed. Interim service may be either through the creation of a satellite water system or temporary direct service. The previous water service review procedures excluded the primary purveyor after they had determined they were unable to provide direct or satellite service. The use of interlocal agreements covering the proposed interim service is intended to improve the coordination between the primary purveyor with respect to their long-term water system facilities. The completion of interlocal agreements must be by mutual agreement between the two purveyors. The WUCC has considered the components to be considered during the preparation of the interlocal agreement and identified several areas which should be addressed including water system design and material standards, compensation for transfer of assets, restrictive covenants, and timing for transfer of interim facilities.

Interlocal agreements are required for all interim water service arrangements. The level of detail and formality of the agreement appropriate for the specific situation shall be determined by the parties involved.

The considerations for preparation of the interlocal agreement apply equally to satellite systems or mainline extensions of the utility offering to provide interim service within another purveyor's designated water service area.

1. Water System Design and Material Standards

The jurisdiction designated to serve the area (designated purveyor) may require the interim water service facilities be designed and constructed to its standards. For interim facilities proposed for construction within an urban growth boundary, water construction design standards shall be at the sole discretion of the primary purveyor.

2. Compensation for Transfer of Assets to the Designated Utility

The cost of constructing interim facilities including expenses associated with water supply, storage, distribution, acquisition of water rights, and other necessary components should be borne by the proponent of the development.

Fees paid by service recipients to the utility providing interim service should cover the cost of operating the facilities. Under these circumstances, interim water facilities should be transferred to the designated utility without compensation. Unanticipated capital or maintenance expenses incurred by the interim service provider that are not covered by the developer or service recipients may be subjects of negotiation. The portion of fee revenues set aside for future capital improvements might be addressed within the interlocal agreement as well, if these funds are significant enough to warrant consideration.

3. Restrictive Covenants

The designated utility may wish to require the interim service provider to require the proponent of the development to place covenants on properties which would allow for future capital improvements particular to the area being served. This agreement would consist of covenants prohibiting property owners from protesting the formation of a local improvement district to secure financing for connecting the development to mainline service, installing fire hydrants or making other upgrades to the system. If the utility designated to serve the area is a city or town and desires deed restrictions prohibiting property owners from protesting future annexation, the designated utility would need to negotiate directly with the proponent of the development to secure these property covenants.

4. Timing of Transfer of Interim Service Facilities

The circumstances which may trigger the transfer of a satellite system or other interim facilities to the designated utility shall be clearly agreed upon at the outset. Circumstances triggering transfer of facilities may include annexation, when mainline service is available within a particular distance, or in the case of a satellite system when the designated utility determines that it has the financial, administrative, and operational capabilities to operate the system.

Appendix VII-A

Clark Public Utilities Satellite Water System Policy Framework

The following is Clark Public Utilities' policy framework for operating satellite water systems. This policy framework may be generally construed to apply to other DOH-approved satellite water system operators. Adherence to the satellite water system design standards are preferred but not mandatory for other DOH-approved SMAs.

1. POLICY STATEMENT

Satellite systems within Clark Public Utilities' service area. It is Clark's policy to require that its system be extended to provide water service to property within Clark's service area. The term "Service Area" means Clark's service area as delineated in the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP). Established pursuant to RCW 70.116, The Public Water System Coordination Act.

In exceptional situations Clark will permit satellite systems within its service area. Clark's decision to permit a satellite system will be based on the following factors:

- A. Whether or not it will work an unreasonable economic hardship on those desiring water service to construct water mains and/or general facilities to Clark's conditions and standard connecting the property to Clark's water system.
- B. Whether or not a satellite system will discourage or interfere with normal growth of Clark's system and/or constitute a hardship on other property owners that would be benefitted by extending Clark's system.
- C. Whether or not a satellite system, existing or to be constructed, will be compatible with Clark's current Water System Plan and will not require the satellite system to be improved or replaced when Clark's system is extended to serve the area.
- D. Whether or not the satellite system complies with other requirements of Clark's terms and the CWSP.

2. SATELLITE SYSTEMS OUTSIDE CLARK'S SERVICE AREA

Whether Clark will provide satellite services outside its service area will be based on the above factors and the following:

- A. Whether or not it is appropriate to extend Clark's service area to include the property seeking water service.
- B. Availability of other public water supply systems that can more economically or logically serve the area.
- C. The criterion and procedures in the CWSP.

3. CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Inside Clark's Service Area

All water systems within Clark's service area must enter into a contract with Clark, as a condition to receiving satellite services from the Clark.

B. Outside Clark's Service Area

All water systems outside Clark's service area to be provided with satellite services by Clark must enter into a contract with Clark.

C. Minimum Contract Requirements

The contract with Clark must include the following: (1) an agreement not to protest formation of a future Local Improvement District; (2) the well driller's record, DOE well permit and other data concerning the well; (3) an agreement to have the water regularly tested and submit copies of the report to Clark; (4) an agreement to at least annually file with Clark its standard report on the operation of such systems; (5) permission for Clark to periodically inspect the satellite system; and (6) other requirements of Clark's terms and conditions.

D. Clark Public Utilities Charges

If Clark is to provide satellite services, the agreement shall include that all utility charges, including repair and improvement charges, are to be paid by those receiving benefit from the provided water services consistent with Clark's terms and conditions.

4. TYPES OF SATELLITE SERVICES

If Clark determines to provide satellite services to a system within or outside its service area, Clark's services will consist of one or a combination of the following:

Category A - Technical Service: This category includes Clark's contracting for technical and operational services provided on an occasional or temporary basis. These services may include repair, trouble shooting, on-call maintenance, training and water quality sampling. Clark will not own the satellite system, and the system owners will retain the responsibility and liability for system operation.

Category B - Contract Service (Operation): Clark will contract to operate the water system. Services may include the category A services, system development (construction and/or improvements), full-time operation, emergency operation and repairs, regulatory compliance and water quality monitoring, as agreed with the owners of the system.

Category C - Direct Service (Ownership and Operation): Clark will own and operate a system that is directly connected to its mainline service or one that remains a satellite system indefinitely. Ownership of the system will be transferred to Clark, and it will become a part of Clark's system.

5. SERVICE INTERRUPTION RESPONSIBILITY

Because a satellite system will typically receive water from a single well or aquifer, and may be so located that no emergency water service is reasonably available, the water utility will not under any circumstances undertake liability for emergency or supplemental supply in the event of a decrease, loss, or contamination of the satellite system's water source.

6. MINIMUM STANDARDS

New or expanding satellite systems must meet Clark's conditions and standards. These include, but are not limited to, Clark-approved engineering plans, Clark construction inspection, extension of mains to property lines at one or more places as required by Clark, acceptance of the system by Clark.

In addition to the above, Clark must be satisfied that the system has adequate fire and equalizing storage and pressure, as well as other reasonable requirements of a satellite system not contained in Clark's terms and conditions:

7. WELL ADEQUACY

Clark must be satisfied that the existing source of water to the satellite system:

- A. Has been approved and permitted by the Washington State Department of Ecology;
- B. Meets all Washington State Department of Health and other purity requirements for public water systems; and
- C. Has a well of sufficient depth, and the pump and other devices are adequate to provide continuous future supply of water in sufficient volume to meet the needs of connections to the satellite system and governmental standards.

8. STREET GRADES/EASEMENTS

If Clark County has not accepted for future maintenance the streets or roads in which the satellite system mains are located, the depth and location of the satellite system mains must meet any street or road grade changes that Clark anticipates for the future. The system owners must provide or obtain easement which would enable Clark to extend its system past the satellite system in the future, when access through public streets is unavailable.

9. NO- PROTEST AGREEMENT

Clark will not provide satellite services inside or outside its service area, unless the property owners served by the satellite system agree in writing not to protest future formation of a Utility Local Improvement District, which would enable Clark to extend its system to serve the satellite area.

10. NEW SATELLITE SYSTEMS/REQUIREMENTS

CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES will not permit any new or expanded satellite system within its service area unless the following are guaranteed:

- A. It is constructed or improved to meet specifications contained in Clark's Water System Plan and other conditions and standards.
- B. The satellite system owners contract with Clark per Section 3 of these policies. The contract will also include an agreement to improve or construct the satellite system to meet Clark's conditions and standards; cost of extending and/or connecting the satellite system to Clark's standard connection charges, including meter installation charges.

11. EXISTING SATELLITE SYSTEMS/REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS

Note: An existing satellite system is one that is presently providing water to properties within the service area of the satellite system.

A. Minimum Requirements

Clark will inspect the water system to determine what improvements must be made prior to the utility permitting any satellite service, and what improvements must be made in the future to bring it to the utility's minimum standards and specifications for construction of its water system.

The applicant must, at its expense, expose for inspection such components of the water system as Clark requires. The foregoing includes, but is not limited to, the well pump and water distribution lines.

The applicant must provide Clark with a copy of the Washington State Department of Ecology permit for the well, the well driller's record, and any other requested data or information.

Based on the above, Clark will, in its sole discretion, determine the following: (1) if repairs or improvements must be performed by the applicant prior to Clark providing satellite service; (2) if improvements are necessary in the future to bring the system to Clark's standards and specifications for water system construction; (3) the estimated cost of each improvement, and (4) a method of payment for each improvement.

B. Repairs and Improvements

Clark will, in its sole discretion, determine whether all repairs and improvements necessary to meet Clark's standards and specifications must be made before satellite services will be permitted, or whether these will be staged between initial and future improvements as below.

C. Initial Repairs and Improvements

Before Clark will permit satellite services to a water system, the applicant must, at its expense, make such repairs and improvements as the utility determines are necessary to ensure a reliable and adequate supply and distribution of water until such time as the satellite system is improved to meet Clark's standards and specifications.

D. Future Improvements

The applicant and/or users of the satellite system must agree to pay the cost of all future improvements beyond the initial improvements, which Clark determines are necessary for the system to meet Clark's standards and specifications, and provide easements satisfactory to Clark for construction of these improvements.

E. Cost Initial and Future Improvements

The cost of at least the initial repairs and improvements must be paid before satellite services will be permitted. If Clark elects to allow staged future improvements to the satellite system, Clark will determine the method of payment. This may include monthly installments over and above Clark's rates and/or charges to users.

If Clark permits monthly payments, the term will be at Clark's discretion, but may not be longer than 5 years. Payments may be adjusted if Clark determines that the actual cost of the improvements will exceed or be less than the original estimate.

F. Reserve Account

Whether or not system repairs or improvements are required, Clark will not permit Category A or B satellite services unless the owners of the properties served deposit with Clark an amount that Clark determines is adequate to pay for emergency or non-routine repairs or replacements, including well pumps or other mechanical components of the system. If Clark determines it

would be an economic hardship on the owners to immediately pay the entire reserve account, it may permit a portion to be billed and paid to Clark in monthly installments.

12. CONNECTION CHARGES

As a condition to Clark providing satellite service in Category C, the users must pay the utility's system development charge and connection charges, including the meter installation. The method of payment will be determined by the utility in the same manner as setting fees to cover the cost of future improvements to the satellite.

13. METERS, RATES AND CHARGES

A. Meters

Clark will not provide Category C satellite services unless all connections are metered. Clark may require metering as a condition to providing Category B satellite services.

B. Rates and Charges

Clark will charge its standard labor, material and equipment rates for its Category A satellite services. The rates and charges to users where Clark is providing Category C satellite services will be determined by Clark based on the cost of service and other factors that Clark is entitled to take into account in setting water rates. In no event will the rates charged such users be less than those charged the same customer-class connected to Clark's water system. The rates and charges to Category B users may be either/or a combination of the above, but not less than the Category C minimum.

Appendix X-A
Clark County Board of Commissioners Resolution
No. 1999-07-03
Actions Pertaining to the Acceptance of the
1999 Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update

RESOLUTION NO. 1999-07-03

A RESOLUTION regarding the Coordinated Water System Plan.

WHEREAS, the Board, following a duly advertised public hearing, concludes that the Coordinated Water System Plan and the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries are in the public interest; now, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CLARK COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON, as follows:

Section 1. Findings. The Board finds that the Coordinated Water System Plan is not inconsistent with the goals and policies within the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

Section 2. Approvals. The Board hereby approves the attached Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

Section 3. Instructions to the Clerk. The Clerk to the Board shall:

(1) Transmit a copy of this Ordinance to the Washington State Department of Community Trade and Economic Development within ten (10) days of its adoption, pursuant to RCW 35.70A.106.


(2) Record a copy of this Ordinance with the Clark County Auditor.

(3) Cause notice of adoption of this Ordinance to be published forthwith pursuant to RCW 37.70A.290.

ADOPTED this 13 day of July, 1999.

Attest:

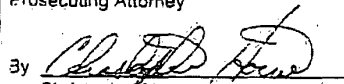
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON


Clerk to the Board

By 
Judie Stanton, Chair

Approved as to Form Only
ARTHUR D. CURTIS
Prosecuting Attorney

By _____
Craig A. Pridemore, Commissioner

By 
Christopher Horne
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

By _____
Betty Sue Morris, Commissioner

PL 99-69

1
2
3 **INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR ESTABLISHING WATER**
4 **UTILITY SERVICE BOUNDARIES**

5
6 **BETWEEN**

7 **THE CITIES OF BATTLE GROUND, CAMAS, RIDGEFIELD;**
8 **VANCOUVER, WASHOUGAL, THE TOWN OF YACOLT, AND**
9 **CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES**

10
11
12 THIS AGREEMENT, entered into by and between the CITIES of BATTLE GROUND,
13 CAMAS, RIDGEFIELD, VANCOUVER, WASHOUGAL, the TOWN of YACOLT, and
14 CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES, (hereinafter referred to as the WATER PURVEYORS),
15 WITNESS THAT:

16
17 WHEREAS, Clark County and the WATER PURVEYORS conduct capital facilities and
18 land use planning under the Growth Management Act as adopted by the State of
19 Washington and subsequently amended; and

20
21 WHEREAS, RCW 70.116 Public Water System Coordination Act, and WAC 246-293-
22 250 require development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including establishment of
23 service area boundaries; and

24
25 WHEREAS, the designation of service area boundaries will help facilitate efficient
26 planning and delivery of water services within Clark County, will help ensure that
27 unnecessary duplication of service is avoided, and will provide predictability to the
28 WATER PURVEYORS, Clark County, and to citizens using water services; and

29
30 WHEREAS, the designation of service area boundaries will help assure that water
31 reserved for public water supply proposed with the CWSSA will be utilized in the future
32 in an efficient planned manner;

33
34 NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of covenants, conditions, performances, and
35 promises hereinafter contained, the undersigned parties hereto agree as follows:

36
37 1. Service Area Boundaries: The undersigned acknowledges that the maps
38 identifying their service area boundaries, dated 7-13-09, and attached to this
39 agreement, accurately identifies the water system's future service area. This signed
40 Interlocal Agreement verifies that there are no service area conflicts with adjacent water
41 utilities.

**Coordinated Water System Plan
Number 2011**

2. Boundary Streets. Where streets or portions of streets serve as a service area boundary, both WATER PURVEYORS may extend service within the street itself. The utility which is located to the north and/or east of the portion of the street serving as a boundary will also be entitled to extend service across the boundary to abutting streetside lots. Any other service extensions into adjacent service area boundaries shall require agreement of the WATER PURVEYORS involved.

3. Boundary Adjustments. If, at some time in the future, it is in the best interests of the undersigned parties to make service area boundary adjustments, such modifications must have the written concurrence of all involved parties and the proper legislative authority(ies), and must be noted and filed with Clark County and Washington State Department of Health.

As specified in WAC 246-293-250, Service Area Agreements-Requirements, this Agreement shall become effective once this document is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners.

This Interlocal agreement for establishing water utility service boundaries is hereby approved:

<u>[Signature]</u> Clark Public Utilities Representative	<u>General Manager / CEO</u> Title	<u>3-18-99</u> Date
_____	_____	_____
City of Battle Ground Representative	Title	Date
<u>[Signature]</u> City of Camas Representative	<u>Mayor</u> Title	<u>3/17/99</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> City of Ridgefield Representative	<u>Mayor</u> Title	<u>3/15/99</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> City of Vancouver Representative	<u>City Manager</u> Title	<u>3/30/99</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> City of Washougal Representative	<u>Mayor</u> Title	<u>6/19/99</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Town of Yacolt Representative	<u>Mayor</u> Title	<u>3-19-99</u> Date

APPROVED BY CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

[Signature]

Attest: [Signature]

Resolution No. 1999-07-03
Date: 7-13-99

[Signature]
H.K. Shorthill, City Clerk
By: Judith Hoggatt, Deputy

Approved As To Form Only
ARTHUR D. CURTIS
Prosecuting Attorney

Approved as to form:

By: [Signature]
Christopher Home
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

[Signature]
Ted. H. Gathe, City Attorney

Appendix X-B

**CWSP 2011 Update Review, Action and
Approval Documentation**

Clark County
CWSP Update Review



proud past, promising future

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY PLANNING

File Name: Coordinated Water System Plan Update
File Number: CPZ2011-00016
Date Published: July 6, 2011

Today's Date: June 29, 2011

Attached is an environmental Determination of Non-significance (DNS) and associated environmental checklist issued pursuant to the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Rules (Chapter 197-11, Washington Administrative Code). The enclosed review comments reflect evaluation of the environmental checklist by the lead agency as required by WAC 197-11. You may comment on this determination within fourteen (14) days of the DNS publication date of July 6, 2011, the lead agency will not act on this proposal until the close of the **14-day comment period, which ends on July 21, 2011**.

Please address any correspondence to: Clark County Community Planning
RE: SEPA Comments
Attn: Gary Albrecht
PO Box 9810
Vancouver, WA 98660-9810

DISTRIBUTION:

Federal Agencies:

Bonneville Power Administration
Federal Aviation Administration, Aeronautics Division
Gifford Pinchot National Forest USDA
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Fish & Wildlife Service, Ridgefield, WA
US Fish & Wildlife Service, ESA Division Manager, Portland, OR
US Forest Service, NSA Office, Hood River, OR

Native American Interest:

Chehalis Tribal Council
Chinook Nation/Indian Country
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Cowlitz Tribe, Longview, WA
Nisqually Indian Tribe
Quinalt Nation Business Committee
Shoalwater Bay Tribe
Yakima Indian Nation
Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, ID

State Agencies:

WSDOT, SW Region - Donald Wagner
WSDOT, SW Region - Jeff Barsness
WSDOT, SW Region - Ken Burgstahler

1300 Franklin Street, 3rd Floor • P.O. BOX 9810 • VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON 98666-9810
(360) 397-2280 • FAX (360) 397-6762 • TDD (360) 397-6057 • commplanning@clark.wa.gov

019781

State Agencies required by

Dept. of Commerce: Department of Commerce – Ike Nwankwo
Department of Commerce - David Andersen
Department of Corrections, Olympia, WA
Department of Health, Office of Drinking Water, Olympia, WA
Department of Ecology SEPA/GMA Coordinator
Department of Ecology – Environmental Review
Department of Fish & Wildlife, Region 5 - Lisa Renan, Vancouver, WA
Department of Fish & Wildlife – Jennifer Hayes
Department of Fish & Wildlife - Dave Price
Department of Natural Resources – SEPA Center
Department of Natural Resources, SW Region – Kirk Willis
Department of Social & Health Services – Edwin Valbert
Department of Transportation – Katherine Klockenteger
Parks and Recreation Commission, State of WA – Randy Kline
Utilities and Transportation Commission
WA Office of Archaeology & Historic Preservation - Robert Whitlam.

Regional Agencies:

Regional Transportation Council – Lynda David
SW Clean Air Agency - David Joyner

Local Agencies:

Clark County Department of Community Development
Building Division - Jim Muir
Fire Marshal's Office
Clark County Public Works:
78th Street
Environmental Services – Jo Anne Berg
Transportation Division – Rob Klug
Clark County Sheriff's Office - Sheriff Gary Lucas
Clark County Emergency Management
Clark County Prosecutor's Office – Christine Cook
City of Vancouver:
Community Planning – Laura Hudson
Clark Vancouver Parks & Recreation
Transportation – Thayer Rorabaugh
Clark County Health Department – Carla Sowder

School Districts:

Battle Ground School District
Camas School District
Evergreen School District
Green Mountain School District
Hockinson School District
La Center School District
Ridgefield School District
Vancouver School District
Washougal School District
Woodland School District

Cities and Town:

City of Battle Ground – Robert Maul
City of Camas – Phil Bourquin
City of La Center – Dale Miller
City of Ridgefield – Jim Perry
City of Vancouver – Laura Hudson
City of Washougal – Joanne Boys
City of Woodland – Kei Zushi
Town of Yacolt – Rod Orlando

Special Purpose Agencies: C-Tran – Jeff Hamm
C-Tran – Debbie Elven-Snyder
C-Tran – Jim Quintana
Clark County Public Utilities (PUD) - Jim Sanders
Clark Regional Wastewater District
Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) – Rebecca Morris
Port of Camas-Washougal – David Ripp, Executive Director
Port of Ridgefield
Port of Vancouver
Vancouver Housing Authority

Libraries: Battle Ground Library
Camas Library
Cascade Park Library
Vancouver Community Library
Ridgefield Library
Vancouver Mall Library
Washougal Library
Woodland Library

Fire Districts: East County Fire & Rescue - Chief Scott Koehler
Fire Protection District No. 2 – Chief Michael Jackson
Fire Protection District No. 3 - Chief Steve Wrightson
Fire Protection District No. 5 & 81 - Chief Don Bivins
Fire Protection District No. 6 - Chief David Taylor
Fire Protection District No. 10 - Chief Sam Arola
Clark County Fire & Rescue - Chief Dennis Mason
Fire Protection District No. 13 - Chief Ben Peeler

Neighborhoods & Homeowner
Associations:

Andresen/St. Johns Neighborhood Association – Neil Chambers
Concerned Citizens of Hockinson Neighborhood Association - Jack Bremer
Daybreak Neighborhood Association - Sam & Julia Richard
East Fork Frontier neighborhood Association – Sandra Bennett
East Fork Hills Rural Association - Val Alexander
East Minnehaha Neighborhood Association - Sue Lintz
Enterprise Paradise Point Neighborhood Association – VaNessa Duplessie
Evergreen East Neighborhood Association - Doug Paulson, c/o L. Meharry
Fairgrounds Neighborhood Association - Bridget Schwarz
Felida Neighborhood Association - Milada Allen
Fern Prairie Neighborhood Association – Jim Fisher
Fisher-Mill Plain Neighborhood Association - Stacey Johnson
Greater Brush Prairie Neighborhood Association - Sam Kim
Green Meadows Neighborhood Association – Dave Socolofsky
Heritage Neighborhood Association – Christie BrownSilva
Maple Tree Neighborhood Association – Sean & Alyson Janson
Meadow Glade Neighborhood Association - Harold Hansen & Wayne

Turvey

NE Hazel Dell Neighborhood Association - Bud Van Cleve
N.A.C.C.C. - Doug Ballou (mail: Art Stubbs)
N.Fork Lewis River Neighborhood Association - D. Petersen c/o Paul

Sorenson

North Salmon Creek Neighborhood Association – Paul Scarpelli
Pleasant Highlands Neighborhood Association – Ron Price
Proebstel Neighborhood Association – Wendy Garrett

Ramblin' Ck Estates/S.Salmon Ck Ave. Neighborhood Assoc.-- Rick Drönen
Ridgefield Junction Neighborhood Association - Dave Kelly
Roads End Neighborhood Association - Barbara Murray
Sherwood Hills Neighborhood Association - Dick Durland
Sifton Neighborhood Association - Christië BrownSilva
Sunnyside Neighborhood Association - George White
Truman Neighborhood Association - Eldon & Venus Kohler
Washougal River Neighborhood Association - Brëndan Addis
West Hazel Dell Neighborhood Association - Ilä Stanek

Media:

Camas-Washougal Post Record - Heather Acheson
Columbian - Elisa Williams
KGW NW TV Ch. 8 - Joe Arndt
KOIN News Center 6 - Bruce Williams
KPDx - Fox 49
Oregonian, Vancouver - Bill Stewart
Reflector, Battle Ground - Marvin Case

Other Interested Parties:

BIA (Building Industry Assoc.) of SW Washington - Steve Madsen
CC Airport Owners & Managers Association - Dale Detour
CCNRC - Clark County Natural Resource Council - John & Diane Karpinski
Chamber of Commerce - John McKibben
Clark County Association of Realtors
Clark County Citizens in Action - Jan Baldwin
Clark County Citizens in Action - Thomas McConathy
Clark County Citizens United - Carol Levaneri
Clark County Citizens United - Nick Redinger
Columbia River Economic Development Council (CREDC) - Bart Phillips
Cowlitz-Wahkiakum COG - Rosemary Siipola
County Road Administration Bd (CRAB) - Sam Wentz
Eric Fuller & Associates
Foster Pepper & Shefelman - Tayloe Washburn
Friends of Clark County
Friends of Columbia Gorge - Richard Till
Kent Landerholm & Associates, Inc.
Landerholm Law Firm - Randy Printz
Miller Nash LLP - James Howsley
Miller Nash LLP - Meridee Pabst
PBS Environmental - Bart B. Phillips
Rural Clark County Preservation Association (RCCPA) - Dennis Dykes
Stoel Rives LLP - Mark Feichtinger
SW WA Contractors Association - Mike Bomar
WSU, Finance & Operations - Lynn Valenter
Aaby, Clifford
Collier, Mark
Cooper, David
Dreyfuss, Robert
Hadley, Ken
Herron, Wuanita M.

DETERMINATION OF NON-SIGNIFICANCE

Description of Proposal: Coordinated Water System Plan 2011 Update

The Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat. The plan was prepared to fulfill regulatory requirements prescribed in WAC 248-56, Public Water System Coordination Act. The CWSP serves as the Regional Supplement for Washington Dept of Health (DOH)-approved local water system plans, which are on file with the municipal water purveyors and DOH.

Proponent: *Clark County Community Planning*

Location of proposal, including street address: *Clark County, Washington*

Lead Agency: *Clark County, Washington*

The lead agency for this proposal has determined that it does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. An environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request.

This DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2); the lead agency will not act on this proposal for 14 days from the date below.

Comments must be submitted by July 21, 2011.

Responsible Official: Oliver Orjiako
Position/title: Director
Address: **RE: SEPA Comments**
Clark County Community Planning
1300 Franklin Street; 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 9810
Vancouver, WA 98666-9810

Date: July 6, 2011 **Signature:** *Oliver Orjiako*

The staff contact person and telephone number for any questions on this review is Gary Albrecht, Planner II, (360) 397-2280 ext. 4318.

7-7-11

John, Doug, Gary and Oliver:

A footnote should probably be added to Appendix III-A of the Coordinated Water System Plan clarifying that the CWSP Update does not physically contain maps showing the location of well fields, water system interties, and other attributes of water supply and distribution systems. The footnote might point out that these maps, which are included in individual water system plans, are incorporated by reference; and that the local water system plans are available for review by contacting the municipal water purveyors (Battle Ground, Camas, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal) and Clark Public Utilities Water Services. These water system plans are also on file with the Washington State Dept of Health, Office of Drinking Water. Incidentally, a list of the current water system interties appears in Section VIII, Exhibit VIII-2, page 66.

Rod O

From: Albrecht, Gary [<mailto:Gary.Albrecht@clark.wa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, July 07, 2011 9:15 AM
To: John Karpinski
Cc: Rodney Orlando; DQuinn@clarkpud.com; Orjiako, Oliver
Subject: RE: Clark County - Water Plan Update -comments/request for documents

Hi John,
I have talked with Oliver Orjiako and Rod Orlando about your map requests and questions. Below please find our responses in RED.

Gary

From: Albrecht, Gary
Sent: Tuesday, July 05, 2011 8:08 AM
To: 'John Karpinski'
Cc: McCall, Marilee; 'Rodney Orlando'; DQuinn@clarkpud.com; Orjiako, Oliver
Subject: RE: Clark County - Water Plan Update -comments/request for documents

Hi John,
Thank you for the preliminary comments.

Please contact Rod Orlando, the consultant working with CPU on this update. He can help with providing the information requested below.

Gary

From: John Karpinski [<mailto:karpjd@comcast.net>]
Sent: Saturday, July 02, 2011 6:11 PM
To: McCall, Marilee; Albrecht, Gary; John Karpinski (home)
Subject: Clark County - Water Plan Update -comments/request for documents

Marilee/ Gary:

I have briefly reviewed the Clark County SEPA DNS- Coordinated Water System Plan Update - Comments due by July 21, 2011.

I have some questions, and would like some documents, please

CPZ 2011-00016
Coordinated Water System Plan Update: July 2011

019787

These will help me to better comment by July 21, 2011.

Please accept these as my preliminary comments.

1) I would like some documents:

Where are the **map of the water area boundaries** as referred to in Appendix III-A Page 1 Appendix III-A Supplementary Provisions Public Water System Coordination Act?? The map that you are requesting are in each purveyor's water system plan. Please contact individual water utilities for these maps

Please send me a .pdf (or the like) of the following maps

- Compilation of future water service areas as identified in each purveyor's water system plan, including: **A. A map depicting existing and future service areas.** In Appendix III-A it states that this information can be found in each individual purveyor's water system plan.

To view existing water service areas go to....

- <http://gis.clark.wa.gov/imfmol/imf.jsp?site=MapsOnline>

at the top of the page is a pick list for Current Map, select Service District Areas

Please click this link to view future service areas....

- <ftp://ftp.ci.vancouver.wa.us/Eng/Water/CWSP/Clark%20County%20Water%20Service%20Areas%20-%20CWSP%20FINAL.pdf>

- **Maps showing the location of well fields, water system interties and other attributes of water supply and distribution systems are contained in local water system plans, which are on file with the individual water utilities and DOH.**

Please contact individual water utilities for these maps.

- Establishment of minimum design standards applicable to water system improvements within the Critical Water Supply Service Area. **Maps of development classifications pertaining to fire flow as identified in each purveyor's water system plan.**

Please contact individual water utilities for these maps.

- **Identification of potential joint-use or shared water system facilities as outlined in each purveyor's water system plan, including:**
A. A map of all potential joint-use or shared facilities, including interties (see local water system plans).

Please contact individual water utilities for these maps.

2) Question: What is the status for fulfilling the rest of the terms of the Public Water System Coordination Act?? See Appendix III-A

The status is that the Coordinated Water System Plan is intended to address area-wide concerns within Critical Water Supply Service Area, which are not ordinarily included in each utility's water system plan. The regional supplement is expected to contain, but not limited to, the following: (please see Appendix III-A (1. through 11.)

3) Question: Does the update change/lower rural water standards?? The summary Appendix II-A, page 3, referring to FPP 6.2.3

No.

4) Question: Shouldn't the Comprehensive Plan's designations factor in water availability and cost FIRST, rather than "planning" development into certain areas with no regard to how much it may cost to serve??

Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan 2004-2024 Adopted September 2007 contains goals and policies about minimizing long-term public cost, and Appendix E page E-4 to E-11 discusses water systems and their costs to serve.

Thanks.

John K.

John S. Karpinski
2808 E. 8th Street
Vancouver, WA 98661
360.909.9163 cell
360.694.0283 home, best #
karpid@comcast.net

On 7/1/2011 4:20 PM, McCall, Marilee wrote:

Attached to this e-mail is a SEPA notification from Clark County Community Planning.

The attachment consists of the following documents:

- 1) SEPA Distribution List
- 2) SEPA Environmental Checklist
- 3) Draft CWSP Update Addenda
- 4) Draft CWSP Update Appendices
- 5) Draft CWSP Update Text

Maps associated with the update can be viewed at the below link:

<ftp://ftp.ci.vancouver.wa.us/Eng/Water/CWSP/Clark%20County%20Water%20Service%20Areas%20-%20CWSP%20FINAL.pdf>

Description:

The Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system inter-ties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat.

The plan was prepared to fulfill regulatory requirements prescribed in WAC 248-56, Public Water System Coordination Act. The CWSP serves as the Regional Supplement for Washington Department of Health (DOH)-approved local water system plans, which are on file with the municipal water purveyors and DOH.

****Comments on this project are due by 5 p.m. on July 21, 2011.***

For additional information regarding this project, please contact the project case manager:

**Gary Albrecht, Planner II
P.O. Box 9810
Vancouver WA 98660-9810
gary.albrecht@clark.wa.gov
360-397-2280 , extension 4318**

Marilee McCall

Administrative Assistant
Clark County Community Planning
P.O. Box 9810 - Vancouver WA 98666
tel: 360.397.2280 ext. 4558
fax: 360.759.6762

This e-mail and related attachments and any response may be subject to public disclosure under state law.

Albrecht, Gary

From: Brad Windler [BradW@c-tran.org]
Sent: Thursday, July 14, 2011 4:43 PM
To: Albrecht, Gary
Subject: CWSP Update Comments

C-TRAN has no comments at this time

Brad Windler
Vanpool Coordinator/Senior Planner
C-TRAN
360-906-7460 office
360-906-7510 mobile
360-906-7345 fax
www.c-tran.com

8/30/2011



COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE

Cultural Resources Department

P.O. Box 2547 1055 9th Ave. Suite C Longview, WA 98632
360.577.6962 577.6207 (f) www.cowlitz.org



INADVERTENT DISCOVERY LANGUAGE

[revised 080722]

In the event any archaeological or historic materials are encountered during project activity, work in the immediate area (initially allowing for a 100' buffer; this number may vary by circumstance) must stop and the following actions taken:

1. Implement reasonable measures to protect the discovery site, including any appropriate stabilization or covering; and
2. Take reasonable steps to ensure the confidentiality of the discovery site; and,
3. Take reasonable steps to restrict access to the site of discovery.

The project proponent will notify the concerned Tribes and all appropriate county, state, and federal agencies, including the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The agencies and Tribe(s) will discuss possible measures to remove or avoid cultural material, and will reach an agreement with the project proponent regarding actions to be taken and disposition of material.

If human remains are uncovered, appropriate law enforcement agencies shall be notified first, and the above steps followed. If the remains are determined to be Native, consultation with the affected Tribes will take place in order to mitigate the final disposition of said remains.

See the Revised Code of Washington, Chapter 27.53, "Archaeological Sites and Resources," for applicable state laws and statutes. See also Washington State Executive Order 05-05, "Archaeological and Cultural Resources." Additional state and federal law(s) may also apply.

Contact information:

dAVE burlingame
Director, Cultural Resources
360.577.6962
508.1677 cell
577.6207 fax
culture@cowlitz.org

Ed Arthur
Assistant Director, Cultural Resources
360.575.3314
508.6369 cell
577.6207 fax
earthur@cowlitz.org



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CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY PLANNING

June 30, 2011

Growth Management Services
Department of Commerce
PO Box 42525
906 Columbia St. SW
Olympia, WA 98504-8350

Attn: Review Team:

In accordance with the RCW 36.70A.106 Clark County notifies Department of Commerce of the intent to adopt amendments to its Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan.

The Clark County Planning Commission work session is scheduled for September 15th and the hearing is scheduled for October 20th. The Board of Clark County Commissioners work session and hearing is tentatively scheduled for November 1st and November 22nd, respectively. The planned date of adoption is January 1, 2012.

We are providing you an electronic copy of the proposed amendment relating to Clark County's Coordinated Water System Plan 2011 Update.

The Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat. The plan was prepared to fulfill regulatory requirements prescribed in WAC 248-56, Public Water System Coordination Act. The CWSP serves as the Regional Supplement for Washington Dept of Health (DOH)-approved local water system plans, which are on file with the municipal water purveyors and DOH.

Page 1 of 2

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CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY PLANNING

If you have any questions concerning these amendments, please call Gary Albrecht at (360) 397-2280 x4318.

Sincerely,

Gary Albrecht
Planner II

Enclosures:

Draft CWSP Update Text
Draft CWSP Update Appendices
Draft CWSP Update Addenda
Clark County Water Service Area Maps

1300 Franklin Street • P.O. Box 9810 • Vancouver, WA 98666-9810 • tel: [360] 397-2280 • fax: [360] 759-6762 • www.clark.wa.gov



Page 2 of 2

019794



STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

1011 Plum Street SE • PO Box 42525 • Olympia Washington 98504-2525 • (360) 725-4900
www.commerce.wa.gov

July 7, 2011

Gary Albrecht
Land Use Planner
Clark County
1300 Franklin Street
Post Office Box 9810
Vancouver, Washington 98660-9810

Dear Mr. Albrecht:

Thank you for sending the Washington State Department of Commerce (Commerce) the following materials as required under RCW 36.70A.106. Please keep this letter as documentation that you have met this procedural requirement.

County of Clark - Proposed Clark County consolidated water system plan. These materials were received on June 30, 2011 and processed with the Material ID # 17114.

We have forwarded a copy of this notice to other state agencies.

If this submitted material is an adopted amendment, then please keep this letter as documentation that you have met the procedural requirement under RCW 36.70A.106.

If you have submitted this material as a draft amendment, then final adoption may occur no earlier than sixty days following the date of receipt by Commerce. Please remember to submit the final adopted amendment to Commerce within ten days of adoption.

If you have any questions, please call me at 360.725.3056.

Sincerely,

Linda Weyl
for

Ike Nwankwo
Technical & Financial Assistance Manager
Growth Management Services

019795

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
CLARK COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Clark County Planning Commission will conduct a public hearing on Thursday, **October 20, 2011 at 6:30 p.m.**, at the Clark County Public Services Center, Commissioners Hearing Room, 6th Floor, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, WA, to consider the following items:

A. Description of Proposal: Clark County regulates development through the Unified Development Code, also known as Title 40. As part of the ongoing program to revise Title 40 known as the "Retooling Our Code" project, the following "Batch #4" code revisions and additions are listed below:

Item #	Subject	Title, Chapter, Section
1	Create a new code section containing standards for the Type I review of Neighborhood parks	40.260.157 – a proposed new section
2	Create a new code section to address the scope and review of Agricultural Stands and Markets	40.260.025– a proposed new section
3	Consider whether to reduce 50 foot buffering setbacks between structures and ag zoned property in the Rural and Resource zones	40.210.020 and 40.210.030
4	Create a new code section for Temporary Farmworker Housing to align the term and definition of temporary worker with state law. Allow temporary housing on Forest zoned lands to increase availability.	40.260.105 – a proposed new section
5	Revise certain county parking and loading standards, considering compatibility with the City of Vancouver's standards	40.340.010

Staff Contact: Jan Bazala (360) 397-2375, Ext. 4499 or e-mail at: jan.bazala@clark.wa.gov

B. CPZ2011-00016 COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

This proposal to update the Coordinated Water System Plan includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of

water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat.

The proposal is to Find the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

Staff Contact: Gary Albrecht (360) 397-2280, Ext. 4318 or e-mail: gary.albrecht@clark.wa.gov

Staff recommendations to the Planning Commission will be available 14 days prior to the hearing dates listed above. For Batch 4, Retooling Our Code, the county has a dedicated web page with the code text changes at www.roc.clark.wa.gov

Contact Sonja Wiser (360) 397-2375, ext. 4105, Administrative Assistant to the Clark County Planning Commission, to receive an agenda and staff report for the meeting or email at: Sonja.wiser@clark.wa.gov

Anyone wishing to give testimony in regard to this matter should appear at the time and place stated above.

Approved as to Form only:

ANTHONY F. GOLIK
Prosecuting Attorney

By:

Chris Cook
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

PLEASE PUBLISH: Wednesday, October 5, 2011

Please Bill:

Clark County Dev. Services
Attn: Sonja Wiser
Account No. 70270
Public Services Building
1300 Franklin Street, 3rd Floor
Vancouver, WA 98666-9810



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CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY PLANNING

TO: Clark County Board of Commissioners

FROM: Dick Deleissegues, Chair
Clark County Planning Commission

DATE: November 22, 2011

SUBJECT: Planning Commission Recommendation for CPZ2011-00016: COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

BACKGROUND

The 2011 update to the Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) has been prepared in response to the need for regular updates and to reflect land use changes completed during Growth Management Planning.

The Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan addresses interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers. It designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat.

FINDINGS

Planning Commission has reviewed the updated CWSP and finds that it is consistent with the adopted 2007 Clark County Growth Management Plan.

According to RCW 36.70A.030, rural services may include public water systems that are delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas. In order for rural services to be delivered at urban service levels they would need to be located within an urban growth boundary. The CWSP does not move urban growth boundaries, or encourage rural water systems to be delivered at urban service levels.

RECOMMENDATION

The Planning Commission voted 7-0 to recommend APPROVAL of the proposal. The Planning Commission recommends that the Board of Clark County Commissioners APPROVE the following actions:

- Find the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (July 2011) is consistent with Clark County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and



- Approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.
- Not approve the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement

EXHIBITS

- A. Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (November 2011)
- B. Appendices
- C. Addenda



NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Clark County Board of Commissioners will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, the **22nd day of November, 2011, at 10:00 a.m.** in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 6th Floor, Public Service Center, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington to consider:

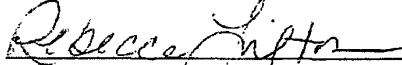
CPZ2011-00016 COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

This proposal to update the Coordinated Water System Plan includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat. The proposal is to find the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

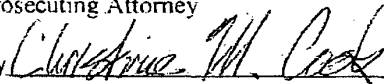
More information concerning this matter may be obtained by contacting Gary Albrecht, Community Planning, at (360) 397-2280, ext. 4318, or e-mail: gary.albrecht@clark.wa.gov.

Any person wishing to give testimony in this matter should appear at the time, date, and place above stated.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form Only
ANTHONY GOLIK
Prosecuting Attorney

By 
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

PUBLISH: November 7, 2011
c70265



For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office: Voice (360) 397-2000;
Relay 711 or (800) 833-6388; Fax (360) 397-6165; E-mail ADA@clark.wa.gov.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

The Clark County Board of Commissioners will hold a public hearing on **Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 2012, at 10:00 a.m.** in the Commissioners' Hearing Room, 6th Floor, Public Service Center, 1300 Franklin Street, Vancouver, Washington to consider:

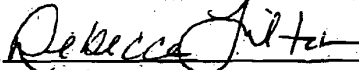
CPZ2011-00016 COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

This proposal to update the Coordinated Water System Plan includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers within Clark County, Washington. The plan designates future water service areas for the principal water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat. The proposal is to find the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is consistent with the County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.


More information concerning this matter may be obtained by contacting Gary Albrecht, Community Planning, at (360) 397-2280, ext. 4318, or e-mail: gary.albrecht@clark.wa.gov.

Any person wishing to give testimony in this matter should appear at the time, date, and place above stated.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS


Clerk of the Board

Approved as to Form Only
ANTHONY GOLIK
Prosecuting Attorney

By 
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

PUBLISH: December 26, 2011
c70265



For other formats, contact the Clark County ADA Office: Voice (360) 397-2000; Relay 711 or (800) 833-6388; Fax (360) 397-6165; E-mail ADA@clark.wa.gov.



proud past, promising future

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY PLANNING

STAFF REPORT

TO: Clark County Board of Commissioners
FROM: Oliver Orjiako, Director
Gary Albrecht, Planner II, AICP

DATE: January 10, 2012
SUBJECT: CPZ.2011-00016: COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

BACKGROUND:

On November 22, 2011 the Board of Clark County Commissioners held a hearing to determine if the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is consistent with County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, Approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries, and consider approving the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement.

The Commissioners had the following concerns:

- Strong concern that farmers do not have adequate access to water rights and new farmers needing water rights on agriculture zoned land.
- Clark Public Utility service area seems rather large and hopes that does not prevent individual property owners from developing their lands by being on wells.
- Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement.

At the commissioner's request staff contacted Bill Zimmerman, owner of Bi-Zi Farms, to discuss how the County could help farmers attain affordable and accessible water. With input from Mr. Zimmerman, staff was able to add proposed language into the Coordinated Water System Plan.

Section IX, Water Supply, adds new text (Exhibit D) on the availability of affordable water to foster viable agricultural operations in Clark County. New text (Exhibit F) is also added on agricultural goals and policies to Appendix II-A, Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan Goals & Policies and the CWSP. If the Board of Clark County Commissioners approve the proposed text, it will be added to the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan and sent to the Department of Health for final approval.

SUMMARY:

The county must complete two fundamental requirements as part of the approval process: find the CWSP is consistent with Clark County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and approve the revised water service area boundaries as identified in the interlocal agreement and map. The county has the option not to adopt or endorse the plan, and/or enter into the revised Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement, Exhibit F.

FINDINGS

Staff has reviewed the updated CWSP and finds that it is consistent with the adopted 2007 Clark County Growth Management Plan.

Staff also finds that according to RCW 36.70A.030, rural services may include public water systems that are delivered at an intensity usually found in rural areas. In order for rural services to be delivered at urban service levels they would need to be located within an urban growth boundary. The CWSP does not move urban growth boundaries, or encourage rural water systems to be delivered at urban service levels.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Clark County Commissioners:

- Find the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (July 2011) is consistent with Clark County's Comprehensive Growth Management Plan and policies, and
- Approve the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.
- Approve the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement.

EXHIBITS

- A. Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (July 2011)
- B. Appendices
- C. Addenda
- D. Updated text for CWSP
- E. Updated text for Appendix
- F. Addenda A, Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement

gms

**CLARK COUNTY
STAFF REPORT**

DEPARTMENT/DIVISION: Community Planning

DATE: April 10, 2012

REQUEST: To formally approve a resolution relating to the Coordinated Water System Plan and the associated Interlocal Agreement and Map.

CHECK ONE: Consent Routine

BACKGROUND: On January 10, the Board of County Commissioners approved the Coordinated Water System Plan. They found that the Coordinated Water System Plan is not inconsistent with the goals and policies within the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan. The Board also approved the Interlocal Agreement with Maps for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

These documents were sent to the Washington State Department of Health for final approval. The State has approved the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan and the Interlocal Agreements with Maps for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

BUDGET AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

FISCAL IMPACTS: Yes (see Fiscal Impacts Attachment) No

ACTION REQUESTED: Staff is requesting that the Board of County Commissioners approve and sign the attached Resolution.

DISTRIBUTION: Please return both signed original contract documents to Community Planning. Please make one copy and send to Purchasing.

ATTACHMENTS:

Oliver Orjiako

Oliver Orjiako
Director of Community Planning

APPROVED: *APRIL 17, 2012*

CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

SR 72-12



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RESOLUTION NO. 2012- 04-08

A RESOLUTION regarding the Coordinated Water System Plan.

WHEREAS, the Board, following a duly advertised public hearing, concludes that the Coordinated Water System Plan and the Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries are in the public interest; now, therefore:

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CLARK COUNTY, STATE OF WASHINGTON, as follows:

Section 1. Findings. The Board finds that the Coordinated Water System Plan is not inconsistent with the goals and policies within the Clark County Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.

Section 2. Approvals. The Board hereby approves the attached Interlocal Agreement for Establishing Water Utility Service Boundaries.

Section 3. Instructions to the Clerk. The Clerk to the Board shall:

- (1) Transmit a copy of this Resolution to Washington State Department of Commerce within (10) days of its adoption, pursuant to RCW.36.70A.106.
- (2) Record a copy of this Resolution with the Clark County Auditor.
- (3) Cause notice of adoption of the Resolution to be published forthwith pursuant to RCW 36.70A.290.

ADOPTED this 17 day of April, 2012.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CLARK COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Jana Redline
Clerk to the Board
is Deputy

By: Marc Boldt
Marc Boldt, Chair

Approved as to Form Only
ANTHONY GOLIK
Prosecuting Attorney

By: _____
Steve Stuart, Commissioner

Christopher Horne
By: Christopher Horne
Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

By: _____
Tom Mielke, Commissioner

City of Battle Ground

RESOLUTION NO. 11-12

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2011 CLARK COUNTY COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN; AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR ADJUSTING OR CONFIRMING WATER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES; AND AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT PERTAINING TO EXTRATERRITORIAL FIRE HYDRANT SERVICES

WHEREAS, the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal; the Town of Yacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (collectively the "Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)") manage aspects of land use, public health, or their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Coordinated Water System Plan and established water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the members of the WUCC have varying roles respectively in developing, reviewing, approving or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act, as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act (under Chapter 70.116 RCW) and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, members of the WUCC have determined that is necessary to revise their existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, in conjunction with their planned revision of the Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries, but under separate agreement, the members of the WUCC also intend to establish their respective responsibilities regarding extraterritorial fire hydrant services.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Battle Ground, State of Washington, that:

1. The 2011 revised version of the Coordinated Water System Plan is hereby adopted by the City of Battle Ground; and
2. The attached Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved; and

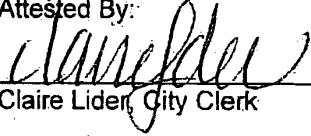
3. The attached Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement is hereby approved.

ADOPTED IN OPEN MEETING THIS 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, 2011



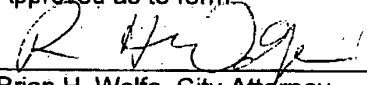
Michael J. Ciraulo, Mayor

Attested By:



Claire Liden, City Clerk

Approved as to form:



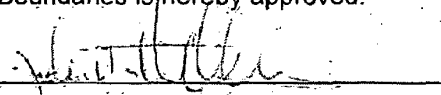
Brian H. Wolfe, City Attorney

August, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:



John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date 10/31/11

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date _____

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date _____

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

Date _____

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

Addendum B

City of Camas



CITY OF CAMAS

Public Works Department

10000 NE 10th Street
Camas, WA 98607
Phone: 509.835.2000
Fax: 509.835.2001
www.cityofcamas.com

October 10, 2011

Lori Wyrick
Clark Public Utilities
PO Box 8900
Vancouver, WA 98668

Dear Ms Wyrick:

Authorization was received by Camas City Council for Mayor Higgins to sign the *Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries* at the October 3, 2011, Council Meeting. The signed agreement is attached.

The minutes from the same meeting are also attached and reflect that Resolution 1222 was passed, finding the plan consistent with the GMA and local land use and that the plan was endorsed. The memorandum to city council is noted on page 5 of the minutes and the motions are on page 7.

Sincerely,

Eric Levison

Encl: Oct. 3, 2011 Council Meeting Minutes
Resolution 1222
Interlocal Agreement



Regular Council Meeting - 7:00 p.m.
October 3, 2011

CALL TO ORDER: Mayor Scott Higgins presided.

FLAG SALUTE:

COUNCIL:

Present: Anderson, Chaney, Dietzman, Hogan, Smith, and Turk.

Excused: Hazen.

STAFF MEMBERS:

Berquist, Bourquin, Fox, Halverson, Lackey, Levison,
MacPherson, and Swinhart.

PRESS:

Heather Acheson, Camas-Washougal Post Record.

CONSENT AGENDA:

Mayor added Item "L" to the consent agenda, a request to ratify a real estate purchase and sale agreement between the City of Camas and Hambleton Brothers Lumber Company, Inc., and to authorize Mayor to sign the agreement for the purchase of a parcel of property adjacent to City Well #14 and west of Goot Park.

Mayor added an item under PUBLIC WORKS, as Item "C", Resolution No. 1222.

An executive session regarding potential litigation was added to the agenda by Mayor.

It was moved by Council member Smith, seconded by Council member Chaney to approve the Consent Agenda of October 3, 2011, as modified. The motion carried unanimously.

- a. Approve minutes of the September 19, 2011, Camas City Council meeting, the work session minutes of September 19, 2011, and the September 26, 2011, Special Meeting minutes.
- b. Approve claim checks 109894 to 109999 and 111055 to 111063 in the amount of \$574,409.87 (five hundred seventy-four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and eighty-seven cents) as approved by the Finance Committee.

Flexible Development to Allow for Greater Flexibility to Future Developments that Include Low-Impact Elements.

Fox responded to questions from Council.

Anderson thanked Fox for staff's work.

In response to Anderson's question, these applications do go through Design Review.

The public hearing was opened at 7:40 p.m.

Malia Sundby, 957 NW 6th, Camas

Sundby asked how the low impact areas would be maintained and staff responded.

Mayor closed the public hearing at 7:45 p.m.

It was moved by Dietzman and seconded by Turk to direct the city attorney to prepare an ordinance to adopt Camas Municipal Code Chapter 18.26, adding Chapter 18.26 Flexible Development and to prepare a resolution for the adoption of the Flexible Development Score Sheet.

The motion carried unanimously.

PUBLIC WORKS:

Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries Titled as Addendum B of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update, Draft July 2011.

Levison explained the purpose of the interlocal agreement for adjusting or confirming future water service area boundaries titled Addendum B of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update Draft dated July 2011.

Levison responded to questions from Council.

It was moved by Hogan and seconded by Smith to authorize the Mayor to sign an interlocal agreement for adjusting or confirming future water service area boundaries titled as Addendum B of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Update Draft dated July 2011.

The motion carried unanimously.

Endorsement of Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update Draft, July 2011.

It was moved by Anderson and seconded by Hogan to endorse the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update Draft dated July 2011.

The motion carried unanimously.

Resolution 1222 Declaring the Clark

Levison explained the purpose of Resolution 1222 and noted that staff recommends approval.

County Coordinated
Water System Plan
Update to be Consistent
with City of Camas Land
Use and Growth
Management Plans and
Policies.

It was moved by Dietzman and seconded by Hogan that Resolution 1222 be read by title only.

It was moved by Dietzman and seconded by Smith that Resolution 1222 declaring the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update to be consistent with City of Camas land use and growth management plans and policies be adopted.

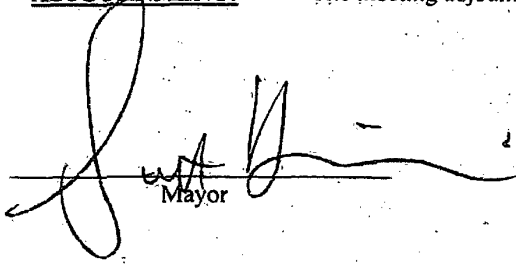
The motion carried unanimously.

EXECUTIVE SESSION:

The meeting adjourned for potential litigation for an estimated 15 minutes. No further action occurred.

ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting adjourned at 8:14 p.m.



Mayor

City Clerk

DRAFT
August 24, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date Oct 4, 2011

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date _____

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

Date _____

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

RESOLUTION NO. 1222

A RESOLUTION declaring the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update to be consistent with City of Camas land use and growth management plans and policies.

WHEREAS, the City of Camas and Clark County conduct Facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act (GMA), as adopted by the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, a Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update has been developed with participation by the City of Camas in the development of the plan, along with Battle Ground, Ridgefield, Vancouver, Washougal, Clark Public Utilities, Clark County Planning Department, state agencies, and various stake holders; and

WHEREAS, the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update will assist in facilitating the efficient planning and delivery of water service within Clark County and avoid unnecessary duplication of water services; and

WHEREAS, the City of Camas staff have reviewed the plan for consistency with Camas land use laws and the GMA plans and policy;

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

The Clark County Coordinate Water System Plan Update is hereby deemed to be consistent with City of Camas land use and growth management plans and policies.

ADOPTED by the Council of the City of Camas, and approved by the Mayor this 3rd day of October, 2011.

SIGNED: [Signature]
Mayor

ATTEST: [Signature]
Clerk

APPROVED as to form:
[Signature]
City Attorney

Clark County Public Health




proud past, promising future

CLARK COUNTY
WASHINGTON

PUBLIC HEALTH
Environmental Public Health

MEMORANDUM

TO: Board of Clark County Commissioners
FROM: Alan Melnick, MD, MPH, Health Officer 
DATE: November 16, 2011
RE: Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update

On behalf of Clark County Public Health I am writing this memorandum to endorse the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan (CWSP) update. The CWSP update represents a collaborative effort that will help to protect our drinking water resources and the public's health in Clark County.

In 1977 the Washington State Legislature enacted the Public Water System Coordination Act (PWSCA), RCW 70.116, to establish a procedure for state utilities and local government to coordinate planning and construction programs for water systems. The first CWSP was developed in 1983 by Clark County in response to the Clark County Commissioners declaring Clark County a Critical Water Supply Service Area in order to address problems associated with water utilities in several urbanizing areas. The PWSCA calls for a CWSP update every five years, and the current draft CWSP represents the first update in over a decade.

In January 2010, the Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC) met to begin the update process. The WUCC is a comprehensive group that includes Clark County Community Planning; CCPH; Office of the Fire Marshal; Clark Public Utilities; Washington Department of Health; cities of Battleground, Camas, LaCenter, Ridgefield, Vancouver, and Washougal; and the Town of Yacolt. The WUCC developed an updated CWSP that includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major water purveyors. These policies will help guide future service areas, design and performance standards, and protect water resources.

When a new development is proposed requiring an adequate drinking water supply and distribution system due to its size, density or other characteristics, the CPSW update calls for permitting agencies to require the applicant to seek water service through a utility service review procedure that identifies the most appropriate service. This structure is designed to give the opportunity for service to the most appropriate provider. This will help curtail the proliferation of small poorly functioning water systems within unincorporated urban fringe areas that lack the technical expertise to meet federal and state health requirements.

The CWSP update is consistent with CCPH Drinking Water policies and supports our mission and strategic initiatives. Safe and reliable drinking water is paramount to public health and safety and the CWSP update is a critical element for our community. CCPH looks forward to continuing to work with our partners on the WUCC and will be happy to address any additional questions or comments.

Cc: Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee
Gary Albrecht, Clark County Community Planning



Clark Public Utilities

RESOLUTION NO. 6483

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2011 CLARK COUNTY COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN; AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT ADJUSTING CONFIRMING WATER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES; AND AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT PERTAINING TO EXTRATERRITORIAL FIRE HYDRANT SERVICES

WHEREAS, the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, the Town of Yacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (collectively the "Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)") manage aspects of land use, public health, or their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Coordinated Water System Plan and established water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the members of the WUCC have varying roles respectively in developing, reviewing, approving or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act, as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act (under Chapter 70.116 RCW) and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, members of the WUCC have determined that is necessary to revise their existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries; and


WHEREAS, in conjunction with their planned revision of the Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries, but under separate agreement, the members of the WUCC also intend to establish their respective responsibilities regarding extraterritorial fire hydrant services.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County that:

1. The 2011 revised version of the Coordinated Water System Plan is hereby adopted by the District; and
2. The attached Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved; and

3. The attached Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement is hereby approved.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 25th day of October, 2011.



President

ATTEST:



Secretary

August 24, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

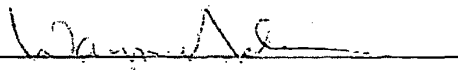
This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date _____



Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date 10/25/11

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date _____

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

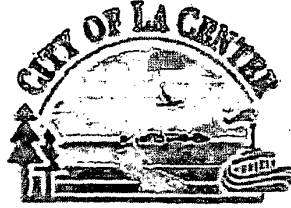
Date _____

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

City of La Center



RESOLUTION NO. 11-346

A RESOLUTION FINDING THE 2011 CLARK COUNTY COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE GOALS AND POLICIES OF THE CITY OF LA CENTER COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND CAPITAL FACILITIES PLAN; AND AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT PERTAINING TO EXTRATERRITORIAL FIRE HYDRANT SERVICES

The La Center City Council makes the following findings:

WHEREAS, the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, the Town of Yacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (collectively the "Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)") manage aspects of land use, public health, or their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Coordinated Water System Plan and established water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the members of the WUCC have varying roles respectively in developing, reviewing, approving or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act, as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, the City of La Center does not own or operate a water system as defined in the Coordinated Water System Plan but is required to be in compliance with the Growth Management Act; and

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act (under Chapter 70.116 RCW) and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service boundaries; and

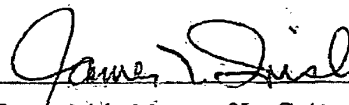
WHEREAS, members of the WUCC have determined that is necessary to revise their existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, in conjunction with their planned revision of the Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries, but under separate agreement, the members of the WUCC also intend to establish their respective responsibilities regarding extraterritorial fire hydrant services:

NOW THEREFORE, SEE IT RESOLVED, that, based on the foregoing findings, the City Council for the City of La Center hereby resolves as follows:

1. The 2011 revised version of the Coordinated Water System Plan is hereby found to be not inconsistent with the goals and policies of the City of La Center Comprehensive Plan and Capital Facilities Plan; and
2. The attached Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement is hereby approved by the City of La Center.

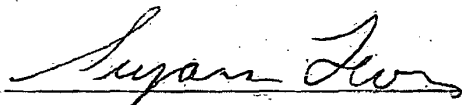
IT IS SO RESOLVED and passed this 14th day of September 2011, by a majority of the La Center City Council.



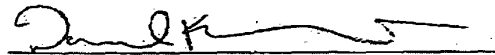
James Irish, Mayor of La Center

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



Suzanne Levis, Finance Director/Clerk



Daniel Kearns, City Attorney

City of Ridgefield

RESOLUTION NO. 407

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2011 CLARK COUNTY COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN AND FINDING IT CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL LAND USE AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT POLICIES; AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT ADJUSTING THE CITY'S WATER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES; AND AUTHORIZING AN INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT PERTAINING TO EXTRATERRITORIAL FIRE HYDRANT SERVICES

WHEREAS, the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, the Town of Yaacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (collectively the "Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)") manage aspects of land use, public health, or their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Coordinated Water System Plan and established water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the members of the WUCC have varying roles respectively in developing, reviewing, approving or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act, as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act (under Chapter 70.116 RCW) and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, members of the WUCC have determined that is necessary to revise their existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the Coordinated Water System Plan was reviewed by the WUCC and determined to be consistent with local land use and growth management policies; and

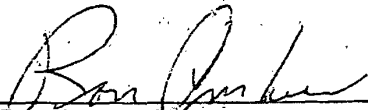
WHEREAS, in conjunction with their planned revision of the Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries, but under separate agreement, the members of the WUCC also intend to establish their respective responsibilities regarding extraterritorial fire hydrant services.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Ridgefield as follows:

1. The 2011 revised version of the Coordinated Water System Plan as included in Exhibit 1 is hereby adopted by the City of Ridgefield; and
2. The 2011 revised version of the Coordinated Water System as included in Exhibit 1 is hereby found to be consistent with local land use and growth management policies; and
3. The attached Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved and the City Council authorizes the City Manager to execute the Agreement on behalf of the City of Ridgefield; and
4. The attached Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement is hereby approved and the City Council authorizes the City Manager to execute the Agreement on behalf of the City of Ridgefield.

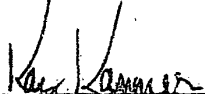
ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Ridgefield at a regular meeting this 13th day of October, 2011.

CITY OF RIDGEFIELD



Ron Onslow, Mayor

ATTEST:



Kay Kahmer
Director of Finance & Administration
City Clerk

August 24, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

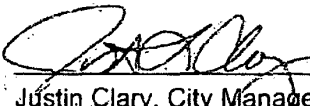
This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground
Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas
Date _____

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities
Date _____



Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield
Date 10/24/2011

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver
Date _____

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal
Date _____

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners
Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

City of Vancouver

12/19/11

RESOLUTION NO M-3757

A RESOLUTION confirming consistency of the 2011 Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan with local planning, adopting the Coordinated Water System Plan, and authorizing an interlocal agreement adjusting water service area boundaries

WHEREAS the cities of Battle Ground, Camas, La Center, Ridgefield, Vancouver and Washougal, the Town of Yacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (collectively the Water Utility Coordinating Committee (WUCC)), manage aspects of land use, public health, or their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Coordinated Water System Plan and established water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the members of the WUCC have varying roles respectively in developing, reviewing, approving or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended and

WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act (under Chapter 70.116 RCW) and WAC 246.293-250 requires the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan including the establishment of future water service boundaries; and

WHEREAS, members of the WUCC have determined that it is necessary to revise their existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries

NOW, THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

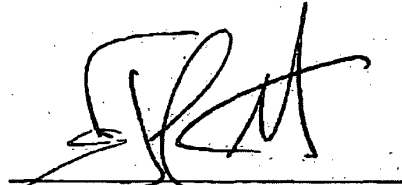
RESOLUTION 1

Section 1 The 2011 revised version of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is consistent with local land use and growth management plans and policies

Section 2 The 2011 revised version of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is hereby adopted by the City

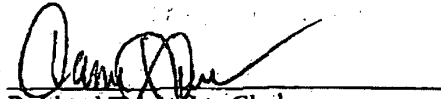
Section 3 The attached Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved

ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the City Council this 19th day of December, 2011



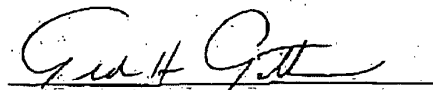
Timothy D. Leavitt Mayor

Attest



R. Lloyd Tyler City Clerk
By: Carrie Lewellen Deputy City Clerk

Approved as to form



Ted H. Gathe City Attorney

RESOLUTION 2

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date _____

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____


Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date 12-21-11

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

Date _____

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

Addendum B

City of Washougal

Resolution No. 1040

A RESOLUTION adopting the revised 2011 Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan; authorizing an Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries; and authorizing a Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement pertaining to extraterritorial fire hydrant services.

WHEREAS, the Cities of Washougal, Camas, Battle Ground, La Center, Ridgefield and Vancouver, the Town of Yacolt, Public Utility District No. 1 of Clark County, and Clark County (hereinafter together referred to as "governing bodies") manage aspects of land use, public health, and their respective water systems pursuant to an existing Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan and have established water service boundaries;

AND WHEREAS, the governing bodies have varying roles in developing, reviewing, approving and/or complying with capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act, as adopted and amended by the State of Washington;

AND WHEREAS, the Public Water System Coordination Act under RCW 70.116 and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service boundaries;

AND WHEREAS, the governing bodies have determined that it is necessary to revise the existing Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries;

AND WHEREAS, in conjunction with the revisions to the Coordinated Water System Plan and water service boundaries, but under separate agreement, the governing bodies also desire to establish their respective responsibilities regarding extraterritorial fire hydrant services.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WASHOUGAL as follows:

Section I

That the revised 2011 Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan is hereby adopted.

Section II

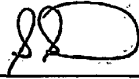
That the Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries, attached hereto as Exhibit "A," is hereby approved.

Section III

That the Fire Hydrant Interlocal Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit "B," is hereby approved.

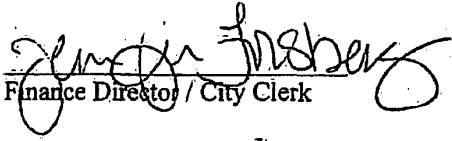
PASSED by the Council of the City of Washougal at regular meeting on the 7th day of November, 2011.

City of Washougal, Washington



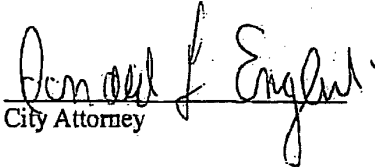
Mayor

ATTEST:



Finance Director / City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



City Attorney

DRAFT
August 24, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date _____

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date _____



Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

Date Oct. 17, 2011

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Tom Mielke, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest: _____
Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

Town of Yacolt

Resolution #458

CLARK COUNTY COORDINATED WATER SYSTEM PLAN UPDATE

WHEREAS: In 1977, the Washington legislature enacted the Public Water System Coordination Act, which established a procedure for the state's water utilities to coordinate water system planning and construction activities. The initial Coordinated Water System Plan was prepared in 1983. Updates of the plan were completed in 1991 and 1999. The July 2011 update of the plan is currently under consideration.

WHEREAS: the Clark County Water Utility Coordinating Committee has been guiding the development of the Coordinated Water System Plan update. The committee is composed of technical and managerial staff with local municipalities including the major water utilities; Clark County Community Planning, Public Works, Public Health and Office of the Fire Marshal; and the Washington Dept of Health.

WHEREAS: the Coordinated Water System Plan includes an array of interrelated policies affecting the six major municipal water providers. The plan designates future water service areas for the principle water utilities; recommends water facility design and performance standards; sets forth a procedure for reviewing new developments requiring public water service and determining which water utility should provide service; establishes a satellite water system management program; encourages water system interties enabling backup water supplies and increasing the reliability of water service; promotes water conservation measures; and fosters drinking water supply development, while protecting water resources and fish habitat.

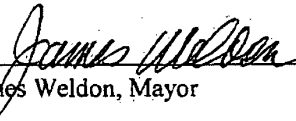
WHEREAS: All local municipalities in Clark County will review the Coordinated Water System Plan update and determine whether it is consistent with local land use policies and growth management plans, and consider endorsing the plan. The major water utilities will enter into a collective interlocal agreement adjusting or confirming water service area boundaries. The Clark County Planning Commission will review the plan for consistency with the county's growth management policies; and the Board of Commissioners will consider approving the water service area boundaries and other actions tantamount to endorsing the plan. Finally, the plan will be submitted to Washington Department of Health for approval. The target date for approval of the plan is between December 2011 and January 2012.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE YACOLT TOWN COUNCIL:

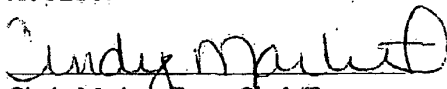
- 1) Finds the July 2011 draft of the Clark County Coordinated Water System Plan Update to be consistent with Yacolt's land use and growth management plan and policies; and
- 2) Enter into the Fire Hydrant Intergovernmental Agreement.

ADOPTED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF YACOLT, WASHINGTON, AT
A REGULAR MEETING THEREOF THIS 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2011.

TOWN OF YACOLT


James Weldon, Mayor

ATTEST:


Cindy Marbut, Town Clerk/Treasurer

Ayes: Robertson, Benge, Ayers, Hancock, Holyk
Nays: 8
Absent: 8
Abstain: 8

Published: 9/14/2011
Effective Date: 9/14/2011

Coordinated Water System Plan Update 2011

Addenda

Addendum A

FIRE HYDRANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

**THE CITIES OF BATTLE GROUND, CAMAS, LA CENTER, RIDGEFIELD,
VANCOUVER, WASHOUGAL; THE TOWN OF YACOLT; CLARK COUNTY; AND
CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into by and between the CITIES OF BATTLE GROUND, CAMAS, LA CENTER, RIDGEFIELD, VANCOUVER, WASHOUGAL; THE TOWN OF YACOLT; CLARK COUNTY; and CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES (collectively the "Parties"), WITNESS THAT:

WHEREAS, the Parties conduct capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, Ch. 70.116 RCW Public Water System Coordination Act, and WAC 246-293-250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of future water service area boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the Parties intend to revise the existing Coordinated Water System Plan; and

WHEREAS, in conjunction with the revision of the Coordinated Water System Plan, but under the provisions of this separate agreement, the Parties intend to establish their respective responsibilities and obligations regarding the supply and servicing of fire hydrants and related infrastructure (collectively "Fire Hydrants") within the other Parties' jurisdictional boundaries, for general fire protection purposes; and

WHEREAS, Fire Hydrants are currently provided and maintained, or will be provided and maintained in the future, by individual Parties ("Serving Municipality") within the boundaries of another Municipality ("Benefited Municipality"); and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that the Supreme Court has issued opinions on the obligations to maintain fire hydrants based on the facts in those cases.

NOW THEREFORE, in accordance with the Interlocal Cooperation Act (Ch. 39.34 RCW) and in consideration of covenants, conditions, performances, and promises hereinafter contained, the undersigned Parties hereto agree to the following:

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish the Parties' respective responsibilities and obligations regarding the supply and servicing of fire hydrants and related infrastructure within the other Parties' jurisdictional boundaries.

II. Effective Date

This Agreement shall become effective upon the occurrence of both the approval of this Agreement by the individual Parties' governing bodies and the execution of this document by their authorized representatives.

III. Duration

This Agreement shall remain effective with regard to the individual Parties until terminated. Such termination shall be effective one (1) year after the Party provides written notice (to all the other Parties) of such intent to terminate their participation in this Agreement.

IV. Property

Nothing in this Agreement shall create or transfer any real or personal property interest amongst the Parties.

V. Administration

No new or separate legal or administrative entity is created to administer the provisions of this Agreement. This Agreement shall be individually administered by the respective Parties.

VI. Scope

If a Benefited Municipality wants the Serving Municipality to supply and/or service Fire Hydrants, within the Benefited Municipality's territorial boundaries, without making direct payment to the Serving Municipality for such services, Fire Hydrants shall be

Addendum A

Page 2

provided to the Benefited Municipality by the Serving Municipality directly or indirectly under the following conditions:

- 1) If the Serving Municipality currently provides general water services within the boundaries of the Benefited Municipality, and the Benefited Municipality does not provide potable water services, the Benefited Municipality shall not develop its own potable water system to compete with the Serving Municipality.
- 2) If the Serving Municipality currently provides general water services within the boundaries of the Benefited Municipality, and the Benefited Municipality also provides general water services within its territorial boundaries, the Benefited Municipality shall not offer competing potable water service to the Serving Municipality's existing water customers in that service area. This provision, however, does not prohibit the transfer of water customers by mutual agreement between the Parties.
- 3) The Benefited Municipality authorizes the Serving Municipality to occupy its right-of-way, for water utility purposes only as currently needed to maintain existing fire hydrants or such extensions as are requested by the Benefited Municipality to supply new development within the Benefited Municipality. Such authorization is provided without cost or fee.
- 4) The Benefited Municipality shall not charge the Serving Municipality for its assistance (staff time) for the review and coordination of Capital Facility Plans, construction documents, Growth Management Plans, and water resource documents.
- 5) The Serving Municipality shall not be obligated to provide or maintain additional Fire Hydrants beyond the existing facilities currently maintained by the Serving Municipality or beyond agreed service areas. Service areas, if any, will be designated in a written document signed by both the Benefited Municipality and the Serving Municipality. Nothing in this Agreement obligates the Serving Municipality to provide general fire protection services within the Benefited Municipality's boundaries.
- 6) The Serving Municipality shall not assess a fee or other charge to the Benefited Municipality for providing Fire Hydrants, after the Effective Date of this Agreement, within the Benefited Municipality. The Parties recognize the mutual benefit and value of the exchange of services, access to right of way, and agreement not to compete, as noted above, and accept this exchange as fair and equitable compensation for these services.

VII. INTERPRETATION

This Agreement has been and shall be construed as having been made and delivered in the State of Washington and it is mutually agreed and understood by both Parties that this Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Washington. Venue shall be Clark County, Washington.

VIII. AMENDMENTS/MODIFICATION

The provisions of this Agreement may be amended only upon the mutual consent of the Parties. No additions to, or alterations of, the terms of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and formally approved and executed by the duly authorized agents of the Parties.

IX. SEVERABILITY

If any section or part of this Agreement is held by a court to be invalid, such action shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Agreement.

X. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement contains all of the agreements of the Parties with respect to the subject matter covered or mentioned therein, and no prior Agreement shall be effective to the contrary.

XI. DOCUMENT FILING

The Parties agree that there shall be one (1) original of this Agreement procured and distributed for signature by the necessary officials of the Parties. Upon execution, this Agreement shall be retained by Clark Public Utilities and one copy shall be retained by each of the other Parties. Clark Public Utilities shall cause a copy of this Agreement to be recorded with the Clark County Auditor. Upon execution of the original and filing of a copy with the Clark County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Parties.

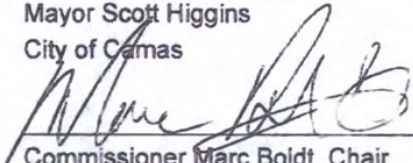
IN WITNESS THEREOF, the undersigned Parties have caused this Agreement to be executed in their respective names by their duly authorized officers on the dates as set forth below.

John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____

Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

Date _____



Commissioner Marc Boldt, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Date 1-12-12

Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____

Mayor James T. Irish
City of La Center

Date _____

Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____

Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

Date _____

Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

Date _____

Mayor James Weldon
Town of Yacolt

Date _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM ONLY:



Deputy Prosecuting Attorney

Addendum B

**INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT FOR ADJUSTING OR CONFIRMING
FUTURE WATER SERVICE AREA BOUNDARIES**

BETWEEN

**THE CITIES OF BATTLE GROUND, CAMAS, RIDGEFIELD, VANCOUVER AND
WASHOUGAL, AND CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES**

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into by and between the CITIES OF BATTLE GROUND, CAMAS, RIDGEFIELD, VANCOUVER, WASHOUGAL and CLARK PUBLIC UTILITIES, (hereinafter referred to as the Water Purveyors), WITNESS THAT:

WHEREAS, Clark County and the city Water Purveyors conduct capital facilities and land use planning under the Growth Management Act as adopted by the State of Washington and subsequently amended; and

WHEREAS, RCW 70.116 *Public Water System Coordination Act*, and WAC 246-293 - 250 require the development of a Coordinated Water System Plan, including the establishment of Future Water Service Area boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the designation of Future Water Service Area boundaries will help facilitate efficient planning and delivering of water services within Clark County, avoid unnecessary duplication of water services and foster water operation predictability for the Water Purveyors, Clark County and the residents served by public water systems; and

WHEREAS, the designation of Future Water Service Area boundaries will help assure that available water supply sources for the Water Purveyors will be utilized in an efficient manner.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of covenants, conditions, performances and promises hereinafter contained, the undersigned Water Purveyors hereto agree to the following:

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to adjust or confirm Future Water Service Area boundaries of the Water Purveyors that are parties to this agreement.

II. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Agreement shall become effective upon the occurrence of the approval of this Agreement by the individual Water Purveyors' governing bodies, execution of this document by their authorized representatives, and the approval of this Agreement by the Clark County Board of Commissioners.

III. DURATION

This Agreement shall remain effective with regard to the individual Water Purveyors until terminated. Such termination shall occur with the next update of the Coordinated Water System Plan.

IV. PROPERTY

Nothing in this Agreement shall create or transfer any interest in real or personal property among the Water Purveyors. In the event any adjustment of a Future Water Service Area boundary requires transfer of water facility assets from one Water Purveyor to another Water Purveyor, a separate written agreement shall address the transfer of such assets.

V. ADMINISTRATION

No new or separate legal or administrative entity is created to administer the provisions of this Agreement. This Agreement shall be individually administered by the respective Water Purveyors, which shall each be individually responsible for financing its own actions pursuant to this Agreement.

VI. SCOPE

1. *Services Area Boundaries.* The maps identifying the Future Water Service Area boundaries dated July 2011 and attached to this Agreement as Exhibit A accurately identify the water systems' Future Water Service Areas, and there are no service conflicts with adjacent Water Purveyors.
2. *Boundary Streets.* Where streets or portions of streets serve as a Future Water Service Area boundary, both Water Purveyors may extend service within the street. The Water Purveyor that is located to the north and/or east of the portion of the street serving as a boundary shall also be entitled to extend service across the water service area boundary to properties abutting the street. Any other service extensions into adjacent Future Water Service Areas shall require written agreement of the involved Water Purveyors.

3. **Boundary Adjustments.** If at some time in the future it is in the best interests of the undersigned Water Purveyors to make Future Water Service Area boundary adjustments, such modifications shall have the written concurrence of the involved Water Purveyors and Clark County, and shall be filed with Clark County GIS and Community Planning, and the Washington State Department of Health.

VII. INTERPRETATION

This Agreement has been and shall be construed as having been made and delivered in the State of Washington and it is mutually agreed and understood by the Water Purveyors that this Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of Washington. Venue for any lawsuit arising from or related to this Agreement shall be the Superior Court of Clark County, Washington.

VIII. AMENDMENTS/MODIFICATION

The provisions of this Agreement may be amended only upon the mutual consent of the Water Purveyors. No amendments to the terms of this Agreement shall be valid unless made in writing and formally approved and executed by the duly authorized agents of the Water Purveyors and Clark County, and recorded with the Clark County Auditor.

IX. SEVERABILITY

If any section or part of this Agreement is held by a court to be invalid, such action shall not affect the validity of any other part of this Agreement.

X. ENTIRE AGREEMENT

This Agreement contains all of the agreements of the Water Purveyors with respect to the subject matter covered or mentioned therein, and no prior Agreement shall be effective to the contrary.

XI. DOCUMENT FILING

The Water Purveyors agree that there shall be one (1) original of this Agreement procured and distributed for signature by the necessary officials of the Water Purveyors. Upon execution, this Agreement shall be retained by Clark Public Community Planning and one copy shall be retained by each of the other Water Purveyors. Clark County Community Planning shall cause a copy of this Agreement to be recorded with the Clark County Auditor. Upon execution of the original and filing of a copy with the Clark

Addendum B

Page 3

DRAFT
August 24, 2011

County Auditor, each copy shall constitute an agreement binding upon all Water Purveyors.

This agreement shall become effective once it is approved by the Clark County Board of Commissioners, as specified in WAC 246-293-250 Future Water Service Area Agreements.

This Interlocal Agreement for Adjusting or Confirming Future Water Service Area Boundaries is hereby approved:

Date _____
John M. Williams, City Manager
City of Battle Ground

Date _____
Mayor Scott Higgins
City of Camas

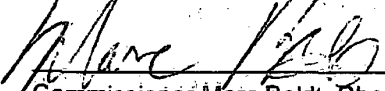
Date _____
Wayne Nelson, General Manager
Clark Public Utilities

Date _____
Justin Clary, City Manager
City of Ridgefield

Date _____
Eric Holmes, City Manager
City of Vancouver

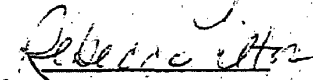
Date _____
Mayor Sean Guard
City of Washougal

APPROVED BY THE CLARK COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



Commissioner Marc Boldt, Chair
Clark County Board of Commissioners

Attest:



Rebecca Tilton
Clerk to the Board

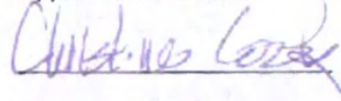
DRAFT
August 24, 2011

Resolution No. _____

Date: 1-10-12

Deputy

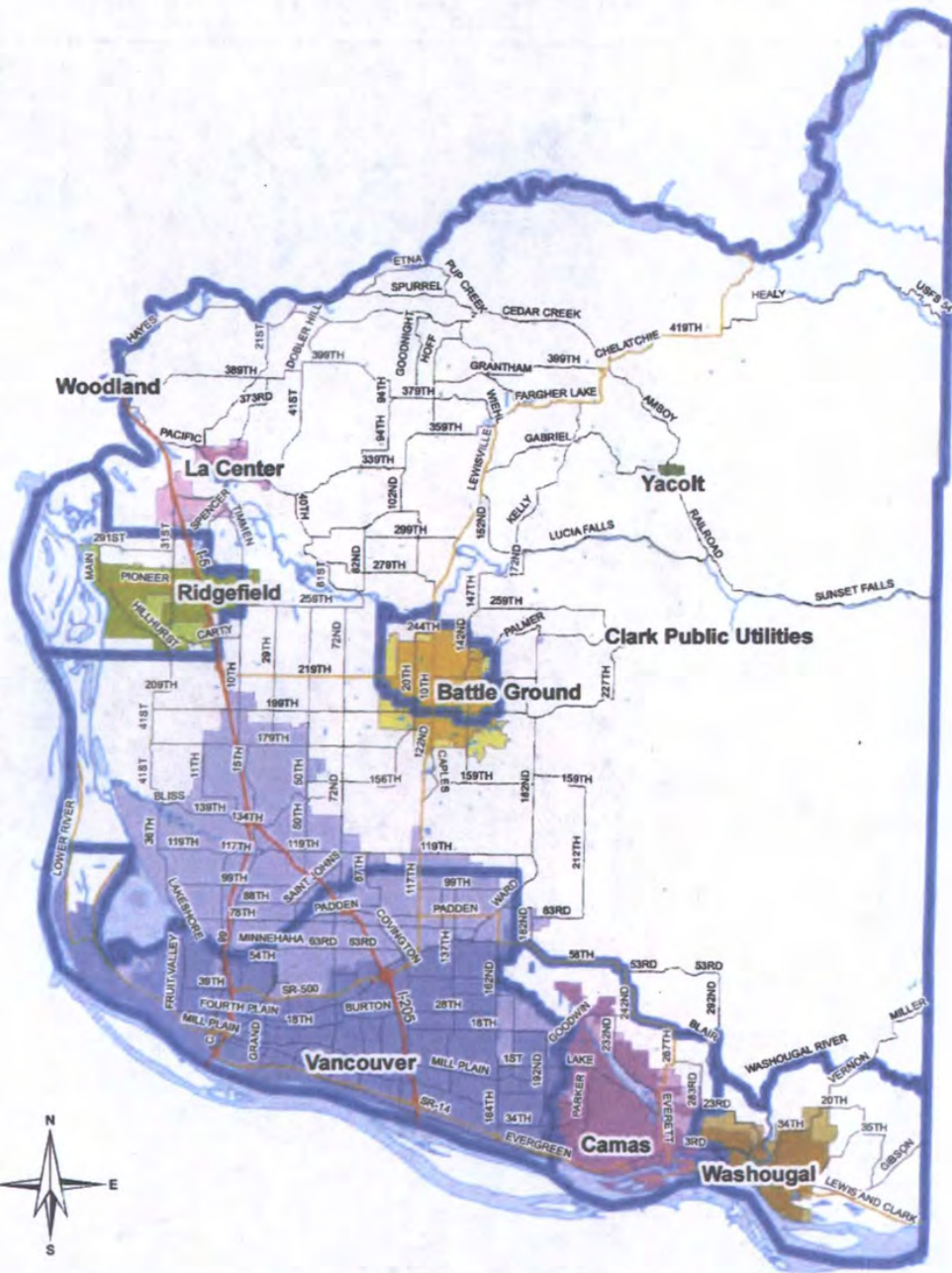
Approved as to form:



Christine Cook
Prosecuting Attorney

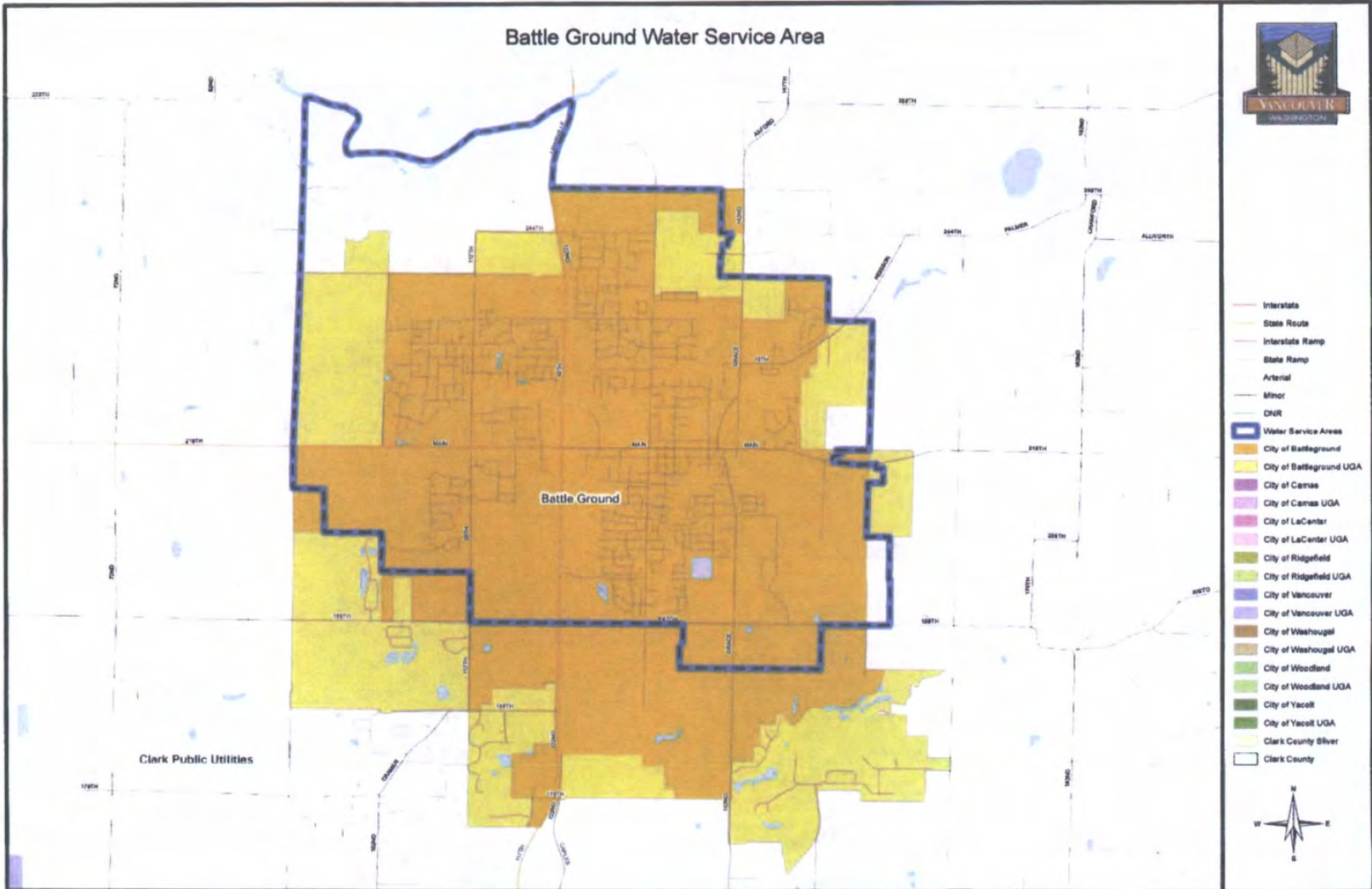
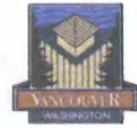
Future Water Service Area Boundary Maps

Clark County Water Service Areas



Interstate	City of Battleground	City of Ridgefield	City of Woodland
State Routes	City of Battleground UGA	City of Ridgefield UGA	City of Woodland UGA
Interstate Ramp	City of Camas	City of Vancouver	City of Yacolt
State Ramp	City of Camas UGA	City of Vancouver UGA	City of Yacolt UGA
Arterial	City of LaCenter	City of Washougal	Clark County Sliver
Water Service Areas	City of LaCenter UGA	City of Washougal UGA	Clark County

Battle Ground Water Service Area

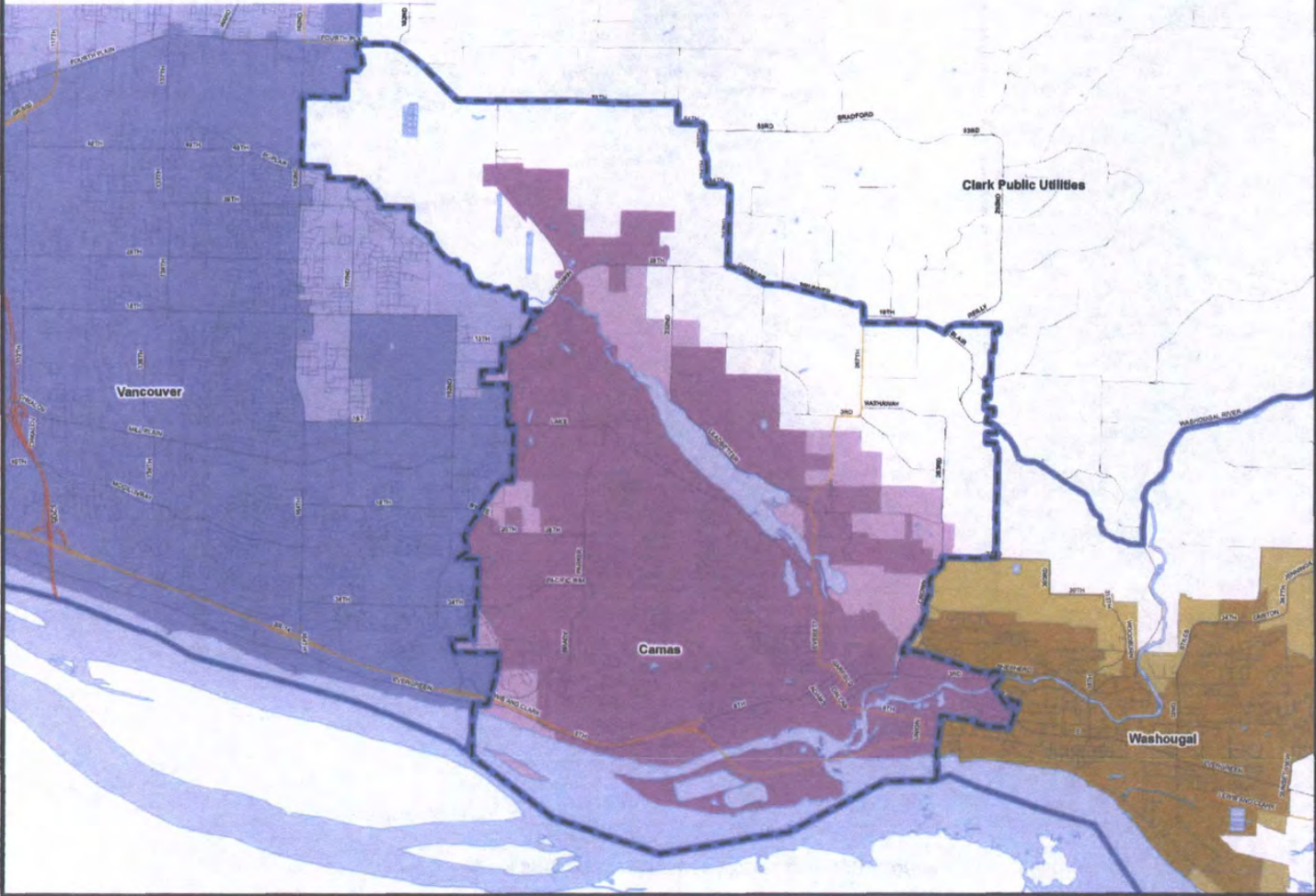


- Interstate
- State Route
- Interstate Ramp
- State Ramp
- Arterial
- Minor
- DNR
- Water Service Areas
- City of Battle Ground
- City of Battle Ground UGA
- City of Camas
- City of Camas UGA
- City of LaCenter
- City of LaCenter UGA
- City of Ridgefield
- City of Ridgefield UGA
- City of Vancouver
- City of Vancouver UGA
- City of Washougal
- City of Washougal UGA
- City of Woodland
- City of Woodland UGA
- City of Yacolt
- City of Yacolt UGA
- Clark County Sliver
- Clark County



Clark Public Utilities

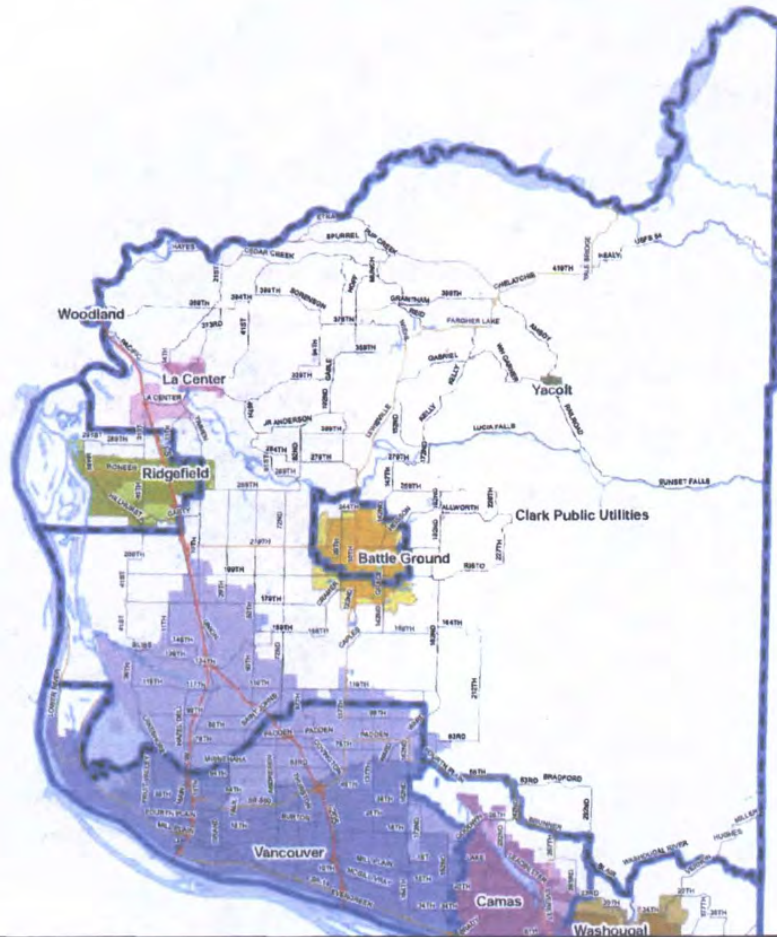
Camas Water Service Area



- Interstate
- State Route
- Interstate Ramp
- State Ramp
- Arterial
- Minor
- DNR
- Water Service Areas
- City of Battleground
- City of Battleground UGA
- City of Camas
- City of Camas UGA
- City of LaCenter
- City of LaCenter UGA
- City of Ridgefield
- City of Ridgefield UGA
- City of Vancouver
- City of Vancouver UGA
- City of Washougal
- City of Washougal UGA
- City of Woodland
- City of Woodland UGA
- City of Yacolt
- City of Yacolt UGA
- Clark County Silver
- Clark County



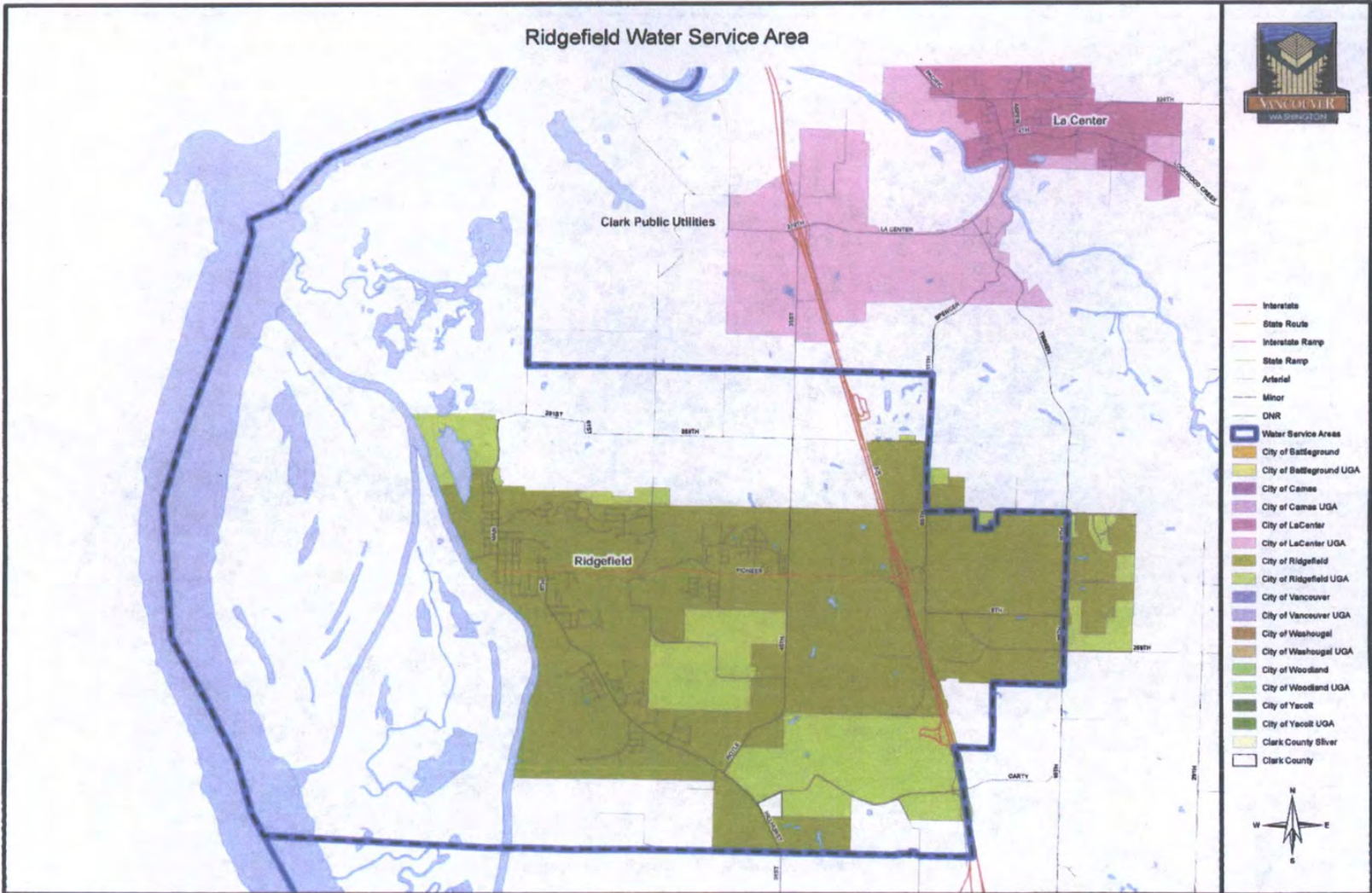
Clark Public Utilities Water Service Area



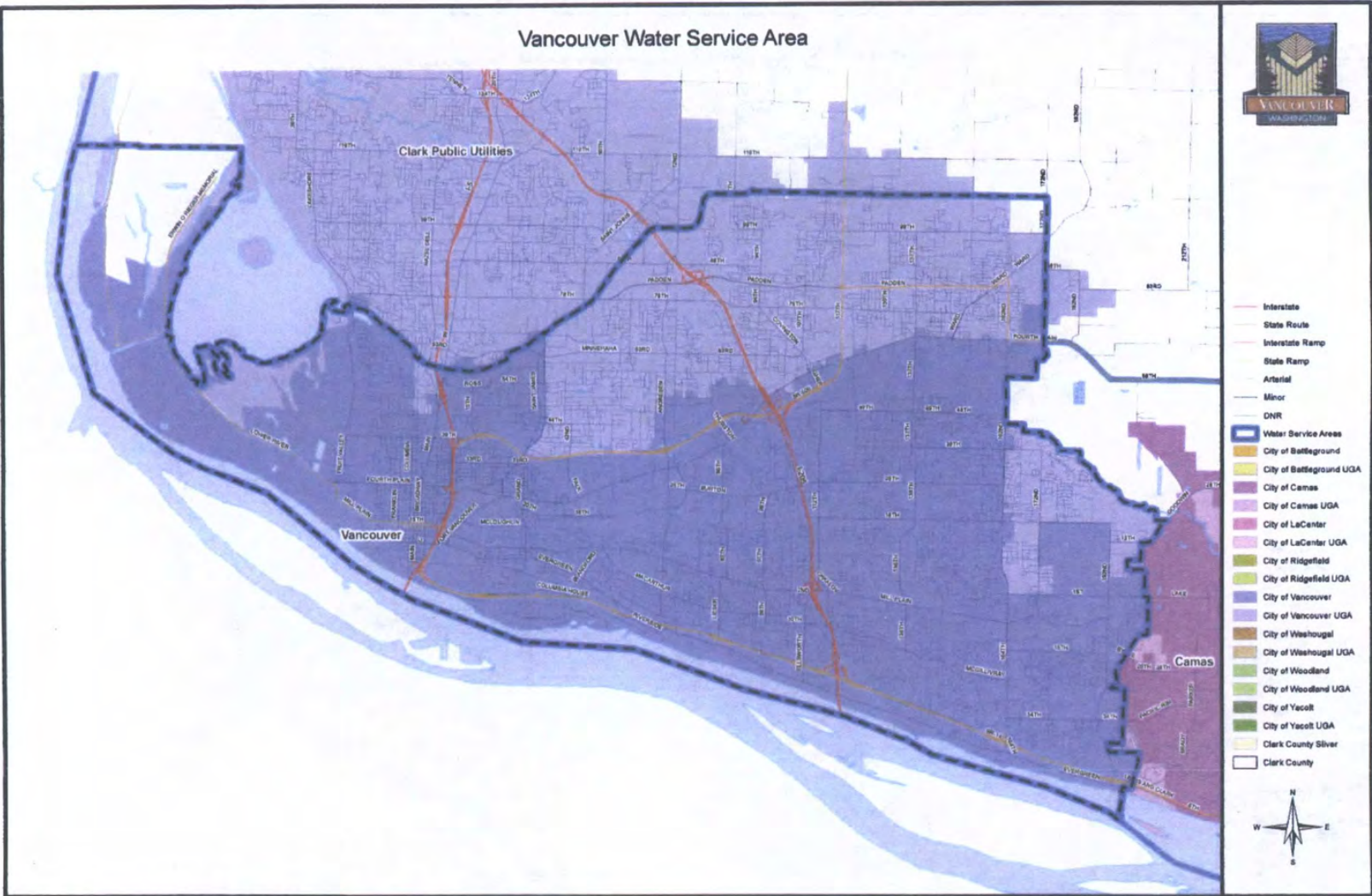
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- City of Vancouver UGA
- City of Washouak
- City of Washouak UGA
- City of Woodland
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- City of Yacolt
- City of Yacolt UGA
- Clark County Silver
- Clark County



Ridgefield Water Service Area



Vancouver Water Service Area



Washougal Water Service Area

